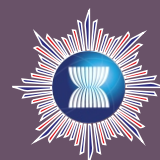




ASEAN DRUG MONITORING REPORT 2019



ASEAN-NARCO
ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center





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December 2020

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FOREWORD

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2019 is the fifth publication of the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) since the first report of 2015 had been launched in 2016 at the 37th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs (ASOD) in Bangkok, Thailand. The information is provided in the annual ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report for timely detection of drug issues, as well as research and policy development in each ASEAN Member States. The ADM annual reports describing drug use trends and emerging issues are available in print and on the ASEAN-NARCO website. The ADMN, a platform which is aimed at collecting information over time from existing and archival data systems of ASEAN Member States that reflect the situation of drug abuse, such as drug abuse treatment, and arrest reports. These systems tend to indicate new and existing drug abuse patterns within ASEAN and each Member States. Any of these changes are a sign of new patterns of drug abuse that need to explore further. Consequently, the ADM reports are useful for

the monitoring of the illicit drug trend and the changes of drug situation.

The ADM Report 2019 presented a comprehensive overview of the latest drug situation in ASEAN by focusing on the demand and supply of illicit drugs encountered in the region. The drug situation in ASEAN remained serious in 2019. Varieties of illicit drugs were found, therefore, the ADM Report 2019 analysed 8 kinds of drugs which are ATS, opiate/opioids, cannabis, cocaine, New Psychoactive Substance (NPS), Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, hallucinogens and other substances which included caffeine, precursor chemicals. ATS was the most common drug of abuse in the region, followed by opiates/opioids and cannabis, respectively. Across ASEAN's total population, the most numerous number was the ATS users but the ATS admission for treatment was dropped to 120,000 cases which was less than the ATS admission in 2018 whereas the drug offenders arrested in the region in 2019 was 75.1 per 100,000 population ,equivalent to 492,461

drug offenders which was much different from the year 2015 which was at 75.3 per 100,000 population, however, this number of drug offenders has not yet included 1,863,800 cannabis offenders reported by Philippines. It was observed that in the second half of 2019, ICE was seized more than methamphetamine tablets. The increasing abuse of NPS was an area of concern in ASEAN. The number of drug crimes committed by foreign nationals in ASEAN region increased more than three times in 2019. More than 90% of these offenders were Southeast Asian nationals.

The pandemic of COVID-19 broke out in the late of 2019 and has kept on going up in 2020 but it did not affect much to the illicit drug production and trafficking in the region. However, it caused the delay in the data collection and key-in the ADM Report System of ASEAN Member States. The 9th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Operational Meeting was postponed from March to 24 September 2020 online for the first time to look at Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the ADM Report 2019 and agreed upon to the ADMN Work Plan for 2020-2021. The Term of Reference (TOR) of the ADMN was adopted ad referendum which assured the continuity and sustainability of the ADMN with the support of ASEAN Member States. The ADM Report 2019, therefore, could be released by the end of 2020 after Indonesia

hosted the 41st ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) on line on 1 December 2020.

While the pandemic of COVID-19 has kept on going, the data collection and data key-in had to keep on going for the formulation of the ADM Report of 2019 and for the next publication of ADM Report of 2020. As the coordinator and facilitator of the ADMN, Thailand looked forward to strengthening the ADMN which represented the regional drug monitoring platform and moving forward to the improvement of the data collection and ADMN report system. Thailand would like to thank the ADMN Team, ASOD Leaders and representative of ASEAN Secretariat - Mr.Mohd. Za'im Zaini as well as all stake holders, in particular Thailand Substance Abuse Academic Network - Asst.Prof. Manop Kanato, Ph.D and his team, ADMN Project Coordinator- Ms.Chuanpit Choomwattana for the contribution and the support to the success of the ADM report system and the formulation of the ADM Report of 2019. It is regretful for the loss of Mr. Phirom Pok, a member of the ADMN of Cambodia in a car accident. He will be always remembered. It meant a great loss for the ADMN. Another loss that the ADMN had faced was the leaving of two key persons who have contributed their efforts to the ADMN and the formulation of the ADM Reports since the beginning, Ms.Chuanpit Choomwattana and Mr.Mohd. Za'im Zaini. This was also a great

ASEAN DRUG MONITORING REPORT 2019

loss for the ADMN. However, the formulation of the ADM Report 2019 had gone through all difficulties. Special thanks to Ms.Chuanpit Choomwattana who committed herself to work for the completion of ADM Report 2019.

The ADMN Team hoped that ASEAN Member States would make use of the ADM Report 2019 for monitoring drugs in their countries and in the region. The ASEAN-NARCO

and ADMN became to be more well recognized by the ASEAN Leaders as the Chairman's Statement of the 36th ASEAN Summit on 26 June 2020 hosted by Viet Nam looking forward to the fifth series of ADM Report of 2019 and ASEAN-NARCO was referred as a key trademark of ASEAN's cooperation in combatting illicit drugs. The ADMN is our pride.

“Securing ASEAN Communities against Illicit Drugs”

ADMN Team

December 2020

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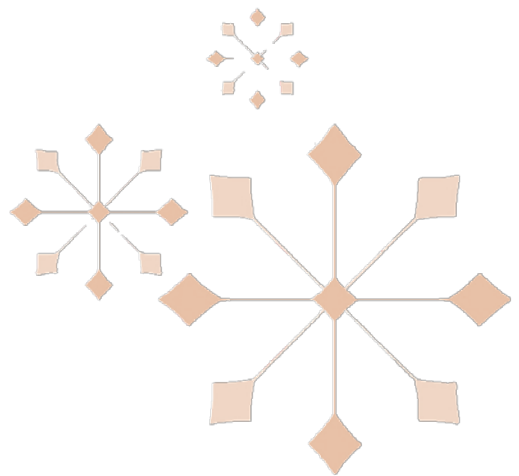
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CHAPTER 1

Overview of ASEAN Drug Trends and Patterns



1 .BACKGROUND

Southeast Asia is the southeastern region of Asia, consisting of the regions that are geographically south of China, east of India and north-west of Australia. Southeast Asia consists of two geographic regions: 1) mainland comprising Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, and 2) maritime comprising Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Timor, and New Guinea.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. ASEAN was established in 1967 and launched the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015. The ASEAN Community focuses on the effective association among the member states and enhancing its competitive capacity with other countries. Such focus is subject to 3 pillars - which are security, socio-cultural integration, and economic integration. Led to regional economic growth based on policy, the establishment of the free trade area, regional hub for transportation, regional collaboration expansion on convenient transportation and communication, liberal mobilization of goods, service, capital, investment and labor for single

market and production base. It is also the common goal of ASEAN Member States to drive the ASEAN Community towards being a drug-free region.

As such, ASEAN has called for the regional meeting among the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) to collaborate on the regional drug abuse resolution in five areas: law enforcement, prevention drug education, treatment and rehabilitation, research, and alternative development. There are additional proposals to share information related to drug syndicates and watch-list suspects under the framework of ASOD. The activities include international assistance for the ASEAN Member States to enhance their drug analysis capability and verify drugs for intelligence and investigation purposes. The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center (ASEAN-NARCO) has been established as a hub to provide preventive and suppressive measures in the region and initiate proactive prevention and resolution on virtually ASEAN countries' drug abuse.

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) began in June 2015. ADMN is a project under ASEAN-NARCO and supported by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand. ADMN provides a platform to share information, analyze the regional drug situation, present a national perspective and incorporating innovative identify and monitor

emerging drug problems. The information is provided in the annual ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report to timely detect drug issues, research and policy development in each member state. ADMN annual reports describing drug use trends and emerging topics are available in print and on the ASEAN-NARCO website.

ADMN is a system that aims to collect information over time from existing and archival data systems of member states that reflect the situation of drug abuse, such as drug abuse treatment and arrest reports. These systems tend to indicate new and existing drug abuse patterns within ASEAN and each Member States. Any of these changes are a sign of new patterns of drug abuse that need to explore further. Because data used in ADMN systems are not population-based, it isn't easy to develop incidence or prevalence rates. However, one can review these data over time, conclude where new drug abuse patterns exist and follow how these patterns spread across the Member States.

ADMN has developed a questionnaire to collect drug information since 2015 and created a database through the collaboration of Member States. The questionnaire includes data on drug demand and supply. Analyzing the data across time can provide an early

warning on new drug patterns and provide insights into new spatial drug abuse

patterns across the Member States. The data was used to develop the first ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report in 2015. The ASEAN-NARCO website was utilized for the online database and information sharing among the ASEAN Member States.

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report 2019 presents a comprehensive overview of ASEAN's latest drug situation by focusing on the demand and supply of illicit drugs encountered in the region.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the drug situation in ASEAN. Chapter 2 presents drugs of concern in ASEAN, namely Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), Opiates/Opioids, Cannabis, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), Cocaine, Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, Hallucinogens, and others. Chapter 3 focuses on ASEAN Member States report on their national drug situations. Chapter 4 introduces research knowledge and innovations undertaken by the Member States, and Chapter 5 highlights ASEAN's best practices in policy and implementation programs.

2. POPULATION

Based on the world population data by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), ASEAN

has the third-largest population in the world, behind China and India. The ASEAN population had increased from 628.7 million in 2015 to 655.6 million in 2019. The increase rate was 0.4%-1.6% per annum, ranging from 0.4 million in Brunei Darussalam to 266.9 million in Indonesia. ASEAN's population accounts for 8.5% of the world population, with Indonesia representing 41% of the ASEAN people. The sex ratio (males: females) in ASEAN is about 1:1, with more than half below the age of 30. 47.7% of ASEAN's population lives in urban

areas. ASEAN is the sixth-largest economy, behind the United States, China, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The average economic growth of ASEAN Member States was 5.2% in recent years. And the average GDP per capita among the Member States has increased threefold over the past 20 years. However, according to the World Bank statistics, significant income disparities remain between and across the ASEAN Member States.

3. SITUATIONS

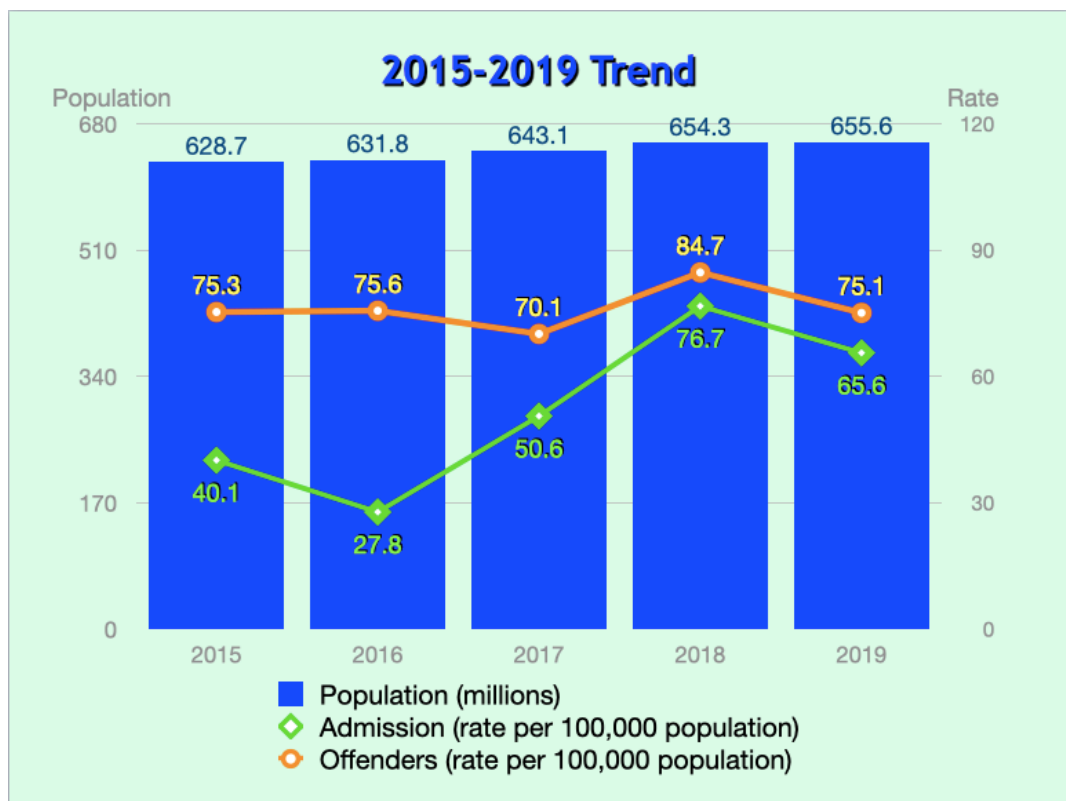


Figure 1: Population and General Trends in ASEAN

Across ASEAN's total population, 65.6 drug users were admitted per 100,000 population in 2019, which was decreased by 14.5% from 76.7 in 2018. Of these, 73.8% were ATS users, opiates/opioid users accounted for 15.1%, while 5.1% were cannabis users, and 1.5% were NPS users. The admission in 2019 was higher than in 2015 at a 63.6% increase rate.

Besides, 75.1 drug offenders arrested per 100,000 population in 2019, which was decreased by 12.8% from 84.7 in 2018. Of these, 75.4% were ATS traffickers, while 9.5%

were opiates/opioid traffickers, 9.3% were NPS traffickers, and 4.8% were cannabis traffickers.

Based on country comparison ratios on the number of drug users entering treatment in 2019, more than four hundred thousand drug users admitted. Per 100,000 populations, Indonesia has seen the lowest admission rate at 5.3, whereas the highest rate was seen in Thailand at 331.6. Trends in treatment admission found increased in most countries. Compared to 2018, Brunei Darussalam and Vietnam were decreased. The Philippines remained almost stable. The rest increased.

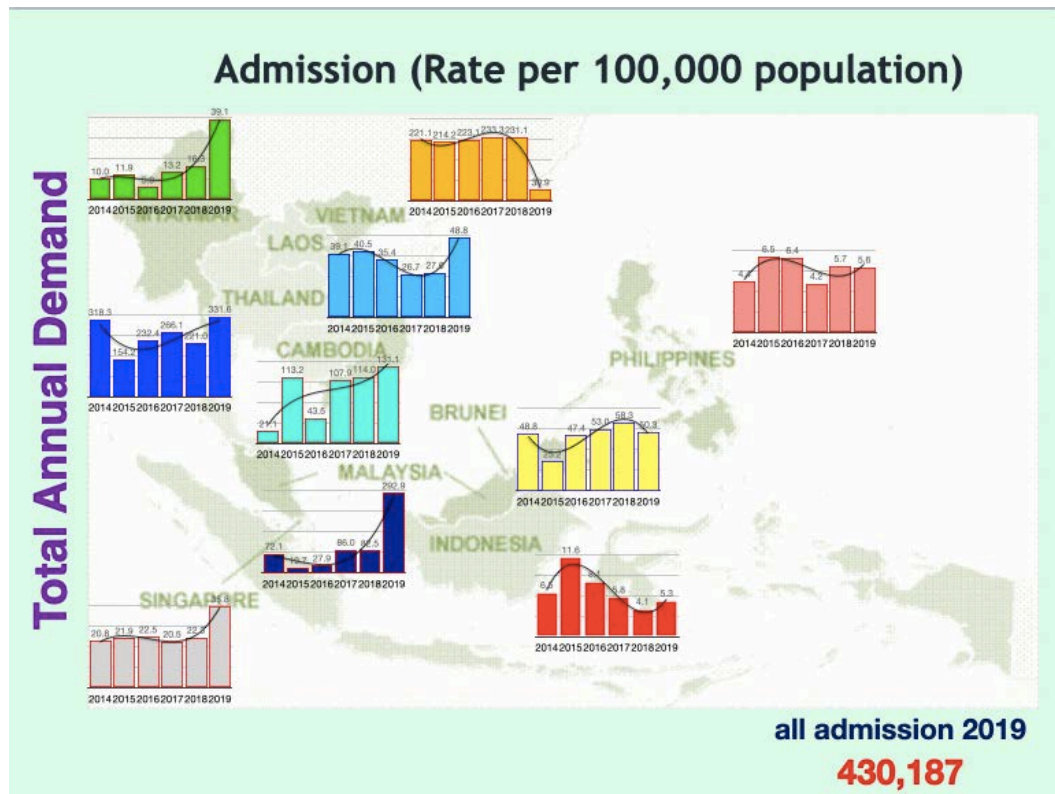
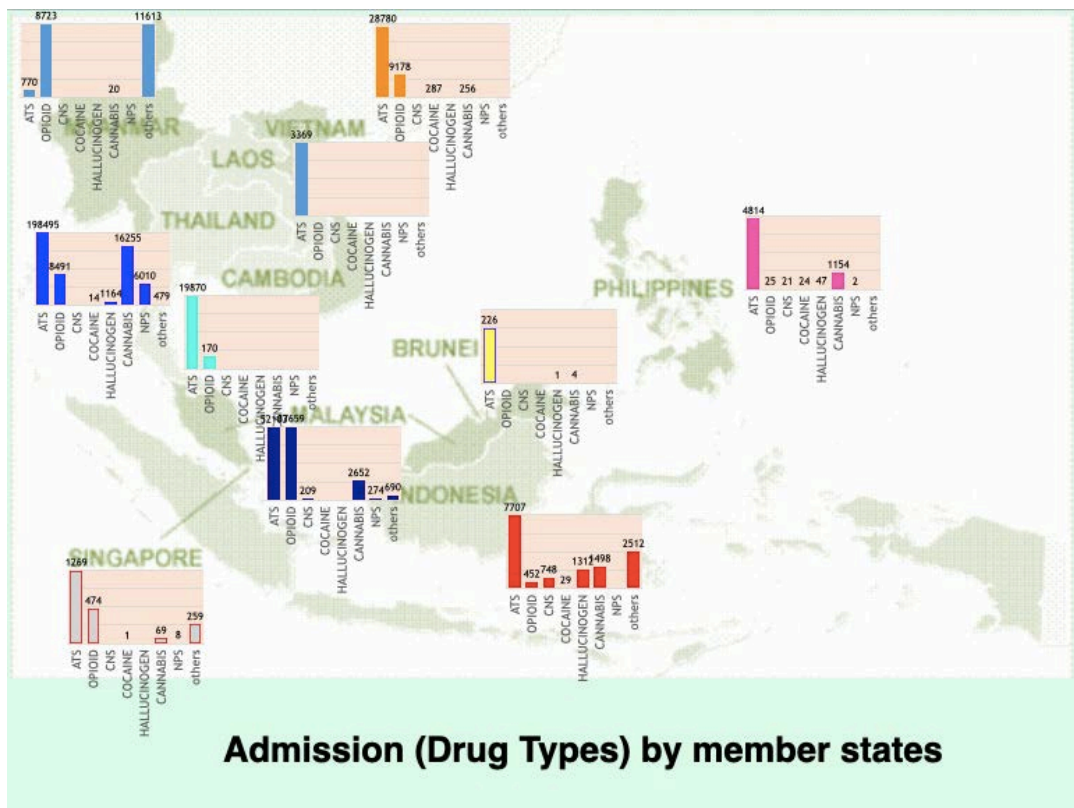


Figure 2: Rate of Admission for Drug Treatment by Member States



Admission (Drug Types) by member states

Figure 3: Admission by Drug Types by Member States

In 2019, eight drug types found in ASEAN, namely: Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), opiates/opioids, cannabis, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), cocaine, Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, hallucinogens, and others. In 2019, ATS was the most commonly abused drug type among ASEAN drug users admitted for treatment account for three quarters. The second common substances were opiates/opioids and cannabis.

In 2019, Thailand had the highest number of ATS admissions, followed by Malaysia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the

Philippines, Laos PDR, and Singapore. Treatment of opiates/opioids was the highest in Malaysia, followed by Viet Nam, Myanmar, and Thailand. Treatment of cannabis was the highest in Thailand, followed by Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. While a few were recorded in Vietnam, Singapore, and Myanmar. Admission for hallucinogens, CNS depressants, cocaine and NPS, were small. Treatment for hallucinogens was reported in Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei Darussalam.

Furthermore, treatment for CNS depressants was reported by Indonesia,

Malaysia, and the Philippines, while cocaine treatment was reported by Viet Nam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore. The increasing abuse of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is an area of concern in ASEAN. Treatment for NPS was recorded in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, in which Thailand is recording the highest number of NPS users.

There were 492,461 drug offenders across ASEAN in 2019. The number of drug offenders declined in Malaysia, Myanmar, and Indonesia but had increased in Thailand and Laos PDR. The remaining countries were almost stable from 2018.

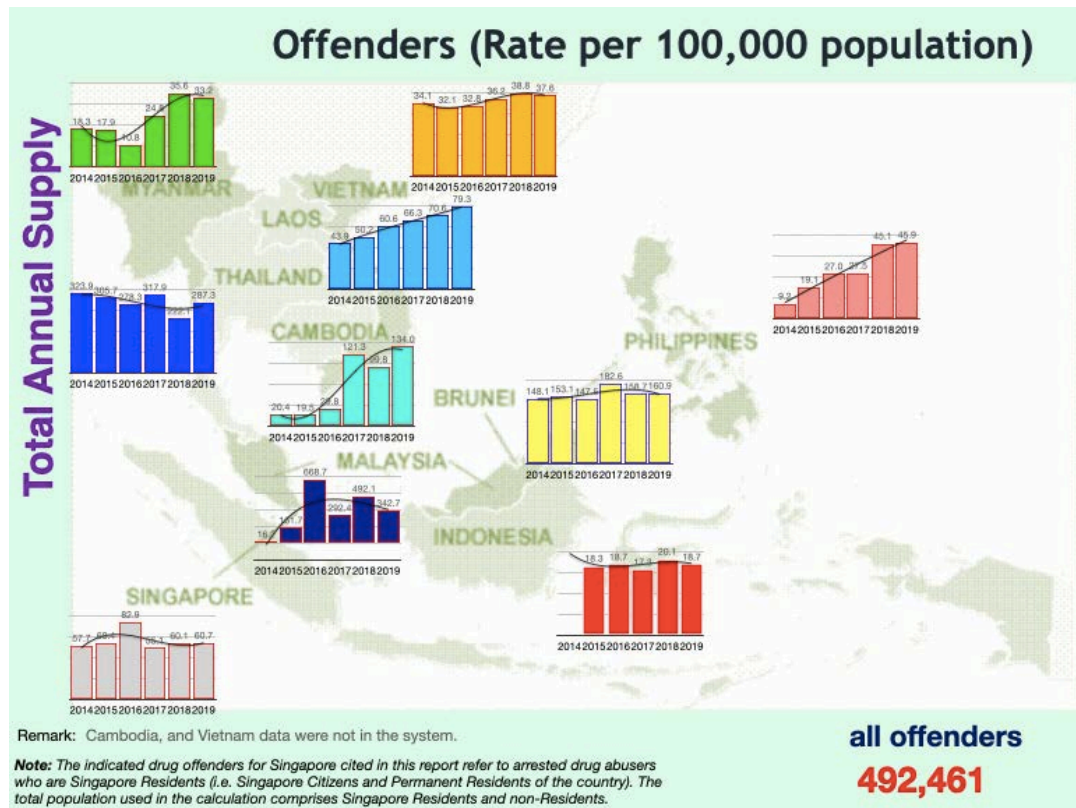


Figure 4: Trend of Offender Rates by Member States

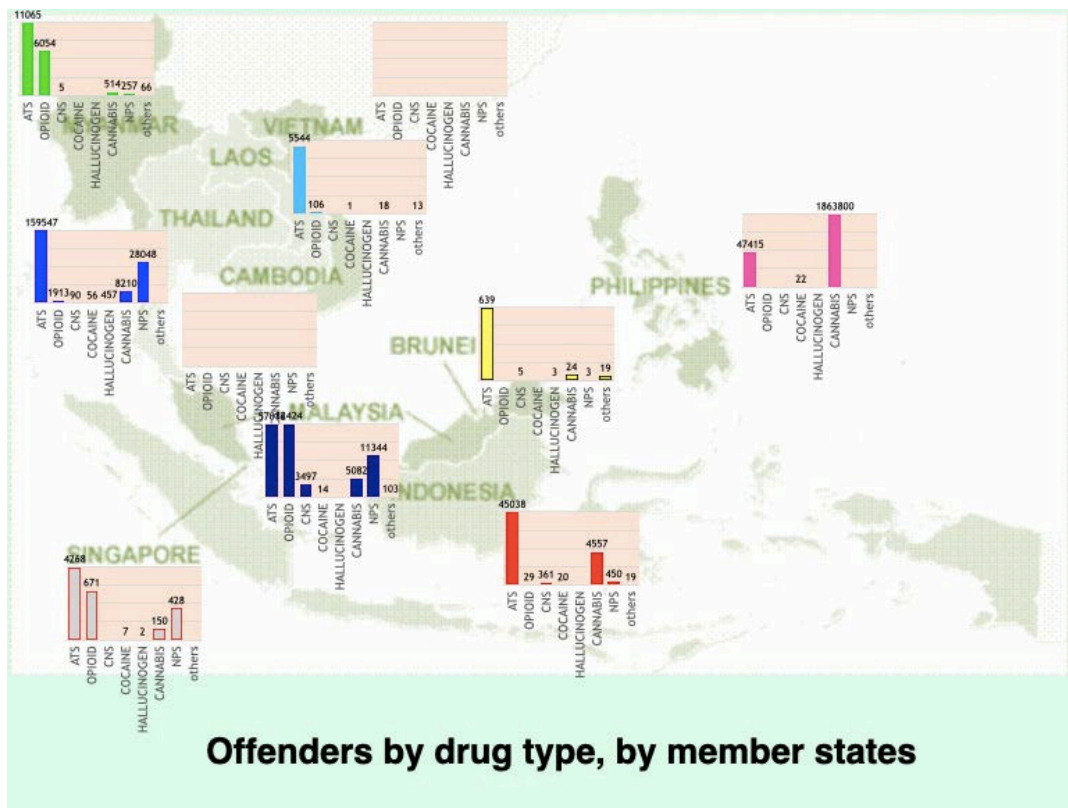


Figure 5: Offenders by Drug Type by Member States

ATS-related crimes were most reported by every country, particularly methamphetamine, in both tablet and crystal forms. Thailand arrested more than 150,000 offenders of ATS-related crimes and over 10,000 offenders in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar. Opioid-related crimes were reported most in Malaysia, followed by Myanmar and Thailand, and a few in Singapore, Laos PDR, and Indonesia. However, Cannabis-related crimes remained a problem in all ASEAN countries, and continuous monitoring is therefore necessary. As previously mentioned, NPS poses a challenge in the changing face of recreational drug use, with more than 10,000 offenders were arrested in Thailand and Malaysia.

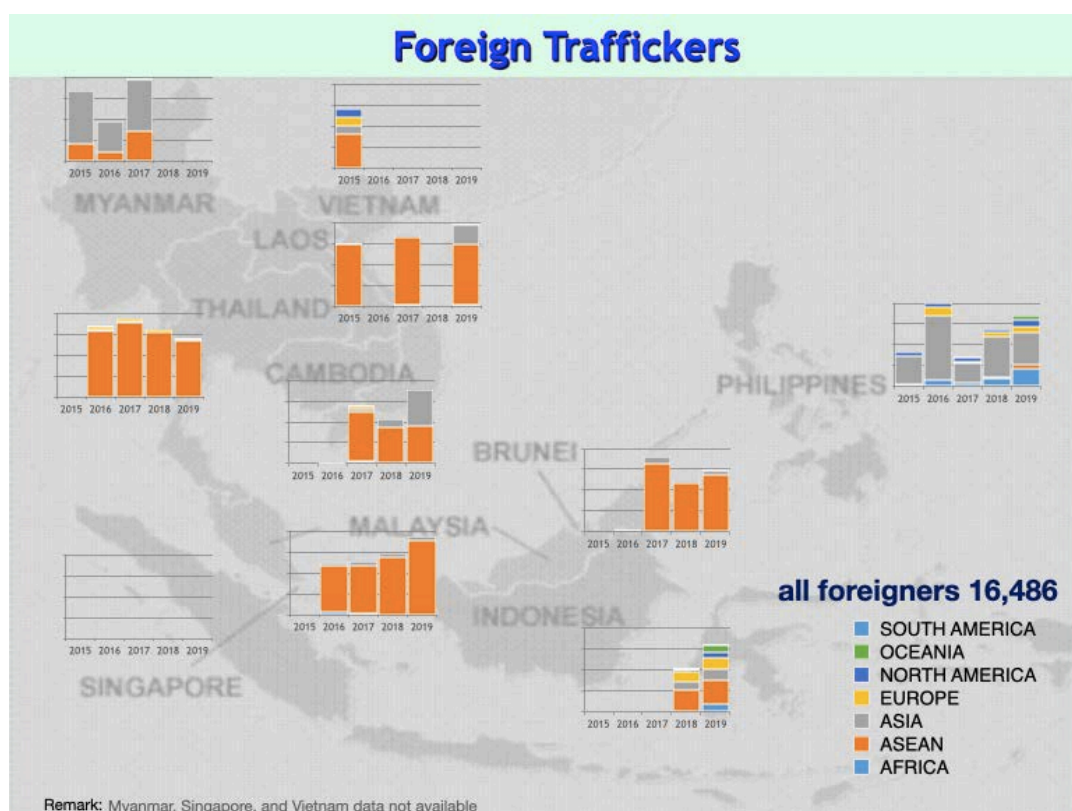


Figure 6: Foreign Traffickers Arrested in Member States Classified by Geographical Zone

The number of drug crimes committed by foreign nationals in the ASEAN region increased more than three times in 2019. More than 90% of these offenders were Southeast Asian. The

remaining were from over 70 nationals from other Asian and European countries, including Africa and America.

4. REGIONAL COOPERATION

The ASEAN Member States have been facing similar illicit drug problems such as opium cultivation, heroin production and methamphetamine manufacturing in the Golden Triangle. Thailand, Myanmar, and Lao PDR have collaborated with China in the "Safe Mekong Operation" since 2013, which aims to suppress drug trafficking along the Mekong River and nearby Golden Triangle area. In 2015,

this international law enforcement initiative expanded to include Viet Nam and Cambodia.

The "Safe Mekong Operation" emphasizes intelligence exchange, joint investigation and operation on interdiction of essential chemicals and precursors, resulting in effective suppression within the Golden Triangle and related areas. As shown, seizures of major drugs and precursors have increased in a short time as a result of this cooperation.

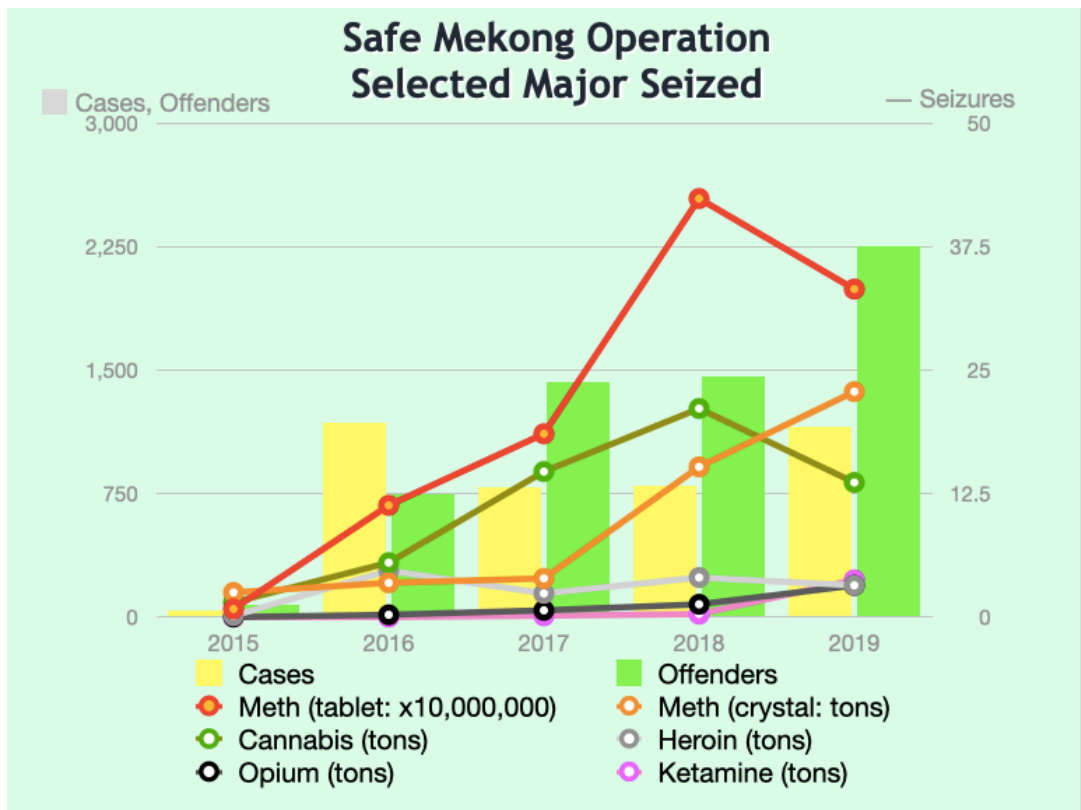
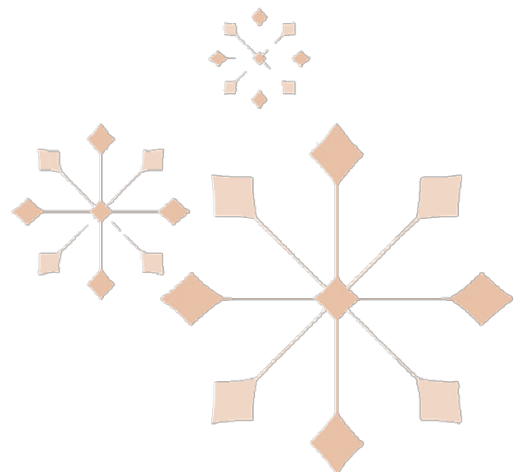


Figure 7: Arrests and Seizures by Safe Mekong Operation

Member States law enforcement authorities have intercepted drug precursors and chemicals destined for the production sites, resulting in many arrests and seizures. The number of drug offenders arrested has been increasing since 2015 to more than 2,000 people in 2019. Contrarily, the number of arrests for drug cases, which were high in 2016, records showed less in 2017 and 2018 and increased again in 2019. The number of arrests had a significant difference. There was a massive increase in methamphetamine crystals and ketamine, while cannabis and methamphetamine tablets were decreased. Heroin and opium showed almost stable. However, with the ongoing implementation of alternative developments in some areas of the Golden Triangle, it is expected that the drug production and trafficking situation in the area would improve in the next few years.

CHAPTER 2

Major Drug Problems in ASEAN



OVERVIEW

The number of drug admissions decreased in 2019 as compared to 2018, with over 400,000 users recorded. Drug admissions decreased by 14.3% from 76.7 per 100,000 population in 2018 to 65.6 per 100,000 population in 2019. In the first half of 2019, the total number of admissions increased to over 260,000 users. The admission numbers decreased in the second half of 2019. ATS users accounted for 72.9% of all admissions in the first half of 2019. Although the total number of admissions decreased in the second half, the proportion of ATS users among all users increased to 77.1%. The number of ATS users was higher than other drugs in every period. The number of ATS users was higher in the first half and lowered in the

second half. Like ATS, cannabis users were higher in the first half and lowered in the second half. The cause of these periodic fluctuations was not clear at present. The second most common drug of use was opiates/opioids (opium, heroin and other derivatives). The number of admissions was significantly higher than in 2017 and 2018. Within 2019, the admission number for opioids in the first half was higher than the second half. The number of admissions was significantly higher than in 2017 and 2018. Within 2019, the admission number for opioids in the first half was higher than the second half. The admission number for NPS declined continuously from the first half of 2017. The admission number for cocaine increased in the second half of 2019. While the admissions for other drugs remained low.

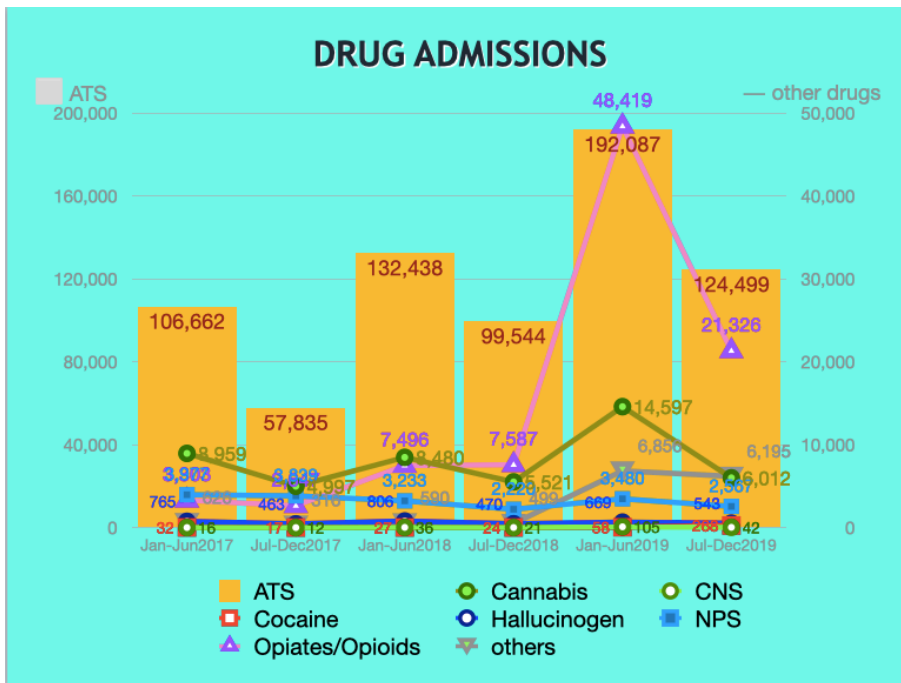


Figure 1: DRUG ADMISSIONS 2017-2019

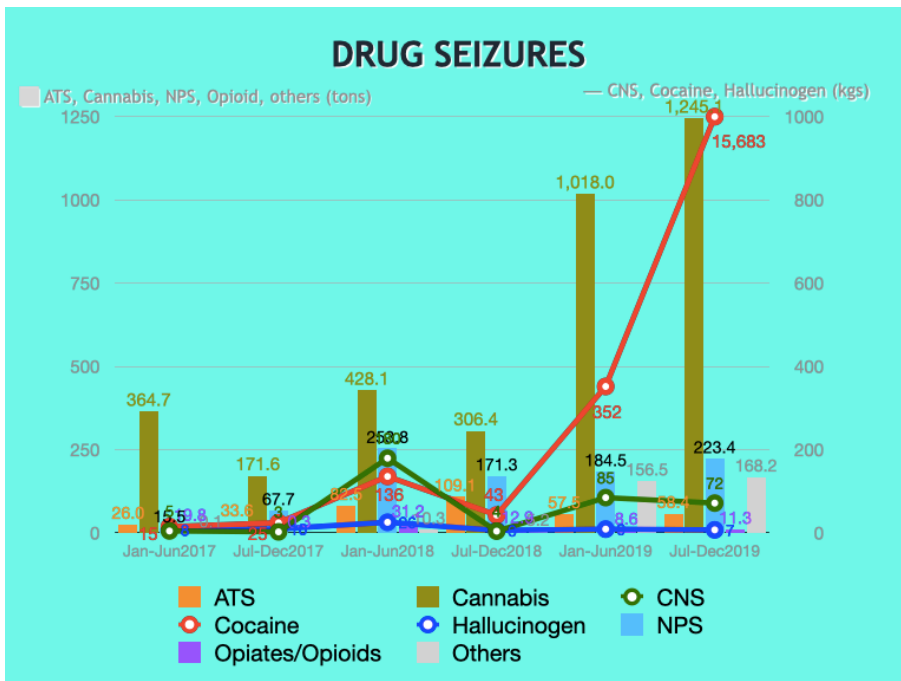


Figure 2: DRUG SEIZURES

In terms of weight, cannabis seizures were predominantly higher than other drugs. In 2019, cannabis seizures were three times higher than in 2018. Similarly, cocaine seizures were ten times higher than in 2018. Other drugs declined from 2018. Only hallucinogen and CNS seizures were slightly decreased from the first half to the second half of 2019. Other drugs were increased.

Data by each type of drugs are as follows

1. ATS

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (ATS) refer to a group of synthetic drugs whose

principal members include Amphetamine, Methamphetamine and its derivatives. Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of ATS have been seized. These are amphetamine, methamphetamine (tablet, crystals, powder, liquid), ecstasy, ephedrine, hydrochloride, and pseudoephedrine.

The number of ATS users admission in ASEAN increased continuously. In 2017, 164,497 ATS users received treatment. The number increased by 40% from 2017 to 2018, and 38% from 2018 to 2019. The number of ATS users increased to 317,403 in 2019 (93% from 2017).

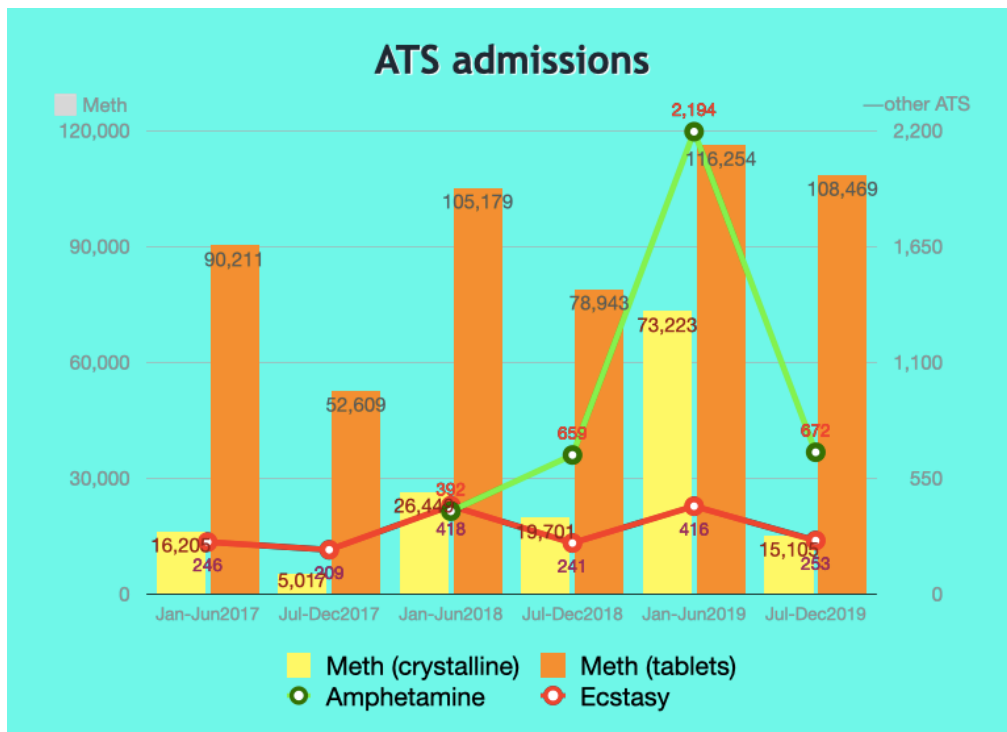


Figure 3: Total ATS Admission in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, over ninety thousand users received treatment for methamphetamine tablets (85% of the total ATS users). In the second half of 2017, there was a massive decrease in the number of methamphetamine tablet users. However, the proportion of methamphetamine tablet users remained high, at 91%. The number of methamphetamine tablet users increased to over 100,000 in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 80% of all ATS admission. In 2019, methamphetamine tablet users increased to over 110,000 in the first half of 2019, equal to 60% of all ATS admission. Although the number of methamphetamine tablet users was slightly declined in the second

half, the proportion of methamphetamine tablet users remained high at 87%. Methamphetamine crystalline (also known as 'Shabu' or 'ICE') was four-folds increased at the beginning of 2019 from the end of 2018. The number drastically decreased in the second half of 2019. A similar pattern was found in the admission of ecstasy users even though the number of ecstasy users was relatively low for each half of the years. The admissions for amphetamine were recorded for the first time in the first half of 2018. The number of users increased in the second half. In 2019, the number of amphetamine users were dramatically increased in the first half and decreased at the end of 2019.

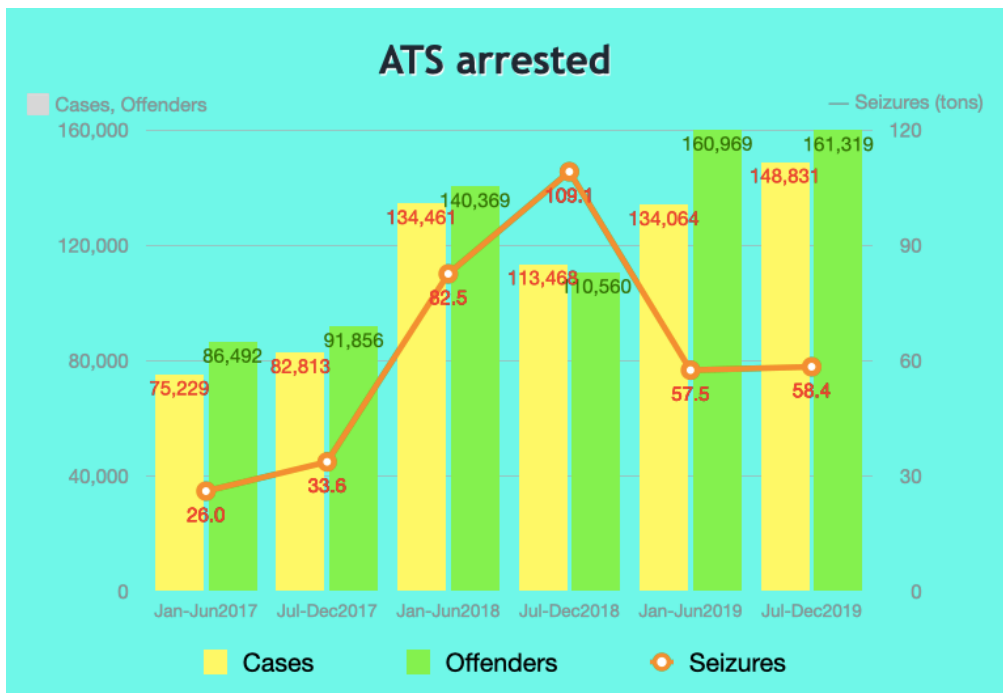


Figure 4: Total Number of ATS Arrests

In the first half of 2017, over seventy-five thousand cases and over eighty-six thousand offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 10% increased cases and 6% increased offenders. The number of cases and offenders large increased in the first half of 2018 and declined in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 57% from 2017, while offenders increased by 41%. In 2019, ATS cases were 18% increased from the second half of 2018, while offenders increased by 46%. In the second half of 2019, the number of ATS cases and offenders increased slightly from the first half of 2019. Cases in 2019 increased by 14% from 2018 or 79% from 2017, while offenders increased by 28% from 2018 or 81% from 2017. There was a massive to over 100,000 cases since the first half of 2018 up to date.

Although ATS seizures in 2019 decreased from 2018, ATS weight was over 100 metric tons in 2019. There were two folds increase in ATS seizures from 2017. Of all ATS seizure, methamphetamine tablets

accounted for 77% in 2017. The proportion decreased to 62% in 2018 and 45% in 2019. Even though methamphetamine tablet seizures have declined since the end of 2018, weight was over 50 metric tons in 2019. Unlike methamphetamine tablets, methamphetamine crystalline was continuously increased. The increase in methamphetamine crystalline seizures was seven folds from 7 metric tons in 2017 (22% of all ATS seizure) to 36 metric tons in 2018 (36%) and 51 metric tons in 2019 (54%). Ecstasy was seized in the first and second half of 2017 and 2018. The seizure of ecstasy increased 18 times from 2017 to 2019 from 40 kilograms to 789 kilograms. In early 2018, methamphetamine liquid and powder were first seized. At the end of 2019, the methamphetamine liquid seizure increased two folds. The increase in methamphetamine powder seizures was fifteen folds in a year. In the first half of 2018, seizure of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and amphetamine were also reported for the first time. Only ephedrine was reported in the first half of 2019 with a small amount.

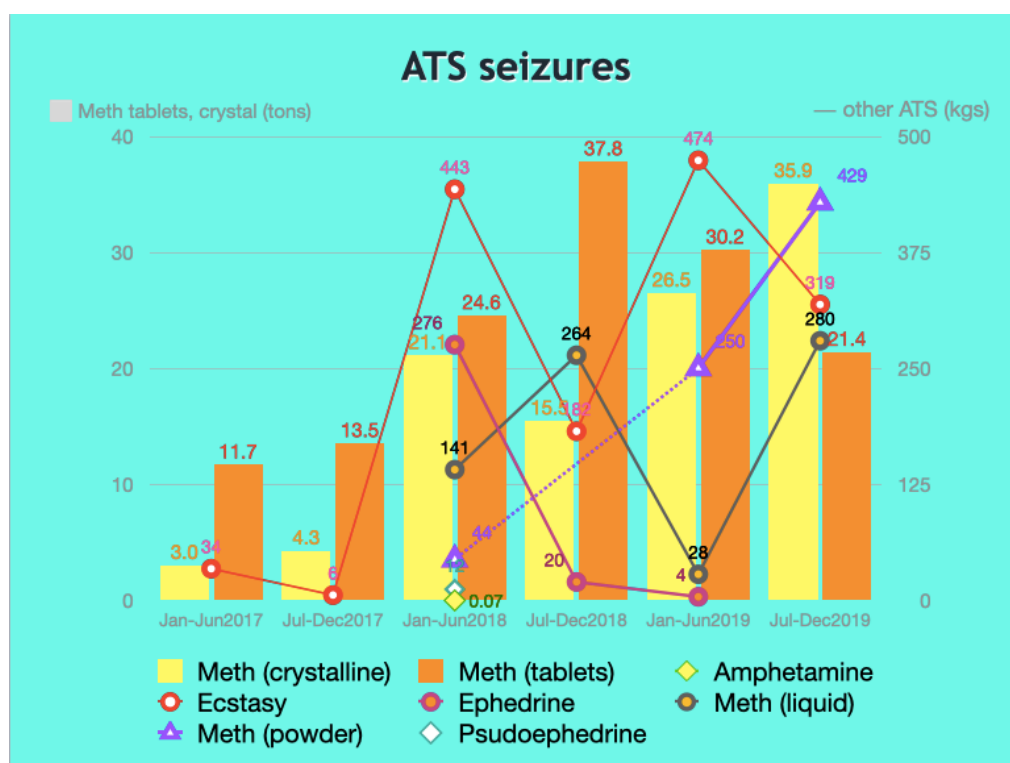


Figure 5: Total ATS Seizures in ASEAN

2. Opiates/Opioids

Opium is dried latex obtained from the unripe seedpods of opium poppy plant grown at heights above 3,000 feet. Raw opium is a milky white latex that blackens as it dries to a sticky brown or black resin. It has a heavy smell and bitter taste. On the other hand, the prepared opium is indirectly heated to temperatures at which the active alkaloids, mainly morphine, are vaporized. Poppy seeds are a decent source of nutrients, including protein, fatty acids and minerals. Opium poppy plant contains narcotic alkaloids.

The pharmacologically active principles of opium reside in its alkaloids. The two most important are morphine and papaverine. Morphine is the principal medical alkaloid of opium as a sedative, hypnotic and pain medication. Papaverine is used as a smooth muscle relaxant. Opium is a highly addictive narcotic drug categorized into three types: 1) natural opiates derived from opium poppy 2) extracted opiates including morphine, heroin, codeine, and tramadol and 3) synthetic opioids including fentanyl, methadone, buprenorphine and nescapine. In the ASEAN Member States, several variations of

opiates/ opioids have been seized. These include opium, heroin, methadone, morphine, nalbuphine, and codeine.

The number of opiates/ opioids users admission in ASEAN increased continuously. In 2017, 5,950 opiates/ opioids users received

treatment. The number increased by 38% from 2017 to 2018, and 51% from 2018 to 2019. The number of opiates/ opioids users increased to over sixty thousand in 2019 (109% from 2017).

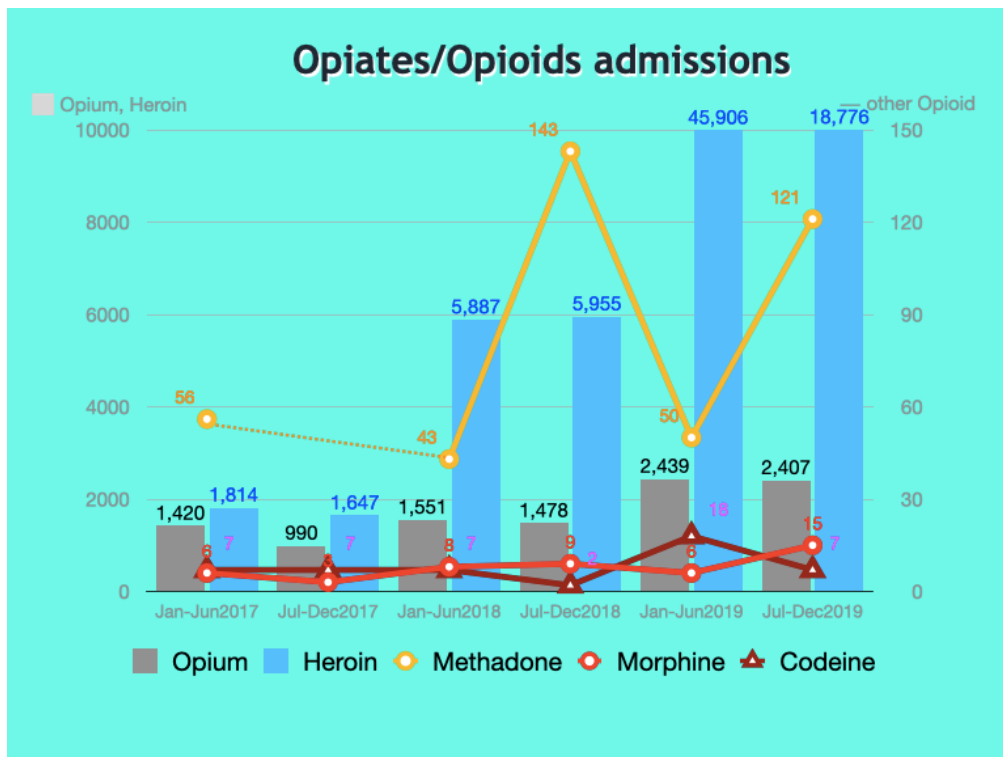


Figure 6: Total Opiates/Opioids Admission in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, almost two thousand users received treatment for heroin (55% of the total opiates/ opioids users). In the second half of 2017, there was a slight decrease in the number of heroin users. However, the proportion of heroin users remained high, at 62%. The number of heroin users increased to almost six thousand in the

first half of 2018, equivalent to 79% of all opiates/ opioids admission. This proportion was similar to the second half of 2018. In 2019 the number of heroin users increased to over forty thousand in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 95% of all opiates/ opioids admission. Although heroin users declined in the second half, heroin users remained high,

at 88%. In the first half of 2017, over fourteen hundred users received treatment for opium (43% of the total opiates/opioids users). In the second half of 2017, there was a decrease in the number of opium users. However, the proportion of opium users remained high, at 37%. The number of opium users increased to over one thousand five hundred in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 21% of all opiates/ opioids admission. This proportion

was similar to the second half of 2018. In 2019 the number of opium users increased to over two thousand in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 5% of all opiates/ opioids admission. Although the number of opium users was stable in the second half, heroin users remained at 11%. The number of methadone, morphine, and codeine users was relatively low for half of the years

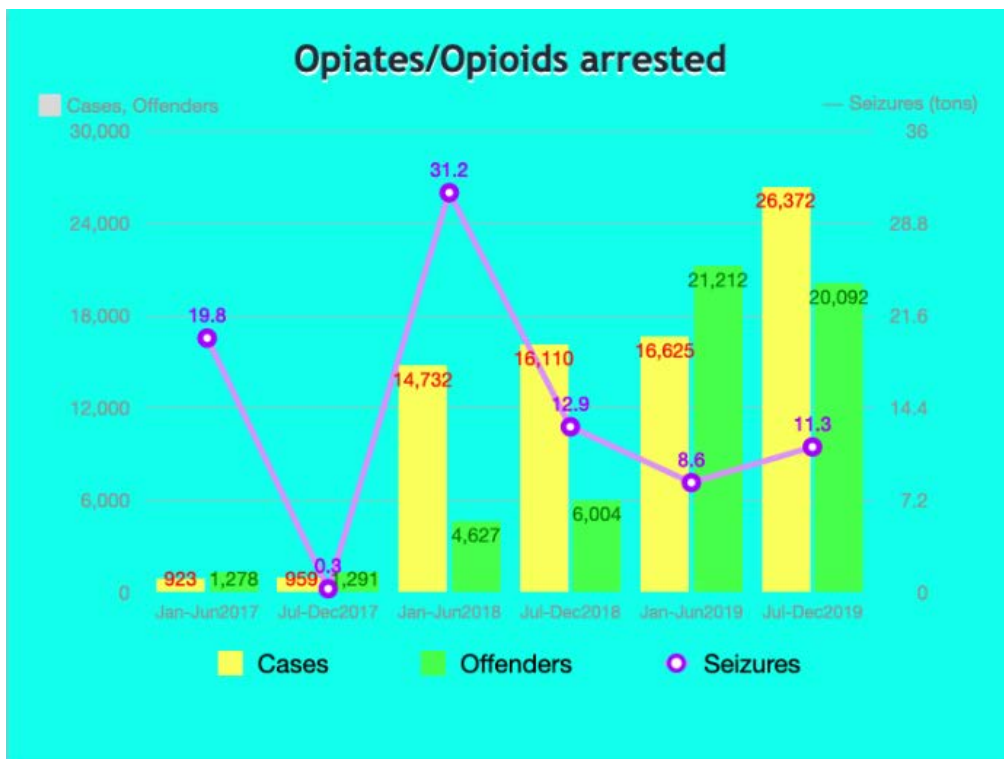


Figure 7: Total Number of Opiates/Opioids Arrests

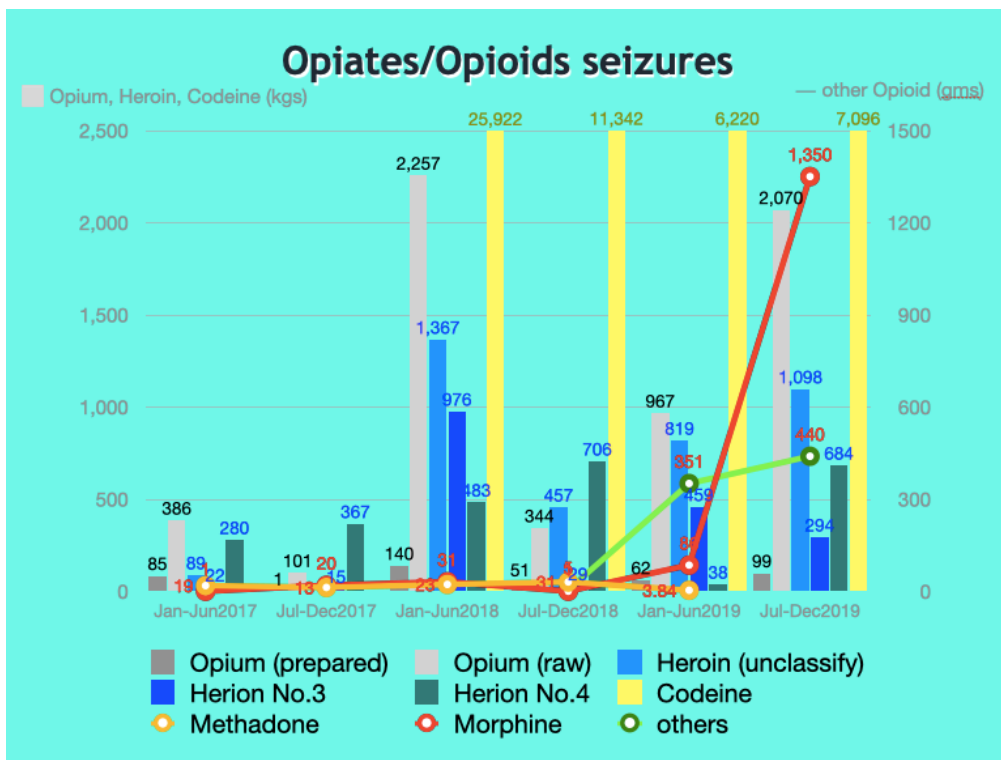


Figure 8: Total Opiates/Opioids Seizures in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, over nine hundred opiates/opioids cases and over one thousand offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there was 4% increased cases and 1% increased offenders. The number of cases and offenders large increased in the first half of 2018, fourteen folds increased in cases, and three folds increased in offenders. The number was slightly increased in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased fifteen folds from 2017, while offenders increased four-folds. In the first half of 2019, opiates/opioids cases were 3% increased from the second half of 2018, while offenders increased three folds.

At the end of 2019, the number of cases increased by 59% from the first half of 2019, while offenders were declined. Cases in 2019 increased 39% from 2018 or over twenty folds from 2017, while offenders increased three folds from 2018 or fifteen folds from 2017. There was a massive to over 10,000 cases since the first half of 2018 and 20,000 cases at the end of 2019.

In 2017, there was a massive decrease in opiates/opioids seizures from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. There was a similar decrease in opiates/opioids seizures across the same period in 2018. In 2019, opiates/opioids seizures declined in the first

half and slightly increased at the end. Overall, seizures increased by 119% in 2018 as compared to 2017. Opiates/opioids seizures decreased by 55% in 2019 compared to 2018 or close to the seizures of 2017.

There was a decline in opium seizures from 470 kilograms in the first half of 2017 to 102 kilograms in the second half of 2017. There was a twenty-three fold increase from the second half of 2017 to 2 metric tons in early 2018 and a decline at the end. Opium seizures increased in the first half of 2019 to over one metric ton and continue to over two metric tons in the second half of 2019. There was a six-fold increase from 2017 to 2019.

Heroin seizures were almost stable from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. There was a seven-fold increase from the second half of 2017 to 2 metric tons in

early 2018 and a decline at the end. Heroin seizures increased in the first half of 2019 to over one metric ton and over two metric tons in the second half of 2019. There was a four folds increase from 2017 to 2019.

Methadone and morphine were seized in the first and second half of 2017 up to date, but seizures were relatively low. In the first half of 2018, codeine was seized for the first time. In the second half of 2018, codeine seizures decreased from 25 metric tons to 11 metric tons. Codeine seizure decreased to six and seven metric tons in 2019, and three folds decreased from 2018. Nalbuphine was seized for the first time in the second half of 2018. Other opiates/opioids seizures (buprenorphine, tramadol) seem to be increased in 2019, and the amount was relatively low.

3. Cannabis

Cannabis is a complex plant with over 400 chemical entities, of which over 60 of them are referred to as cannabinoid compounds. As a result, cannabis can be classified as a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogen that affects the central nervous system. The three major compounds in cannabis are 1) Cannabinoid (CBN), a derivative of THC from oxidation, 2) Cannabidiol (CBD) and 3) Tetrahydrocannabinol (delta- tetra

hydrocannabinol, THC). THC is the primary psychoactive cannabinoid in cannabis, affecting brain function, memory and motor control. Cannabis has become popular among drug users and has been legalized for medical use and recreational use in some countries. In early 2019, Thailand legalized cannabis for medical use.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several forms of cannabis have been seized. These include cannabis plants, cannabis dried, cannabis resin, and cannabis seeds.

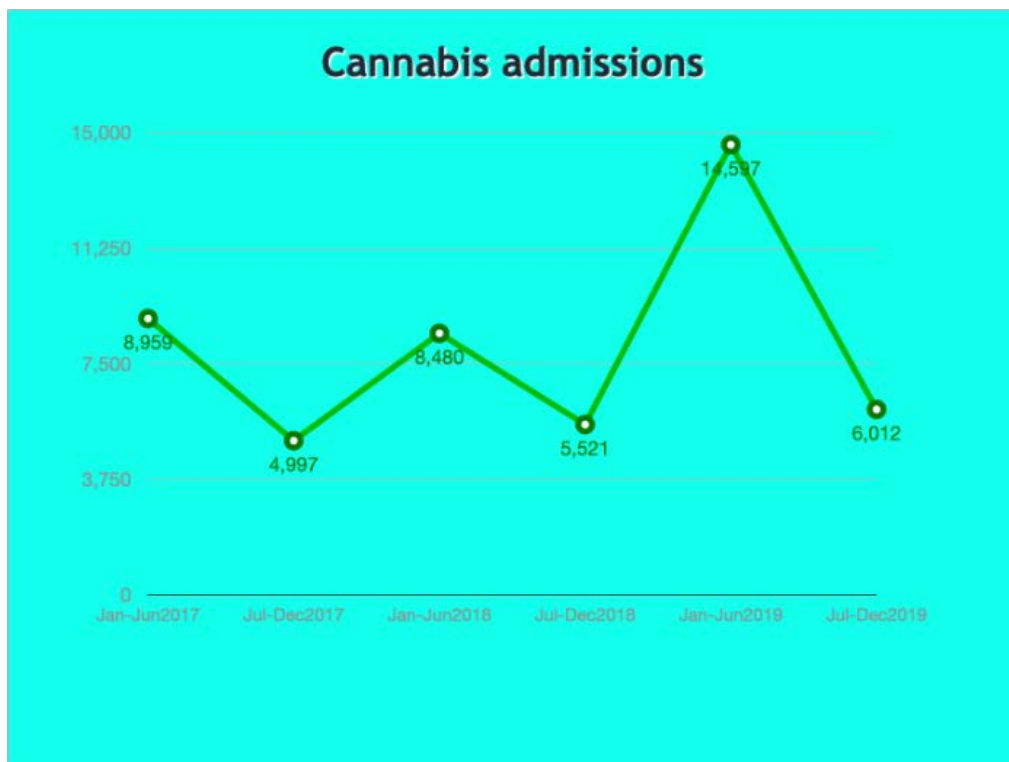


Figure 9: Total Cannabis Admission in ASEAN

The cannabis users' admission within ASEAN was almost stable between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, nearly fourteen thousand cannabis users received treatment. The number increased by less than 1% from 2017 to 2018. However, cannabis users who received treatment increased by 47% from 2018 to 2019.

In the first half of 2017, there were almost nine thousand cannabis users who received treatment. In the second half of 2017, there was a massive decrease (44%) in the number of cannabis users to five

thousand. In the first half of 2018, there was an enormous increase (70%) in the number of cannabis users, then decreased (35%) in the second half of 2018. In the first half of 2019, there was a massive increase (164%) in the number of cannabis users, then decreased again (59%) in the second half of 2019. It should be noted that the number of cannabis users during the first half was much higher than the second half of the years. However, the total cannabis users for 2019 were 48% higher than in 2017.

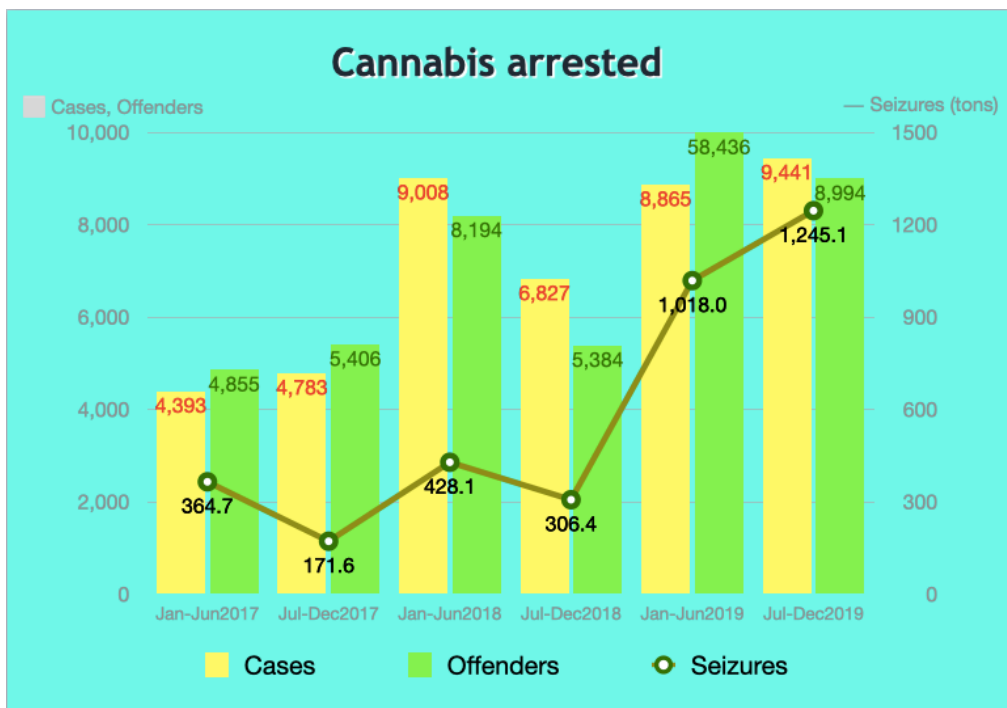


Figure 10: Total Number of Cannabis Arrests

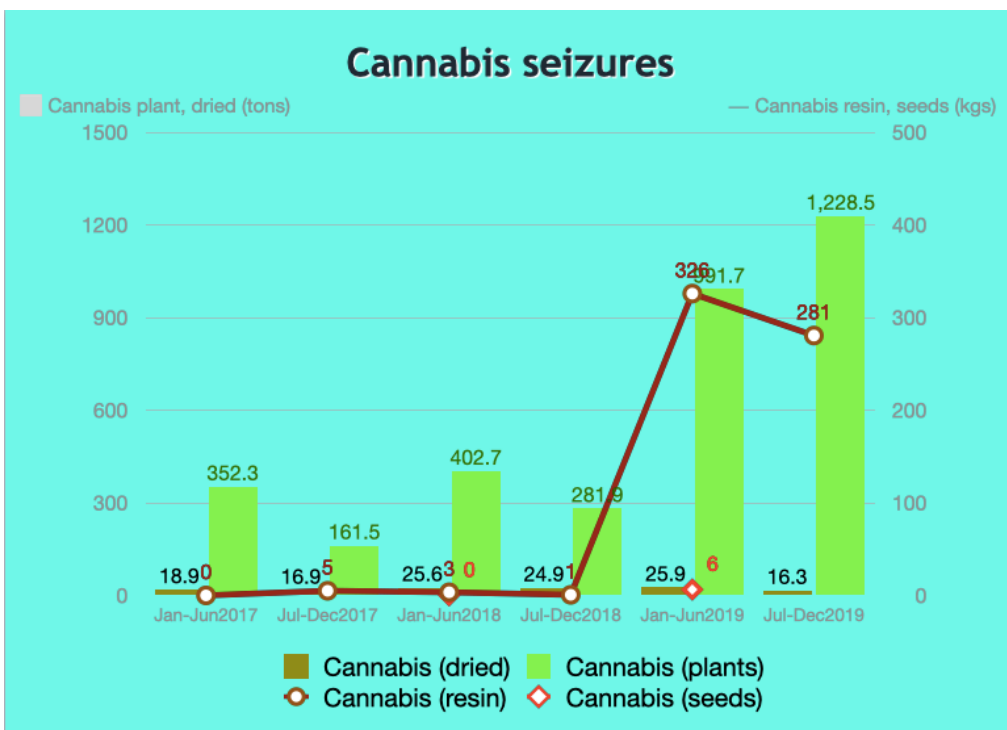


Figure 11: Total Cannabis Seizures in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, over four thousand cannabis cases and offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 9% increased cases and 11% increased offenders. The number of cases and offenders large increased in the first half of 2018, 88% increased in cases, and 52% increased in offenders. The number was slightly increased in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 72% from 2017, while offenders increased by 32%. In the first half of 2019, cannabis cases were 30% increased from the second half of 2018, while offenders increased eleven folds. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases increased 7% from the first half of 2019, while offenders were declined. Cases in 2019 increased 16% from 2018 or over two folds from 2017, while offenders increased five folds from 2018 or six folds from 2017. There was a massive to over 50,000 cases in the first half of 2019.

In 2017, cannabis seizures decreased by more than 50% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. Cannabis seizures were primarily increased in the first half of 2018 at 150%. However, there was a 28% decrease in cannabis seizure from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018. Cannabis seizures were largely increased in the first half of 2019 at 230% and slightly increased by 22% in the second half of 2019. Cannabis seizures in 2019 increased three folds from 2018 or four folds from 2017. There was a massive to

over one metric ton in both halves of 2019. It should be noted that this period Thailand legalized cannabis for medical use in February 2019.

Of all cannabis seizures, the cannabis plant accounted for over 90% of all cannabis seizures by weight. There was a 33% increase in cannabis plant seizures from over five hundred metric tons in 2017 to nearly seven hundred metric tons in 2018. Cannabis plant large increased 228% from 2018 to over two thousand metric tons in 2019. There was a four-fold increase in cannabis plant seizures from 2017 to 2019.

Cannabis dried accounted for around 5% of all cannabis seizures by weight. There was a 40% increase in cannabis dried seizures from 35 metric tons in 2017 to 50 metric tons in 2018 and declined in 2019. There was an 18% increase in cannabis dried seizures from 2017 to 2019.

Cannabis resin seizure was first small in 2017 and continued to 2018. The seizure of cannabis resin decreased by 20% from 2017 to 2018, but a massive increase in 2019. Although there were over one hundred-fold increase in cannabis resin seizures from 2017 to 2019, seizure weight remains small. In the first half of 2018, cannabis seeds were seized for the first time and reported again in the first half of 2019. Even though the seizure was small, it reflects the growing cannabis season.

4. NPS

According to the World Drug Report 2013 (UNODC, 2013) , New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is an umbrella term for unregulated (new) psychoactive substances or synthetic substances that produce similar effects to illegal drugs or mimic the effects of controlled drugs, not for medical and scientific purposes. The majority of NPS are currently not under international control by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 or the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Drug 1971. The United Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) classifies NPS into seven categories according to pharmacology and health consequences as follows: Synthetic Cannabinoids, Synthetic Cathinones, Ketamine, Phenethylamines, Piperazines, plant- based substances, and miscellaneous substances.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of NPS have been seized. These include *mitragyna speciosa* (kratom), ketamine, khat, cathinone, synthetic cathinones (bath salts) , synthetic cannabinoids, and others.

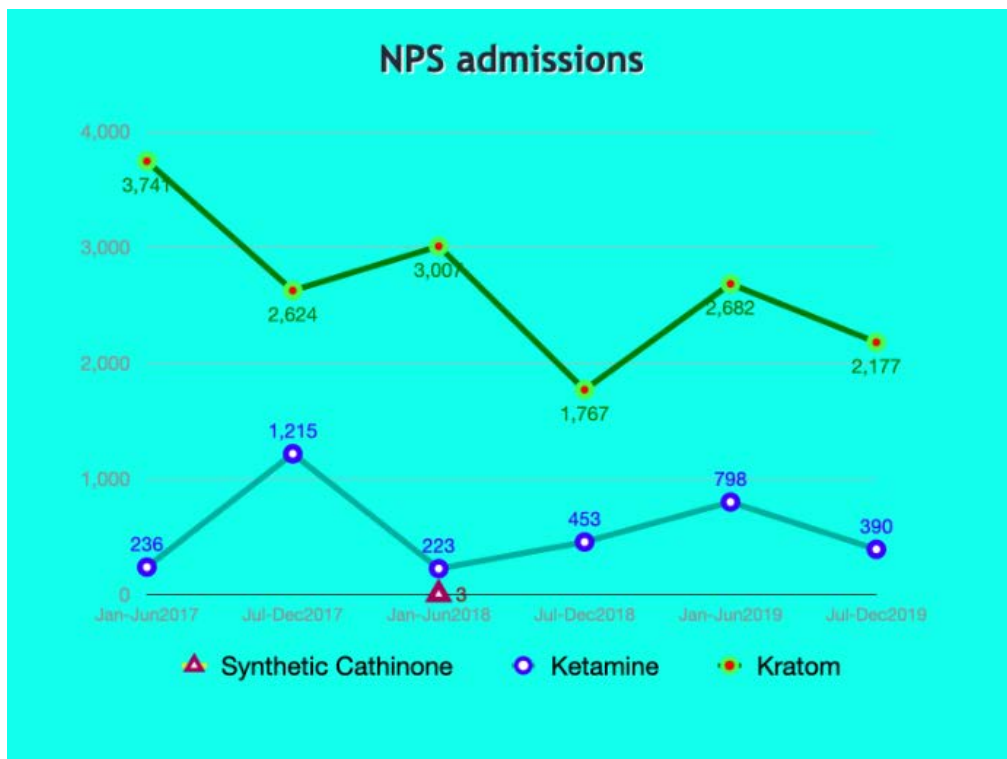


Figure 12: Total NPS Admission in ASEAN

In 2017, almost six thousand NPS users received treatment. The number of NPS users admission in ASEAN decreased by 30% between 2017 and 2018. The number increased by less than 1% from 2017 to 2018. However, NPS users who received treatment increased by 10% from 2018 to 2019. However, the total NPS users for 2019 were 23% lower than in 2017.

In the first half of 2017, 94% of total NPS users received treatment for kratom. In the second half of 2017, there was a 30% decrease in the number of kratom users. However, the proportion of kratom users remained high, at 68%. The number of kratom users increased to over 3,000 in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 93% of all NPS admission. This proportion was higher than 80% of the second half of 2018. The number of kratom users increased again to over 2,600 in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 77% of all NPS admission. This proportion was lower than 85% of the second half of 2019. Kratom users who received treatment decrease by

25% from 2017 to 2018 and almost stable between 2018 and 2019. However, kratom users who received treatment decreased by 24% from 2017 to 2019.

There were over fourteen hundred ketamine users received treatment in 2017. Only 236 users received treatment in the first half of 2017, which is 6% of all NPS users. In the second half of 2017, there was a five-fold increase in the number of ketamine users. The number decreased by 82% in the first half of 2018. In the second half of 2018, there was a two-fold increase. In 2019 the number increased by 76% in the first half of 2019. In the second half of 2019, ketamine users declined 52%. Ketamine users who received treatment decrease by 53% from 2017 to 2018, and 75% increased between 2018 and 2019. However, ketamine users who received treatment decreased by 18% from 2017 to 2019. In comparison, the admission of synthetic cathinone (bath salt) was found for the first time in the first half of 2018.

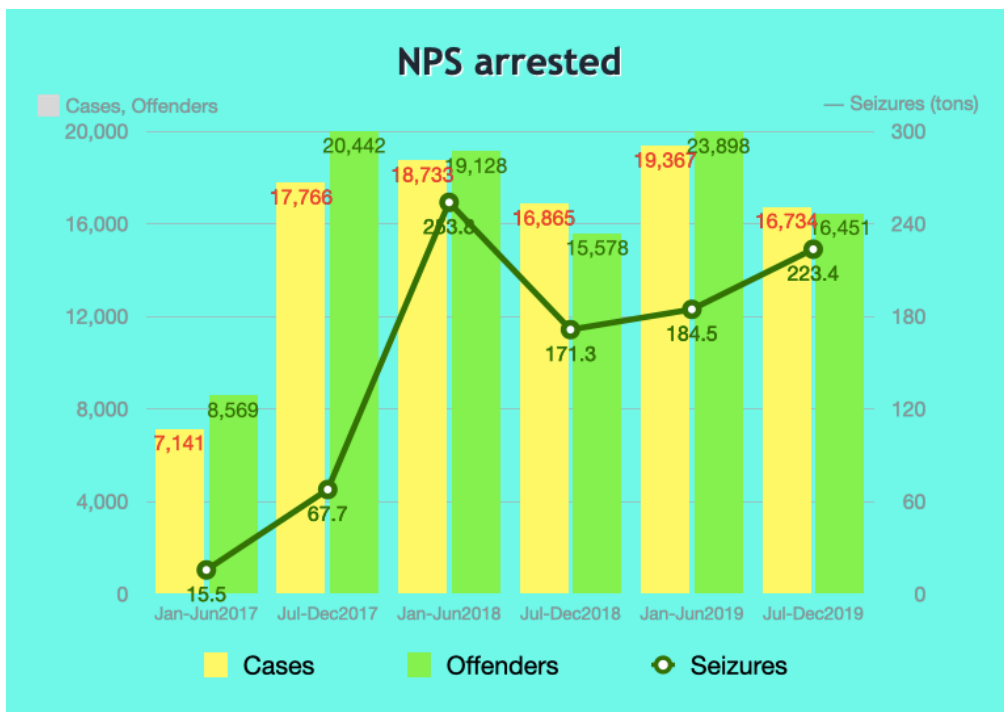


Figure 13: Total Number of NPS Arrests

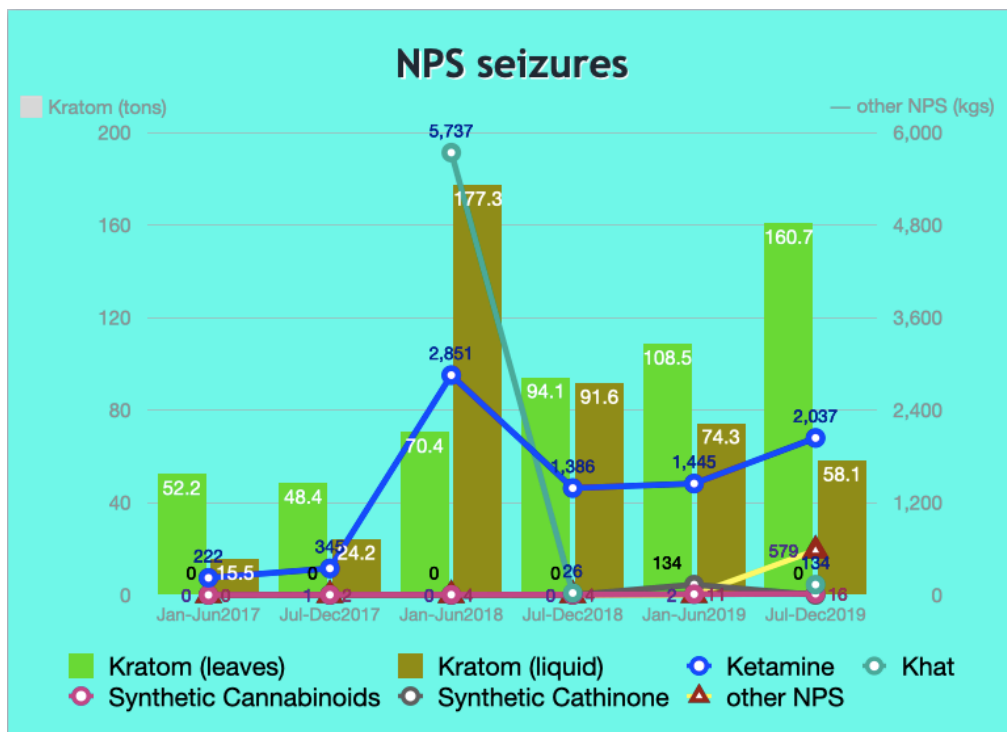


Figure 14: Total NPS Seizures in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, over seven thousand NPS cases and over eight thousand offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there was largely increased cases and offenders. The number of cases slightly increased while offenders was a decline in the first half of 2018. The number was somewhat decreased in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 43% from 2017, while offenders increased by 20%. In the first half of 2019, NPS cases were 15% increased from the second half of 2018, while offenders increased by 53%. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases decreased by 14% from the first half of 2019, while offenders were declined 32%. Cases in 2019 were almost stable from 2018 or over 45% increased from 2017, while offenders increased five 16% from 2018 or 39% from 2017. There has been a massive to over 10,000 cases and offenders since the end of 2017.

In 2017, NPS seizures increased four-folds from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. NPS seizures were increased three folds in the first half of 2018. However, a 33% decrease in NPS seizure from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018. NPS seizures were slightly increased in the first half of 2019 at 7% and increased by 22% in the second half of 2019. NPS seizures in 2019 declined from 2018 or five folds from 2017. There has been a massive to over one

hundred metric tons since early 2018 up to date.

Of all NPS seizure, kratom leaves accounted for 77% of all NPS seizure by weight. A 64% increase in kratom leaves seizures from over one hundred metric tons in 2017 to nearly one hundred seventy metric tons in 2018. Kratom leaves continued to increase by 65% from 2018 to two hundred seventy metric tons in 2019. There was an over two-fold increase in kratom leaves seizures from 2017 to 2019.

Kratom liquid accounted for 23% of all NPS seizures by weight. There was a six-fold increase in kratom liquid seizures from forty metric tons in 2017 to two hundred seventy metric tons in 2018. Kratom liquid declined 50% from 2018 to one hundred thirty metric tons in 2019. There was an over two-fold increase in kratom liquid seizures from 2017 to 2019.

In the second half of 2017, there was a massive increase in NPS cases and offenders compared to the first half of 2017. The number of NPS cases and offenders increased to over 10,000 cases in the first half of 2018 compared to the first half of 2017. The number decreased slightly in the second half of 2018, but there were still over 16,000 NPS cases. In 2017, there were four folds increase in NPS seizures from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017.

The seizure of ketamine increased over six times from 2017 to 2018. Ketamine seized almost three metric tons in early 2018. Ketamine seizures declined in the second half of 2018 and early 2019. There was a large

increase at the end of 2019 to over two metric tons. Synthetic cathinone, synthetic cannabinoids, khat, and others have been seized in small amounts since early 2017.

5. Cocaine

Cocaine, scientifically called methylester of benzoylecgonine, also known as coke, is a natural substance found in coca leaves for its psychoactive alkaloid. The alkaloid content of coca leaves differs depending on species, climate, height above mean sea level, plant age and other factors. The main psychoactive

substance present in coca leaves is cocaine (benzoylecgonine), generally present in the range of 0.3-1%. On the street, cocaine comes in either of two forms (1) cocaine hydrochloride salt or base, which is a white, odorless crystalline powder with a bitter, numbing taste and (2) cocaine sulfate or crack or rock, which is freebase in white to light brown colored, waxy rock-like substance.

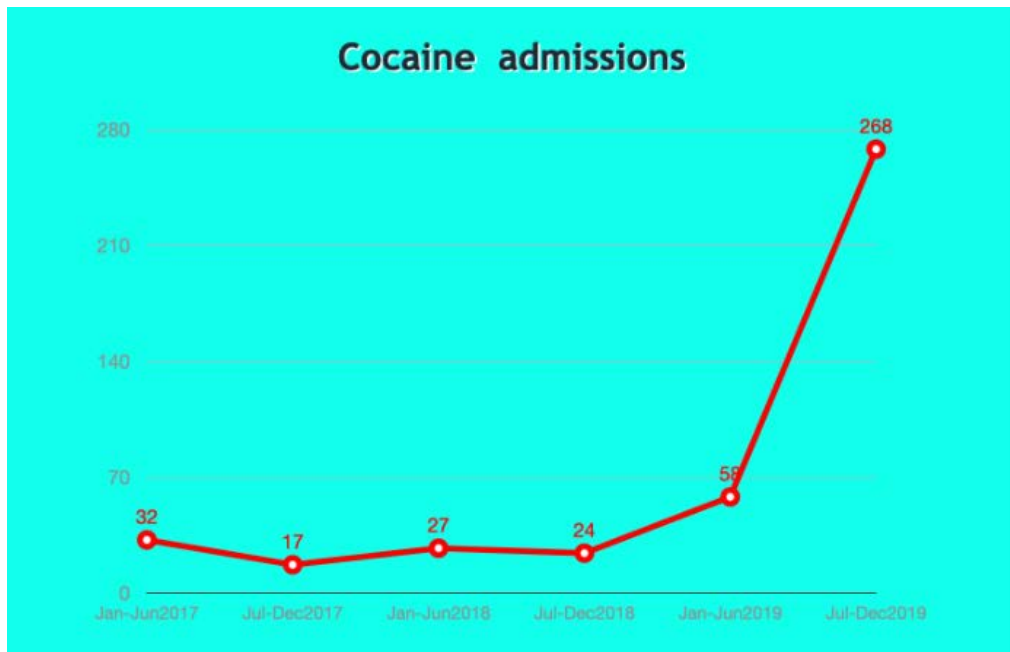


Figure 15: Total Cocaine Admission in ASEAN

The number of cocaine users admission in ASEAN was relatively small between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, forty-nine cocaine users received treatment. The number was slightly increased from 2017 to 2018 at 4%. However, cocaine users who received treatment were largely increased six folds from 2018 to 2019.

In the first half of 2017, thirty-two cocaine users received treatment. In the

second half of 2017, there was a decrease (49%) in the number of cocaine users. In the first half of 2018, there was an increase (59%) in the number of cocaine users, then decreased (11%) in the second half of 2018. In the first half of 2019, over two folds increase in the number of cocaine users, then a largely decreased (five folds) in the second half of 2019. The total cocaine users for 2019 were over six-folds of 2017.

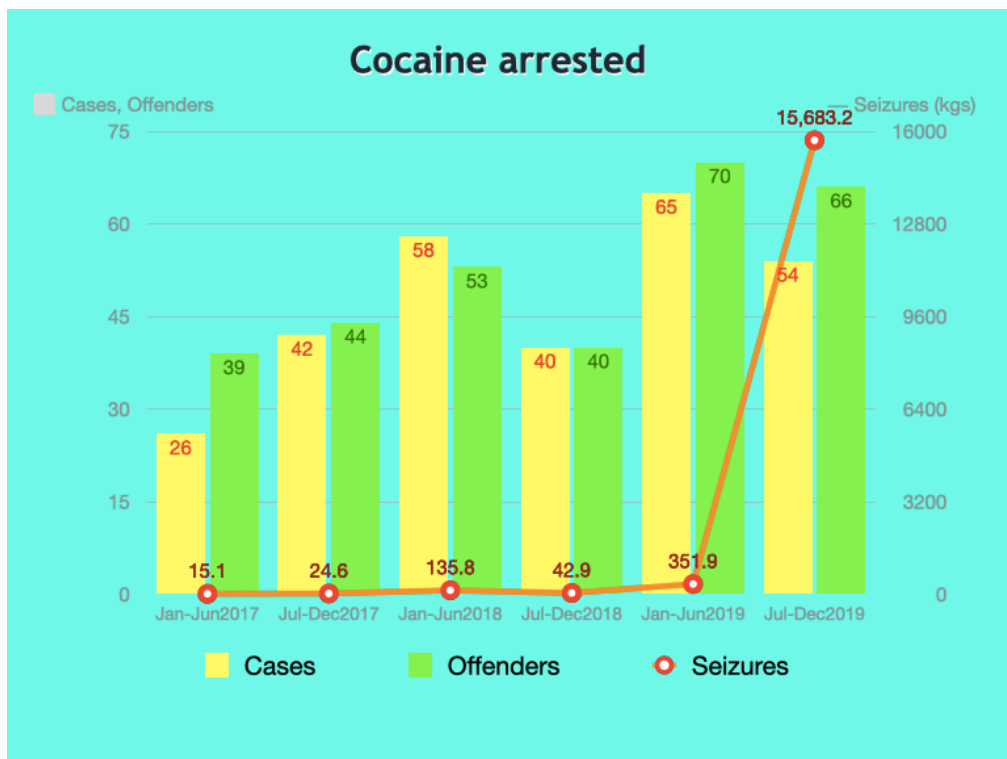


Figure 16: Total Number of Cocaine Arrests

In the first half of 2017, twenty-six cocaine cases and thirty-nine offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there

were 62% increased cases and 13% increased offenders. The number of cases continually increased by 38%, and offenders were 20%

increased in the first half of 2018. The number was slightly decreased in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 44% from 2017, while offenders increased by 12%. In the first half of 2019, cocaine cases were 63% increased from the second half of 2018 and offenders. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases was slightly decreased from the first half of 2019, while offenders were almost stable. Cases in 2019 were increased by 22% from 2018 or over 75% increased from 2017, while offenders increased by five 41% from 2018 or 58% from 2017.

In 2017, cocaine seizures increased 63% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. cocaine seizures were increased five folds in the first half of 2018. However, there was a 68% decrease in cocaine seizure from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018. Cocaine seizures were largely increased eight folds in the first half of 2019 and increased five folds in the second half of 2019. Cocaine seizures in 2019 were ninety folds increase from 2018 or over four hundred folds from 2017. There has been a massive to over fifteen metric tons at the end of 2019.

6. CNS depressants

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants include sedatives, tranquilizers and hypnotics that can slow the brain and central nervous system. Based on their chemistry and pharmacology, CNS depressants can be divided into benzodiazepines, barbiturates, methaqualone and GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyric). While CNS

depressants may be used to treat conditions such as anxiety, acute stress reactions, sleep disorders, an overdose may cause coma, shock and death.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of CNS have been seized. These include benzodiazepines, barbiturate, nimetazepam, alprazolam, and other psychotropic pills.

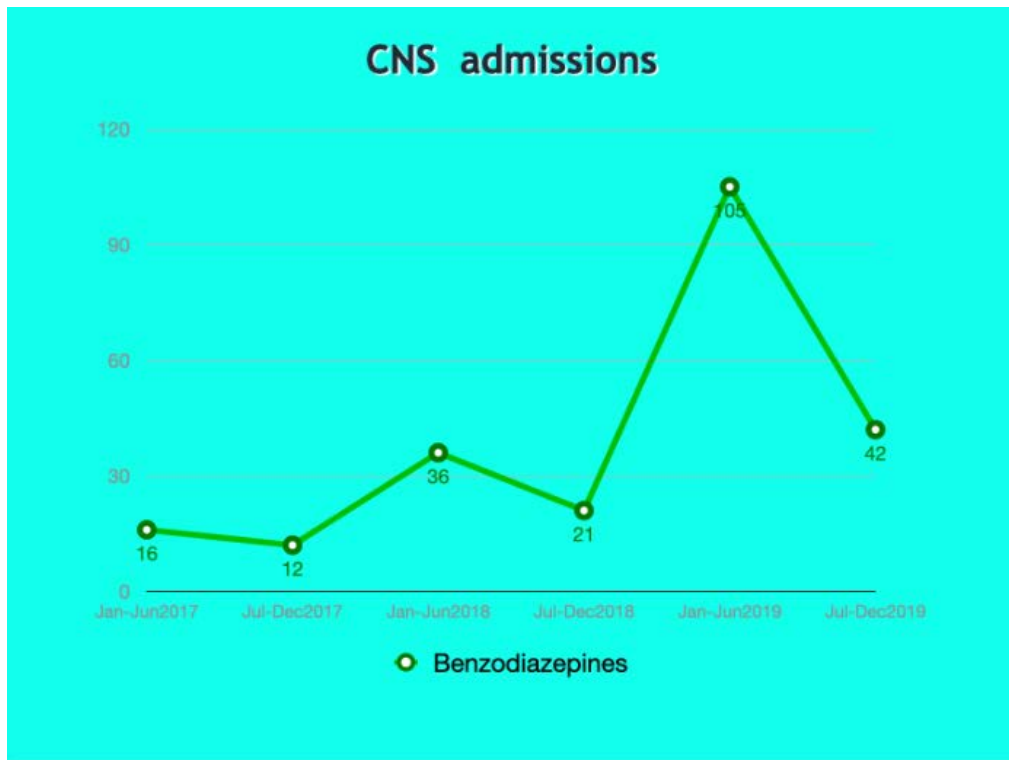


Figure 17: Total CNS Admission in ASEAN

Of all CNS, only benzodiazepines users received treatment in ASEAN. The number of benzodiazepines users admission was relatively small between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, twenty-eight benzodiazepines users received treatment. The number was two folds increased from 2017 to 2018. However, benzodiazepines users who received treatment were largely increased by four-folds from 2018 to 2019.

In the first half of 2017, sixteen benzodiazepines users received treatment. In

the second half of 2017, there was a decrease (25%) in the number of benzodiazepines users. In the first half of 2018, three folds increased in the number of benzodiazepines users, then decreased (42%) in the second half of 2018. In the first half of 2019, there were eight folds increase in the number of benzodiazepines users, then a largely decreased (74%) in the second half of 2019. The total benzodiazepine users for 2019 were over six-folds of 2017.

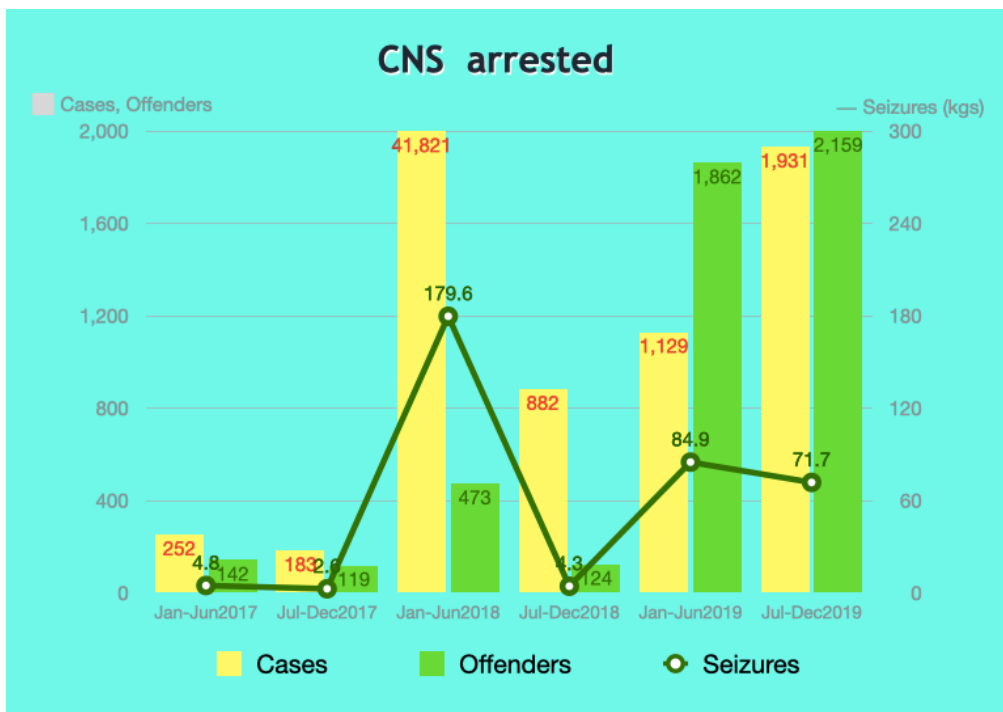


Figure 18: Total Number of CNS Arrests

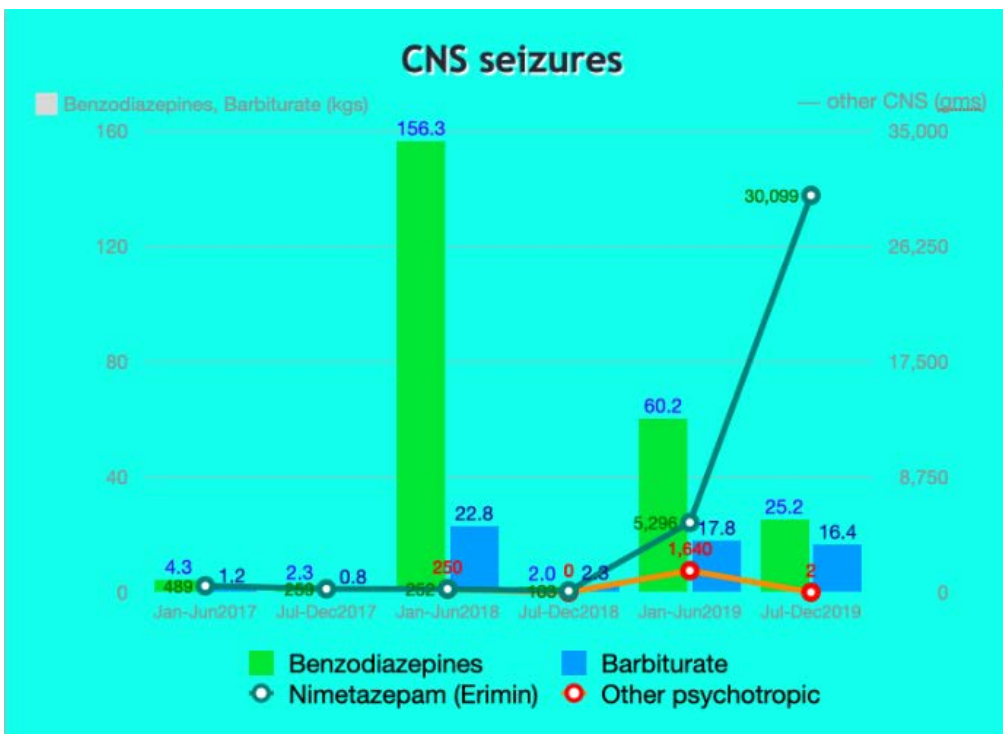


Figure 19: Total CNS Seizures in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, 252 CNS cases and 142 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 27% decreased cases, and 16% decreased offenders. The number of cases largely increased to over forty thousand, and offenders were four-folds increased in the first half of 2018. The number was reduced in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased ninety-eight folds from 2017, while offenders increased over two folds. In the first half of 2019, CNS cases were 28% increased from the second half of 2018, while offenders increased fifteen folds. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases was increased from the first half of 2019 at 71%, while offenders increased at 16%. Cases in 2019 were 93% decreased from 2018 or over seven- folds increased from 2017 while offenders increased seven folds from 2018 or fifteen folds from 2017.

In 2017, CNS seizures decreased 45% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. CNS seizures were increased sixty-eight folds in the first half of 2018. However, there was a 98% decrease in CNS seizure from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018. CNS seizures were largely increased

twenty folds in the first half of 2019 and declined in the second half of 2019. CNS seizures in 2019 were 85% of 2018 or over twenty-one folds from 2017.

Of all CNS seizures, benzodiazepines accounted for 71% of all CNS seizures by weight. There was a twenty-four folds increase in benzodiazepine seizures from 2017 to 2018. Benzodiazepines decrease by 46% from 2018 to 2019. There were over a thirteen- fold increase in benzodiazepine seizures from 2017 to 2019.

Barbiturate accounted for 20% of all CNS seizures by weight. There was a twelve folds increase in Barbiturate seizures from 2017 to 2018. Barbiturate continuity increased by 37% from 2018 to 2019. There were seventeen folds increase in Barbiturate seizures from 2017 to 2019.

The seizure of nimetazepam (Erimin) decreased by 47% from 2017 to 2018. Nimetazepam seized remained small in 2017 and 2018. There was a massive increase (one hundred folds) in 2019. There were forty-seven folds increase in nimetazepam seizures from 2017 to 2019. Alprazolam and other psychotropic pills have been seized in a small amount since early 2017 up to date.

7. Hallucinogen

Hallucinogens are a psychoactive agent that can cause hallucinations, perceptual anomalies and other substantial subjective changes in thoughts, emotion, and consciousness. The common hallucinogens are psychedelics, dissociatives and delirants, which can treat mood disorders and chronic pain. Hallucinogen affects serotonin, dopamine and glutamate, causing changes in perception, thought, emotion and consciousness, ranging from illusions to hallucination such as hearing voices and

distorted vision. Hallucinogenic drugs are popular for recreational and medical purposes in European countries, the United States and England. Those in the 18- 25 age group commonly use it. Unlike manufactured psychotropic drugs such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), ketamine, etc., psilocybe mushroom, commonly known as magic mushroom, is the most widely used as recreational psychotropic drugs.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of hallucinogen have been seized. These include Inhalants, LSD, magic mushroom, and Thionyl Chloride.

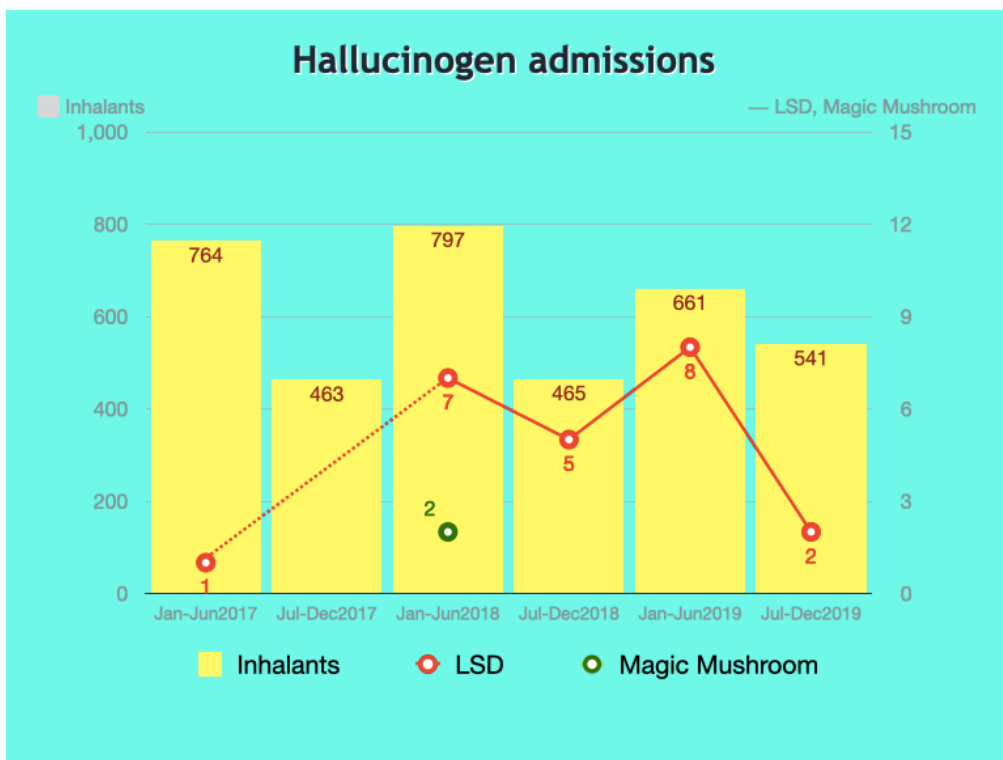


Figure 20: Total Hallucinogen Admission in ASEAN

In 2017, 1,228 hallucinogen users received treatment. The number of hallucinogen users admission in ASEAN increased by 4% between 2017 and 2018. The number decreased by 5% from 2017 to 2018. However, hallucinogen users who received treatment were almost stable for 2017 and 2019.

In the first half of 2017, almost all of the total hallucinogen users who received treatment were for inhalants. In the second half of 2017, there was a 39% decreased in the number of inhalants. In the first half of 2017, the number of inhalant users increased

by 72% from the end of 2017. However, inhalants users decreased by 42% at the end of 2018. The number of inhalant users increased by 42% from the end of 2018 to early 2019 and declined at the end of 2019. It should be noted that the number of inhalant users who received treatment was higher in the first half of the years. The reason for this pattern is unknown. However, inhalants users decreased by 29% at the end of 2019 from early 2017. Only a few LSD users received treatment, while magic mushroom reported only in early 2018.

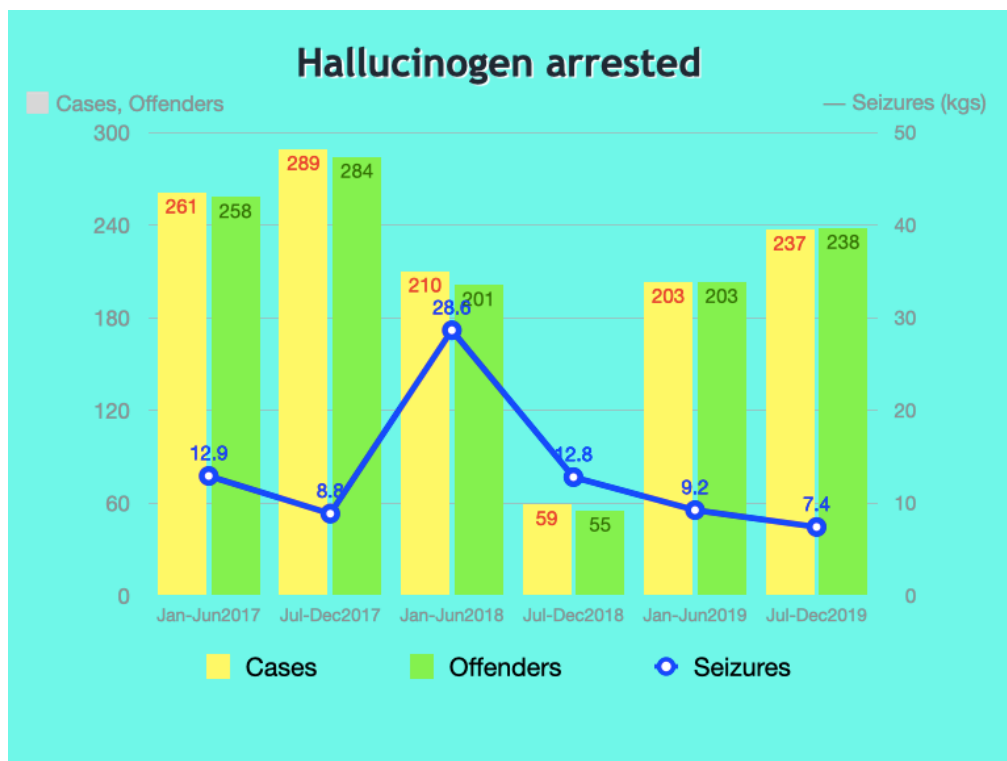


Figure 21: Total Number of Hallucinogen Arrests

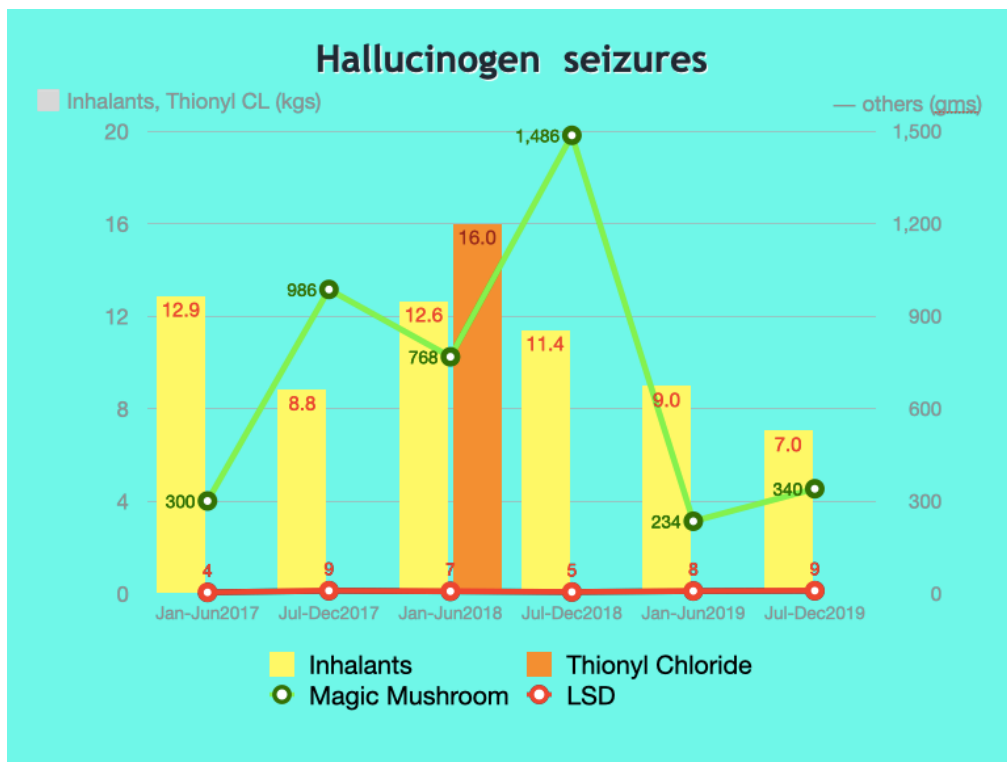


Figure 22: Total Hallucinogen Seizures in ASEAN

In the first half of 2017, 261 hallucinogen cases and 258 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there was a 10% increased cases and offenders. The number of cases increased by 27% , and offenders decreased by 29% in the first half of 2018. The number was continually reduced in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 decreased by 51% from 2017 as well as offenders. In the first half of 2019, hallucinogen cases were four-folds increased from the second half of 2018 and offenders. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases has risen from the first half of 2019 at 17% and offenders. Cases in 2019 were 62% increased from 2018 or 21% decreased from

2017, while offenders increased by 70% from 2018 or 20% reduced from 2017.

In 2017, hallucinogen seizures decreased 31% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. Hallucinogen seizures were three folds increased in the first half of 2018. However, there was a 56% decrease in hallucinogen seizure from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018. Hallucinogen seizures were decreased by 30% in the first half of 2019 and continually declined in the second half of 2019. Hallucinogen seizures in 2019 were 39% of 2018 or 74% of 2017.

Of all hallucinogen seizures, inhalants accounted for 95% of all hallucinogen seizures by weight. There was a 10% increase

in inhalants seizures from 2017 to 2018. Inhalants decrease by 33% from 2018 to 2019. There was a 26% decrease in inhalants seizures from 2017 to 2019.

Magic mushroom accounted for 4% of all hallucinogen seizures by weight. There was a 75% increase in magic mushroom seizures from 2017 to 2018. Magic mushroom decreased by 74% from 2018 to 2019. There

was a 55% decrease in magic mushroom seizures from 2017 to 2019.

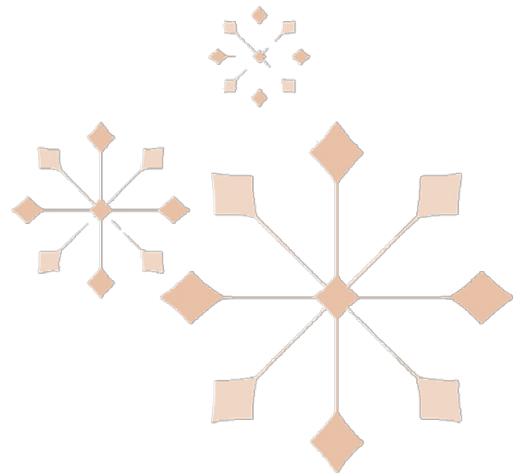
The seizure of LSD decreased by 6% from 2017 to 2018. There was a 24% decreased in 2019. There was a 29% decreased in LSD seizures from 2017 to 2019. Thionyl Chloride was seized for the first time in the first half of 2018.

8. Others

Among the ASEAN Member States, other substances were also seized, including Caffeine and various precursors. However, the information was under-reported.

CHAPTER 3

ASEAN Country Report





BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

DRUG ARRESTS

Narcotics Control Bureau as the leading law enforcement agency in combating illicit drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam, had made 698 drug arrests for various offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act, Chapter 27, whereby about 57% of the total arrests are new arrestees and about 62% of the arrestees are from the 20-39 years age group. The total drug users arrested constitute to 0.15 % of the population of Brunei Darussalam¹. Out of the total arrests, 579 were males and 119 were females. Majority of the arrests were locals and of Malay ethnicity.

Drug abusers of age group 30-39 years made up the largest group of arrests. Below is the tabulated statistic for arrests made according to age group:

Age group	No. of Person
14 years and below	9
15 – 19 years	49
20 – 29 years	172
30 – 39 years	270
40 - 49 years	158
50 – 59 years	39
60 years and above	1

¹ Population of Brunei Darussalam in 2019 was 459,500 persons.

The following are the different types of drug trafficking offences committed under the Misuse of Drug Act (MDA), Chapter 27:

Misuse of Drug Act (MDA) Chapter 27	Offence	No. of arrests
Section 3A	Possession of controlled drug for the purpose of trafficking	32
Section 5	Import and export of controlled drug	9
Section 6(a)	Possession of controlled drugs	162
Section 6(b)	Consumption of controlled drugs	664
Section 7	Possession of pipes and utensils	175
Section 9	Responsibilities of owners and tenants	5

Note: One arrestee may be arrested for multiple offences under Misuse of Drug Act, Chapter 27.

In the year 2018, the NCB had made around 497 land and sea operations throughout the country. These include joint operations with other enforcement agencies. Joint operations are aimed at further strengthening inter-agency efficiency in combating criminal related activities in Brunei Darussalam.

Drug seizures

The largest drug bust in Brunei Darussalam was made in two separate operations. The first arrest was made on 25 May 2019 consisting of 2.08 kg of Methamphetamine and a month after the first seizure, on 29 June

2019, Methamphetamine amounting to 2.74 kg was seized, which marked as the biggest seizure since the formation of NCB in 1988. Methamphetamine (syabu) remain as the most commonly abused drugs in Brunei Darussalam and this was followed by cannabis.

The table below shows the list of illicit drugs that were seized throughout the year 2019.

Type of Drugs	Gross weight
Methylemphetamine (Syabu)	6.43 kg
Ecstasy	42 tablets
Cannabis	1.39 kg
Erimin 5 (Nimetazepam)	503 tablets
Ketamine	1.63 gm

BORDER CHECKPOINTS

The NCB is responsible in implementing the strategy of reduction of illicit manufacturing, abuse and trafficking of drugs and other drug-related crimes through vigorous enforcement activities and controlling of the entry of narcotic drugs either through legal or illegal points of entry.

In its effort to intercept the trafficking of drugs at the border, NCB are also stationed at the six border control posts in Brunei Darussalam namely at Brunei International Airport, Kuala Lurah Control Post, Ujung Jalan Control Post, Labu Control Post, Sungai Tujoh Control Post and Serasa Ferry Terminal. In 2019, 45 arrests were made at the various border check points for a number of drug offences. Out of the total arrests, 25 were of Brunei nationality and 32 were of Malay

ethnicity. 17 were charged under Section 6(b) of MDA, Chapter 27 for consumption of controlled drugs. About one fifth of the total arrests made at the border check points were charged under Section 5 of MDA, Chapter 27 for the illegal import and export of controlled drug.

Drug Demand Reduction Strategy

Preventive Drug Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation as well as aftercare efforts continues to be a key focus of NCB's strategy. In 2019, we had reached 16,549 students, 3,568 civil servants and 13,649 members of the public throughout the country.

Throughout the year, NCB had received 534 individuals to undergo supervision scheme, which is an increase by

17.1% in comparison to 2018. Out of the total admission, 25 of the supervisees registered voluntarily.

In 2019, Al-Islah Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre received 108 individuals to undergo treatment and rehabilitation where 18 were admitted voluntarily. NCB hopes for

recovering drugs users to be able to guide themselves towards a successful recovery and reintegration into society.



CAMBODIA

Overview of drug situation

A. Global Situation

According to the report of UNODC in 2018 as well as major international meetings and forums on drugs in 2019, the demand of synthetic drugs remains increasing both in global and regional markets. Particularly, the methamphetamine crystalline or ICE market has dramatically been expanding in the region whereby opium plantation and heroin production is decreasing.

Drug production in the region is engaged by some armed criminal groups funded by international syndicates and growing bigger. With the shift from opium production to synthetic drugs, according to the law enforcement operation results showing a huge increase in quantity and purity, has led to a low price of methamphetamine crystalline since 2014 to date. A global monitoring on narcotic plantation, production and drug trafficking shows no sign of decline as marijuana plantation is still cultivated, processed and consumed.

With a remarkable increase in the trafficking of methamphetamine from the Golden Triangle through some countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) to other foreign countries with higher demand in the markets, all forums on drugs showed a huge increase of meth crystal/ICE in the north of Myanmar due to the chemicals and precursors' flow into this area in huge amount with less control. Drug trafficking through Lao border might increase due to the more strictly control by both Myanmar and Thailand authorities. Moreover, authorities noted that money transaction of criminal groups via casinos and distribution of drugs in the region have increased with complicated concealment tactics and variety of modes.

Furthermore, in response to all, the Ministerial Meeting of MoU signatory countries in late 2019 in Thailand, the 6 countries of GMS agreed to conduct Operation 1511 to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement pressure on the criminal groups. Operation 1511 aims to block, prevent, and interdict drugs and

chemical precursors trafficking from the Golden triangle into the area.

B. Drug Situation in Cambodia

The global and regional trends of growing and complicated activities in the production and trafficking of drugs as mentioned above cause negative affect and new threats in illicit drug smuggling via land, air, water routes and postal services, as well as attempts to produce locally.

The implementation of the Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign Phase 4 (January 1 to December 31, 2019) of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGoC) with active involvement from all sectors of the society receive full support from the general public and civil servants, which created an active national movement, particularly 5 measures as the roadmap for combating illicit drugs.

- Law enforcement measure succeeded in 9,806 cases with 20,490 arrestees with narcotics seizures of 750 kg., a 30% increase compared to 2018. Major cases (over 1 kg of drugs) resulted in 61 cases with over 700 kg of narcotic substances' seizure, an increase by 90% of the total seizure. This figure showed the criminals' attempt to use Cambodia as a transit route, particularly with neighbouring countries with sharing border in some provinces in the northeast border, as well as Cambodia-

Thailand, and export to Viet Nam by land route

- Education measure on drugs results in over 11 million people receive drug messages, an increase compared to last year

- Administrative and law enforcement measure focuses more on entertainment and leisure' premises with pledge to drug free (no drug use) in their premises. Law enforcement units conducted searches and check-points along with administration measure resulted in a number of drug syndicates' arrests

- Treatment and Rehabilitation measure. According to the official record, there were 20,091 drug users in 2019. Among this number, there were:

- 13,414 drug users had enrolled into rehabilitation centres, of which 9,063 have integrated back to community
- 5,879 drug users had enrolled into public health services (community-based treatment)
- 799 drug users had been arrested by the Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign Phase 4 and sent to jail
- Drug users aged between 18–35 years constitute to 88.47%;
- The major types of drug most commonly used are: crystalline methamphetamine or ICE about

94.89%, followed by - 20,490 persons were methamphetamine (WY) tablets at arrested with 1,353 females, an increase by 24.3% with 15 foreign nationalities.

- Law enforcement operations result as:
 - 9,806 drug cases were interdicted, an increase by 22.54% compared to 2018

Main Drugs Seizure by Cambodian Law Enforcement (unit in grammes):

Drugs (in grammes)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ecstasy	3,159.43	21.26	1,653.60	25,063.35	179,760.42	114,818.29
Cocaine	7,476.20	5,250.00	4,004.86	12,813.38	5,379.75	610.94
Meth WY	8,703.09	26,576.62	4,162.46	33,440.07	6,926.30	43,506.18
Meth ICE	29,009.38	72,858.36	6,332.07	80,125.42	306,630.83	384,934.17
Heroin	1,837.46	2,464.79	271.95	22,534.46	1,328.62	479.45
Cannabis	27,070.92	1,511,454.49	6,961.00	116,291.00	74,042.00	102,859.00
Ketamine	0.62	0.11	1.07	6,253.32	36,328.52	33,082.08
Pyrovalerone						173,270.00
Total	77,257.10	1,618,625.63	169,386.01	296,521.00	574,067.92	853,560.11

Drug related cases in association with offenders:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Case	1,337	3,061	4,246	8,173	8,002	9,806
Offenders	3,142	7,008	9,933	17,800	16,216	20,490

Purity of drugs

Nº	Drug Type	Form	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Meth	Tablet	10 – 19%	1.34 - 22.95%	0.46–22.42%	16%	12%-23%
2	Meth ICE	Crystal	3 – 86%	0.71 - 89.27%	1.34–97.31%	73%	1.5%-80%
3	Ecstasy	Capsule	-	-	-		
4	Ecstasy	Tablet	23-39%	34 - 37%		34%	14.63%-43.63%
5	Heroin	Powder	33-71%	33.66 - 77.78%	41.59–80.29%	68%	62.57%-79.72%
6	Cocaine	Powder	58-62%	52.15 - 58.13%	-	78%	65.29%-80.41%
7	Ketamine	Tablet	-	-	-		
8	Ketamine	Powder	46-57%	1.04 - 54.89%	1.90-81,51%	54%	25.87%-50.21%



INDONESIA

Indonesia Drug Situations

The illicit drugs in Southeast Asia is quite complicated involving with 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 Indonesia as well as trafficked to other areas outside the country.

Drug Problem

That there is a demand of drugs in the society cannot be denied. This demand includes illicit drugs for the purpose of work, recreation and treatment. Normally, demand will be managed by a supply that is profit oriented. Where prohibition and prosecution are applied, drugs are supplied in black market with multiple times profit. The demand of this substance has remained high with a promising profit in the black market. This is the mechanism of an illegal commodity in a

black market, where the demand meets the supply.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Route to Indonesia

Indonesia with abundant natural resources and the location in a strategic area in international trade become important factors to look at the increasing problem of drug trafficking.

Indonesia is in the line of international trade. In addition to its archipelago territory plus with the existing natural and human resources, Indonesia is also a potential area for transit. The important issue in Indonesia is the policy in the State of Indonesia which is considered still lacking in the handling of drugs.

Entry Points of Methamphetamine to Indonesia

Indonesia is now a destination point for trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS); crystal meth accounts for 62% of all drug-related arrests. The large number of potential users of ATS and the high prices of ATS in Indonesia relative cheaper than other countries in South-East Asia continue to attract international drug trafficking networks to smuggle large quantities of ATS into Indonesia.

Methamphetamine has been produced on a large scale in Indonesia by organised crime groups, but is often trafficked to Indonesia from places like China, the Philippines, and Iran.

Indonesia as a nation

Indonesia's Geographical Potential shows various portraits of excellence starting from the aspect of population size which is a challenge to the demographic bonus of the population in 2045 which has implications for efforts to ensure that the productive generation must be free from drug abuse.

The many aspects of the island and the large number of villages are a challenge to the potential entry of drug abuse in border and periphery areas.

In addition, Indonesia is well-known as a country with very high religious diversity. This is welcomed as wealth in optimizing the role of each religion as an individual foundation to build self-resilience from drug abuse.

The Emergency State of drug abuser

Currently, there are an estimated number of 3.7 million drug users in Indonesia. Illegal drug business is worth trillions of dollars. Indonesia not only imports illegal drug but has also become a producer of illegal drugs. It is noted that hundreds of factory had already been raided by officers. Allegedly, hundreds of others are still free to operate.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as the world body dealing with narcotics problems reported that in 2017 at least 271 million people worldwide or 5.5% of the world population with age range between 15 to 64 years have used drugs at least once in the previous year. (UNODC, World Drug Report 2019). There was a significant decrease in the prevalence rate of narcotics use in Indonesia from 2011 to 2019. In 2011 the prevalence rate was 2.23%, in 2014 was 2.18%, in 2017 was at 1.77% and in 2019 at 1.80%. In addition, according to the national Prevalence Figures for 2019, people who have used narcotics decreased by around

0.6% of the total 4.53 million people (2.40%) to 3.41 million people (1.80%), almost around one million people in Indonesia have been saved from the narcotics.

Another threat that must be monitored seriously is the rampant circulation of new types of synthetic narcotics or known as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). NPS are easy to obtain, inexpensive, and not detected by standard toxicology screens. Products containing NPS are often given deceptive names and labeled 'not for human consumption' to circumvent laws prohibiting the sale and use of psychoactive drugs. Related to this, the Narcotics Laboratory Center of BNN has detected as many as 78 types of NPS, of which 74 NPS have been included in regulations and are registered in Regulation Ministry of Health Number 22 and 23 of 2020.

International drug syndicates prefer to use the sea route in smuggling drugs into Indonesia. Like in many other countries, sea routes are used mostly by drug syndicates as well. A number of drug trafficking suspects with more than 83 kilogrammes of methamphetamine were arrested.

There are many small unregistered harbours along the coast of Aceh and North Sumatra that could be used by smugglers. It is not easy to control all places along the long coast. Still, BNN cooperates with the customs offices and the navy to help watch and has

also asked cooperation from many fishermen to report any suspicious vessels and activities along the coast.

Modus Operandi at Borders

The modus operandi for airport, seaport cases was crossing the border on foot through illegal routes. After crossing the border, the suspects then travelled by cars with their drugs.

Modus operandi of drug syndicates is by using a variety of methods, including body packing, swallowed, hidden in certain items that generally are not in the attention. The modus operandi uses certain parties to open bank accounts and utilise money changer services either legal or illegal. Generally, the modes used by narcotics syndicates are divided into 3 groups:

1. Carried by passengers by hiding inside the body or in the luggage.
2. Sent by an air/naval cargo under false concealment.
3. Sent by delivery services or postal office under false concealment.

For new types of modus operandi revealed by BNN, the National Police and Customs, among others, cases of smuggling liquid narcotics sprayed on fabric fibers or suspect clothes, smuggling methamphetamine placed in LPG gas cylinders in North Kalimantan, disclosure of

200 kg. cannabis carried by vegetable trucks, disclosure of marijuana brought by using hazardous waste box cars and medical hospital residues as well as disclosure of 1.65 million PCC pills (a combination of paracetamol, carisoprodol, and caffeine) in Tasikmalaya, Kebumen and Cilacap under the guise of chopstick factories.



Indonesia is the most lucrative target market for drug transactions and there are several reasons that make the Indonesian market accounted for by foreign countries. First, the Indonesian market price is very high. Thus, when supply decreases, market prices can be very expensive. Second, number of consumers is very big. Thus, it is natural for Indonesia to become a promising target for the narcotics business at a promising price. Third, recruiting couriers in Indonesia is very easy.

Analysis of issues & problems: Drugs as Organized International Crime

Drugs as organized crime has its own operative code, which flouts the rule of law and depends upon violence for its enforcement. It has, however, adopted some of the business practices that characterise the legitimate economy. Organised criminality has become more transnational and has been restructured and decentralised; in other words, it too has globalized.

Drug trafficking is the most famous and it has received systematic attention over the last decades. For instance, it has been found that organised criminal groups operating in virtual networks tend to have looser ties and to be organised in horizontal structures as opposed to vertical or hierarchical structures also, studies have highlighted that smaller groups have become more significant. In addition, fewer groups are exclusively dedicated to drug trafficking, since a considerable number also operates in other illicit sectors.

The Golden Triangle which incorporates North Thailand, Eastern Myanmar, and Western Laos, is one the leading producing regions of narcotics in the world. All drug suppliers are forced to operate under the constant threat of arrest and

confiscation of their assets by law enforcement agencies. They will thus try to organise their activities in such a way as to ensure that the risk of police detection is minimised. Although drugs continue to represent a major source of revenue for organised criminal groups, business models are changing. Criminals are exploiting new technologies and networks, such as the Dark Net that are altering the nature of the illicit drug trade and the types of players involved.

Dark Net markets, also known as crypto markets, provide a largely anonymous platform for trading a range of illicit goods and services. It is estimated that around two-thirds of the offers on dark net markets are drug-related. Drug sales on these markets, although modest when compared to the overall retail drug market, are significant and appear to be expanding. Based on the report of the Meeting between BNN and Ministry of Communication

and Informatics, Indonesian government cannot block all *dark web*. To block a *dark web*, the authority must have the IP address and can find IP Address location. A big problem in Indonesia is, the IP Address location is "undetected" because IP Address Register is not generally used by all system and people.

BNN hopes that in the future there will be drug-intelligence diplomats in several countries. This departs from the current condition which increasingly treats illicit drug trafficking as an organised criminal act. This also needs to be addressed specifically and this section involves the role of an intelligence diplomat playing a strategic role in collaboration with the entire organization.

(See more information on supply reduction and demand reduction in Chapter 5)



LAO PDR

Drug Situation in 2019

Introduction

Lao PDR is a landlocked country in the centre of the Greater Mekong Sub-region that shares long borders with China, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. Due to its geographic and topographic location and the rapidly emerging economies of some neighbouring countries, the Lao PDR has become a transit route for drug trafficking as well as precursor chemicals. The drug trafficking through Lao PDR has been increasing with higher frequency and volume. Northern border still being the main gateway of drug flow to Lao PDR, while border in the southern part of the country has been increasingly used for drug outflow. Methamphetamine tablet (ATS) remains the main drugs of abuse, while the number of opium users remains almost stable.

In response, the government of the Lao PDR has prioritized the fight against drug trafficking and drug use and instructed line

sectors, local administrations and the public to focus on the successful implementation of national legislative strategies against drugs such as the Law on Narcotics and the National Drug Control Master Plan. The Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC) has effectively strengthened its monitoring efforts during the last years.

Police officials have cooperated with concerned sectors at different levels to carry out their function with high responsibility. This could be seen from the crackdowns in 2019. There were 3,957 cases, the arrest of 5,682 suspects of which 655 are females and 199 foreigners. There were seizures with totalling of 17,703,036 methamphetamine (ATS) tablets, 174 kg. of heroin, 89.43 kg. of raw opium, 2,577 kg. of dry cannabis, 5,106 kg. of crystal amphetamine (ICE), 13,141 kg. of powder for mixing and producing drugs. In addition, vehicles, weapons and other equipment were also seized.

The Government of Lao PDR is undertaking considerable efforts to ensure the sustainability of opium elimination as well as to address the threats from other drugs by integrating Alternative Development work nationwide and supporting the development of alternative sustainable livelihoods not only for former and opium poppy growing farmers but also for other vulnerable communities.



MALAYSIA

Malaysia is strongly committed to address the drug menace through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach. Among the latest approach in dealing with drug problem was to set up a national taskforce to collect and monitor drug addiction database. It is called National Drug and Substance Abuse Data Collection Taskforce. The members of this taskforce are personnel from various agencies including the National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres (PDRC).

The collected data are divided into four categories as follows:

- i. Data of arrest under Section 15 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 carried out by the RMP;
- ii. Data of clients undergoing treatment and rehabilitation at NADA under the Drug Dependents (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act 1983;
- iii. Data of patients receiving treatment for addiction at MOH facilities; and
- iv. Data of patients receiving treatment and rehabilitation at PDRC.

PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

The National Drug and Substance Abuse Data Collection Taskforce reported that in 2019, a total of 142,199 individuals have been identified as drug users and addicts in Malaysia. It was an increase of 8.7 per cent as compared to 2018. This increase was in line with the estimated increase of population in Malaysia, i.e. from 32.4 million individuals to 32.6 million individuals. This finding showed that 436 out of 100,000 population are drug and substance abusers and addicts in Malaysia.

The taskforce also reported that Youth between the age of 19 to 39 years old were recorded as the highest number, i.e. 68.1 per cent of all drug and substance abusers and addicts. Two categories of age that showed an increase from the previous year were Youth

and Adults. The increase were 6.7 percent and 19.9 percent respectively. Meanwhile, Children (below 12 years old) and Adolescence (13 - 18 years) were recorded a decrease of 50.0 per cent and 33.1 per cent compared to the previous year.

In terms of drug-used category, there was an increase in all types of drugs. Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) remained as the drug of choice in 2019. A total of 91,684 individuals were addicted to ATS, followed by 43,545 individuals addicted to Opiate. The majority of ATS users were Adolescence and Youth with a record of 86.0 and 72.2 percent respectively.

Methamphetamine (crystalline) was the highest abused ATS with 70.7 percent, followed by Amphetamine and Methamphetamine (tablets) at 20.8 percent and 8.3 percent respectively in 2019. A comparison of data between 2018 and 2019 showed there was an increase in abusers of Amphetamine, Methamphetamine (tablets) and Ecstasy by 51.9 percent, 36.5 percent and 35.0 percent respectively.

From the perspective of ethnicity, Malays dominated the highest number of drug abusers with 107,503 individuals or 75.6 per cent, followed by Chinese with 11,279 individuals or 7.9 per cent, Sabah Indigenous with 9,710 individuals or 6.8 per cent, Indians by 9,218 individuals or 6.5 per cent, Sarawak Indigenous of 3,731 individuals or 2.7 per cent

and other ethnicities with 758 individuals or 0.5 per cent. Compared to 2018, all ethnicities showed an increase and Sarawak Indigenous showed the highest increase exceeding 100.0 per cent.

According to Academic Qualifications, the data showed that 8.2 per cent substance abusers and drug addicts completed Primary School, followed by 50.7 per cent who completed Secondary School and 1.5 per cent went to Tertiary Qualifications. The most detected academic background was school quitters and never attended the school with 38.2 per cent.

Records showed a significant increase for poly-drugs users from 2018 to 2019 from 8,841 individuals to 15,166 individuals, an increase of 71.5 per cent compared to non-poly-drugs abusers which increased by only 4.2 per cent compared to the previous year. From the total of 15,166 poly-drugs abusers and addicts in 2019, 99.9 per cent use two (2) types of drugs, while 0.1 per cent use three (3) and above types of drugs.

The report also showed an increase of 8.3 per cent among drug and substance abusers and addicts who have received treatment and rehabilitation through a court order in 2019 compared to 2018. Drug and substance abusers and addicts who sought treatment and rehabilitation voluntarily had increased by 11.0 per cent in 2019 compared to 2018. In addition to that, in 2019 a total of

179 abusers and drug addicts were ordered to undergo treatment and rehabilitation whilst 23 persons received services voluntarily in a day. On top of that, 142,199 drug and substance abusers and addicts in 2019, 51.9 per cent (73,820 individuals) were new recipients of services and 48.1 per cent (68,379 individuals) were already in treatment and rehabilitation programs since 2018.

DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

In Malaysia, the Narcotics Crime Investigations Department (NCID) of the RMP is the main agency for the enforcement of drug laws. The Narcotic Division of Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) also plays a vital role in enforcing the drug laws. In addition to that, the Pharmacy Enforcement Division (PED) of the Ministry of Health enforces the Poisons Act 1952 and its regulations and the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 and its regulations which controls the sale, import and export of dangerous drugs (narcotics), poisons (including psychotropic substances), precursors and essential chemicals.

On the other hand, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) is the sole maritime law enforcement agency which enforces all federal laws in the Malaysia Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). It was established and started its operation since November 2005. One of the main purposes of

the agency is to combat the distribution and smuggling of drugs in EEZ. To ensure that EEZ a drug free zone, maritime operations are planned in areas regarded as hot spots based on intelligence information as well as by conducting joint operations with other enforcement agencies. MMEA is also in the process of establishing cooperative arrangement with coastguards from neighbouring countries such as Singapore and Indonesia.

Arrest and Seizures

In 2019, a total number of 165,868 people were arrested under the DDA 1952. It showed an increase of 5.2% compared to the previous year, 2018 (157,677 people). It includes 6,829 arrested cases under section 39B for trafficking, 3,986 cases under section 39A (2) for major possession and 16,044 cases under Sec 39A (1) for minor possession, in 2019. Meanwhile, the number of persons arrested under less stringent sections had increased with a total of 139,009 people. (Refer Table 1).

Table 1 : No. of Arrests Under Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (DDA), 2014 - 2019

YEAR / SECTION	2018	2019
Sec. 39B – Trafficking	6,884	6,829
Sec. 39A(2) – Major Possession	3,997	3,986
Sec. 39A(1) – Minor Possession	14,691	16,044
Other sec. (under DDA 1952) [Sec.6 /Sec. 6B/ Sec.9/Sec.12(2)]	56,640	58,623
Sec.15(1)(a) – self-administration	75,465	80,386
TOTAL	157,677	165,868

Notes:

Source of information: Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) & Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency

Between 2018 and 2019, there was a hike in drug activities which was mainly due to the International Drug Trafficking Syndicates (IDTS). The IDTS are known to use Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport these substances to other countries especially Indonesia, Singapore, China, Japan, Korea and Australia. Enforcement agencies continue to monitor these illicit activities with active enforcement

actions and joint operations with local authorities and cooperation from international drug enforcement agencies. This resulted in the numerous success in operation which contributes to the increased figure of seized drugs in 2019.

Table 2 : Value Of Property Seized Under The Forfeiture Of Property Law In 2014 - 2019

Year	Number of Cases Investigated	Value of Properties Seized (RM)	Value of Properties Forfeited (RM)
2018	4,961	90,055,516.16	20,649,209.82
2019	5,570	99,450,227.50	5,112,069.20

Notes: Source of information: Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)

Intensified enforcement efforts done by the enforcement agencies had resulted in numerous success in tackling the supply of drugs. However, the IDTS continues to adapt their manufacturing and smuggling strategies in order to avoid detection. This caused the syndicates to change their modus operandi. Rather than conducting their operations in a state-of-the-art drug producing facilities, these syndicates conducts their operations in smaller labs to avoid detection by authorities. With drug processing methods at their fingertips, these syndicates resort to construct ‘kitchen labs’ in order to produce the drugs to cater to their customers. These labs, easily constructed and requires less manpower to be operated than an advanced clandestine, pose a threat for the local drug enforcement agencies as it is far more difficult to be located.

MMEA, for example has successfully foiled series of attempts to smuggle drugs within the EEZ. A total of 56 cases involving drug abuse and trafficking have been successfully solved and prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952. Cannabis, Methamphetamine, Ketamine and Heroine are among the drugs seized, with Methamphetamine dominating the biggest seizure. Of all the cases handled, the recovery and confiscation of 1,079 kg Methamphetamine in 2018 (Ops Imperial Topaz) and 2,060 kg Methamphetamine in 2019 (Ops Stim) were considered as agency biggest success by joint co-operation with NCID to date.

MMEA has always prioritizing anti-drug trafficking operations and the whole EEZ including Sabah and Sarawak waters are monitored thoroughly. MMEA is constantly improving the investigative skills and the

competency of its officers in handling drug trafficking offences.

Drug Trafficking Threats

In recent years, Malaysia faces greater supply of Methamphetamine and Heroin. There is a serious concern over the increased level of drug trafficking through Malaysia by IDTS. It can be seen by the increase of foreigners arrested in Malaysia for drug trafficking offences.

Intelligence also reported that the local syndicates were involved in the importation of drugs from Thailand and Myanmar. The pact made by the local syndicates also comprise of hiring ‘roving chemists’, especially from the Iranian syndicates. NCID has detected that the local syndicates are now capable of processing Methamphetamine by utilizing mainly Red Phosphorus and Ephedrine.

Drug Trafficking Trends

Apart from smuggling in drugs from other countries, syndicates are also resorting to “cook” them locally in makeshift laboratories to avoid detection by authorities and they are willing to take risks due to the lucrative returns. These illicit labs are easily constructed and require less manpower to be operated than an advanced clandestine, and pose a threat for the local drug enforcement agencies as it is far more difficult to locate. The novice chemist

initially learns how to produce drugs from social apps. One chemist communicates with another on how to refine the manufacturing process. Some chemicals used for the lab process were sourced legally from the suppliers or imported from India and China but were then diverted into illicit drug labs.

The Influx of Synthetic Drugs from the Source Countries

Having porous borders, Malaysia remains vulnerable to the drug threat due to its close proximity to the drug-producing region of the Golden Triangle. As a result, the IDTS have taken this opportunity to exploit Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport drugs to other countries. In response, NCID continues to monitor these illicit activities with active enforcement actions and joint operations with local authorities and cooperation with international drug enforcement agencies. Five most popular synthetic drugs that considered to be highly in - demand to be smuggled into the country namely Methamphetamine, Cannabis, Methamphetamine, Erimine 5 and Ketamine.

Promoting and Selling Drugs through Social Media

Facebook pages calling for the legalisation of cannabis are mushrooming. Cannabis is being sold either as a drug or disguised as various edible products namely oil, cake, honey, chocolate and milk to avoid the authorities and public. After using social media to cut deals, the syndicates will deliver the drugs once the details are finalised on messaging services like WeChat and WhatsApp. Intelligence revealed that more than 20 Facebook pages have been identified to be linked in promoting and selling cannabis – based products to the public in the country.

Concealing Methods at Entry Points

To avoid detection, drug traffickers use various concealment methods when transporting drugs at the country's entry points, mainly airports. The common tactics used by drug traffickers when going through Customs includes luggage with secret compartment, glass / photo frames, inside food packing, inside canned food, inside boiling pot, carpet, shoes, swallowing condoms filled with drugs and cosmetic bottles.



MYANMAR

Main Drug Problem

To The Golden Triangle is a major illicit drug production area that directly affects Myanmar and other countries in the region. Various drugs mainly heroin, ICE and Yaba tablet are produced in the area. Drug production in this area is operated by the armed minority groups along the Myanmar-Thai-Laos border area. Some amount of drugs produced in this area is trafficked to China, some through Myanmar to the third countries by sea, some via Mekong River to Thailand or to the third countries, some to Thailand via the northern borders. Thailand is used as a conduit of illicit drug trafficking due to its location in the proximity of the Golden Triangle and its convenient transportation system. In addition to the trafficking of drugs; precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment are also illegally smuggled to the Golden Triangle. Essential chemicals, particularly, pseudoephedrine, a precursor for methamphetamine production, are mainly from nearby countries. Other essential chemicals are also trafficked from China,

Thailand, Laos and some other countries. The traffic in chemicals and components for making Yaba tablets, such as flour, edible glue, artificial aroma and colorant in mostly originated from Thailand.

To solve drug problem in the Golden Triangle is considerably difficult due to the fact that the drugs are produced by the armed groups. Government forces hardly gain access to these areas, some of which are still under dispute. It is hard for any single country to tackle the problem solely and a multilateral cooperation and support from countries around the Golden Triangle to the countries in the Golden Triangle is needed so as to stop the spread of drugs and chemicals flow into the producing areas.

Drug Demand Situation

Myanmar has a long history in the cultivation, trade and consumption of opium poppy. Although the area of opium cultivation experienced a considerable increase between 2006 and 2014 to just under 60,000 ha, it has been in sharp decline ever since. In 2019, the total area of opium poppy fell to 33,100 ha, declining

by 11% from the 37,300 ha recorded in 2018, connected to the continuing shift of the regional drug market to synthetic drugs (Myanmar Opium Survey 2019, UNODC). In recent years, an expansion in the production, trafficking and use of methamphetamine pills has also been observed.

The most commonly used illicit drugs include: opioids (with heroin being the primary drug of choice), amphetamine-type stimulants (mostly pills), and cannabis and CNS depressants. The most commonly injected drug is heroin. The estimated number of people who inject drugs has increased from 83,000 in 2015 to 93,000 in 2017. In the absence of nationally representative survey data on the prevalence and patterns of drug use in the general population, information is currently derived from drug treatment centres in the public sector. For example, although data on the prevalence of ATS use is scarce, based on available information on seizures, arrests and treatment data, experts believe that methamphetamine use is on the increase in Myanmar. Information from drug treatment centres indicates that the number of people admitted for problematic drug use or drug dependence has been increasing steadily over time. Although heroin and opium users still represent the majority of admissions, the proportion of people seeking treatment for problematic use of methamphetamine, as

well as for substance use disorders, keeps increasing.

Drug Dependency Treatment and Research Unit (DDTRU) was established since 1976 with an aim for effective implementation of drug dependency prevention and treatment activities. Achieving the goal to reduce the treatment gap of substance use disorder, drug treatment services are provided in 29 Major Drug Treatment Centers and 56 Minor Drug Treatment Centers. The objectives of DDTRU are;

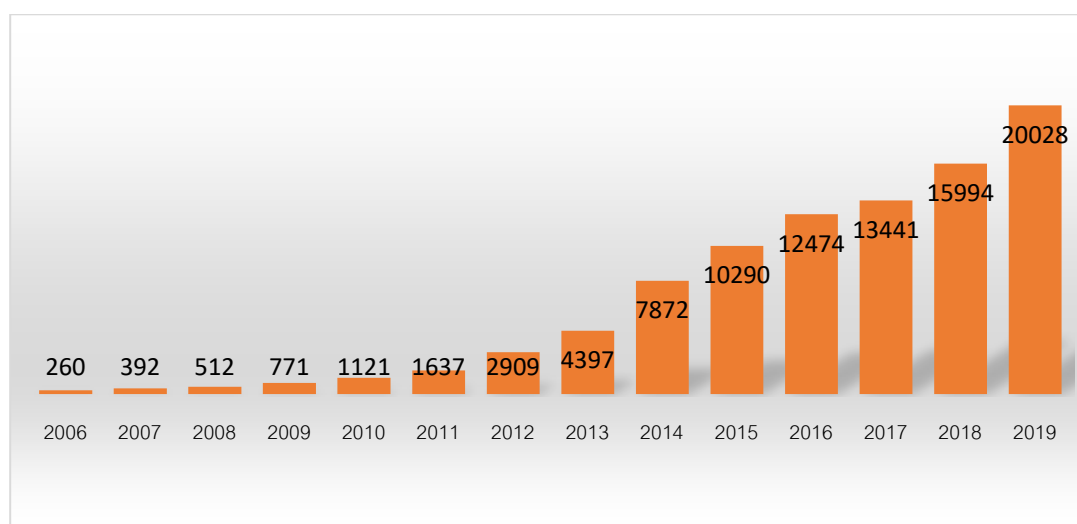
1. To improve quality of integrated, innovative and voluntary drug treatment services
2. To promote continuity of care to improve the response to the chronic and relapsing nature of drug dependency
3. To promote and support development of community-based comprehensive drug treatment response
4. To strengthen coordination, collaboration and capacity building to improve drug treatment service response
5. To strengthen and share cross cutting strategic information and research of evidence-based practices to improve comprehensive drug treatment response

Type of Drug use among new admission patients in 2019

	Type of drug use	Jan-Jun 2019	%	Jul-Dec 2019	%
1	Heroin	4,266	88.82	4,257	87.94
2	Amphetamine	374	7.79	396	8.18
3	Opium	122	2.54	78	1.61
4	Marijuana	6	0.12	14	0.29
5	Others	35	0.73	96	1.98
	Total	4,803		4,841	

Initially, DDTRU mainly worked for drug treatment activities and later, its activities were expanded and changed taking into consideration that public health problems appeared as a consequence of injecting drug use. According to the HIV sero-sentinel surveillance report of National AIDS Program (NAP) in 2017, HIV prevalence among PWIDs was 34.9%³ which was the highest among other risk groups. HIV prevalence among PWIDs can be higher than this in some sentinel sites. To respond the situation, harm reduction programs were implemented in these areas. At the same time, DDTRU also started Methadone Maintenance Therapy with the

technical support of WHO in 2006. In 2019, there were 10,346 drug users receiving health care services at drug treatment centres. Among the treated, 8,377 drug users were given first time treatment, and one fourth of the users were among the age of under 25. There were 8,523 heroin addicts which is one of the most consumed drugs. Furthermore, methadone clinics were expanded every year and currently, there are 71 methadone clinics across the country. In 2019, there were 20,028 active methadone clients and 7,614 out of those were newly enrolled for methadone maintenance therapy.



Number of active methadone clients (2006-2019)

Myanmar adopts the 2016 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Declaration on HIV and AIDS. In this declaration, ASEAN Member States commit to “scale-up and strengthen the coverage, reach and quality of a continuum of comprehensive integrated packages of prevention, testing, treatment, care and support services for key affected populations in priority geographic areas according to national legislation, priorities and evidence about the epidemic in each ASEAN Member State”. Specifically, the ASEAN Declaration calls for Member States to scale up “Combination of prevention interventions, tailored for each key affected population taking into consideration the religious and cultural sensitivities of the community, that may include peer- and outreach-based education, healthy sexual relationship,

condoms, pre-exposure prophylaxis for those at higher risk, HIV and STI testing, STI treatment, combat hepatitis B and C, measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication assisted therapy programmes and injecting equipment programmes, and access to appropriate interventions for people in prisons and other custodial settings”.

The Government of Myanmar is also a party to the Mekong Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Drug Control which aims to address illicit drug production, trafficking and use.

Supply situation

With the close cooperation of UNODC, the Supervisory Report on the illicit crop cultivation in Myanmar shows that from 1,760 metric tons of opium production in 1996, it had declined to 315 metric tons by 2006 but rose back up to 870 metric tons in 2013. Similarly, from having 670 metric tons of production during 2014, it had once again gone down to 647 metric tons by 2015. However, 550 metric tons in 2017, 520 metric tons in 2018, and 508 metric tons in 2019 of opium were eventually produced which showed a significant decline in opium production year by year.

Geographically, Shan States is known to be the largest poppy cultivation area and according to the 2019 survey report on Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, there are 33,100 hectares of poppy cultivation areas nationwide with 85% of them in Shan States alone. There are 12,000 hectares in Southern, 7,200 hectares in Northern and 8,800 hectares in Eastern Shan States with the remaining 3,900 hectares in Kachin State, 630 hectares in Chin State and 570 hectares in Kaya State. The following chart shows the total poppy cultivation hectares nationwide in Myanmar, hectares destroyed and opium production in metric tons.

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cultivation (hectares)	31,800	43,600	51,000	57,800	57,600	55,500	-	41,000	37,300	33,100
Production (metric tons)	580	610	690	870	670	647	-	550	520	508
Destroyed (hectares)	8,274	7,058	23,771	12,258	15,188	13,237	7,562	3,536.96	2,578.50	2,459.91

The Supervision Committee for Controlled Precursor Chemicals was formed in 1998 and the reform process of the committee was finalized on 19-9-2016 as the Deputy Chief No (2) of Myanmar Police Force playing the role of chairman with 12 members

from relevant ministries. In 2014, the country has amended rules of law by restricting 28 types of chemicals as controlled precursor chemicals and has been able to supervise the importation, production, exportation, transportation, utilization and trading of these

chemicals. Moreover, Myanmar is on the process to prescribe the proposed 3 chemicals such as PMK glycidate, PMK glycidate acid and APAA, and also proposed the Commission to include 7 chemicals that are being used in the production of methamphetamine such as Methylamine, Methylamine Hydrochloride, Ammonium Chloride, Sodium Acetate, Lead Acetate, Tartaric Acid, Sodium Cyanide, and

Ammonium Nitrate during the commemoration of 62nd CND meeting.

These precursor chemicals are however, smuggled into Myanmar from neighbouring countries across the borders in many ways and due to the efforts of Anti-Narcotic Units, the volume of controlled substances uncovered and confiscated are as follows;

Types of Precursor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Caffeine (Kg)	13,482.60	431.46	9,932.26	19,847.48	5,885.000	20,759.49	19,226
Ephedrine (Kg)	133.36	32.10	111.94	534.204	0.0015	139.71	4.02
Pseudoephedrine (Kg)	3,580.76	1,945.24	1,271.97	119.20	390.100	7.6	-
Acetic anhydride (Lt)	55.00	1,297.53	260.00	16.00	1,318.340	40	4,140.11
Hydrochloric acid(Lt)	173.50	1,702.59	7,950.00	3,494.8	106,720.000	181,657	106,411.46
Sulphuric acid (Lt)	924.00	280.00	2,197.65	28,476.8	11,034.900	62,135	77,883.08
Ethyl Ether (Lt)	-	41,995.58	8,188.00	250	-	203,794	26,674

The following Chart illustrates the seizures of narcotic drugs in Myanmar.

Types of drugs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Opium (Kg)	2356.93	1828.40	888.84	945.7096	1256.169	2829.039	1552.69241
Heroin (Kg)	238.93	435.46	186.04	769.2589	570.622	1099.123	690.2404822
ATS Pill (Millions)	10.18	12.65	49.95	98.353	72.816	106.702	108.7190718
ICE (Kg)	173.00	47.11	2261.69	2464.0834	1107.491	2827.537	9426.193939
Mitragyna Speciosa	218.95	605.31	687.35	1409.4324	651.127	1833.886	2542.599025
Cannabis (Kg)	40.94	205.54	87.70	188.7805	198.826	142.381	364.819171
Case	4928	6696	6414	8800	9544	13037	13000
Suspect	7137	9425	9188	13591	14000	18681	18407

The follow Chart illustrates the number of heroin refineries and ATS tablet manufacturing machines seized between 2005 and 2018.

Types	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Heroin Refineries	10	8	5	3	1	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	6	8
Tablet Machines	8	5	1	3	-	2	6	3	2	3	2	2	2	15



THE PHILIPPINES

THE ANTI-DRUG ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2019

On October 29, 2018, **President RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE** issued Executive Order Number 66, Series of 2018 institutionalizing the **Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS)** which fortifies the Philippine Government's over all campaign on drug abuse prevention and control. A year after, and with the Dangerous Drugs Board at the helm, the continued implementation of the identified demand and supply reduction priorities to address the country's drug problem is guaranteed and sustained using a "whole-of-nation approach".

For its part, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) along with other law enforcement agencies (OLEAs) and concerned agencies, particularly the members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs (ICAD), raised their anti-drug efforts notches higher in cognizance of the marching order of President DUTERTE to stop the drug

problem. Efforts to reduce the supply of and demand for illegal drugs were intensified.

A. SUPPLY REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

From January 1 to December 31, 2019, PDEA and other law enforcement agencies conducted 41,727 anti-drug operations nationwide which resulted in the arrest of 62,082 drug personalities and confiscation of Php 16.63 billion worth of dangerous drugs and CPECs, including 2,071.11 kilogrammes of crystal methamphetamine, locally known as '**shabu**', 344.76 kilogrammes of cocaine, and 13,108 pieces of ecstasy tablet.

(See details of major drug cases in the Annex)

BARANGAY DRUG CLEARING PROGRAMME

Aligned with the goal of our President to clear all drug-affected barangays by 2022, the government intensified its implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.

From January to December 2019, 6,859 barangays were declared drug-cleared. As of December 31, 2019, the government is yet to clear 16,053 drug-affected barangays.



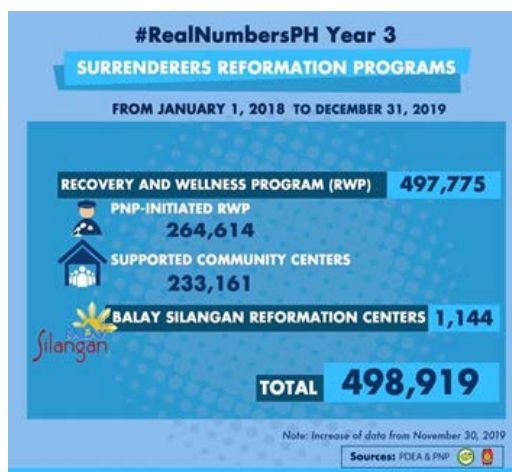
On Increasing Access to Appropriate and Responsive Community Based Drug Abuse Interventions

To ensure that treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration services are available to those who may need it, community-based drug abuse interventions were institutionalized.

Under the PADS, local government units are given the responsibility to ensure that People Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) will be given appropriate interventions. Those having mild substance use disorder will be provided with community-based rehabilitation programs and those with moderate and severe substance use disorders will be referred to outpatient or residential facilities, respectively.

As of 31 December 2019, out of the 1,634 cities and municipalities in the country, 992 LGUs were able to implement community-based rehabilitation programs benefitting 498,919 individuals. Interventions to rehabilitate PWUDs include medication-assisted treatment, detoxification, counselling, home-based care and therapy, health services, wellness promotion programs, and other psychosocial interventions.

Reintegration programs, on the other hand, include relapse prevention, life skills development, literacy and educational programs, vocational skills training, livelihood, employment and other support for income generation, spirituality and moral recovery programs, family support, housing and shelter assistance, and involvement in community service work.



**PROFILE OF DRUG ABUSERS
(Facility Based)*
CY 2019**

- > AGE : *Mean age of 32 years*
Median of 33 years
- > SEX : *Ratio of Male to Female 9:1*
- > CIVIL STATUS : *Single (49.28%)*
- > STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT : *Employed (55.31%)*
- > EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT : *High School Level (27.99%)*
- > ECONOMIC STATUS : *Average Monthly Family Income Php 13,695.65*
- > PLACE OF RESIDENCE: *Urban (Specifically NCR 32.41%)*
- > DURATION OF DRUG - TAKING : *More than six (6) years*
- > NATURE OF DRUG - TAKING : *Mono drug use***
- > DRUGS/SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE :
Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (Shabu)
Cannabis (Marijuana)
Contact Cement (Rugby)

*Residential and Out-Patient Facilities

**Mono drug use – abuse of one (1) drug only

On Treatment and Rehabilitation of People Who Use Drugs (PWUDS)

To provide services to those with severe substance use disorder, there are now 55 accredited residential facilities in the country reporting to the Treatment and Rehabilitation Admission Information System (TRAIS) of the DDB. Of this, fifty-three (53) are residential and two (2) are outpatient.

From data submitted by these facilities, a total of 5,277 admissions were recorded. Of this number, 5,119 are new cases, 22 are readmissions, and 86 have undergone treatment in an outpatient facility.

A slight decrease of 4.04% (220) in admission as compared to previous year was noted. This could be largely attributed to the community-based drug rehabilitation program wherein those diagnosed as having low to moderate risk need not enter treatment and

rehabilitation program in a residential facility. Instead, they are enrolled and given appropriate intervention in their communities.

In 2019, an increase in the admission of pleas bargaining cases of 1,991 as compared to 1,356 from the previous year was reported. Meanwhile, voluntary submission with court order has declined by 13.24%. This decrease could be attributed to the individuals who opted to voluntarily surrender to the community and are assessed to be needing community-based interventions.

Demographic Profile

Of the 2019 admission cases, 89.02% are males, around eleven percent (10.46%) are females, and a small percentage belong to the LGBT (0.52%). The ratio of male to female is 9:1, with a mean age of 32 and a media of 33 years old. The youngest is seven while the eldest is 68 years old. The highest percentage

belongs to age group of 40 years old and above with 27.13%.

Almost half (49.28%) of the total admitted cases are single while 25.54% are married. Those who have live-in partners comprised 21.10% and the rest are widow/er, separated, divorced and annulled (4.07%).

As to educational attainment, 27.99% of the center clients have reached high school level, followed by those who have actually graduated from high school (19.11%) and those who have reached college level at 18.71%.

The average monthly family income, as reported by the clients, is more than P 13,695.65.00 or about US\$ 274.00.

In terms of the employment status, 55.31% were employed (either workers/employees or businessman and self-employed) while 39.45% were unemployed. Another 3.65% were students and 1.55% were out-of-school youth. However, a few (0.04%) did not disclose their employment status.

About 32 percent (32.41%) of the reported cases were residing in the National Capital Region prior to confinement, while almost fifteen percent (14.92%) were residents of Region 4-A or CALABARZON.

As regards the age when client first tried using drugs, 38.21% belong to the age bracket of 15-19 years old. Forty-four percent (43.85%) claimed that they were taking drugs

two to five times a week while 20.55% used drugs on a weekly basis.

Most Commonly Abused Drugs

Methamphetamine hydrochloride, commonly known as shabu, remains to be the main drug of abuse comprising 93.73% of the total admission. This is followed by cannabis (marijuana) at 22.59%, and contact cement with less than one percent (0.73%). Mono drug use is still the nature of drug taking and the routes of administration are inhalation/sniffing and oral ingestion.

HARM REDUCTION AND

REHABILITATION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PDEA

Efforts to reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate drug users and offenders were also intensified in 2019 by the PDEA.

On the Balay Silangan Reformation Programme.

Since its launch in April 2018 to December 31, 2019, 92 Balay Silangan Reformation Centers were inaugurated nationwide which catered to 1,654 clients, 1,129 of whom already graduated and 68 are now employed.

For 2019, 68 Centers were inaugurated and 990 clients graduated.

Balay Silangan Reformation Programme is intended to reform and reintegrate drug offenders to the society by providing interventions such as non-formal education, skills development, and family relations development.

Since the inauguration of the Project Sagip Batang Solvent Center in Quezon City on June 21, 2019, it has catered to 82 children who were rescued from sniffing solvents in the streets. Last October 23 and December 9, 2019, moving up ceremonies were conducted



for the 57 children who have completed the first level of the reformation program.

On Alternative Development Programmes

As part of a comprehensive and balanced approach that places equal emphasis on both drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction efforts, alternative development programmes are initiated to provide adequate and sustainable means of support for recovering drug dependents.

Through the launch of the “Tahanang Pangkabuhayan” or **Sheltered Workshops** programme, the scope of alternative development has been expanded to benefit not only former marijuana cultivators but also recovering drug dependents in urban areas.

In November, the DDB has transferred 4 Million to the Technical Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for livelihood assistance and provision of skills training to



recovering drug users enrolled in community-based treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Based on the report from TESDA, as of September 2019, 11,291 surrenderers have enrolled in TESDA programs and more than 9,000 have already graduated.”

Implementing a whole-of-nation approach

With the implementation of a whole-of-nation approach in addressing the country’s drug abuse problem, the road to a drug-free country is continuously paved.

Through the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy, the DDB believes that the vision of having drug-free communities will soon be realized.



SINGAPORE

Overview

In 2019, CNB arrested a total of 3,526 drug abusers, representing a 3% increase from the 3,439 drug abusers arrested in 2018. This was due to the increase in the number of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and methamphetamine abusers arrested.

The number of repeat drug abusers arrested decreased by 0.4% to 2,066 in 2019, from 2,075 in 2018. The number of new drug abusers arrested increased by 7% to 1,460 in 2019, from 1,364 in 2018. 62% of new abusers arrested were under 30 years old.

Methamphetamine, heroin and NPS were the three most commonly abused drugs in 2019, with 93% of drug abusers abusing at least one of these three drugs. For new drug abusers, NPS overtook cannabis as the second most commonly abused drug. Methamphetamine, NPS and cannabis were the three most commonly abused drugs for new drug abusers, with 92% of new drug abusers arrested abusing at least one of these three drugs.

Sustained Drug Enforcement

CNB mounted intensive enforcement efforts against drugs and worked closely with Home Team agencies to keep Singapore drug-free.

In 2019, together with the Singapore Police Force and the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority, CNB conducted 17 island-wide operations targeting drug traffickers and abusers, as well as 1,434 operations at our checkpoints to intercept attempts to smuggle drugs into Singapore. CNB also carried out major operations which crippled 28 drug syndicates.

Drug Seizures

The drugs seized in 2019 were estimated to have a street value of about S\$6.49 million. There was a 34% decrease in seizures of heroin to 38.12kg in 2019, from 58.02 kg in 2018. Cannabis seizures saw a 55% decrease to 27.78 kg in 2019, from 61.77 kg in 2018. Seizures of crystalline methamphetamine (more commonly known as 'ICE') saw a 59% increase to 30.80 kg in 2019, from 19.33 kg in 2018.

Local Drug Seizures in 2019					
Drug type	2018	2019	% change in seizure	Estimated market value 2018	Estimated market value 2019
Heroin No.3	58.02kg	38.12kg	-34.3%	≈ S\$6.91 million	≈ S\$6.49 million
Methamphetamine ('Ice')	19.33kg	30.80kg	+59.3%		
Cannabis	61.77kg	27.78kg	-55.0%		
Cocaine	2,746.81g	60.35g	-97.8%		
'Ecstasy'	3,898 tablets + 5.50g	5,742 tablets + 469.47g	+47.3% (tablets) +8,435.8% (weight)		
Methamphetamine tablets ('Yaba')	5,236 tablets	691 tablets	-86.8%		
Ketamine	1.14kg	3.00kg	+163.2%		
Nimetazepam	7,873 tablets	8,204 tablets	+4.2%		
Buprenorphine ('Subutex')	NIL	NIL	-		
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (e.g. synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones etc.)	437 tablets + 8,171.50g + 66 bottles ² + 31 stamps	413 tablets + 9,471.33g + 90 bottles + 1 stamp	- 5.5% (tablets) + 15.9% (weight) +36.4% (bottles) -96.8% (stamps)		

² liquid-filled bottles of various volumes



THAILAND

Overview

Drug situations in Thailand 2019 showed that Thailand remained the transit point and major drug epidemic area affected by smuggled drugs from the Golden Triangle such as methamphetamine tablets (Yaba), crystalline methamphetamine (ICE), heroin, and ketamine. Because of the increasing production of synthetic drugs like methamphetamine (Yaba and ICE), the amount of drugs smuggled into Thailand continuously increased. Similar to the countries near the Golden Triangle, the arrests and seizures of drugs in Thailand tended to rise. Yaba was the most popular drug in Thailand while ICE, heroin, and ketamine were transported from Thailand to the third countries. The larger amount of smuggled drugs with lower prices caused a higher rate of drug abuse in Thailand. Meanwhile, drug trafficking via online platforms and postal service tended to increase. In Thailand, the most primarily used drugs were Yaba, ICE, and

cannabis respectively. Most drug abusers aged between 20-24 years old.

Drug Situation in Thailand

Illicit narcotic crop cultivation situation

According to the report of Narcotics Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute of the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), opium poppy and cannabis were illegally grown. In 2019, there were 23 hectares of opium poppy cultivation which tended to continuously decrease. (In 2018, 43 hectares of opium poppy cultivation were found mostly in the North of Thailand)



(1) Illicit growing in mountainous forests (2) Illicit growing in a green house

(3) Illicit growing in residences

In 2019, there were 3 patterns of illicit cannabis cultivation: (1) Illicitly growing in mountainous forests and inter-cropping with agricultural plants, (2) Illicitly growing in a green house or prepared garden bed, and (3) Illicitly growing in residences.

Drug Smuggling Situation

Thailand were both transit and epidemic area of narcotic drugs from the

Golden Triangle such as Yaba, ICE, heroin, and ketamine. In the past several years, the production of synthetic drugs in the Golden Triangle has increased. Drug syndicates have continuously smuggled large amount of narcotic drugs into Thailand, which led to numbers of drug seizures. In 2019, there were 197,231 cases and 209,104 offenders. The exhibit of seizures could be seen as follows:

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Offenders	Quantity of Seized Drugs						
			Heroin (Kg.)	Ecstasy (tablets)	Ketamine (Kg.)	Cocaine (Kg.)	Dried Cannabis (Kg.)	ICE (Kg.)	Yaba (million pills)
2015	184,582	203,164	237	16,432	38	58	25,306	1,161	101.1
2016	188,181	206,587	337	92,889	146	55	32,227	2,366	113.1
2017	221,382	240,217	649	88,814	574	42	32,904	6,248	252.6
2018	250,030	267,015	1,190	221,447	1,134	54	44,685	18,895	543.0
2019	197,231	209,104	723	261,188	878	42	27,587	17,619	395.5

There were some interesting drug concealment methods of which drugs were loaded in a compartment or on pickup's bed floor without modifying the vehicles or modifying the vehicles with secret hiding parts in a big truck, or concealing drugs with agricultural products or in other kinds of products.



Drug Concealment Methods

Besides the Golden Triangle, drug smuggling into Thailand was also from other regions such as Africa by West African drug syndicates. Under Airport Interdiction Task Force (AITF) cooperation, the authority could arrest the West African drug syndicates who smuggled cocaine from Africa into Thailand through international airports in Thailand. In 2019, there were 18 cases of cocaine smuggling.

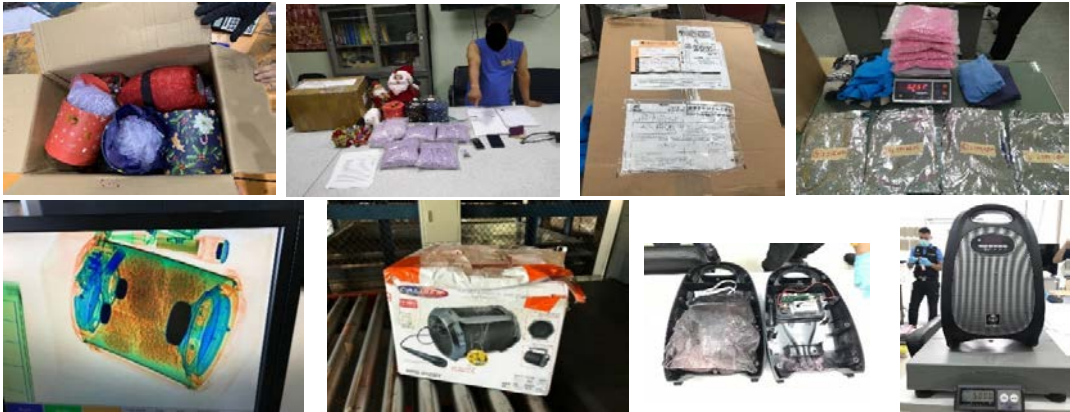
In addition, 20 offenders with 30.7 kilogrammes of cocaine and 6.14 kilogrammes of liquid cocaine were arrested. (In 2018, there were 16 cases and 19 offenders with 29.3 kilogrammes of cocaine and a kilogram of liquid cocaine). There were some interesting drug concealment methods: swallowing it into the stomach, hiding in luggage, hiding in winter clothes, and hiding in liquor bottles. However, the rate of cocaine abuse was quite low in Thailand, as it was limited to those with high income.



Cocaine Concealment Methods

Furthermore, smugglings of ecstasy by international postal service were found. The major sources were from Belgium, France, Portugal, and Netherland. In 2019, there were 20 cases with the seizures of 147,749 tablets of ecstasy (20 cases with 63,961 tablets of ecstasy were seized in 2018). There were interesting drug concealment methods such as hiding in the shelves of ready-to-wear clothes, concealing in Christmas gifts, hiding in loudspeakers, caching in bags of clothes and blankets, and hiding in coffee bean bags. Nonetheless, it was currently found that ecstasy was popular in only some specific groups (people roaming around the entertainment places and parties), while the retail prices were around 300-700 baht/tablet.

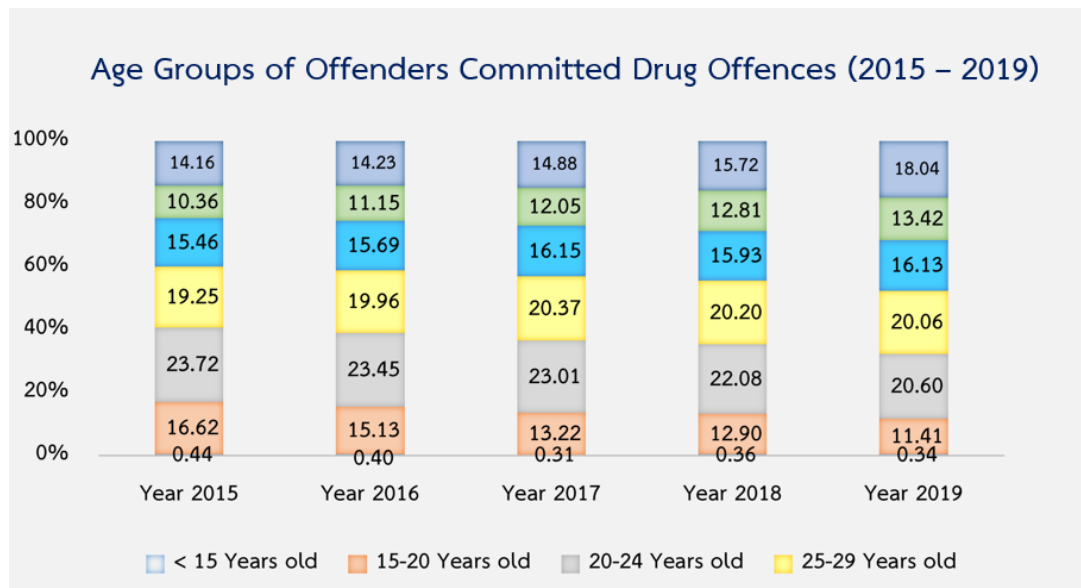
Besides the general patterns of drug trafficking, groups of drug dealers presently employed more online channels and postal service for selling drugs to their customers. Drug traffickers has likely distributed the illicit drugs through social network applications such as Line, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc. Twitter, especially, was the most popular channel for selling and buying drugs. Retrieving data on Twitter's popular trends, it revealed that all kinds of drugs were found on internet.



Ecstasy Concealment Methods

Most drug offenders were new offenders accounted for 59.83%. Most offenders were male (90.96%) with age group around 20-24 years old (20.60%). The next age group was between 25-29 (20.06%) and

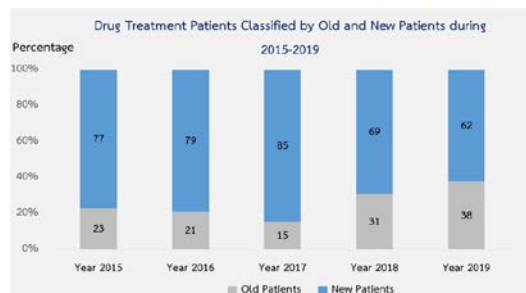
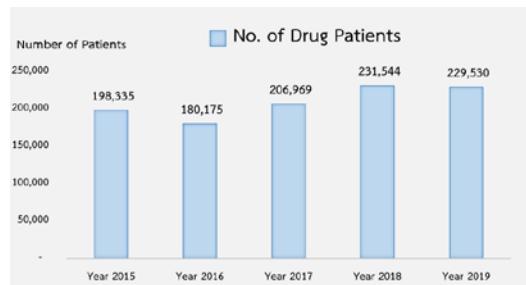
more than 39 years old (18.04%). The ages of 30-34 years old were regarded as 16.13 %, and the age group of 35-39 years old was 13.42 % while smallest number was people aged between 15-20 years old 11.41%.)



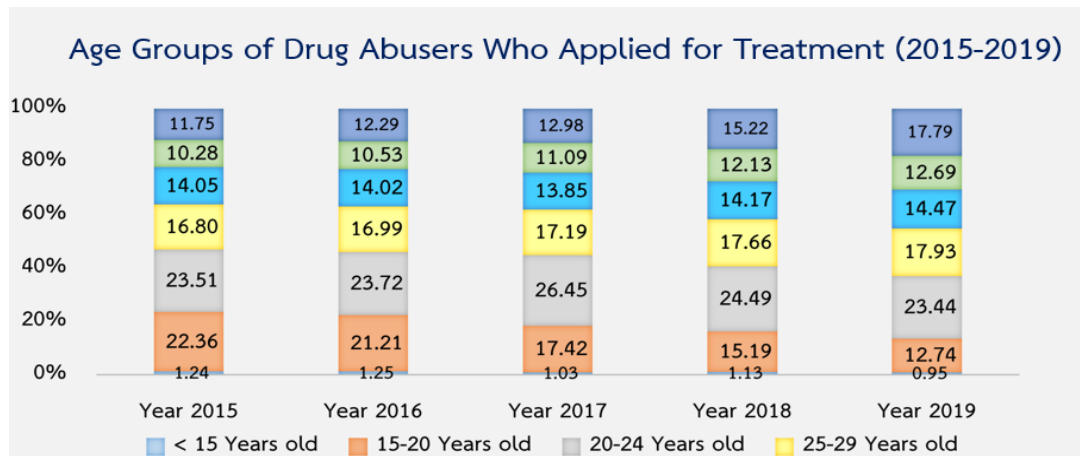
Besides Thai drug dealers, there were also groups of foreign drug dealers who were dealers and drug couriers with many nationalities. In 2019, 3,550 foreign drug dealers from 64 nationalities were arrested. Most of them were from ASEAN Member States (3,333 people or 93.9%), followed by 2.5 % of European, 1.8% of Asian, 0.9% of African, and 0.8% of other continents.

Illicit drug epidemic situation (Drug Demand Reduction)

Large amount of drugs which were seized in Thailand boosted up the drug demand and led to high rates of drug abuser. In 2019, there were 229,530 drug abusers applied for the treatment programme. Most of them (62%) were new users; however, the ratio of new drug users was decreasing while the ratio of the old cases or relapsed users who entered into treatment tended to increase continuously. Most of the abusers' age groups were between 20-24 years (23.4%), followed by 25-29 years (17.9%), and 30-34 years (14.5%). The majority was male accounted for 90.9%. According to the diagnosis by the doctors, it was found that 62.6% were abusers, 32.9% were drug addicts, and were drug users 4.5%.



The most common drug of abuse was Yaba (78.8%) followed by cannabis and ICE 7.1%. ICE and heroin were drugs that needed to be closely monitored. Especially, ICE had a tendency to be more widespread in the past 3-4 years. In 2016, number of ICE abusers under treatment programme were 8,398 persons and increased to 16,381 persons in 2019. Most of the patients were newbies (65%). In the case of heroin, around 63% were old abusers, but the number of new abusers increased in some areas in which most of them were children and juveniles. The most popular drug consumption method of heroin was smoking. This method was likely to increase, while heroin injection seemed to decline.



Year	Kratom	Cannabis	Cocaine	Ketamine	Yaba	Ecstasy	ICE	Heroin	Others
2015	5,673	15,905	29	73	144,216	231	7,291	3,314	8,000
2016	6,008	15,051	18	262	131,265	325	8,398	3,801	7,674
2017	6,915	14,871	25	367	164,990	522	10,739	3,386	6,521
2018	5,401	13,046	22	704	190,641	616	12,743	3,821	5,970
2019	4,952	16,414	14	1,167	182,217	461	16,381	3,965	5,553

The Number of Drug Treatment Admission during 2015-2019

Drug Seizure Analysis

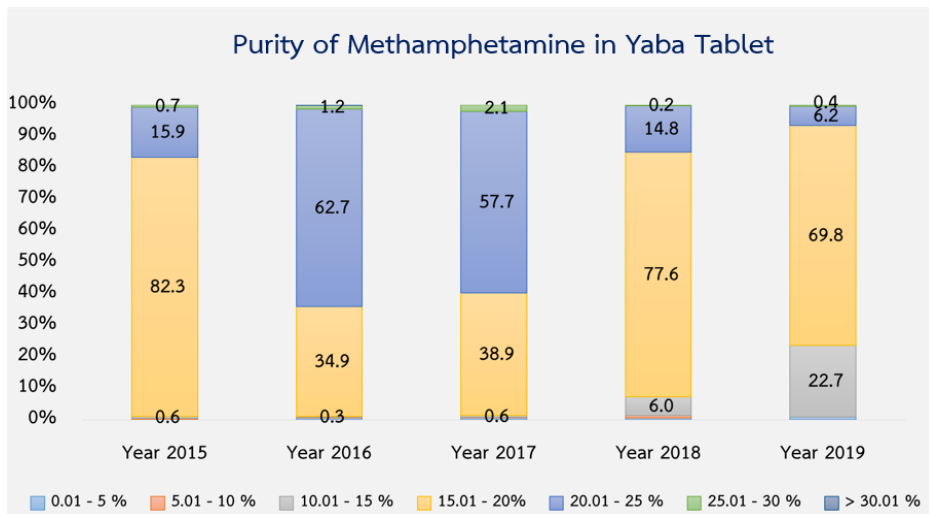
For seized drugs in Thailand, the Narcotic Analysis and Technical Service Institute, ONCB Thailand has analysed the drugs, performed the drug profiling, and found out that;

Yaba

1. The stamps on the packages of Yaba appear in various patterns. The packages with the stamp “999” were 73%. For the “Y1” stamp, it was accounted for 21% of seizure proportion; and other stamp patterns were 6%.



The Stamps on Drug Packages

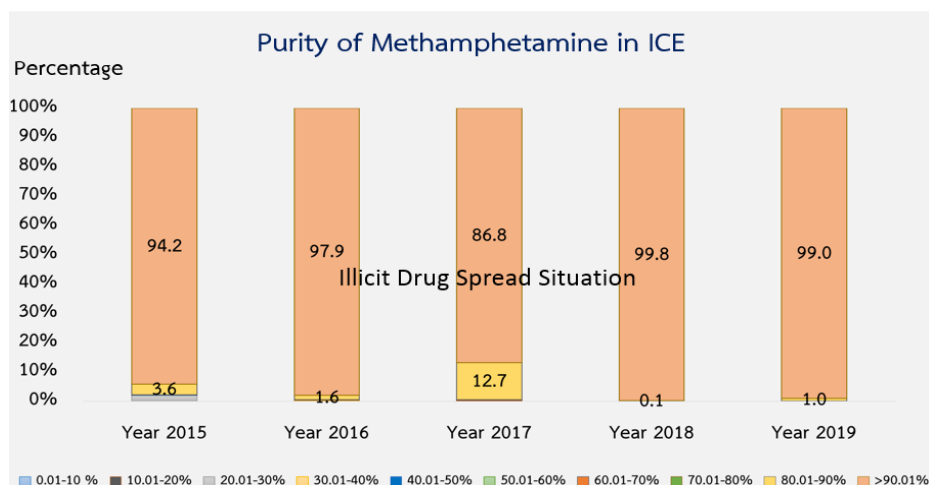


2. The purity analysis of methamphetamine in Yaba showed that the quantity of methamphetamine in Yaba tended to diminish. In fact, the purity range of methamphetamine in Yaba was between 15-20% or 69.8% of seized drugs. The 20-25% purity was about 6.2% of seized drugs, and 10-15% of purity was around 22.7% of seized drugs which tended to increase continuously for the second consecutive years.

ICE

1. Purity analysis of methamphetamine in ICE showed that 99% of the ICE contain more than 90% of methamphetamine purity. The prominent purity range of meth-amphetamine in ICE was between 96-98%.

2. “GUANYINWANG” tea bag was the most common packaging used for ICE concealment (50.4%) (as shown in the picture)



3. The tea bag containing ICE that was just newly detected in 2019 (as shown in the picture). In addition, ICE was also concealed in food supplement packages to avoid detection (as shown in the picture).



Teabag with a word “GUANYINWANG” was mostly found containing ICE



New teabag detected in 2019



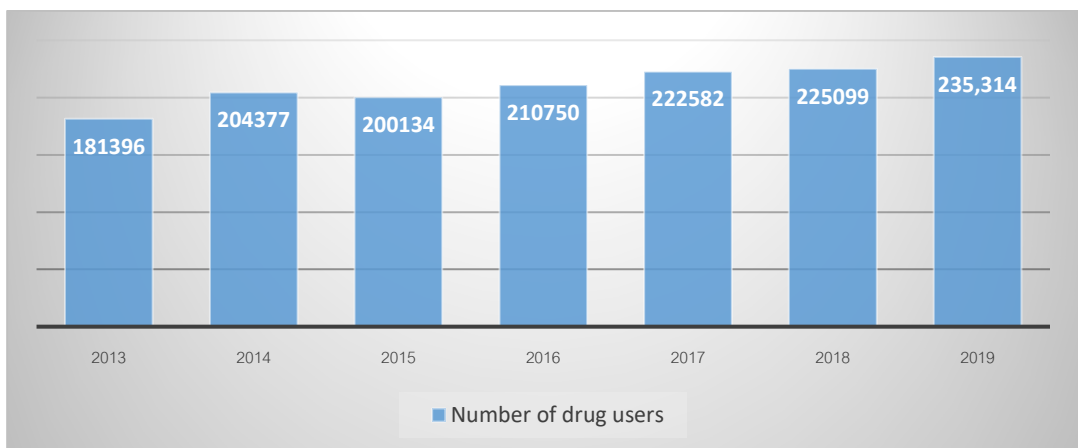
VIET NAM

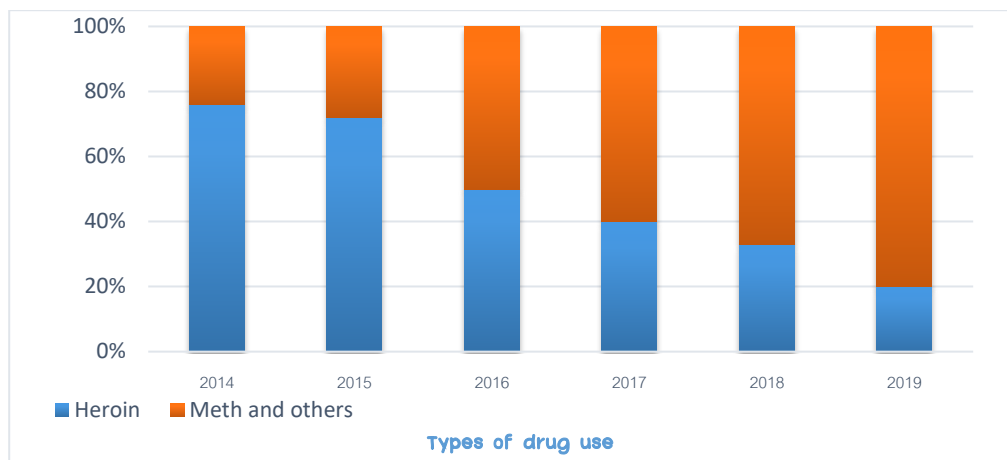
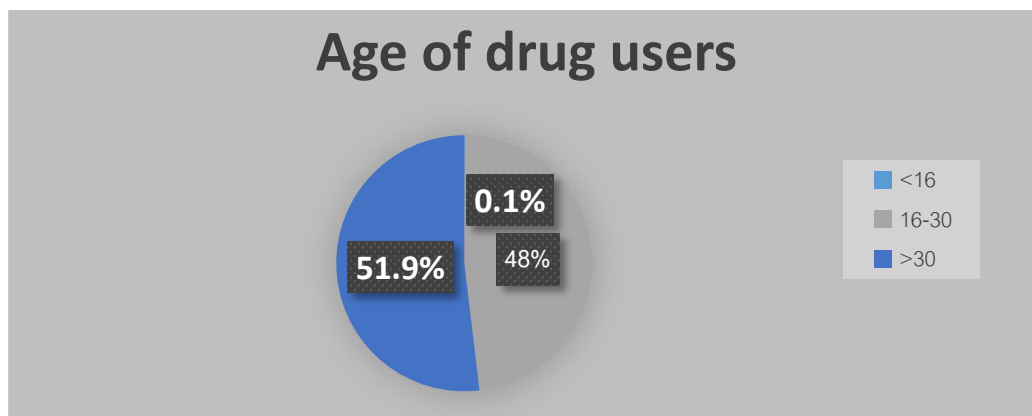
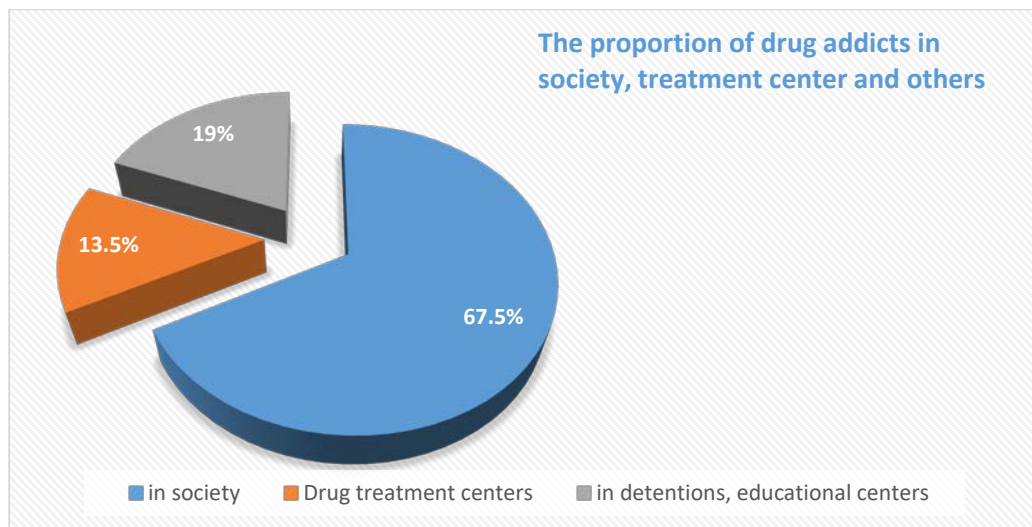
Overview of Drug Situation in 2019

1. Drug use situation

In 2019, there are 235,314 drug users, an increase of 10,215 compared with 2018, most of whom are living in society, accounting for 67.5%. The proportion of drug addicts who are men accounts for about 95% and women

accounts for about 5%. In 2019, there are about 40 localities with increasing number of addicts nationwide. Besides, the people using various kinds of drugs are increasing. The rate of methamphetamine users accounts for about 70-80% of drug addicts, especially in the central and southern provinces.





Type of drug used

2. The situation of drug-related crime

2.1. Drug trafficking situation

Over the years, drug situation in Viet Nam has remained complicated. Illicit drugs come from foreign countries, mostly from the Golden Triangle area, which are illegally transported and trafficked into Viet Nam for consumption or illegal transport to the third countries by land, air and sea routes.

Land route: On the Northern borderline: Previously, illegal drugs trading and transportation was complicated in two directions, heroin was traded, transported from abroad to Viet Nam and then to China, on the contrary crystal meth was traded and transported from China to Viet Nam for consumption. Recently, because the functional forces of Viet Nam and China have closely cooperated to attack and suppress strongly, the illegal trading and transportation of synthetic drugs from China to Viet Nam tends to decrease. However, drug trafficking from the "Golden Triangle" area to Laos and Cambodia into Viet Nam to China has remained complicated.

On the Central borderline, the situation of illegal trading, transportation of drugs has increased sharply, especially synthetic drugs. The competent authorities have detected and arrested many cases with the large quantities of drugs. The illegal

production and trading of drugs from the "Golden Triangle" area is considered as the main reason of this situation. Drugs are illegally transported from Laos to Viet Nam for local consumption or for transportation to the third country. On this route, many major drug trafficking lines have been established by the cooperation between Vietnamese and foreign subjects, mainly Lao, Chinese and Taiwanese (China). Recently, drug-related crimes indicate a shift of the trafficking route to Central, Highlands, Southwest areas of Viet Nam. Besides, there are still many "drug hot spot" along this route. Drug criminals operate extremely dynamically, they usually use "hard" weapons to fight against the functional forces when they are detected and pursued.

On the Southern borderline, drug situation along this route remains complicated. Most of drug traffickers are Chinese, Taiwanese, West Africans, Vietnamese and Cambodians taking advantage of some difficulties such as: large area size, long border lines, including sea, river and land routes of various passages, lack of frontline officers, equipment or loopholes in drug control as well as the unawareness of local citizens in the law and harms of drugs, resulted in linkage and creation of transnational drug-related crimes networks. Besides, the number of drug-related crime organizations disguising as export and import companies has been increasing to illegally trade and transport drugs to Viet Nam for

consumption or continue transporting to the third countries.

Air and sea routes:

Drug trafficking by air route remains unpredictable. The competent authority has detected many cases of illegal transportation of drugs via air route and express delivery service. Most of drug seizure are methamphetamine, cannabis and cocaine, etc.

A large quantity of drugs are illegally traded and transported from abroad to Viet Nam and from Viet Nam to the third country, the high-risk areas are seaports in Ho Chi Minh city and Ba Ria - Vung Tau province. Drugs are often concealed in other goods inside cargo containers at sea ports to a third country. This route is potentially exploited by criminals because of the wide-ranging routes, causing enormous difficulties for functional forces for strict inspection and control.

The **modus operandi** is increasingly sophisticated and frequently changing, especially in the ways of concealment, transport and delivery as well as exchanging information on drug trafficking. Several examples to be mentioned are dissolving the drugs into water, then bottle it for disguise; creating holes to conceal drugs in the ceiling of cars; delivering drug via courier service without specific address of the sender and the recipient. In addition, realizing the high demand for synthetic drugs in provinces and

big cities, some criminals have searched for the formulas available on the internet in order to extract, produce synthetic drugs from precursors, medicines and veterinary drugs widely sold in the market.

Besides, in the Southern of Viet Nam, especially in Ho Chi Minh city, drug-related crimes remain complicated and become a "hot spot" of drug crimes over the past year. Some foreign suspects have abused the open, integration policy and loopholes in immigration management and business investment, etc. linked with domestic suspects to set up "fake" businesses and companies for illegal drug trading and trafficking. They concealed drugs inside warehouses and factories and illegally smuggled in large quantity to other countries. They also take advantage of these companies for illegal production of synthetic drugs.

3. Precursor trade in Viet Nam

Since 1997, Viet Nam has fully participated in the three international drug control conventions (Conventions 1961, 1971 and 1988). Currently, Viet Nam has controlled 44 precursor chemicals in Table IV of the Government Decree No.73, issued on May 15, 2018, in which Ministry of Public Security controls 3 precursor chemicals, Ministry of Health controls 8 precursor chemicals and Ministry of Industry and Trade control 33

precursor chemicals. Besides, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development controls some precursor chemicals used in veterinary medicine.

The Counter-Narcotic Police Department, Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam is permanent authority coordinating with relevant ministries to process information, inspect and supervise strictly legal precursor chemicals activities; fulfil the obligations under the three United Nations Conventions on Narcotic Drugs. Through the focal points, Viet Nam has strengthened cooperation and information exchange with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and related countries through PEN online; participated in Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) and IONICS.

In addition, Vietnam has established a cross-sector working group to control legal precursor chemical activities from the central to local levels in order to improve the government's management and control on precursor chemicals; besides, strengthening the inspection and supervision of import and export activities, temporary import for re-export and transit of precursor chemicals through border gates.

Most precursor importers have distributed retail precursor chemicals to many other units. Therefore, the functional forces have met some challenges to control the final stage of the precursors, leading to illegal trade

of precursor for illicit drugs manufacturing by some subjects in recent years.

Precursors are imported into Viet Nam mainly from China, India, Korea, Australia, Japan, Germany and exported to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Sri Lank and Fiji. In 2019, Viet Nam added another 3 precursors to the control list, namely;

- 3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidate (PMK glycidate) and isomers
- 3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidic acid (PMK glycidic acid) and isomers
- Alpha-phenylacetoacetamide (APAA) and optical isomers.

At the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (62nd CND) in March 2019, in Vienna, Austria, all countries agreed to add three precursors into Table I of the 1988 Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Hence, every member country needs to send pre-export notifications before export these substances. Therefore, Viet Nam has a legal obligation to control these 3 substances, and we also recommend other countries to put these 3 precursors on the list of precursors control to be monitored and controlled.

Achievements

1. Law Enforcement

In view of the complicated drug situation, the drug prevention and suppression

forces of Viet Nam at the central and local levels and among the relevant ministries and agencies, have closely coordinated in the implementation of various measures to combat drug-related crimes.

On the land route, Viet Nam has launched high campaigns of propaganda and suppression against drug-related crimes on the Viet Nam - China border, Viet Nam - Laos border and Viet Nam - Cambodia border. The bordering provinces have close coordination and implementation of joint action plans, organise periodical or unscheduled meetings, exchange information, surveying areas, share experiences in enhancing the capacity to fight against drug-related crimes.

Besides, Viet Nam established and maintained operational capacity of 20 BLOs on border routes with neighbouring countries in order to improve the information exchange and implement joint across borders activities with neighbouring countries (Viet Nam - China: 05 BLOs, Viet Nam - Lao PDR: 08 BLOs, Viet Nam - Cambodia: 07 BLOs);

In 2019 (as of November 15), 23,328 cases were seized and 36,222 subjects were arrested, seized 1,494.29 kg. of heroin; 6,253.6 kg. and 1,053,099 tablets of synthetic drugs; 614.05 kg. of opium; 768 kg. of marijuana, 500 kg. of ketamine, 241.08 kg. of cocaine, etc.

2. International cooperation

Strengthening the multilateral cooperation on drug control

Viet Nam has always been an active member in strengthening drug control cooperation with bordering countries, the countries that we signed treaties, agreements, international organizations and partner countries as well. Viet Nam is obliged to strengthening cohesion, promote the effectiveness of law enforcement, improve the capacity of law enforcement officers.

In 2019, in order to proactively respond to the domestic and international drug situation, the Counter-Narcotics Police Department had advised the leaders of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam to organise a Ministerial Meeting on Enhancing the Cooperation Effectiveness in Combating Transnational Drug crime in September 2019 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The Meeting had adopted the Joint Declaration on enhancing the cooperation effectiveness in combating transnational drug crime. The Meeting also had intensive meetings to exchange investigation experience, information sharing on objects, drug trafficking routes and cross-border operations. The participating countries reached a high consensus with the Joint Ministerial Statement and agreed to promote cooperation in dealing with drug issues through:

- (1) Coordinate to implement high campaign

to combat drug crimes within the territory of each country and coordinate to fight against transnational drug crime lines; the joint objective is fighting against drug crimes in Southeast Asia and preventing the development of the world's drug market; (2) establish joint investigation with the cases related to transnational drug crimes; (3) Implement precursor control resolutions through multilateral cooperation mechanisms in precursor control; (4) Enhance the information exchange on the origin, route of transport, illegal production of drugs, records of drug-crime organisations.

In addition, Viet Nam also actively participates in other regional and international multilateral forums on drug control, such as: Viet Nam as the incumbent chairman of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) for the 2018-2020 term, on behalf of ASEAN countries, presented the ASEAN Joint Statement expressing the consensus and uncompromising consistency with drugs at Ministerial Session of 62nd Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019 in Vienna, Austria; attended the Ministerial Meeting of MOU1993 in November 2019, in Thailand; chaired the 4th ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF); attended the 39th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters in Cambodia in November 2019; attended the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in the Southeast Asia - Pacific

(HONLEA); attended other multilateral forums on international cooperation in drugs control such as ADEC, ADLOMIC, IDEC.etc.

In collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Viet Nam has conducted 5 training courses for more than 160 staffs of the Border Liaison Offices; surveyed and evaluated the operation situation and supplied the equipments for 20 BLOs nationwide; maintained and expanded the nationwide BLO network in order to enhance information exchange and coordination relationships between Viet Nam's border provinces and the neighbouring provinces to prevent illegal drug smuggling for domestic consumption or illegal transport to the third country.

Continuing to promote the bilateral cooperation in drug control

In addition to strengthening multilateral cooperation on drug prevention and fight, Viet Nam also advocates to continue promoting deep and effective bilateral cooperation, especially with neighbouring countries or international agencies and partners actively sponsoring Viet Nam in the fight against drugs. Specifically, in the cooperation relationship with Lao PDR and Cambodia, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of Viet Nam has cooperated with the MPS of Lao PDR and the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the Kingdom of Cambodia to implement the high

campaign on propaganda and fight against transnational drug crimes along the Viet Nam-Laos borderline and the Viet Nam-Cambodia borderline. In addition, Viet Nam organised the 18th Trilateral/Bilateral Ministerial Meeting between Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam on drug control cooperation in September of 2019. The meeting had adopted a Joint statement of three countries on drug control cooperation; signed the Bilateral Cooperation Memorandum between Viet Nam - Cambodia and Viet Nam – Lao PDR.

The functional forces of bordering provinces of three countries also held periodically and alternately the briefings to exchange information on drug-related crimes, evaluate and discuss to give solutions for the continuing stages; organised training courses for frontline officers to improve capacity and exchange experience; and strengthened and promoted the historical relationship between three countries.

In 2019, Viet Nam successfully hosted the 8th China and Viet Nam Bilateral Meeting on Drugs Control Cooperation. The MPS of Viet Nam has cooperated with the MPS of China to deploy the high campaign on propaganda and fight against transnational drug crimes along the borderline; regularly exchange intelligence on major drug cases, verify information on drug offenders; and conducted joint investigations to deal with transnational drug crime networks effectively. In particular, the two sides had

dismantled illicit drug manufacturing facilities in August 2019, in Kon Tum province of Viet Nam, arrested 14 subjects in Viet Nam and 22 subjects in China, seized tons of raw materials and equipments for drugs production.

For Thailand, Viet Nam has coordinated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) to effectively implement activities within the framework of Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the two countries; strengthening the information exchange through the cooperation frameworks such as Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC), and the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN). Besides, the ONCB has also supported Viet Nam to establish a drug control checkpoint in Tan Lac, Hoa Binh province; supported equipments, facilities and funds for professional activities to combat drug-related crimes. In addition, Viet Nam successfully organized the 13th Bilateral Meeting between Viet Nam and Thailand on Drugs control cooperation in January 2020.

Viet Nam also continues to promote the regular exchange of information on drug crimes with law enforcement agencies in the region and around the world via hotlines. Currently, Viet Nam has set up hotlines with countries in the region such as Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries like the U.S (DEA) and Australia (AFP). These hotlines have initially supported Vietnamese functional

forces to promptly deal with transnational drug crimes networks. In particular, Viet Nam had provided intelligence that helped the Philippines law enforcement agencies dismantled drug trafficking from Cat Lai port, Ho Chi Minh city, Viet Nam to Manila port, the Philippines in March 2019, seized 276 kg. of synthetic drugs.

3. Demand Reduction

In implementation of the Government Resolution on strengthening the direction of drug treatment in the current situation, Viet Nam has been implementing drug treatment in the following models:

Drug treatment in the centre: in 2019, there were 67,467 people treated in 117 drug treatment facilities, in which the number of new admissions were 32,172 people, the number of people transferring from 2018 were 35,295 people, and the number of people reintegrating into the community were 29,219 people.

Drug treatment in family, community and post-treatment community management: There were 6,442 people treated in family and community in 29 provinces of country; 24,623 people treated in post-treatment community management at residential area.

Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT)

In 2019, all provinces and cities in Viet Nam provided MMT for 55,408 people in 316 MMT facilities and has been implementing the Decision No. 5700/QĐ-BYT dated September 25, 2018 of Ministry of Health named "Guidelines for Treatment of Opioid Addiction with Buprenorphine" in 6 pilot provinces for 315 patients.

Moreover, Viet Nam has implemented the Government's project on renewing drug treatment and rehabilitation in Viet Nam until 2020. (*See more details in Chapter 5*).

Conclusion

The Government of Viet Nam always pays great attention on drug control activities on every issue by building a comprehensive legal documents on drug control, strengthening law enforcement activities, enhancing international cooperation, judicial matters, drug treatment, etc. More importantly, Viet Nam also appreciates international cooperation through bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding are signed between the Vietnamese and foreign governments and international organisations. The activities of cooperation have been implemented effectively in many aspects such as the exchange of criminal information; coordination and assistance in investigating crimes and arresting international wanted subjects; the exchange of experience and training; therefore,

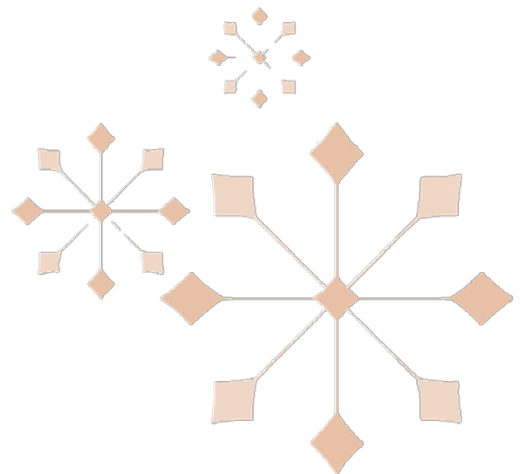
drug prevention cooperation between Viet Nam and other countries has achieved substantial results.

In the upcoming time, Viet Nam will continue to cooperate closely with UNODC, INTERPOL, ASEANAPOL, international organizations, countries in the region, especially the Asia-Pacific countries and carry out operations on drug prevention and control. Special attention will be paid to the control of precursors to prevent the abuse and production of synthetic drugs. Furthermore, Viet Nam continues to negotiate and sign bilateral agreements on drug control cooperation with countries highly involved in combating drug-related crimes.

In addition, Viet Nam needs to promote the domestic capacity as well as take advantage of international community in the fight against drug related crimes. On the other hand, strong commitment to the role and responsibility on drug control of Viet Nam will be expressed by implementing the national drug control programme and international efforts. Furthermore, affirming joint commitment to effectively address the world problem following up and implementing resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with views on the implementation of the UN conventions on drug control.

CHAPTER 4

Research Knowledge and Innovation



The Philippines

An Assessment on the Services for Offenders in Violation of RA 9165: Basis for the Development of a Prison-Based Anti-Drug Abuse Interventions Programs

Drug use and abuse within the prison system is a problem compounded by the influx of drug use offenders. News reports have documented such incidents in the local prisons. The study was undertaken to provide baseline information on the extent and magnitude of the problem and to correlate some variables affecting the same.

Another objective was to determine the programs and services available for offenders in violation of RA 9165. Results will provide policymakers and program planners the guide on whether or not there is a requirement to improve and/or address the need for establishment of drug treatment and rehabilitation facility inside the jail/correctional including the development of a prison-based anti-drug abuse intervention programs.

The study was limited to the study sites, jails/correctional facilities visited and respondents interviewed, including the methodology used and duration of data gathering. It was also limited to the service provision for drug treatment in custodial

setting and the questionnaire/s used in data collection. Descriptive study with both quantitative and qualitative approach was utilized.

Those who served as respondents were 803 inmates randomly selected from twenty (20) city/municipal and provincial jails and corrections facilities. The jails and correctional facilities were purposively sampled based on their population and areas where they were located to cover NCR, Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Similarly, drawn from these facilities were 42 prison directors/wardens/administrators and staff who served as key informants.

More than a third of the respondents (35.20%) were between the age group 31 to 40 years old, more males than females, single with 43.6% (350) while 25.5% (205) were married. As to educational attainment, majority have reached or graduated from high school. One-fifth (171 or 21.3%) were unemployed. For those who were employed, most were engaged in sales and services,

followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Prior to their most recent incarceration/conviction, 708 or 88% of the total respondents interviewed (N=803) have tried drugs at least once in their lifetime. As to age of first drug use, mean age is at 23.44, median of 20 and mode of 18 years old. The youngest at 10 and oldest at age 62. Only 11% never tried drugs.

Noteworthy, only 1.98% reported of one time use of drugs while 92% continued either on a daily or weekly basis. Duration of drug use ranged from a year to 10 years. The mean number of years is 6.84, median of 4.00 and mode of 2.00 years.

Peer influence still remains as the foremost drive for trying or for continued use of drugs, followed by those with family problems such as parental separation, conflict or strained relationship with parents, or as a form of rebellion against a parental figure (n=126). These corroborate the reasons provided by clients admitted in drug rehabilitation centers in the country for 2018. It is also interesting to note that the emotional problem being experienced by the respondents such as the feelings of depression, frustration and other personal problems as push factors for taking drugs account for 55 respondents (n=55). A high percentage admitted to paying for the drugs they took. However, in 288 cases (n= 40.68%)

the source of money to procure the drugs has not been divulged.

Methamphetamine HCl or shabu was the number one drug of choice, followed by Cannabis Sativa (marijuana). The use of cocaine, inhalant and Nalbuphine Hydrochloride in that order was also mentioned.

42 out of 708 who confessed to drug use have sought professional treatment either in a government or private drug facility prior to their most recent imprisonment/conviction. Majority of them received drug treatment for their drug/substance abuse problems between 2015 to 2019.

Of the 803 respondents interviewed, 83.19% or 668 have been arrested for drug-related crimes for the first time while 13.57% or 109 had previous arrests for committing drug offenses. It is worthy to mention that a number of the PDLs interviewed admitted that they had perpetrated crimes while under the influence of drugs (n=35 or 4.36%).

Based on the result, it can be observed that individuals who owe their deprivation of liberty to drug-related cases take up much of the space within the jails/prisons/correctional institutions. While some of the administrators, managers, and wardens of these facilities resort to ingenuity and resourcefulness, particularly in partnering with like-minded organizations who aim to help the government in its campaign against

the spread of drug abuse, the fact that most of our institutions are still ill-equipped to stand on their own in providing responsive measures to reform a person at their level.

It is also noteworthy that in most of the areas which the team surveyed, the facilities were only set up as the need arose. In several cases, the PDLs had to contend with awful conditions first before they were finally provided with decent spaces. Of course, this does not mean that the administrators and the managers were remiss in their duties, but simply that the government has to review its

budgetary allocation to uplift the lives of those spending their time behind bars.

Aside from the physical setup of the institutions, another matter that the authorities should strongly consider is the provision or establishment of rehabilitation facilities within the same. This said, the glaring insufficiency in the staff and personnel manning these facilities should be a primary concern as this leads to an inefficient delivery of services and lackluster management of the facilities.

Malaysia

The Implementation of Evidence-Based Approach Using Contingency Management (CM) In Malaysia's Compulsory Drugs Rehabilitation Centre

About the Research

Contingency Management Intervention (CM) is an evidence-based approach of providing specific reinforcement for each clear positive behavioural change or every achieved targeted goal. CM is most-widely used in the field of substance abuse and often implemented as part of clinical behaviour analysis. CM intervention refers to the application of the term contingency which uses stimulus control and positive reinforcement to change behaviour. CM intervention is derived from the science of applied behaviour analysis, and by most evaluations, its procedures produce one of the largest effects sizes out of all mental health and educational interventions (Bigelow & Silverman, 2004; Petry & Stitzer, n.d.; Rash et al., 2017). This study was carried out under the NADA Research Grant Programme in 2018 by Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM).

Importance of the Study

CM intervention uses a systematic way to reinforce outcomes primarily in promoting and sustaining positive behavioural change. In treating substance use disorders or addiction, CM interventions are often focused on increasing abstinence from drug use, as well as to improve treatment attendance, medication adherence, and other therapeutic goals (Higgins & Silverman, 2008). CM intervention treatments for substance use disorder has been used for the past 40 years and within that period it has taken in many forms such as 'receiving clinic privileges for every proven drug abstinence among methadone maintenance patients' (Stitzer, Iguchi, & Felch, 1992), 'drug-dependent individuals receiving temporary housing contingent for every proof of drug use abstinence' (Milby et al., 2008), and 'obtaining redeemable vouchers for retail items contingent with abstinence among drug users' (Lussier et al., 2006). The implementation of CM intervention in Malaysia's treatment and rehabilitation settings focus specifically in

improving treatment engagement within the psychosocial programs.

For a treatment to be successful, clients need to acquire as much skills and knowledge on recovery whilst in the treatment centre. Most clients in a compulsory treatment centre of the Cure and Care Rehabilitation Centre (CCRC) experienced low level of motivation which was determined by unengaging behaviour to their treatment programme thus affecting their recovery (Burdon et al., 2002). Client engagement with treatment has frequently been cited as directly associated with positive treatment outcomes in psychotherapeutic interventions, substance abuse treatment, alcohol abuse treatment and correctional treatment (Holdsworth et al., 2014) and significantly associated with positive treatment outcomes (Fiorentine, Nakashima, & Anglin, 1999; Simpson, Joe, Rowan-Szal, & Greener, 1995).

A client with high treatment engagement would mean that they participate more frequently in a treatment session and other activities, and they complete treatment or remain in treatment for a duration of time. Most clients in the CCRC lack the commitment to receive the treatment needed and have the perception that treatment provided to them was only another form of punishment (Chie et al., 2015; Fauziah, Bahaman, Mansor, & Mohamad Shatar, 2009; Scorzelli James, 1992;

Ting Chie, Lian Tam, Bonn, Minh Dang, & Khairuddin, 2016). The CCRC programme demands a paradigm shift of approach from total focus on punishment to a more positive approach. By incorporating CM intervention in the CCRC programme, is foreseen to overcome the negative association of treatment with punishment and shift their perceived motivation from externally to more internally.

Methodology

CM is an intervention that has been widely tested and evaluated in the context of substance use treatment. Despite prove of efficacy, CM hasn't been studied or implemented in most developing country including Malaysia. Mohamad Salleh et al. (2019) conducted a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) to determine the effects of CM intervention implementation in enhancing clients' treatment engagement and intrinsic motivation. A total of 44 clients of the Cure and Care Rehabilitation Centre (CCRC) were randomly assigned into two groups, namely the experimental group of Treatment as Usual (psychosocial intervention) plus CM intervention (TAU+CM) (n=22) and the control group of Treatment as Usual (TAU) (n=22). The TAU+CM group followed a 12-week psychosocial with CM intervention programme and a 4-week maintenance period without CM intervention. Meanwhile, the TAU

group inclusively went through 16 weeks of psychosocial intervention. CM intervention was used to reinforce clients' treatment engagement behaviour specifically homework completion, participation and understanding using reward sticker with monetary value which was used to redeem retail items such as fast food, toiletries, books and clothing.

Data collection was performed weekly to assess clients' treatment engagement meanwhile, intrinsic motivation assessment were done at pre-test, post-test, maintenance and follow-up test after three months the initial study completed. A semi-structured interview was conducted after week-16 on seven clients from the TAU+CM group to further enrich the findings of the RCT and to provide an in-depth understanding of clients' intrinsic motivation. The quantitative data was analysed using Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE), Repeated Measure Analysis of Variance (RM ANOVA) and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA), while content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data.

Key Findings

The findings demonstrated that CM intervention was effective in improving clients' treatment engagement and has a significant effect on clients' intrinsic motivation. The GEE analysis conducted revealed that there was a significant difference between treatment

groups [Wald- $\chi^2 = 7.555$; $p = 0.006$], thereby supported the main hypothesis that CM does have an effect on treatment engagement during the 12 weeks of CM study. Analysis of pre-intervention and post-intervention effects on clients' intrinsic motivation also revealed that the TAU+CM group have a higher significant intrinsic motivation compared to the TAU group [$F(1,41) = 19.200$, $p < 0.001$]. Additionally, results from the qualitative analysis supported the primary quantitative findings and suggested that CM increase clients' motivation intrinsically. As a conclusion, the study provides evidence of CM effectiveness in the CCRC. CM motivate clients within the treatment and also improve the client primary intention to gain as much knowledge maintaining them in recovery.

Recommendations

Overall, this study provides evidence of the effectiveness of CM intervention in Malaysia's compulsory treatment centre. The implementation of CM intervention in this country has pushed its boundary which were mostly implemented in the west or developed countries. The implementation of this study helps in giving insight and an overview for other countries to consider using CM intervention in treating substance use disorder. This study also produces a CM model that is relevant with the context of substance use treatment and rehabilitation in

Malaysia or as a reference for other developing countries in this region to develop their own CM intervention.

In addition, the adoption of CM intervention also provides an alternative in the treatment approach based on best practices and the clients' needs. The approach to drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation characterized by a 'one size fits all' programme must be transformed for a more successful treatment and rehabilitation (Abdul Halim & Muhammad Muzafar Shah, 2010). Implementation of CM intervention in Malaysia provides an alternative for the clients to choose a treatment approach that is based on their needs and requirements. Besides that, it also helps to expand the knowledge of the treatment provider in term of new skills and expertise in the field of substance use treatment and rehabilitation.

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Thailand

1. Online Drug Marketing: March–30 June 2020

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A survey on online drug marketing had been conducted from 5 March to 30 June 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand by searching and following posts of 872 dealers of illicit drugs and abused prescription drugs on online social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and websites. Among 872 dealers, 649 (74.4%) are new dealers (registered on social media in 2020), 154 (17.7%) are old dealers, and 69 (7.9%) are old dealers whose old accounts were closed and opened new accounts (with notification identifying old user names on the new ones). 631 of them (72.4%) are illicit drugs dealers, while 159 (18.2%) are prescription drugs dealers, and 82 (9.4%) sell both illicit drugs and prescription drugs.

Table 1: Dealers classified by illicit drugs sold

	Prescription drugs	Illicit drugs	Prescription drugs and illicit drugs	Total
Old users with new accounts	6 (8.7%)	55 (79.7%)	8 (11.6%)	69 (100%)
Old users	28 (18.2%)	105 (68.2%)	21 (13.6%)	154 (100%)
New users (2020)	125 (19.3%)	471 (72.6%)	53 (8.2%)	649 (100%)
Total	159 (18.2%)	631 (72.4%)	82 (9.4%)	872 (100%)

Most online drug dealers (417 dealers or 66.1%) sell only one type of illicit drugs. 238 dealers sell ICE (37.7%), followed by marijuana (20.6%), kratom leaves (4.1%), and other drugs (methamphetamine, magic mushroom, ecstasy, ketamine, LSD) (2.7%). 214 drug dealers (33.9%) sell more than one type of drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants. 107 dealers (50.0%) sell ICE and ecstasy, followed by 105 dealers (49.1%) sell multi-type illicit drugs. Some dealers also sell illegal guns, pocket knives, drug paraphernalia; or offer commercial sex, document forgery, and illegal loans.

Most abused prescription drugs sold online include tranquillizer/sleeping pills (57 dealers or 35.8%) with Alprazolam and Tramadol as the most popular drugs (48 dealers or 28.9%). 44 dealers (27.7%) sell tranquilizer, sleeping pills, painkillers, and coughing syrup.

More than 60% of dealers provide their Line ID and telephone number online. 314 users with one account (36.0%) have 1 Line ID or telephone number, while 218 dealers (25.0%) have more than one account but use only 1 Line ID or telephone number. More than 89% of drug dealers sells drugs by retail (small quantity), followed by wholesale

(large quantity or recruit drug delivery crew or requests a deposit or partial payment). Most dealers provide nationwide drug delivery. The most popular communication channel for drug dealing is via direct message, followed by mobile phone. The popular means of payment is via bank transfer in advance rather than payment on delivery or partial payment/ deposit with the rest paid on delivery. The most popular drugs delivery method is via private logistics companies, followed by face-to-face delivery (Fist Bump) and Thai Post services.

As a law enforcement measure, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board has collaborated with Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES) in blocking the account of online users with drug-selling behaviour, resulting in more new registered users. One dealer has more than one online user account to avoid account being blocked and to have more sales channels. The changing policy of online social network providers has affected drug sales. For example, Facebook has restricted access, and drug-related posts are not allowed. Therefore, many drug dealers have shifted to use Twitter rather than other social platforms.

2. The Future of Kratom Plant for Drug Addiction Therapies*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ekkasit Kumarnsit, Research Unit of EEG Biomarker of Neuronal Diseases, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand.

The use of kratom plant has been highly controversial for a few decades. Opinions towards kratom vary mostly with perception of its medicinal benefits. However, a major disagreement involves the addictive effects and toxicities of kratom products. Thailand has recently amended drug laws to enable the use of kratom plant for medical purposes and traditional use. This paper presents an aspect of kratom plant for drug addiction therapies.

One important question is whether long term kratom use leads to dependence, withdrawal symptoms or craving. From a study in Malaysia, most of the subjects showed physical and mental dependence on kratom following cessation¹. They had muscle spasm and aches, insomnia, watering eyes, hot flashes, fever, loss of appetite and diarrhea. Their psychological symptoms included restlessness, tension, anger, depression, and anxiety. The severity of these symptoms depends on the amount used.

Severity of anxiety and depression produced during cessation after long term use of kratom had been assessed. Most of respondents reported pain and sleep problems² and mild anxiety and depression³.

No severe symptom was found during cessation from regular and long-term kratom tea consumption. This means kratom consumption affects the functioning of central nervous system and produces adverse consequences. However, the severity of the symptoms depends on the quantity and frequency of use per day. Mostly, the symptoms were clearly seen in persons who drank more than 4 glasses per day. Its toxicity is relatively low comparing to conventional drugs of abuse such as opiates.

Recently, there were reports of kratom use for opioids addiction treatment. Patterns and reasons of kratom use in poly drug users have been studied. Kratom use among current and former opioid poly-drug users in Malaysia was found to reduce opioid withdrawal⁴ and for mood enhancing. Chemical analysis also shows mitragynine as a major component and some other alkaloids such as speciociliatine, speciogynine, 7-hydroxymitragynine, and paynantheine as minor components in kratom leaves. This study confirmed that both current and former drug users used kratom to reduce opioid poly-drug use craving. All reviewed reports seemed to indicate that kratom affects body function.

However, in terms of the impact on community, its adverse effects are relatively low. In particular, the advantages of kratom has been discussed for possible application in drug addiction therapy.

Early reports seemed to focus on kratom side effects particularly its possible addictive property. Changes in body function following kratom consumption were interpreted as parameters indicating kratom addictive property. Mostly, these reports claimed that it could be as serious as in the case of commonly known addictive drugs. Actually, physical symptoms emerged following kratom use cessation reflect how the body systems adapt to the absence of kratom. They were not likely to confirm that kratom is addictive particularly when one considers the severity of the symptoms. Mild symptoms of kratom use also implies low toxicity. On the other hand, the attention on its beneficial effects has increased progressively.

The application of kratom plant in traditional medicine has been well-known for centuries. In Southeast Asian countries, kratom is used mainly in labour populations to tolerate working in the heat of sunlight. Moreover, its use for pain reliefs, diarrhea or coughing has been known and documented in kratom studies. Ultimately, kratom has gained the most attention for its beneficial effects in treatment of withdrawal symptoms or craving

for drugs of abuse. Scientific data of these effects have been consistently reported. In rodent models of study, mitragynine, a pure major alkaloid of kratom plant (*Mitragyna speciosa*, korth) was found to attenuate morphine addictive behaviours⁵. Apart from pure mitragynine, the use of crude alkaloid extracted from kratom leaves was also examined and found to be effective in treatment of morphine withdrawal symptoms⁶. This crude alkaloid extract represented the plant better than pure mitragynine. This finding supports the efficacies of traditional medicines using kratom as an ingredient of the preparations. This means, in some medical practices, it is not necessary to purify kratom to yield mitragynine, a pure compound for using. Local heroin addicts who self-treat withdrawal symptoms also use kratom by chewing fresh leaves that would ingest relatively crude alkaloid instead of the pure compound. The results of crude alkaloid extract in modern experiments might explain why the use of kratom in traditional styles is also effective for opioid addiction treatment. This would save the extraction cost for pure mitragynine and enable local heroin addicts, normally underprivileged population, to access an alternative therapy.

In western countries, kratom is also popular. It is positively perceived as legal high and easy to order from the internet.

Therefore, it is expected to be ultimately used for crime and harm reduction because of its relatively low toxicity. By the way, the patterns of use are different from that found in Southeast Asia where kratom is mainly consumed by labourers. In Europe and the United States, kratom used is related with recreational purposes⁷. Almost all kratom related deaths are associated with poly-drug exposures to adulterated and contaminated kratom products. There are no standard details or quality control of the ingredients.

In Thai traditional medicine, its beneficial effects have been consistently reported. Kratom leave is among the important ingredients of Thai pharmacopoeia. There are sufficient risk-benefit ratio data that confirm its efficacies particularly in the treatment of local addicts. However, after returning to community, many drug patients are found to relapse and repeatedly brought back to treatment facilities. Most of heroin addicts in Thailand are from underprivileged background and their accessibility to standard treatment programmes is relatively low. Therefore, folk healers and Thai traditional medicine are practical alternative treatment. The nationwide proportion of opioid addicted population that access Thai ethno medicine is high. Therefore, if the use of kratom for opioid addiction is properly developed and standardized, it would be beneficial for the country.

According to diversified information of kratom consequences on health condition, it is necessary to have proper risk-benefit analyses. In summary, the advantages and disadvantages have been reviewed particularly in the last decade. Basically, kratom has been found to produce both stimulant and sedative dose-dependent effects, in addition to antinociceptive, antidepressant activity, anxiolytic-like effects, and anorectic effects⁸. These properties seem to support kratom use and development for health care in the future. However, the increase in hospital visits and deaths also result in a growing concern in terms of safety and toxicity. Because of its opioid-like effects, kratom has been mostly compared to narcotic-like opioids. The overall comparisons appeared to reveal that the risk of opioid overdose death is over 1000 times than that of kratom⁹. These supportive reports suggest that kratom might be applied for medicinal use such as in alternative healthcare or Thai traditional medicine through pharmacopoeia or modern drug discovery.

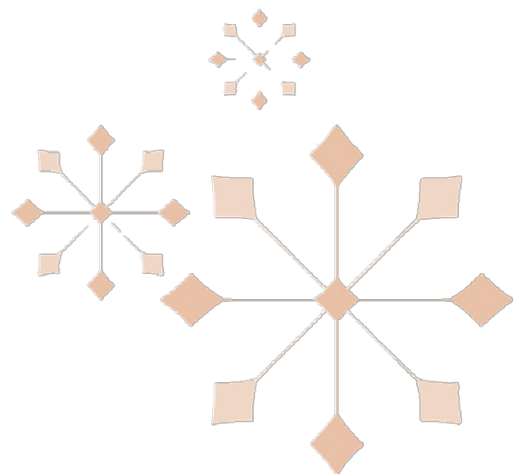
* Derived from **The Future of Kratom Plant for Drug Addiction Therapies** By Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ekkasit Kumarnsit, Research Unit of EEG Biomarker of Neuronal Diseases, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. ONCB Journal, vol.36, Issue 2 (February-May 2020), pp.13-18.

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CHAPTER 5

Policy and Implementation Programme



Policy and Implementation Programme in Brunei Darussalam

Preventive Drug Education Programmes

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), programs to spread preventive drug education through the Preventive Drug Education (PDE) to the public nationwide.

Division, strives to improve and enhance its

1. Drugs Intervention Workshop for Schools' Counsellors



In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, NCB had organized an intervention workshop for schools' counsellors in Brunei Darussalam. The workshop aims to share knowledge and experiences in the area of drug prevention and to encourage counsellor to provide an early intervention for students involve with drugs.

This has provided an insight for schools' counsellors to understand the

negative impact of drug abuse, thus providing counsellors guidelines on initiating respective prevention program in school consisting of early assessment, intervention using counseling skills and techniques. This workshop signifies as a whole of nation approach to incorporate other stakeholders to play a significant role in assisting NCB in the area of prevention and provide early intervention in educational settings.

2. International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking



The Honourable Major General (R) Dato Paduka Seri Haji Aminuddin Ihsan, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports officiated the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Trafficking that took place at The Mall, Gadong, with the theme “Listen First”.

The event also conducted roadshows for two consecutive days with participation from representatives from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture Youth And Sport, and BASMIDA, a non-governmental organization.



In conjunction with the theme ‘Listen First’, a song locally entitled in Malay language ‘ Dengarlah’ which means listen, was launched. The song conveys messages that emphasize the importance of parents and teachers to care and listen first to their children for their well-being. It was composed

by Pg. Hj Mohd Khairul Amilin bin Pg Haji Yahya and the student’s choir from Sekolah Rendah Datu Ratna Haji Mohd. Jaafar, Kg. Kiarong performed at the event. The song has then been broadcasted on Brunei’s national radio stations.



The event also witnessed gift presentation to the winners of the Anti-drugs video promo which was opened to Tertiary and Higher Education students in the country. The competition had received overwhelming responses. The competition aims to explore creativity and the understanding on the danger of the misuse of drugs from youth’s perspective.

The 30-second video has to be related to the slogans of PDE which are ‘Love Your Life and Family’, ‘Opt For Real Friend’, ‘Stronger Faith Ensures Our Well-being’, ‘Weave Your Moral Without Drugs’, ‘Addiction Destroys’ and ‘Beware of International Drugs Syndicates’. The winner is from ‘Anak Melayu Tempatan’ (AMT) from University of Shariff Ali (UNISSA) and the video is shown in the cinemas nationwide prior to movies viewing.

3. Recital of Doa or Prayer



NCB has created a video consisting of Doa or prayer to be recited by students to seek forgiveness, protection and blessings from ALLAH S.W.T. As an Islamic country and to uphold the practice of Islam in the context of prevention of drug education, the Doa seeks blessings for the children and youth to

be resilience in the faith of Islam and to be protected from the malicious and immoral behavior particularly the misuse of illicit drugs. The Doa has been granted authorisation by the Pusat Dakwah of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and is recited by the students at the end of the talks by PDE.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Cambodia

Future Plan for 2020

Base on the conclusion drawn for them evaluation and the results of the Drug Control in 2019 as stipulated in the National Plan of Drug Control and Phase 4th of Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign as ensure the consistency of outreach education to raise the public awareness on drug harm; Continuously enhance the function of Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation; Enhance capability building, commitment, morality and professionalism of the Law Enforcement

officers abide to **the 3 Nos and 1 Report Slogan of Samdach Krolahorm SAR KHENG**; Continuously enhance the Precursor and Chemical controls; enhance and expand the international cooperation with neighboring countries in region and all development partners as well as legitimate documents development as guidelines, policies and laws related to drug control. . NACD with all competent entities had laid down for 2020 work as following:

1. Education outreach, Prevention and Rejection of Drugs:

1.1. Carry out the outreach education activities via distribution of leaflets, books and posters particularly publication of **the 3 Nos and 1 Report Slogan of Samdach Krolahorm SAR KHENG**: 1. Not Engaged, 2. Not diverted, Note Intervened, and 4. Must Report of any suspicious case related to drugs in all Ministries, Entities, Manufactures, Enterprises, Education Institutions, Construction Sites, Workers' Accommodation and Garages..

1.2. Continue to conduct education outreach to promote public awareness about the dangers of drugs for target at risk and vulnerable population such as youth, mobile workers, migrant workers, construction workers, factory workers, informal workers, truck and bus drivers and entertainment workers, as well as enhancing the training of trainees and expanding the training to all the officers in its respective agencies.

- 1.3. Continue to sensitize quality education on drugs in concerts, advertisement, major national and international festivals and disseminate the Law on Drug Control.
- 1.4. Continue to organize educational outreach activities through distribution of leaflets, educational pamphlets, posters and other educational messages at schools, factories, enterprises, construction sites, farms, worker dormitories, and on vehicles.
- 1.5. Continuous to conduct training on Fundamental Understanding of Drugs and the law on drug control to all Chief of Communes, Chief of Police Administration Posts and all local officers in charge of drugs' control in commune level.
- 1.6. Cooperate with Ministry of Education Youth and Sports for set up the Drug Education Library in complying with National Policy for Health Education in HUS SEN Library and 9 respective schools.
- 1.7. Support to Ministry of Education Youth and Sports in developing the educational material such as Books on Drugs and Sustainability Development, Book on Teaching Methodology and Teacher Training for Teacher Training Institutes and Schools.
- 1.8. Update the Teaching context on drug and teaching methodology into the principle education books and health education for fundamental classes of Ministry of Education Youth and Sports.
- 1.9. Organize educational workshops to promote accurate and effective dissemination of information on drugs.
- 1.10. Alert of Drugs' Harm Messages to all mobile phone users, public websites, movies and religious publication.
- 1.11. Inputs Drugs' Harm Messages to 5th of Women Work Plan (NEARY RATANAK) (2019-2023) of Ministry of Women.
- 1.12. Conduct Seminar on HIV/AIDs, Drugs, Working Condition, Hygiene Measures and Safety to all Enterprises, Entertainment Premises, to all Management, Workers and Staffs of Vocational Training Departments 14 provinces.
- 1.13. The General Secretariat of the NACD shall play a coordination role to ensure that relevant ministries, institutions and the municipal / provincial drug control committee are able to implement all activities as indicated in points 1.1 to 1.12 better.

2. Treatment, Rehabilitation, Vocational training, Life skills, Reintegration and Exit from Drugs:

- 2.1. Develop the Treatment and Rehabilitation Guideline for both in Public and Temporary Centers
- 2.2. Continue the construction, Assign Management Board, Develop Treatment Regulation and Norms for the National Center for Voluntary and Community-based Treatment Services (NCVCTS) in Rithy 2 Village, Keo Phos Commune, Stueng Hav District, Preah Sihanouk Province and Cooperate with Ministry of Interior for construct the drug treatment and rehabilitation center in Pursat and other provinces in the northeastern of the country.
- 2.3. Continue to enhance the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in Community Base Drugs' Treatment (CBTx) via Mental health and drug abuse services under Ministry of Health and Develop Treatment and Monitor
- List up to 25% over 400 Communes/ Sangkats' target which is operated for Implementing the CBTx Services.
- 2.4. Continue to develop national plans and policies for treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts, as well as other important and necessary documents to ensure comprehensive and systematic quality treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration services. Also, it is important to continue to develop the Database Management System for accurate data and applicable to all on drug addicts.
- 2.5. Continue to fully support the referral of drug addicts to receive treatment, rehabilitation, vocational training, life skills training and reintegration.

3. Strengthen Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Institutions:

- 3.1. Enhance more effective law enforcement in order to cut off the Drug Organize Crime closely cooperate with foreign partners, neighboring countries and region for maximizing the illicit drug flow-in via Air routes, Parcel posts and land routes, continue to investigate and destruct of illicit narcotic plants. Enhancing the BLO mechanism by capacity building and enhancing the capacity of forensic lab. Law enforcement upgraded is the fundamental for demand reduction.

3.2. Enhance capacity, commitment, morality and professionalism of Law Enforcement abide to **the 3 Nos and 1 Report Slogan of Samdach Krolahorm SAR KHENG** : 1. Not Engaged, 2. Not diverted, Note Intervened, and 4. Must Report of any suspicious case related to drugs.

3.3. Enhance the drugs interdiction in entertainment and other amusement premises.

3.4. Continue actively effective implement of the UN and International conventions on drugs.

4. Chemical Precursors Control:

4.1. Increase the control of chemical precursors and psychoactive substances.

4.2. Encourage the development and formulation of regulations and plans to control chemical precursors and psychoactive substances and provide trainings for law enforcement institutions.

4.3. Continue to coordinate and encourage Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts and Ministry of Health to organize trainings or workshops for owners and management staff of companies,

factories or enterprises whose operations involve chemical substances to build their understanding about controlled usage and storage. Particularly, they should have an understanding about how legitimate chemical businesses can be diverted to operate illegal synthetic drugs production.

4.4. Assign the professional officers for chemical handling and management in all production premises and provide capacity building to them.

5 International Cooperation with Neighboring Countries:

5.1. Continue to promote international cooperation with neighboring countries in all respects to strengthen the mechanism to control and prevent

drug traffic through land, water and air routes.

5.2. Strengthen and expand the Border Liaison Offices (BLO) mechanism at Cambodia – Laos, Cambodia – Thailand, and

Cambodia – Vietnam borders in line with recommendations provided by the government leadership regarding establishment of offices at border exit points and that the organization and functioning of such office shall be in accordance with the Royal Government's safe village-commune policy.

- 5.3. Strengthen international cooperation with other countries both at the global and regional levels and the neighboring countries through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to prevent

drug traffic and drug use along the border and through the implementation of the drug free white village plan in villages along the border of Cambodia. For the immediate step, provinces/ municipalities along the borders are requested to select one commune in the province to become a drug free white village/ commune. In addition, cooperation with national and international partners shall continue to support the work to combat drug in Cambodia.

6. International Cooperation with other Countries in the Region and Development Partners

- 6.1. Continue to increase international cooperation with other countries to obtain support for drug control activities, especially to strengthen cooperation with national and international partners to mobilize funding for community-based drug treatment. Encourage the implantation of agreement concept between NACD and NNCC, during the official visit of H.E KE KIMYAN, Chairman of NACD to China.
- 6.2. Continue to mobilize supports from donor countries and development

partners, particularly UNODC to support drug control activities in Cambodia through the Implementation the action plan of countries within the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

- 6.3. Continue to strengthen and expand the implementation of the obligations under the international agreement and conventions on drugs and build international cooperation with other countries to seek support for drug control activities.

7. Strengthening of Drug Control Mechanisms at National and Sub-national Levels

- 7.1. Strengthen the collegial mechanism to implement the multi- sectoral leadership in the work to combat drugs at provincial, municipal, districts/Khan and commune/ Sangkat levels to promote better work efficiency and sustainability as well as to ensure the monitoring, reporting and evaluating drug situation.
- 7.2. Continue to implement policies to encourage organizations and individuals with good performance in the work to combat drug, education and outreach, treatment and rehabilitation, law enforcement, empowering former drug addicts, their families and communities to carry out a 4th campaign to combat drug.
- 7.3. Continue to implement policies and provide encouragement to institution and individual with genuine achievements in the combat against drugs in the relevant ministries and organizations, including the private sector.
- 7.4. Incorporate members of the White Commune/ Sangkat Committee free from drugs and the treatment and rehabilitation support committee at commune/ Sangkat levels into the leadership committee and to implement the Safe Commune and Village Policy at all levels.
- 7.5. Conduct training on Law on Drug Control to all Communes/ Sangkats, cooperate with Ministry of Interior for National wide training to all Village-Commune Safety Councils
- 7.6. Continue to develop National Policy on Treatment and Rehabilitation
- 7.7. Enhance the drafting of the amendment of Law on Drug control
- 7.8. Enhance the drafting on the Establishment of Drug Free or white Village-Communes National Policy and Guideline
- 7.9. Organize the Annual Conference of Result on Combating Drugs in 2019 and future plan for 2020 and Result of the Implementation of 4th Phase of Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign in early of 2020.
- 7.10. Outreach distribution of five- year national plan on drug control (2019-2023).
- 7.11. Continue to Implement the 5th Phase of Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Indonesia

Law Enforcement

- In order to reduce supply reduction in 2019, BNN together with the National Police, TNI, Customs and Immigration have succeeded in uncovering as many as 38,453 narcotics cases.
- With a number of items of evidence namely cannabis with a total of 11.47 tons, Sabu weighing 17.93 tons, Ecstasy as many as 1.54 million tablets and as many as 1.66 million tablets PCC seized from a number of places throughout Indonesia.
- As for the suspects in narcotics cases arrested by BNN and Police in 2019, there were 50,138 perpetrators. In addition, in 2019 BNN managed to map 98 narcotics syndicate networks, as many as 84 narcotics syndicate networks have been successfully revealed by BNN. A total of 84 networks consist of 27 international drug syndicate networks, 38 domestic networks, 1 new network and 19 drug syndicate networks involving fostered citizens, 1 prisoner who acted as network controller in 14 Penitentiary Institutions.

Register of Drug User in 2019

- According to BNN data, the total number of users who have been rehabilitated in 2019 is 174,654 users. 3% of patients are government employee, 47 % are private sector employee, and 50 % are unemployed.
 - Male: Female rate of users are 90 % male and 10 % female.
- Developing Community Based Rehabilitation
1. Implemented by three parties / Field Teams, namely :
 - a. Field Screening and Brief Intervention Officers
 - b. Community Based Rehabilitation Officers
 - c. Recovery Agents
 2. Applied in the community, by community, for community
 3. Adjusted with local resources and local wisdom
- FSBI (Field Screening and Brief Intervention) is the new strategy in

rehabilitation services. It is aim to seek an approach people who use drug to access treatment center. The officer FSBI doing field screening on the vulnerable community, then categorizing them into 3: mild, moderate, and severe dependency. While Substance Use Disorder (SUD) with mild and moderate dependency will get treatment in Rehabilitation Based Community, and severe dependency will get treatment in

rehabilitation center. After the treatment done, both of them get post rehabilitation service conduct by recovery agent. In Indonesia, rehabilitation centers are organized by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affair, and National Narcotic Board. The process of treatment in community based rehabilitation as picture above. After care service conducted by recovery agent, including the process of monitoring, guiding, and supporting.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Lao PDR

Legislation/National Drug Control Policy

The Government of the Lao PDR constantly adjusts and improves legislative instruments and mechanisms to enable relevant authorities to respond effectively and immediately on the existing situation.

Under the National Drug Control Programme implemented from 1994 to 2000 drug control mechanisms has been established such as Provincial Commission on Drug Control and Supervision “PCDC”, Provincial Counter Narcotic Police Units “CNU”, Border Liaison Office “BLOs” which support capacity building, gradual and balanced approaches to drug control focusing on Alternative Development. The strategy of a

“Balanced Approach to Opium Elimination” which includes Alternative Development, Demand Reduction and Law Enforcement has been implemented from 2000 to 2006. In the National Programme Strategy for the Post-Opium Scenario and The Action Plan focused from 2006 to 2009 on 1,100 poorest villages to provide them with Alternative Development, Demand Reduction, Civic Awareness & Law Enforcement linked to 6th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDPP) to overall reduce poverty. The implementation phase of the National Drug Control Master Plan 2009 to 2013 has been extended to 2015 to address the recent rise

and proliferation of illicit drug production, trafficking, abuse as well as activities through a nine-point comprehensive strategy. Development of Drug Control Master Plan based on the vision to the year 2030, the

strategic plan to 2025 and 5-year Drug Control Master Plan to the year 2020. This Drug Control Master Plan was officially approved by the Government recently.

Measures taken on Drug Control

- 1) Alternative Development.
- 2) Law Enforcement.
- 3) Civic Awareness Campaign.
- 4) Drug Demand Reduction.
- 5) International cooperation.

Alternative Development

LCDC integrated Alternative Development programmes into national drug control plans and policies. LCDC jointly with China conducted an annual opium crop monitoring and assessments. LCDC is implementing an Alternative Development program in Houaphan Province, Northern part

of Lao PDR. Actually, our local authorities of the Northern part of the country have supported ex-opium poppy farmers in remote areas to gain better living conditions by introducing sustainable Alternative Development and lawful livelihoods.

Law Enforcement

Capacity enhancement of law enforcement agencies, increasing border surveillance and the intelligence, ability to

detect, investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking and related crimes are key priorities of the Government of the Lao PDR.

Preventive Education

LCDC mobilize communities through effective civic awareness campaigns to prevent drug abuse, production, and trafficking. The authorities concerned have

worked actively towards drug prevention by means of drug education and anti-drug campaign to raise drug awareness in society, primarily among youth population of negative

impact and danger of drugs. LCDC and local authorities have strived for establishing families, villages, educational institutions, firms, and other organization to be drug-free places.

Attention has been made to awareness raising and dissemination in different forms to create awareness amongst people in the society to acknowledge and understand the rule of law and understand the danger of drugs. A number of people of all ethnicities have been mobilized to participate in drug control and prevention.

To contribute to the implementation of the Government Policy on Three Builds Directive connected with the development of the village as a development unit, each locality has actively paid attention to the implementation of the drug free village development plan. Up to now, drug free villages cover 68% of the total villages throughout the country. Drug free schools cover 72% of the total secondary schools. The drug free families, villages, education institutes and communities have contributed to the reduction of drug use to a certain extent.

Treatment, Rehabilitation and Vocational Training Centers

At present the concerned authorities of the Lao PDR provide 14 standard and non-standard treatment, rehabilitation and vocational training centers while three are under construction. The authorities concerned plan to expand the availability of Community-Based Treatment (CBT) for ATS users including the access to counseling services to all citizens by enabling hospitals, health facilities to offer these services.

We paid attention to drug addict treatment in drug treatment and habitation centers, hospitals, at community based treatment and family levels in order to help drug victims to normalize their health. In addition to the physical and mental treatment, about 3,000 to 4,000 patients/times were also provided with basic vocational training. This is to provide them job opportunities after reintegrating to their families.

International relation and cooperation

The Lao PDR pays high attention to regional and international collaboration to combat drug menace and tackle challenges. As drug prevention is considered as a first

priority task the Lao government pays seriously attention to strengthening international cooperation and implementing bilateral agreements on narcotic drug

cooperation, as well as implementation of community based projects on drug demand reduction.

Lao PDR has implemented existing bilateral and multilateral agreements on drug control cooperation, exchange of information and intelligence and against drug trafficking with ASEAN countries, friendly countries and with international organizations. Regional cooperation such as the joint operation “Safe Mekong” strengthened networks and collaboration at regional level between Lao

PDR, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

As we know that drugs are common problems in the region and in the world, international cooperation especially with the neighbor countries and ASEAN member’s states to share lessons and data and information has been highlighted. These countries host regular meetings at national and local levels on rotational basis. We participated in the implementation of a drug control related crime project jointly with 5 bordering countries.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Malaysia

Introduction

Drug abuse had become the main concern of Malaysian government since 1983. In that year, the government had launched a national campaign which was called “Drugs Are Number One Enemy”. At that time, drug

addiction was not only regarded as a social problem but also a threat to national security. Since then, Malaysia is committed to address the drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

There are three (3) scopes of services in treatment and rehabilitation, namely:

- a. Institutional-based;
- b. Community-based; and
- c. Aftercare programs.

Within the scope of treatment and rehabilitation, Malaysia implements various

evidence-based programmes. The objectives of these programmes are to decrease relapse rate, to provide job opportunities for recovering drug dependants, to reduce community stigma and to collaborate with the private sector in the implementation of programs.

Psycho-spiritual module: Islamic Spiritual Rehabilitation Approach (ISRA)

It is a psychological and spiritual treatment method based on divine sources and Islamic practices. This module is based on the guidance from the Holy Qur'an and the Sayings of Prophet Muhammad SAW. This

module is implemented in 8 drug rehabilitation centers and has shown some positive results in clients' recovery. The number of clients successfully completed this program in 2019 were 1,791.

Cure & Care Recovery Index (CCRI)

This is a recovery tool which is used to measure the recovery rates among those who are under supervisory program in the community. 9,237 clients (57%) out of 16,213

people who are under the supervisory program in the community have succeeded in maintaining their recovery in 2019. The assessment is based on the 6 index which are

important for recovery such as the use of drugs, social support and networking, employment, social functions, readiness to change and psychological and mental wellbeing.

Adolescent Education Access Programme

NADA is working very closely with the Ministry of Education in the notion of providing the young clients with formal education whilst they are attending treatment and rehabilitation programmes in the drug rehabilitation centres. This initiative gives our young clients a second chance to continue their education and enrol into some important national standard examination in the secondary school. There were 62 clients involved in this programme.

Employer Tax Relief Incentive 2019

Malaysia has introduced a new incentive called Employer Tax Relief Incentive in 2019 which provides employers a tax relief up to MYR4,000.00 for each client. In 2019, there were 16 employers with 52 clients have applied for this incentive. This incentive also provides the following benefits:

- i. To increase the involvement of employers hiring clients;
- ii. To provide opportunities for client in re-integrating into the community; and
- iii. To improve the clients quality of life;

Preventive Drug Education

NADA has taken another step to strengthen the Preventive Drug Education (PDE) strategy by initiating a pilot project namely the **Integrated Approach in Addressing Drug Abuse, Substance and Social Deviation Program**. The program is a collaborative effort between government agencies, NGO and community as to strive the issue of drug and substance abuse as well as

other social deviation problem. This effort has been implemented in targeted areas which has been identified as high risk areas based on area profiling tabulated by NADA.

There are new five guidelines to address specific target groups in those areas such as:

- i. ***Sustainable Family*** (*Keluarga Kami Lestari Harmoni*) - to

- strengthen the role of family and create productive families that are free from any risky behaviours including drug abuse.
- ii. **Educate** (*Didik*) – to safeguard students ranging from 7 to 12 years old from being involved in social deviation especially drug abuse and promote healthy lifestyle.
- iii. **5G Mission** (Misi 5G) – 5G stands for Develop (*Garap*), Genius, Active (*Giat*), Persistent (*Gigih*) and Dignified (*Gah*) in addressing the abuse of drugs. With the aim to strengthen the main group of adolescents, it is hoped that new skills such as the right etiquette in using social media and self-resilience can be instilled among them.
- iv. **GREAT Generation** (Generasi BAGUS) – BAGUS stands for Brilliant (*Bijak*), Active (*Aktif*), Glorious (*Gemilang*), Superior (*Unggul*) and Healthy (*Sihat*). This program targeted at adolescents in nurturing and raising awareness on the adverse effect of drugs as well as developing resilient among them on how to prevent themselves from involving in risky behaviour.
- v. **We CARE** (K.A.M.I Prihatin) is the guideline especially developed for volunteers in NADA, known as Anti-Drugs Squad to implement awareness and social to establish a drug-free community.
- NADA also reviewed the 178 high-risk areas that has been declared since 2016, with aim to form the latest and current borderline, updated number of high-risk areas with relevant social issues especially drug abuse as well as establishing cooperation network with other government agencies and NGO. To date after the revision, there are 155 high-risk areas identified.
- The high-risk areas which are located particularly in low-housing cost areas, fishery villages, federal land development areas and suburb areas are identified based on several measures. Those measures are social aspect (population, facilities, NGOs, community centers and social issues), the participation of local community, local authority commitment (RMP, MOH and others) and geo-anthro-social areas.
- Given that NADA has already implemented four strategies to focus on different target group through PDE, NADA emphasized on Drug-free Workplace Strategy

(TEKAD) whom the target group consists of employers and employees in government organization, private and agronomy sector.

The implementation of TEKAD is considered vital since 14.99 million of Malaysian are employed, which made up about 46% of the total population. This group of population also consists of parents, youth and community members in the society who can be deemed as productive agents in spreading the anti-drug messages among family circles and significant others. NADA has collaborated with various agencies and private sector such as in transportation, health, industry and other fields in delivering

awareness campaign to both employers and employees.

Recognizing the roles of Anti-drug Squad, NADA has rebranded its membership to only 18-45 years old and divided them into five new clusters as follows:

- i. Active Squad;
- ii. K.A.M.I Squad;
- iii. Caring Squad;
- iv. Corporate Squad; and
- v. Spiritual Squad.

The team of volunteers was established through squad committee in state and district levels. To strengthen the squad's functions, series of trainings have been planned and were executed in 2019.

Enforcement

There are four main enforcement activities done by NADA, namely:

- i. Action based on the reports of drug addiction and drug abuse received through public complaints;
- ii. Operations for the detections and detentions of drug dependants;
- iii. Managing Persons Under Supervision (PUS); and
- iv. Investigation and Prosecution of cases under Drug dependant

Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983

The objectives of the enforcement approaches are:

- i. Detection and detention of drug dependants for treatment and rehabilitation according to existing law;
- ii. Maintaining public security and safety;
- iii. To offer them opportunity to undergo treatment and rehabilitation;

- iv. Getting cooperation from communities, local leaders and relevant agencies in combating drugs issues; and
- v. Detection and legal action against Individuals under Supervision for breach of provision.

Public Complaints

Hotline Operations Centre was launched on 28 November 2018 and operates 24 hours daily. The Hotline Operations Centre aims to improve the quality and services of AADK in dealing with public complaints related to drug abuse and provide advisory services related to AADK treatment and facilities. As of December 2019, a total of 2,592 complaints have been received since its

inception. All these complaints are recorded and channelled immediately to the District offices for follow-up action. Every public complaint received will also be registered in the SHARP system. In 2019, a total of 9,607 complaints were registered in this system. Every registered public complaint to be follow up within the stipulated time.

Operations

NADA implemented operations to detect and combat drug abuse and small trafficking activities. A total of 7,821 operations involving the arrest of drug addicts were carried out. There were 24,232 drugs addicts have been arrested. Meanwhile, the Prime Operation carried out with other enforcement

departments such as the RMP, MMEA, Road Transport Department (JPJ) and other departments have yielded a good impact. Individuals who have been arrested were sent to drug rehabilitation centers for treatment and rehabilitation purposes.

Harm Reduction

Malaysia has implemented the harm reduction approach since 2005 primarily to reduce HIV infection among People Who Inject Drug (PWID). PWID are one of main key population for HIV infection in Malaysia. There

are two (2) main components of harm reduction programs, namely:

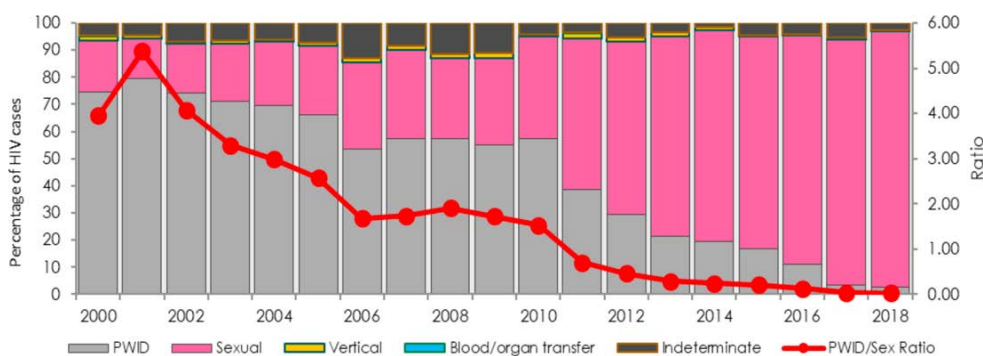
- i. Medication - Assisted Therapy (Methadone, piloted in October 2005)

- ii. Needle-Syringe Exchange Program (NSEP, piloted in February 2006)

Malaysia has its sight set on the beginning of the end of AIDS in the country through the new National Strategic Plan on Ending AIDS for 2016–2030 including fast-track-treatment target of 90–90–90; with 90% of those living with HIV know their status, 90% living with HIV will receive Antiretroviral Treatment and 90% receiving Antiretroviral Therapy will have viral suppression. Until the end of 2018, Malaysia has achieved the result of 86-55-97.

However, this program is also in the context of drug treatment aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, and with a view to prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use.

Initially, the main risk factor for HIV infection is due to PWID, but the trend has changed from 2000 to 2018 which can be attributed to the introduction of Harm Reduction program in 2006. Currently the main risk factor for HIV infection is due to sexual transmission as shown on the chart below:

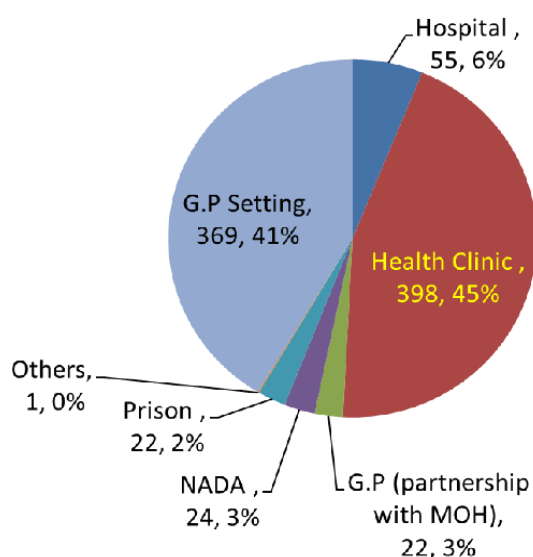


Distribution of HIV cases based on risk factor, Malaysia 2000 to 2018. Source: Disease Control Division, Ministry Of Health Malaysia

The Harm Reduction programs are implemented by government agencies as well as private clinics and non-government agencies. Break-down of facilities that provide

harm reduction services in 2018 are as the following:

- i. Medication-Assisted Therapy (Methadone)

DST FACILITIES, MALAYSIA 2017

Total: 891 facilities

(Government: 522 & Private GP: 369)

**DST-Drug Substitution Therapy*

ii. Needle-Syringe Exchange Program

NSEP	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NSEP Site: NGO	576	540	487	543	349
NSEP Site: Health Clinic	152	152	152	152	152
TOTAL	728	692	639	694	501
Registered Client (cumulative)	72,686	85,693	99,824	100,910	103,934
Needle & Syringe return rate	61.5%	60.0%	59.9%	68.1%	70.4%
% VCT Referral	7%	6%	13%	12%	18%
% Methadone Referral	12%	5%	12%	16%	20%

Harm reduction–Needle & Syringe Exchange Program, 2013-2017

Source: Country Progress Report on HIV/AIDS 2019 Malaysia

Malaysian Methadone Treatment Outcome Study (MyTOS) has been conducted in 2014 and Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT) program in Malaysia was found to be effective, hence, must be expanded. Other findings include:

- i. Medication Assisted Therapy of Opiate Dependence (MATOD) was noted to be effective in reducing drug use, risk of getting HIV & other blood borne viruses' infection, crime and incarceration. The program had also protected sero-negative patients from getting new infection and had improved

quality of life and general health.

- ii. Patients were noted to feel satisfied with the treatment program; however, there were areas for improvement in terms of staffs' attitude towards the program and the adequacy of existing infrastructure especially on safety measures.

Malaysia has also conducted four series of Integrated Biological Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) survey at regular interval (2 to 3 years) since year 2009 and PWID is one of the key population included in this survey. The result for PWID as shown below.

PWID	2009 (n=630)	2012 (n=1906)	2014 (n=1445)	2017 (n=1413)
HIV Prevalence	22.1%	18.9%	16.3%	13.4%
Duration of injecting (median year)	NA	10	15	15
Median number of injection/days	NA	3	2	2
Used sterile needle during last injection	83.5%	97.5%	92.8%	79.5%
Received N/S in the past 12 months	NA	77.8%	75.3%	70.8%
Condom use with most recent partner	19-58%	26.7%	28.0%	25.8%
Knowledge on modes of transmission	49.7%	53.8%	58.3%	54.4%
Tested in the past 12 months and knew results	60.8%	64.5%	37.8%	38.9%
Reached with prevention program	NA	68.9%	64.8%	65.5%
Received ARV	NA	NA	5.0%	4.7%
Had enrolled in MMT program	NA	NA	34.5%	38.4%

Source: Country Progress Report on HIV/AIDS 2019 Malaysia

Policy and Implementation Programme in Myanmar

SUPPLY CONTROL MEASURES

The Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Force), Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department are the responsible entities to combat narcotic drugs in Myanmar. Drug Enforcement Division is being formed under Myanmar Police Force and its (3) Sub Divisions and (50) Units are placed in areas around the country where production and trafficking of drugs are found to be highest and along the border areas and are undertaking effective anti-narcotic drugs enforcement measures. In order to effectively carry out its drug law enforcement activities, up to (10) Sub Divisions and (65) units were extended on 14th February 2019. Correspondingly, 27 Drug Operations were also conducted during the year of 2013-2019. And in order to prevent the smuggling of precursor to Golden Triangle Area for drug production and the spread of narcotic drugs to other regions, “Operation 1511” will be conducted in Shan State concurrently with MoU countries.

In accountability of the exportation and importation of precursors, Pre Export Notification System is also being used to imply effective balanced approach to counter check the exportation and importation of controlled

precursor chemicals from abroad and to send replies to other anti-narcotic agencies to check the legitimacy of the companies who apply for export/import of controlled precursor chemicals permits for other purposes. In 2019, 8 applications were approved and 7 applications with rejected and 30 private companies, 5 agent companies, and 9 governmental agencies in total of 44 agencies were inspected for their legitimacy.

In accordance with the Myanmar-Thai Alternative Development programme, and 350 million Baht financial support from Mae Fah Luang Foundation, Crop Substitution Programme was implemented at Tachileik and Mai Sat township of Eastern Shan State during 2012-2017. The program includes health care services, agriculture, livestock breeding, treatment, socio-eco for forest ranch, greater income services, socio-eco analysis, study tours, study visits to AD project areas, and capacity building trainings respectively. Moreover, the central government has also agreed for CCDAC sign a MoU with ONCB Thailand to continue the implementation of alternative development project, and it has been marked to sign during the year of 2020,

after signing the agreement, it will be implemented between Alternative Development Implementation Sector of the Ministry of Border Affairs and Mae Fah Luang Foundation.

Upon this implementation, 60 villages from Loi Lin and Ho Poin township of Southern Shan State for the extent of 3 year from 2016-2018 have instigated public preserved forestry

with the financial support worth 5.9 million \$ from Germany and Finland in which has now 900 members in Green Gold coffee farmers since the establishment in 2016. With a close supervision of UNODC, 7 tons in 2018 and 76 tons of high grade coffee seeds were emported to foreign countries through Malango company during 2019.

Demand Reduction

As drug addiction considered as a chronic disease of public services, 29 treatment centers, 56 clinics are being

established to give out treatment services and public based rehabilitation centers are established as well.

Rehabilitation

Under the supervision of The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, there are (11) Rehabilitation Centers in Yangon, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Lashio, Kyaing Tong and Tachileik that are helping drug users - who have undergone treatment - to be reintegrated back into the social stream. Campaigns are being launched to encourage drug users to get treated at drug treatment centres. While getting treated, they themselves and their dependents can receive necessary support, undergo physical and mental rehabilitation, receive vocational

training programs and be part of reintegration programs that are linked to continuum of care interventions. If they so desires, they can even get trained to become volunteer drug wardens.

In order to effectively carry out its treatment services, in cooperation with Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Rehabilitation Department was established on 30-1-2018, and 3 rehabilitation centres was handed over to the Ministry under the guidance of CCDAC on February of 2019.

Awareness Raising Campaign

As CCDAC is carrying out its awareness raising campaign with the relevant ministries, Ministry of Education is also in tact with CCDAC in implementing Student and youth awareness campaign on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances. The danger of drug use also evolves as one of the school lesson and not only does it gives awareness to the students, it also includes its education awareness campaign for the youth that are not in school by forming youth education program for basic level as well.

Public awareness education committee has carried out its awareness campaign for 24 times in universities with the attendance of 24, 574 students, 3 times in colleges with the attendance of 763 students, 49 times in technical high schools with the attendance of 9,268 students, 29 times in governmental technical and science colleges with the attendance of 5,801 students, and 42292 times in basic education schools with the attendance of 5,059,483 students. As well

as providing study tours towards Drug Elimination Museum for the students and teachers from basic education school with the participation of 1,564 people.

Furthermore, Public awareness raising education committee is also carrying out its awareness campaign with 5 sectors of information department, social media, magazine agencies, social communication and state of mind operations department, especially bonding partnership with youth awareness sector and MANA in carrying out its drug awareness campaign.

To raise awareness of the danger of drug among the community, Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office are carrying out its activities by monthly televising short programmes, and songs at Myanmar Military Television centers 1 And 2, Myawaddi and Yadanar Bon Information centers by broadcasting 1044 news, 104 TV spot, 23 short stories, 605 songs, and 33 programmes.

Enacting Laws

To be in line with the UN Conventions, international standard and norms, and policies, and to obtain more opportunity for treatment services, the amendment on 1993 Illicit Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances Law was officially enacted and announced on February 14th, 2018.

In order to fully implement the amended new drug law, 1995 Rules Relating

to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rule (draft) is being amended in cooperation with the bill committee systematically, and the current rules of law was also amended with the close coordination of law advisors from Ministry of Home Affairs and judicial committee in which is on the process of officially implementing the amended law.

After the New National Drug Control Policy was launched for public on 20th February, 2018, a new National Strategic Plan was also launched for the extent of 5 years from 2020 to 2024 and 2 year action plan will also be established for the relevant state and region committee to carry out their filed work.

Cooperation with the general Population and other Organizations

The Ministry for Information is in charge of raising awareness among the general population on the perils of narcotic drugs and the need to avoid abuse of it. Educational programs on this menace are disseminated nationwide using all forms of media including radio, television, newspapers, journals, articles, cartoons and posters with members of Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association (MANA) travelling far and wide within the country holding preventive education talks and distributing educational booklets that are published on a monthly basis. Additionally, narcotic drugs preventive interventions are also undertaken in cooperation with various UN Agencies, NGOs and CBOs.

During 2019, Ministry for Information has conducted 207 poster competitions, 1,545 photography competition, 1,765 awareness

discussions, and distribution of 200,000 pamphlets, 25 educational talks among youth, 197 public awareness talks, 3 short village stories and broadcasted news for 24 times. Moreover, 877 news, 5 major news, 5 stories, 565 photo news and 167 short stories were published in New Light of Myanmar, Kyay Mone, and The Global New Light of Myanmar newspaper as well.

In order to prevent youth from drug addiction, **“Happy and Healthy Journey”** campaigns were conducted in basic education schools of Yangon, Malawmyine, Taunggyi, Mandalay, Pha An, Loi Kaw and Sittwe during December 2018 to June 2019 and will be continued it from November 2019 to May 2020. Its main objectives are to prevent youth of age between 12-16 to protect them from drug use and not to further abuse its usage.

In cooperation with MANA and Drug Users Community, Harm Reduction workshop was conducted during 17-12-2018 to 18-12-2018 at Nay Pyi Taw.

International Cooperation

Myanmar is cooperating closely with countries within the Greater Mekong Sub Region as well as with ASEAN Member States in striving to combat narcotic drugs. Additionally, there are joint endeavors with Yangon based US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Thailand, Australian Federal Police (AFP) and with National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) of China and have set up Border Liaison Offices (BLOs)

along Myanmar-China, Laos and Thailand borders. These serve as main centers for exchanging information relevant to combat narcotic drugs.

Myanmar has also signed Bilateral Agreements with India, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Russia, Lao PDR, China, Thailand, and with United States of America to jointly combat narcotic drugs. Myanmar is also on the verge of signing an MoU with Indonesia as well.

Cooperation on Capacity Building

In terms of strengthening the capacity building. our drug law enforcement officers have participated in 2 internal trainings with 54 officers, 3 workshop with 68 officers, 2 meetings with 23 officers with the total of 7 times with 145 officers and as for the participation abroad, officers have participated

in 8 trainings with 41 officers, 10 workshop with 25 officers, 19 meetings with 68 officers, 6 conference with 12 officers, 5 workshops with 18 officers, 2 study tour with 13 officers in total of 50 times with 177 officers respectively.

Policy and Implementation Programme in The Philippines

As the main policy-making body in the country, the Dangerous Drugs Board continues to create, amend, and improve policies and strategies for the implementation of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (Republic Act No. 9165). In 2019, the DDB issued seven (7) Board Regulations in response to the current drug abuse situation.

Board Regulation	
Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2019: Implementing Rules and Regulations Governing the Accreditation of Drug Rehabilitation Practitioners Board Regulation No. 2, Series of 2019: Implementing Rules and Regulations Governing the Accreditation of Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers	These were issued to implement provisions of Section 76 of RA 9165 in helping the Department of Health exercise its regulatory power through its Health Facilities and Services Regulatory Board for the accreditation and training of Drug Rehabilitation Practitioners and evaluation of personnel complement, physical equipment and instruments, and service capability of DATRCS.
Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2019: Classification of Plants Containing Substances Listed in or Thereafter Added to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances and	This regulation resolves that all plants found containing substances listed in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances shall be classified as dangerous drugs, and that all regulatory requirements and penal sanctions in RA 9165 will be applicable to them as well.

Those Classified by the Dangerous Drugs Board as Dangerous Drugs, or are Sources Thereof, as Dangerous Drugs	
Board Regulation No. 4, Series of 2019: Inclusion of Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL), and all Compounds Mixtures, or Preparations Containing any Quantity of the same, by whatever Official, Common or Usual names, Chemical Name or Designated Brand Name, in the List of Dangerous Drugs	Gamma-Butyrolactone or GBL is widely used in industrial zones as a common solvent, industrial cleaner, herbicide or pharmaceutical. In liquid form and when used with other drugs, it can produce an effect similar to Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB), which is a Schedule II compound. GBL has been used as a date-rape drug and a recreational drug mixed with methamphetamine hydrochloride (shabu) and methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (ecstasy). Board Regulation No. 4 resolves to include GBL and all its compounds, mixtures and preparations to the list of dangerous drugs.
Board Regulation No. 5, Series of 2019: Sangguniang Kabataan Standard Training in Extensive Anti-Drug Preventive Education – A Uniform Program for Youth Leaders (SK STEP-UP)	Board Regulation No. 5, Series of 2019 is about the guidelines in institutionalizing a uniform preventive education program for Sangguniang Kabataan Youth Leaders to help them become effective local anti-drug advocates in their respective communities. The program has three phases - a youth camp for orientation, standard DAPE lectures, and leadership assessment; a trainer's training for youth leaders to improve competencies, practical community immersion and formulation and implementation of action plans; and lastly, ground implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Board Regulation No. 6, Series of 2019: Protocol When Handling Children Allegedly Involved in Dangerous Drugs	This board regulation delineates the protocol and procedures to be followed in handling children allegedly involved in cases with dangerous drugs, applicable specifically to children at risk (CAR), children in conflict with

	the law (CICL), and when a child seeks treatment in rehabilitation centers.
Board Regulation No. 7, Series of 2019: Consolidated Revised Rules Governing Access to Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs and Services	This board regulation attempts to resolve and address the unprecedented number of mass surrenders of drug personalities nationwide by consolidating and updating existing policies and procedures used in handling PWUDs who surrender to authorities and include guidelines issued by the DILG to monitor compliance at the barangay level.
Board Regulation No. 8, Series of 2019: Requirements for the Issuance of a License to Acquire, Possess and Use Unregistered Drug Products Containing Dangerous Drugs for Personal Use	This board regulation outlined the requirements for the application of license for the acquisition, possession and use of drug products which are currently unregistered or in the process of being registered with the FDA.

PREVENTIVE DRUG EDUCATION AND CAPABILITY-BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The Dangerous Drugs Board plays a significant role to help attain the Filipinos' collective societal vision. Preventive education programmes seek to discourage users and impending abusers from experimenting with illicit substances or continuing to abuse them. The Board utilises policies and programmes which seek to reduce the desire to obtain and use illegal drugs.

In the implementation of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), all of the agency's efforts are geared towards initiating anti-drug abuse advocacies and information campaigns. The DDB provides a wide range of preventive education programmes and capacity-building trainings for various stakeholders and different sectors of the society.

Implementers of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

Workshops for the Implementation and Operational Plan on the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

Executive Order No. 66 mandates the submission of Implementation and Operational Plans by all agencies of the government. To help fine-tune these plans, the Dangerous Drugs Board organised workshops for focal persons of all concerned government offices and agencies. All the tasked agencies have crafted and finalised their respective agency implementation and operational plans for the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy.

Capacity Building Programmes for Inter-Agency Support under the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

This involved the conduct of orientation workshops on the implementation of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy for Inter-Agency Council (IAC) members and officers. Discussions on addressing the complexities of the drug problem, promoting greater community participation in the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking and providing direction on actions to be undertaken in line



with the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy, such as the implementation of the Drug-free Workplace policy are some of the major topics that were included in these workshops.

Institutionalisation of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy in the Local Government Units

To level-off the understanding and ensure the commitment of the Local Government Units (LGUs) in the



implementation of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy, a module on the localisation

of the PADS to the local government units was developed and integrated in the conduct of the orientation course for the elected officials of the Local Government Academy.

This is part of the continuous support of the Dangerous Drugs Board to the Department of the Interior and Local Government to ensure its fulfillment of the priorities and programmes under the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy.

Children and Youth

Kids Against Drugs Seminar (Campus Tour Against Drugs)

To bring the anti-drug advocacy to the children, the Dangerous Drugs Board conducted the Kids Against Drugs programme, a primary prevention activity designed for children aged 7-10, which aims to create awareness on the hazards of drug abuse through the use of puppetry, fun games, and simulation exercises. This prevention activity primarily aims to inculcate the skills of “Saying ‘NO’” to children as a firm foundation for preventive drug education.

From January to December 2019, the DDB was able to conduct two batches of Kids Against Drugs Seminar, which trained a total of 1,200 elementary students in elementary public schools in Pasig City.

Self-Discovery for Kids Seminar

This two-day seminar targets to raise children’s awareness on drug prevention education and helps build their leadership qualities to take responsibility in creating a positive choice and outlook in life.

Barkada Kontra Droga (Peer Group Against Drugs)

The Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD) is a flagship programme of the Board designed to promote youth empowerment through organising a movement of young people who are catalysts within their peer groups in advocating a productive and drug-free lifestyle.

For 2019, the DDB was able to train 5 batches of this programme, adding 1,015 new members to the peer group mainly composed of students and public-school administrators.





Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) National Convention on Drug Abuse Prevention Education

The SK National Convention on Drug Abuse Prevention Education is a three-day live in activity designed to provide an avenue for SK Federation Presidents to lay out innovative strategies to counter the drug abuse problem in their respective localities. It also aims to formulate resolutions for the benefit of Filipino youth.

Two hundred eleven (211) SK Provincial City and Municipal Federation Presidents participated in this activity held in General Santos City last August 15-17, 2019.

Parents

Training of Trainers on Effective Parenting Against Drug Use (Systematic Training for Effective Parenting

This training programme was designed for parents to help them learn and perform their roles on drug abuse prevention. It also seeks to help parents find ways to improve their relationship with their children, and to detect and refer drug dependents for appropriate care.



Parent-Youth Resource Against Drugs

This two-day seminar is designed to organise a well-informed parent and youth resource against drug abuse. The programme's objectives are (1) to provide family members with knowledge on the dangers of drug abuse, (2) to enhance competencies to resist the temptations of drugs; and (3) to motivate family members to become actively involved in anti-drug abuse advocacies.

Drug Abuse Prevention Programme for Senior Citizens

This is a one-day activity for the elderly/ senior citizens to help them be aware of the dangers of illegal substances, as well as to empower them to become proactive in drug prevention and control.

In 2019, 5 batches of this program was conducted.



Drug Abuse Prevention Programme for Transport Groups

This programme aims to define the roles and responsibilities of transport groups in the government's anti-drug campaign. It also seeks to ensure the safety and well-being of commuters and pedestrians by having drug-free transport personnel.

National Training of Trainers on Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) for Substance Use

Prevention workers were convened to introduce and enhance their knowledge on the different modules of Universal Prevention Curriculum Implementer Series. It also looks to increase the competencies of participants in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based practices in the area of substance use prevention.

Professionals

Drug Abuse Prevention Programme in the Workplace

The Drug Abuse Prevention Programme in the Workplace is an advocacy programme conducted by the Dangerous Drugs Board that aims to promote drug-free workplaces both in the public and private sector.

The Board has implemented trainings and seminars to increase the awareness of employees and top level management on the detrimental effects of illegal drugs, while also encouraging them to put up drug prevention activities and policies in their workplaces in line with the directives from the Dangerous Drugs Board, Civil Service Commission, and Department of Labour and Employment.

This training was also cascaded to prevention workers in the different provinces of the country.



doing the screening, brief intervention, referral to treatment, and assessment of Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs). The training is based on the provisions of Article IX, Section 81 (h) of RA 9165.



Orientation-Seminar for DDB

Authorised Representatives

This activity is designed to enhance the knowledge and empower selected Parole and Probation Officers in effectively carrying out their duties and responsibilities as DDB Authorised Representatives. Among the tasks included is to ensure that filing petitions for voluntary and compulsory confinement are properly delivered nationwide.

Training on Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral to Treatment and Assessment of Drug Dependency Among LGUs Physician

To address concerns on the lack of Department of Health (DOH) Accredited Physicians, this programme aims to capacitate physicians from the local government units in



Orientation-Seminar on Community-Based Intervention Programmes for Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils/ Faith-based Organizations Focusing on “OPLAN SAGIP”

This activity aims to capacitate stakeholders on the technical know-how in providing effective interventions to reintegrate into society those individuals who have become victims of substance use and abuse.



Criminal Justice System

Seminar-Workshop on Dangerous Drugs Law for Judges, Prosecutors, and Law Enforcers

This is a three-day seminar-workshop for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcers to address the problems on dismissal of drug cases and operation lapses. This initiative also aims to integrate the over-all efforts of the criminal justice system specifically in the field of prosecution and investigation.



Training of Trainers on Drug Abuse Prevention Education

The Training of Trainers on Drug Abuse Prevention Education raises participants' awareness with the basic information and knowledge on the nature and extent of drug abuse, salient provisions of the law, and its physical and mental effects.

National Summit on Dangerous Drugs Law

The National Summit on Dangerous Drugs Law convened representatives from the executive, legislative, and the judiciary to discuss issues relative to the implementation of RA 9165 and other related laws. The summit is the product of a series of workshops and conferences attended by stakeholders to

strengthen the anti-drug operations, prosecution, and judicial mechanisms.

In partnership with the Supreme Court of the Philippines and Philippine Judicial Academy, 175 representatives from the three branches of the government participated in the summit.

Capability Enhancement on Drug Abuse for the Corrections Pillar

This programme is designed to capacitate BUCOR and BJMP officers on the basic information relative to drug problem, as well as enhance their skills in handling drug-related cases to assist offenders to reintegrate to the mainstream of society.

Continuing Seminar on Anti-Illegal Drug Operations and Investigation

This programme is a five-day live-in training that aims to enhance the knowledge and skills of selected uniformed personnel to efficiently conduct anti-illegal drug operations.

Programmes for Different Sectors

Capability Enhancement on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control for Multi-Sectoral Groups

This activity is designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of the participants to

create awareness on the dangers of drugs and strengthen the anti-drug campaign in their respective localities.

On October 9-11, 2019, 262 participants from the multi-sectoral groups were trained in Iloilo City.



Orientation Seminar on Drug Abuse Prevention Education

The seminar aims to raise awareness on the dangers of drug use and abuse, as well as to encourage them to become proactive in the government's anti-drug campaign.

For the year under review, 102 participants composed of DepEd Representatives, PNP and Armed Forces Personnel, League of Barangays, City Employees and Members of the Sangguniang Panglungsod were trained for this programme.

Training of Trainers on Enhancing Life Skills on Drug Abuse Prevention

The DDB was also able to train a core group of trainers in the development of life skills of various target groups in drug abuse prevention. This training seeks to enhance the capacities of an individual to face life's pressures and resist drugs.



awareness activities were conducted to all sectors of society.

- Conduct of the 1st National Youth Anti-Drug Advocates Camp to equip the youth with life and survival skills and to imbue in them strong leadership roles in the anti-drug campaign in their communities.



DEMAND REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PDEA

In 2019, efforts were undertaken by the PDEA to reduce the demand for illegal drugs.

- 76,646 lectures, symposia, meetings, guest speakership, conferences, and civic



On Preventing Drugged Driving

To take part in preventing road accidents caused by drugged driving, PDEA continued to implement OPLAN: “Harabas” and OPLAN: “Huli Week”, through which surprise drug tests are conducted to drivers, conductors, and helpers of public utility vehicles.

For the year alone, a total of 22,258 drivers, conductors, and helpers underwent drug test, of whom 242 or 1.09% tested positive for use illegal drugs. The driver licenses were suspended until they complete the rehabilitation programme required of them.



ADVOCACY PROGRAMMES

Government Expos and Exhibits

To reach a wider audience in the anti-drug advocacy, the Dangerous Drugs Board has been participating in the Kabisig Government Expo and Trade Fair, a three-day exhibit of government departments and agencies, government owned and controlled corporations, and local government units which features the agency’s profile, programmes, services, and accomplishments to the public.

Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials were given as tokens to people who participated in the exhibit, which helped in the promotion of the agency in terms of brand recall.



Aside from Kabisig, the DDB also participated in roadshows organised by the Presidential Communications Operations Office on the Freedom of Information Bill.

Involvement in the production and promotion of an advocacy film



An advocacy film about a teenager's life, entitled "kaibigan" aired in over 1,000 theaters in the Philippines. The film encourages the youth and its audience to do the right thing and to turn away from worldly influences, including illegal drugs. It also tackles matters concerning family friendship and faith.

With the movie's main cast, the Perkins Twins (Jesse and Christian Perkins), personally advocating against drugs, bullying, alcohol, and smoking, the DDB supported the film. A Memorandum of Agreement with JC Perkins Twins Productions was also sealed to forge partnership to promote the anti-drug advocacy by airing the film nationwide. Kaibigan was starred in by both up-and-coming seasoned Filipino actors, and Hollywood actor Stephen Baldwin.



International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) Celebration

The Dangerous Drugs Board partnered with the Provincial Government of Bataan and Department of Health – Treatment and Rehabilitation Center Bataan (DOH-TRC) to kick-off the celebration of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) in Balanga City, Bataan.



About 3,000 anti-drug advocates were mobilized during the celebration. Themed “Katarungan para sa Kalusugan, Kalusugan para sa Katarungan,” the 2019 celebration was highlighted by a color fun run and anti-

drug concert featuring Filipino bands and artists in the likes of Slapshock, Mayonnaise, Maryzark, Hollydaze and Fil-Am musician twins Jesse and Christian Perkins.



Drug Abuse Prevention and Control (DAPC) Week Celebration

The yearly celebration of DAPC week seeks to increase understanding on the adverse effects of substances abuse not only on the health of the people but also on the social, economic and even political development of the country. Throughout the week, different local government units and organizations conducted advocacy programs in celebration of the DAPC Week.

National Government Agencies (NGAs), Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Local Government Units (LGUs), and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) were convened to join the celebration of DAPC Week last 25 November 2019, at Elements in Eton Centris, Quezon City.

Former PNP Chief and Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs, Senator Ronald Dela Rosa served as a keynote speaker in the activity. In his message, he reassured the people that he will remain at the frontlines of the anti-drug campaign through the different legislative measures that he is lobbying for to help put an end in the illegal drug menace. This includes reinstating the death penalty for drug traffickers, mandatory drug education in K-12, particularly in 4th-12th grades, and the allowance of voluntary drug rehabilitation without court orders.

ON REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cooperation with regional and international counterparts involves sharing of best practices and being afforded with avenues for program improvement and innovation.

For 2019, the DDB hosted and attended several international conferences. Members of the DDB staff along with prevention and treatment and rehabilitation workers and experts also participated in several training programmes and workshops.

7th and 8th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Operational Workshop

5-7 March 2019 and 2-6 July 2019,
Bangkok, Thailand

ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Operational Workshop

Bangkok, Thailand



A total of thirty - four (34) participants, composed of persons responsible for Data Management, Supply and Demand Data, representing the ASEAN Member States (AMS) attended the workshop: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand,

and Viet Nam. Other participants include personnel from Thailand Substance Abuse Academic Network (TSAAN) and the ASEAN Secretariat.

Part of the Philippine Country Report was the confiscation of 276 kilos of Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (Shabu) worth USD 37.2 M or amounting to Php 191,319,600 on 22 March 2019 at the Manila International Container Port. The bulk seizures of illegal drugs, packed in Chinese tea bags labelled as “Guan Yin Wang” for the 1st half of 2019, was also noted. Drug seizures bearing the same packaging were also reported by other ASEAN member countries.

The Philippines was specifically cited and commended for its voluntary assistance in editing the draft ADMN Manual of Operations.

62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

14-22 March 2020, Vienna, Austria

This year’s session is composed of a High-Level and a Regular segment. Based on records, it has also been the biggest so far in terms of the number of attendees which was estimated to be at 2,500 people. At the sidelines of the 62nd Session of the CND, the Philippines also presented an exhibit showcasing the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drug Strategy. The Philippines also sponsored two

out of the eight resolutions adopted by the Commission during its 62nd session.

The Philippine country statement was delivered by Secretary Teodoro L. Locsin, Jr. He highlighted the successes of the campaign which resulted in the conduct of 128,000 police operations, arrest of 200,600 drug dealers, filing of 139,400 cases in court, and voluntary surrender of more than 1.4 million drug personalities. He reiterated the commitment of the Philippines to its responsibility “to protect, first and foremost the law-abiding against the lawless.” He also mentioned the two strategies at the core of the anti-drug campaign, drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction.

Philippine Exhibit

The Philippines managed to hold an exhibit, showcasing the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy, at the sidelines of the CND Meeting. Secretary Catalino S. Cuy opened the exhibit with Department of Foreign Affairs Secretary Teodoro Locsin, Jr., and Philippine Ambassador to Vienna Maria Cleofe Natividad.



The opening of the exhibit was also attended by delegates from ASEAN Member States and members of the Filipino Community in Vienna, Austria.



In his statement, Secretary Cuy talked about the vision of the Philippines to achieve drug-free communities through supply reduction efforts involving aggressive law enforcement with strong adherence to the rule of law and observance of human rights, coupled with comprehensive demand reduction initiatives and supported by strong international ties.

40th ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) Meeting

27-30 August 2019, Siem Reap, Cambodia

The 40th ASOD Meeting was successfully held at the Siem Reap Resort and Convention Center, Cambodia on 27-30 August 2019. The ASEAN Secretariat based in Jakarta, Indonesia served as the secretariat of the 40th ASOD meeting.

The meeting took note of the transfer of Chairmanship of the Treatment Rehabilitation Working Group Meeting to the Philippines. Indonesia, being the host of the 41st ASOD in 2019 expressed willingness to Chair the Working Group Meeting on Preventive Education while Malaysia will Chair the Alternative Development Working Group Meeting.



UNODC-Singapore Workshop on Drug Use Prevention in Educational Settings

24-26 September 2019, Singapore

This training was a joint undertaking of the Government of Singapore under the domain of Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The aim of the regional workshop is to improve the capabilities of ASEAN, the Pacific Islands and South Asian countries to adopt evidenced-based prevention strategies in educational settings.

The training focused on evidence-based prevention such as strategies on the effectiveness demonstrated by scientific studies (not intuition, common sense, gut feeling, tradition, happiness, etc.). Evidence-based prevention also prevents other risky behaviors and promotes development. This includes preventing violence (youth violence and child maltreatment); it is cost effective; it is based on studies from all over the world.

43rd Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (HONLEA)

21-26 October 2019, UN Headquarters, Bangkok, Thailand



HONLEA is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

which aims to enhance cooperation in drug law enforcement activities at the Asia and the Pacific Region. It brings together leaders and senior officials of national drug authorities to discuss trends in the manufacture, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs in the region, as well as integrate strategies to address the challenges. It is composed of twenty-five member-states with additional countries sitting as observers.

Highlight of the meeting is the election of DDB Executive Director Undersecretary Earl P. Saavedra, Head of Philippine Delegation as the Chairman of the Meeting and the representative from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sri Lanka as Vice Chairpersons and the New Zealand Representative as Rapporteur.

The Chairman and representatives of the member states present agreed and adopted the report of the 43rd Meeting, including the findings and recommendations of the working groups.

Drug Forensics Specialist Meeting

10-12 December 2019, Beijing, China

The Meeting was organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in cooperation with the National Narcotics Control Commission (NCCC) of China. It was held at The Westin Beijing Chaoyang, Beijing, China from 10-12 December 2019. A total of thirty-seven (37) participants attended the meeting, composed of delegates

from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam.



The objective of the Meeting is to discuss latest development in chemical profiles of synthetic drug seized in Southeast Asia and neighboring countries, and to discuss programmatic solutions, considering that organised crime groups continue to circumvent existing national and international precursor control mechanisms.

During the meeting, it was discussed that methamphetamine is the primary drug concern of the ASEAN member states except Viet Nam. But in 2018, all countries in the Southeast Asia and the Pacific region are affected by the methamphetamine drug problem. There is also a profound change undergoing in methamphetamine seizures. Mekong accounts for the 85% of seizures in the East and Southeast Asia. There is also a big

change in trafficking patterns in 2019, one of which is the concealment using Chinese tea bag, weighing one (1) kilo per bag and containing almost 100% purity.

International Conference on Rising to the Challenge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Sustainable Highland Development: The Royal Project Model

21-24 December 2019, Chiang Mai, Thailand

This conference aimed to provide a platform for sharing to other organizations, both internally and internationally, successful endeavors, knowledge and experiences of the Royal Project on the promotion of illicit crop replacement and on supporting a holistic approach for sustainable highland development. Keynote Speakers from international organizations were invited and shared their experiences on SDGs on highland development. Moreover, representatives from the countries that have followed the Royal Project model and those practicing their alternative development model were also invited to facilitate knowledge sharing, lessons learned, and good practices for sustainable highland development in the region and the world.

The Conference was attended by 75 participants, composed of experts and government representatives from 17

Countries: Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yemen. International Organizations such as the ASEAN Secretariat, Japan International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) were also present.

Bilateral Meetings and Dialogues

Several organisations and international counterparts took the opportunity to meet with the Philippines during the sixty-second session of the CND, for instance, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, International Narcotics and Control Board, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, and two bilateral meetings with Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Singapore

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

The Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) is the main legislation for drug offences in Singapore. It provides for the enforcement powers of the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), covers the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, and criminalises drug offences such as trafficking, manufacturing, importing/exporting and possession of drugs. A number of key amendments were introduced in early 2019 to:

- a) Enhance the robustness of Singapore's anti-drugs framework;
- b) Enhance our enforcement powers against drug-related activities; and
- c) Strengthen the drug rehabilitation regime.

Acts of contamination are criminalised

Acts of contamination which facilitate or promote drug abuse are now offences. Contamination acts include actively introducing a drug trafficker to another person, knowing the trafficker is likely to supply him with drugs.

A person shall also be guilty of a contamination offence if he teaches, instructs or provides information to another person on how to cultivate, manufacture, consume, traffic, import or export controlled drugs, knowing or having reason to believe that the other person intends to carry out these activities.

The dissemination or publication of any information relating to the cultivation, manufacture, consumption, trafficking, import or export of controlled drugs is also a crime if it is intended to promote drug offending. However, it would not be an offence if the dissemination of such information is in the course of conducting a licensed activity authorised under the MDA or in the administration of justice, science, medicine, education and art.

Acts which expose children to drugs and permit young persons to consume drugs are criminalised

In the course of its work, CNB has encountered cases of abusers leaving drugs and drug paraphernalia (e.g. utensils used for drug consumption) within easy access of children. Such reckless behavior exposes children to the risks of unknowingly consuming the drugs. To deter such irresponsible behaviour, it is now an offence for an adult if he/she, knowing that a child (defined to be below 16 years of age) is likely to be present in a place, recklessly leaves

drugs or drug utensils within easy access of the child.

CNB has also detected instances in which adults had knowingly allowed young persons to consume drugs. To deter such behaviors, it is now an offence for an adult who permits or does not take reasonable steps to prevent a young person (defined to be below 21 years of age) from consuming controlled drugs in the adult's possession.

Mandatory for parents or guardians of youth abusers to attend counselling

The Youth Enhanced Supervision (YES) scheme was introduced in 2013 to target low-risk youth abusers. YES is a non-residential programme which entails casework and counselling, and urine supervision. Youth drug abusers emplaced under the YES Scheme undergo compulsory counselling which requires the involvement of their parents. However, some parents persistently absent themselves from these sessions. Given the

critical role that a family plays in supporting a youth abuser's rehabilitation, the Director of CNB has given granted the powers to require the parents or guardians of youth drug supervisees to attend counselling. Parents or guardians who do not comply without any reasonable excuse can be charged with an offence punishable with a fine or be ordered by the Court to attend the counselling sessions.

Rehabilitation regime for drug abusers to be strengthened

Currently, drug abusers who are arrested for the first and second time undergo rehabilitation in the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC). Those who are arrested for the third time and more are subject to Long-Term Imprisonment (LT). The LT regime was introduced in 1998 to protect the public from hard-core abusers who may turn to crime to feed their drug habit, and to punish and deter drug abusers from continued drug use. While the LT regime will remain in place, we have now distinguished between abusers who only consume drugs and those who concurrently commit other offences of harm to society.

Adult drug abusers who do not face other concurrent criminal charges will be channelled to the relevant rehabilitation pathway:

- a) First-time abusers who are assessed by CNB to be of low-risk of further abuse will be put on the Enhanced Direct Supervision Order (EDSO), a non-custodial supervision order. In addition to monitoring by CNB, abusers on the EDSO will be assigned a case manager who will provide support to them and their families and will have to undergo counselling.
- b) First-time abusers who are assessed to be of moderate- or high-risk of further abuse, and second-time and

above abusers will go through the DRC regime of varying programme intensity and duration (to address different rehabilitation needs).

- c) Abusers undergo mandatory rehabilitation in the DRC. During this phase, they will undergo rehabilitation programmes such as psychology-based correctional programmes, family programmes (to manage familial relationship) and skills training (for future employability).
- d) After completing the treatment and rehabilitation in the DRC, the abusers will be put on a Community-based Programme (CBP), where they can be emplaced in a halfway house, on day release from the DRC, or at home with electronic-tagging. Abusers are individually assessed and will be released from DRC detention only when the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) assesses them to be ready.
- e) Upon the completion of the CBP, abusers will progress to the supervision phase, under which they are required to report regularly to CNB for urine or hair testing. The maximum duration of supervision will

be increased from two years currently to five years.

- f) While abusers are undergoing the CBP and post-release supervision, SPS, Yellow Ribbon Singapore (formerly the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises) and CNB will work with community partners to provide support to the abusers in areas such as training, job support and counselling. This is to ensure that they continue to receive the necessary and sustained support in their recovery journey.

The enhanced rehabilitation regime, targeted at abusers who do not face other concurrent charges, is structured to help them break the cycle of addiction more effectively and reintegrate into society sooner. This better serves the goal of reducing drug abuse in Singapore.

However, drug abusers who commit other criminal offences and harm society will continue to be dealt with very strictly. They will be charged in Court and be liable for imprisonment and caning, including LT.

Highlights Of Preventive Drug Education Initiatives In 2019

Social Media Campaigns

CNB continues to reach out to youths via online platforms.

From January to December 2019, the #SingaporeansAgainstDrugs series featured the personal stories of our United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC) partners, Anti-Drug Advocates (ADAs), volunteers and members of the public from different walks of life who shared their thoughts on the importance of a drug-free lifestyle, and why they pledged for a drug-free Singapore.

#TheStruggle is a video series that features stories from ex-drug offenders' pasts, to reiterate the negative impact and consequences of drug abuse. Their stories highlight the struggles they faced in overcoming drug addiction and provide insight into their recovery, with the help of various rehabilitation programmes and familial support.

In 2019, a total of five videos were produced and published on CNB's social media platforms, including two produced in collaboration with Berita Harian. From October to December 2019, CNB published ground-up productions by Singaporean youths from partnering schools, and youths who participated in the #DrugFreeSG Video Competition 2019.



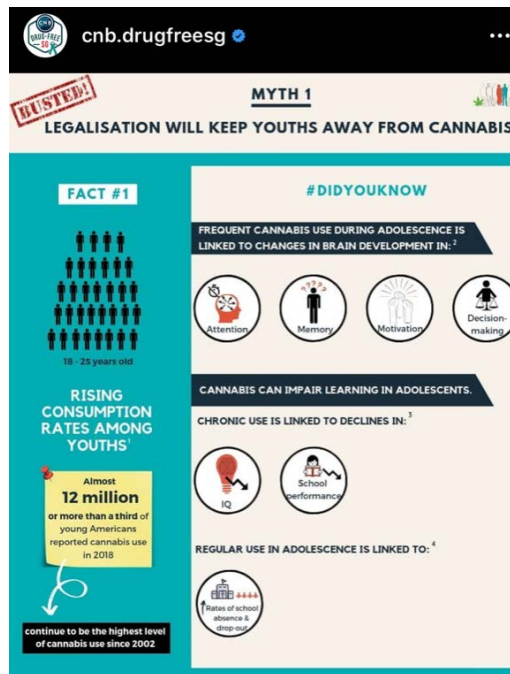
Bite-sized information on the harms of drugs

CNB continued to push out infographics on cannabis through various media outlets, covering content such as the negative consequences of cannabis legalisation and the harms of cannabis addiction.

In April 2019, CNB released a short infographic clip on the Lancet studies' key findings on effects of cannabis use on population psychosis rates.

Between October and December 2019, CNB published infographics in four instalments, summarising key findings from credible studies and journals to debunk common myths about

cannabis, and presented evidence-based research on the health impact of cannabis use.



CNB set up a one-stop repository on its corporate website to share cannabis-related information, so that the public has easy access to accurate and detailed information, and to address common questions and misconceptions about cannabis.

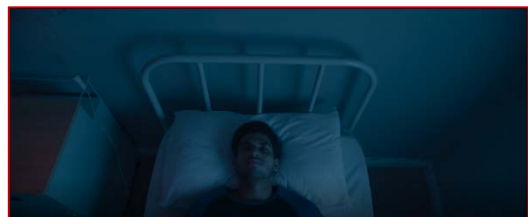
Preventive Drug Education (PDE)

Videos on the Harms of Drug Abuse

In May and October 2019, CNB launched two videos on its social media platforms to drive home the message on the harms that drug abuse cause to abusers and other silent victims.



- Unfulfilled Dreams (May 2019) – the video portrays how a girl-next-door who excelled in school was lured by the temptations of drugs. Inspired by a true story, this video is a creative retelling of the irreversible consequences of drug abuse and serves as a grave reminder that not all live to tell the tale, nor get the second chance at their dreams.
- Last Days (October 2019) - The film is set in a ‘dystopian’ Singapore, where drugs have been legalised. The video draws inspiration from countries where drugs are legalised and highlights the potential negative impact on Singapore should drugs be legalised. The audience is left to ponder ‘what if’ drugs were indeed legalised, and if this was the kind of world they want to live in.



Anti-drug Ambassador Activity (AAA)

booklet

The Anti-drug Ambassador Activity (AAA), in the form of an activity booklet, serves to impart anti-drug messages to children aged between 10 and 11. Produced in two versions (one for Primary 4 and one for Primary 5 students), the booklet is distributed annually to primary schools and community organisations. The booklet comprises interactive and self-exploratory activities designed to engage and equip students with relevant knowledge on the dangers of drug abuse.

In 2019, a total of 122 schools and organisations, and close to 48,300 students took part in the AAA activities. An anti-drug montage competition was also held alongside the activities for the students to show their strong support for the Drug-Free Singapore cause through their artwork.



After-School Engagement (ASE)

Programme

In September 2019, CNB collaborated with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to offer after-school engagement (ASE) programmes to inculcate a drug-free lifestyle amongst students. The programmes are customised to provide students with a holistic experience to learn more about the harms of drug abuse and its consequences. Schools may opt for a range of activities such as having a sharing session by an ex-abuser, an augmented reality experience, a CNB heritage gallery tour, an anti-drug talk by a CNB officer or a video screening session.

Augmented Reality (AR) Exhibition

In January 2019, CNB embarked on a Proof-of-Concept (POC) to incorporate Augmented Reality (AR) technology in its PDE exhibition for secondary school students, one of our main target youth groups. The project seeks to incorporate AR-enabled functions into the exhibition to enhance students' visualisation of and interaction with the anti-drug content, in the form of 3D virtual characters and videos.



CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU PRESENTS

AFTER-SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Anti-drug Talk and Reflection

Augmented Reality Exhibition

Ex-abuser Sharing

Heritage Gallery Visit

Video Screening

REACH OUT TO US

Ms OH Hui Quan (oh_hui_quan@cnb.gov.sg)

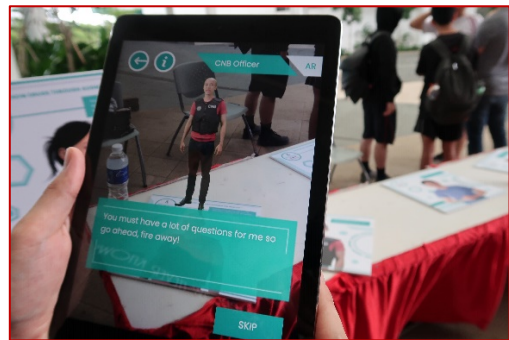
Mr Idrus SHAABAN (Idrus_Shaaban@cnb.gov.sg)



@cnb.drugfree

DrugFreeSG Video Competition 2019

Held between February and June 2019, the DrugFreeSG Video Competition offered youths interested in video production an avenue to creatively express their understanding of the harms of drugs. The competition attracted 62 entries (41 for the Youths category and 21 for the Young Adults category), with a total of 194 participants. A workshop was also held in April 2019 for participants to learn filmmaking techniques from a professional videographer before the competition. A total of 91 participants attended the workshop. As post-competition publicity, a popularity contest was held in July 2019 to showcase the winning entries and raise public awareness.



Collaboration with Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL)

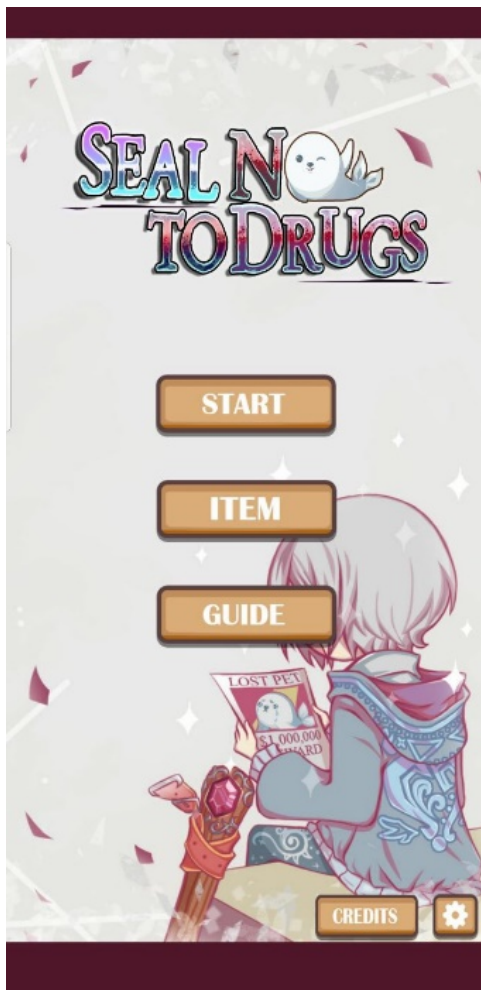
CNB continues to collaborate with IHLs via various platforms.

PDE mobile game application - “Seal No To Drugs”

CNB worked with Nanyang Polytechnic’s School of Interactive and Digital Media students to develop an Augmented Reality-based PDE mobile game application titled “Seal No To Drugs”. The mobile game application was launched at CNB’s Workplan

Seminar in May 2019 and seeks to offer players an immersive gameplay experience while learning about the dangers of drugs.

Players will encounter different types of drugs throughout the game and each drug will affect players differently, with the dangers and physiological effects of drug abuse interweaved into the game. “Seal No To Drugs” is free for download on both the Apple Store and Google Play Store.



PDE card game - “Resist”

CNB collaborated with students from Republic Polytechnic’s School of Technology for the Arts (Diploma in Game Design) to conceptualise and produce a card game with anti-drug elements as part of their final-year project. Titled “Resist”, the interactive game seeks to educate youths on the consequences and harms of drug abuse and encourage them to lead a healthy and drug-free lifestyle. The game was launched at the DrugFreeSG Carnival in July 2019 and will be deployed at PDE roadshows and exhibitions.



Youth Anti-Drug Advocate (ADA) Programme

The ADA programme equips youth advocates with the knowledge and skills to spread anti-drug messages. Advocates are encouraged to speak out on the anti-drug cause and to generate support within their own circles of friends as well as other youths. These youths will gain an understanding of Singapore’s drug policies and the harmful effects of drugs. As

part of the experiential learning, they will also visit the halfway houses to hear first-hand accounts of the harms of drug abuse.

UNODC Youth Forum 2019

In March 2019, one of CNB's Anti-Drug Advocates Mr Javier Ng from ITE College Central, represented Singapore at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Youth Forum to share Singapore's drug control strategy with other youths. He was selected for his passion and dedication in advocating for a drug-free Singapore.

#YourLifeIsInYourHands campaign

In March 2019, Mr Javier Ng, one of CNB's youth advocates, led a team of volunteers to rally public support for a drug-free Singapore along Orchard Road. Together with his teammates, he conceptualised the initiative to distribute hand sanitizers in customised anti-drug design and PDE collaterals at youth-centric areas, to remind youths to stay away from drugs.



United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC)

The United Against Drugs Coalition (UADC) continues to be an effective anti-drug alliance that rallies support from local firms to raise awareness on drug abuse in our society. As of December 2019, there were 67 organisations in the UADC.

Workshop for MOE Teacher

Advocates

CNB conducted a workshop for 20 Teacher Advocates in January 2019, with the support of MOE, one of CNB's strategic partners. CNB also collaborated with the National Institute of Education (NIE) to conduct a workshop for NIE trainees in May 2019 to equip new educators with a better understanding of Singapore's drug control policies and facilitate their future exchanges with youths on related issues.



DrugFreeSG Light-Up

2019 is the second consecutive year that the DrugFreeSG Light-Up is being organised. Eighteen strategic partners and venue owners in Marina Bay and HarbourFront (Sentosa) illuminated their façade in green or white, colours of the anti-drug ribbon, on 26 June 2019 to commemorate the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. A roving fringe activity was conducted at the Marina Bay vicinity to further ramp up CNB's public engagement efforts and show our recognition for the light-up partners by encouraging members of public to take photos of the buildings in a social media contest.

Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign (ADAC)

The year 2019 marked CNB's 24th ADAC, organised in conjunction with the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June every year. The theme for ADAC 2019 was 'Carnival', to encourage adoption of a drug-free lifestyle over drug abuse through the introduction of alternative outlets to have fun and create lasting memories with loved ones, as opposed to caving in to drug abuse for short thrills that are destructive to oneself and others.

To tie in with our emphasis on student-driven advocacy, youth volunteers from ITE College Central were also involved in the distribution of PDE collaterals and the anti-drug ribbons to the members of public nearby to further promote and spread the anti-drug message. More than 1,500 anti-drug ribbons and/or PDE collaterals were distributed. In 2019, there were six new community partners on board – One Marina Boulevard, OUE Bayfront and OUE Tower, Marina Bay Financial Centre, NTUC Club, The Fullerton Hotel and UOB Plaza.

DrugFreeSG Carnival @ Punggol and Tampines

Held in conjunction with the annual Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign and to maintain an engagement with the general public and garner support for the drug-free Singapore movement, two DrugFreeSG Carnivals were held at Punggol and Tampines between July and September 2019 to actively engage members of public on the topic of drug abuse. The Carnivals featured exciting activities such as Escape Game, Virtual Reality simulation, Augmented Reality game apps and evening concerts by local artistes and student performing groups. Overall, more than 4,500 people participated in the Carnivals with more than 3,200 pledging their support for a DrugFree Singapore.



Dadah Itu Haram Campaign

Launched in April 2017, the Dadah Itu Haram (DIH) campaign is a ground-up community-nuanced initiative which supports the anti-drug efforts within the Malay Muslim community. Continued efforts under the DIH are as follows.

DIH Rock Concert

An inaugural DIH Rock Concert was jointly organised on 30 March 2019 with the Malay Activity Executive Committee of Woodlands Community Centre. Over 4,000 concert-goers were present to watch popular local and overseas celebrities such as Ezad Lazim, Sufian Suhaimi and Hady Mirza perform while encouraging our community to fight hard against the drug menace. The DIH song titled, Sudahlah Sudah! (Enough is Enough!) was also performed for the first time by local composer and rapper, Daly Filsuf, much to the delight of the concert-goers.



Against Drugs') campaign was launched and seeks to spread the anti-drug message to the Indian community.

Live interview with Mediacorp Radio's Oli 96.8FM

Just before the launch of the BEN campaign, two CNB officers went on air with Mediacorp Radio's Oli 96.8 FM on 19 September 2019, to raise further awareness of the harmful effects of drugs and to promote the upcoming BEN campaign launch. The use of radio as a platform greatly increased the message's outreach, reaching both radio listeners and social media users through the Oli 96.8 FM radio station and CNB Drug Free SG Facebook pages.



The newly launched Bothaiporulai Ethirthu Nirpom (BEN) Campaign

The year 2019 also saw the expansion of preventive drug education outreach within the Indian community. Adopting the same model used for the DIH campaign, the Bothaiporulai Ethirthu Nirpom (BEN) (or 'We Stand United





Official Launch of *Bothaiporulai Ethirthu Nirpom (BEN) Campaign*

The BEN campaign was successfully launched on 20 September 2019 and saw the support of 27 restaurants along Racecourse Road and Chander Road where members of the Indian community usually congregate. The event, supported by BEN community volunteers, was graced by SPS Amrin Amin and MP Vikram Nair (MP for Sembawang GRC). The event was also covered prominently in Mediacorp Vasantham Channel's News segment and in Tamil Murasu.



Policy and Implementation Programme in Thailand

Prevention Programmes

1. MOJ Support Schools

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Support School Programme sets policy for agencies under the jurisdiction of the MOJ to promote the moral trait cultivation for children and youth in schools. This is aimed at developing the students to become “good and capable” persons along with high ethics. The programme also encourages the youth to be aware of all kinds of social threats by giving them knowledge about law and justice procedures. They also will be taught to be disciplined and not to violate other people’s

rights. The departments/ independent agencies under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Justice, furthermore, enhance the creating young people’s immunity to prevent them from becoming drug victims by cooperating with schools and carrying out activities within four frameworks: preventing social threats, building consciousness and self-discipline, being aware of and stay away from drugs and combating corruption. 881 schools throughout Thailand had been joined this programme.



2. Area-based Environment for Drug Prevention

The creation of drug prevention environment at the area-based was carried out in every districts in provinces, every districts in Bangkok totalling 78,704 villages/ communities or 96.09 percent of villages/communities in Thailand. Moreover, there are various activities which were public relations campaigns on drugs, preventive education among the youths at risk of drug abuse, developing the youth leaders as well as the mechanism of work in communities/ villages, organizing 'TO BE

NUMBER ONE' activities in communities, and controlling and managing the risk areas from becoming drug epidemic spots by arranging social order as well as carrying out the area inspection in the areas/ communities. This measure would provide the inspection to prevent the people from committing drug related offences and violating the related laws. After patrolling in 29,896 areas, 743 areas were the area where people committed drug offences while no any person was found guilty in the rest of 29,153 areas.



3. Psychosocial Programme in Judicial System

The Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Office of Court of Justice, Department of Corrections, Thon Buri Criminal Court, Chiang Mai Provincial Court, Pathum Thani Provincial Court, and Taling Chan Provincial Court countersigned the Agreement on the Development of the Psychosocial Consultation System for Drug and Family Violence Offenders. The cooperation was aimed at setting up the prototype of psychosocial consultation clinic in the court system. This programme was also aimed at using the prototype for the justice courts to follow and the Office of Court of Justice could expand the programme to other courts that

were interested. Nowadays, psychosocial consultation clinic provided such service by 5 courts which are Thon Buri Criminal Court, Nonthaburi Criminal Court, Chiang Mai Provincial Court, Pathum Thani Provincial Court, and Taling Chan Provincial Court. In the fiscal year of 2019, training on the operation of psychosocial consultation clinics was provided for the interested courts, drug offenders, and family violence convicts. The 3- year overall results of this programme showed that the clinics assisted the 9,650 drug offenders of 5 courts. Among this number, it was found that 133 drug offenders repeated drug offences at 1.38 %.



4. Development of a Guideline for Handling Patients with Psychotic Disorder

The Agreement on Cooperation in Preventing, Monitoring, and Solving Problem of Patients with Mental Disorder from Drug Abuse was signed by the ONCB, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Medical Services, National Institute of Emergency Medicine, Department of Health Service Support, Department of Disease Control, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Interior, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Local Administration, Royal Thai Police, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Social Development and Human Security, Department of Social Development and Welfare, the Public Relations Department, and Thai Health Promotion Foundation. The objectives of the Agreement are to integrate the implementation in preventing, monitoring, and solving the problem of mental illness which occurred among people who used drug as well as to reduce the effect to the society

due to mental disorder of drug users (Substance- related Disorder) focusing on providing assistance to drug patients who had psychosis disorder; the patients would receive medical care in treatment for drug abuse and for mental disorder in order to minimize the present impact. As a result, the ONCB organized the briefing meeting to clarify the tasks and consult on setting up the integrated operational measure among operational officers in local area comprising of representatives of Provincial Public Health, Narcotics Control Management Centers of 76 provinces and Bangkok Metropolitan area. In the fiscal year of 2020, the government targeted to move forward 3 approaches in handling drug patients with psychosis disorder: surveillance approach (Pre Hospital), refer and treatment approach (In Hospital), and follow- up and after care (Post Hospital); and these three approaches need to be put into practice.



5. Harm Reduction and Community- Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Promotion

The harm reduction has been implemented, according to the Narcotics Control Management Center's Order no. 2/2560 dated 17 February 2018 on Guidelines for Harm Reduction Implementation. The target areas were in 36 provinces and Bangkok to support and help drug users to access the treatment services. The Order also advocated the creation of the working mechanism and

working method on drug harm reduction which is appropriate to the Thai context. Hence, in the fiscal year of 2020, the government determined to expand the drug harm reduction measure to allow every drug patient to access the services which could decrease the harm to the patients themselves and the society.



6. Expansion of Community-based Treatment and Rehabilitation

The concept of community participation in community-based treatment and rehabilitation (CBTx) was promoted. In the fiscal year of 2019, the concept was put into practice to treat 2,889 drug abusers out of the target of 4,500 persons, counting at 64.20 %. Furthermore, the study to explore more effective guideline to develop the treatment procedures was focused. The consultation to develop the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuser by using a community as a centre for community-based treatment pattern was organized. The lesson learned on the best practice of community-based treatment model was conducted as well as the workshop on community-based treatment and fair was organized to promote the knowledge sharing and presenting the lesson learned from the implementation of community-based treatment in 19 community-based treatment locations covering 12 public health area and Bangkok. The community-based treatment fair

was organized to exchange of experiences in carrying out community-based treatment among participants from the said 19 communities covering 12 public health area and Bangkok and treatment practitioners from Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior, Royal Thai Police, and community leaders of 77 provinces so that their work would be integrated with the communities. During the workshop, participants were informed of the policy and the working guideline in the fiscal year of 2020. Moreover, the practitioners from different departments participating in the workshop were able to share their working experiences and develop the operation between the practitioners and the lecturers/experts. As a result, the knowledge obtained from this workshop could be employed by the participants to improve their operation that suit their areas with sustainable manner.

Policy and Implementation Programme in Viet Nam

In 2019, in order to proactively respond to the domestic and international drug situation, the Counter-Narcotics Police Department had advised the leaders of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam to organize a Ministerial Meeting on Enhancing the Cooperation Effectiveness in Combating Transnational Drug crime in September 2019 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. Our Meeting took 4 days with 9 sessions and 4 bilateral ministerial meetings. The Meeting had adopted the Joint Declaration on enhancing the cooperation effectiveness in combating transnational drug crimes. The Meeting also had intensive meetings to exchange investigation experience, information sharing on objects, drug trafficking routes and cross-border operations.

In addition to strengthening multilateral cooperation on drug prevention and suppression, Viet Nam also advocates to continue promoting deep and effective

bilateral cooperation, especially with neighbouring countries or international agencies and partners actively sponsoring Viet Nam in the fight against drugs. Specifically, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of Viet Nam has cooperated with the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the Kingdom of Cambodia, MPS of China and the MPS of Lao PDR to implement the high campaign on propaganda and fight against transnational drug crimes along the Viet Nam- Cambodia borderline, Viet Nam- China borderline and the Viet Nam- Laos borderline. In addition, Viet Nam organised the 18th Trilateral/ Bilateral Ministerial Meeting between Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam on drug control cooperation in September 2019. The meeting had adopted the Joint Statement of three countries on drug control cooperation; signed the Bilateral Cooperation Memorandum between Viet Nam - Cambodia and Viet Nam – Lao PDR.

Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT)

In 2019, all provinces and cities in Viet Nam provided MMT for 55,408 people in 316 MMT facilities. In addition, Viet Nam has been implementing the Decision No. 5700/QĐ-BYT

dated September 25, 2018 of Ministry of Health named "Guidelines for Treatment of Opioid Addiction with Buprenorphine", in 6 pilot provinces consist of Dien Bien, Son La,

Nghe An, Lai Chau, Yen Bai and Thanh Hoa for 315 patients.

In addition, Viet Nam has implemented the Government's project on renewing drug treatment and rehabilitation in Viet Nam until 2020. The functional ministries, branches and localities have actively deployed various pilot models of treatment and rehabilitation consist of counseling, care and treatment support facilities in the community in Bac Giang province, Ba Ria Vung

Tau province and Khanh Hoa province, etc.

The functional forces have also facilitated to connect the drug addicts and community services such as psychological counseling services, vocational training facilities, job creation, drugs and HIV treatment facilities, etc. The implementation of the above-mentioned models has brought the good results in drug treatment and rehabilitation in Viet Nam.

Efforts to eradicate narcotic plants and alternative development

Recently, Viet Nam has made great efforts to eradicate narcotic plants and implement sustainable alternative development programme. The detection and eradication of the narcotics plants are maintained while people are mobilized not to re-cultivate narcotic plants. Inspection and detection of narcotic plant cultivation areas is conducted, carrying out controlling and monitoring in key mountainous and remote areas. At the same time, Viet Nam raises the efficiency of poverty alleviation programmes and change the structure of plants and

animals suitable to each locality. Besides, the Government also has implemented social-economic development programmes to raise efficiency of hunger elimination and poverty reduction programmes, integrate alternative programmes for livelihood income generating, improve living conditions and stabilise the living of local people, especially in remote and mountainous areas and develop rural economy, generate jobs, increase income for farmers.

More sustainable hunger eradication and poverty reduction in Viet Nam

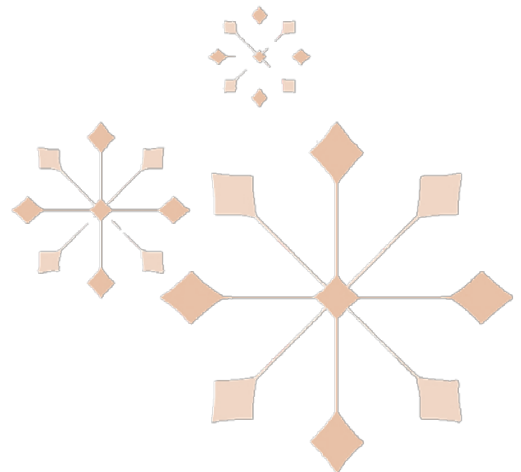
Eliminating hunger, reducing poverty, and improving the living conditions of the poor, especially for people in opium poppy cultivating areas, is not just a major consistent social policy of the Vietnamese Party and State but it is also an important part and a strategic focus in Viet Nam's socio-economic development strategy.

The Government, ministries and sectors have paid special attention to

researching, reviewing, building and issuing mechanisms and policies on sustainable poverty reduction, regularly fine-tuned, amended and supplemented mechanisms and policies embracing reality, expanded target beneficiaries, and raised the support-level to meet the aspirations of poor people and poor households.

ANNEX

Concealments and Packaging



From major drug cases in 2019 in Thailand

1. 4 January 2019, Surasakmontri military base officers teamed up with relevant authorities seized 1,054 kilogrammes dried cannabis packed in 24 fertilizer sacks smuggling by boat along Mekong River from an unofficial pier in Tha Phrahaht, Bolikhamchai Province of Lao PDR to deliver to a drug syndicate in Pakkard District, Buengkarn Province.



2. 8 January 2019, Koh Kha Provincial Police of Lampang Province arrested one offender with 10,000,000 methamphetamine tablets packed in 50 fertilizer sacks in a container of an 18-wheel lorry truck of a private logistics company. This shipment departed from

Ngao District of Lampang Province to deliver to the buyer at Talard Thai (one of the biggest wholesale agricultural produces markets near Bangkok) in Patumthani Province.



3. 11 February 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police arrested two offenders with 7,300,000 methamphetamine tablets and 100 kilogrammes ICE hidden in baskets of fresh strawberries in the back of a pick-up van coming from Mount Inthanon, Chomthong District, Chiang Mai Province to deliver to the buyer in Lom Sak Market, Petchaboon Province. The arrest was made in Muang District, Lampang Province.



4. 12 February 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police arrested one offender with 1,090 kilogrammes dried cannabis. Officers at the Si Khiew vehicle checkpoint discovered suspected objects through an x-ray and conducted a thorough search of the back of a 6-wheel truck and found dried cannabis in 26 sacks. 2 sacks contained 41 kilogrammes dried cannabis each and 24 sacks contained 42 kilogrammes each. This lot of cannabis was smuggled from So Phisai District of Buengkarn Province to deliver at Satun Province, a Thai-Malaysia border province in the South of Thailand. The arrest was made at the Si Khiew vehicle checkpoint in Lard Bua Khao District, Nakorn Ratchasima Province.



5. 16 March 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police teamed up with ONCB arrested two Akha men (a hill tribe) and killed one in the gunfight, with 8,000,000 methamphetamine tablets. The smuggling involved 3 trucks, with one served as a navigator. The smuggling route was from the border area in Mae Salong Mount, Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province, passing to a syndicate in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, then to Bangkok and adjacent cities. The arrest was made in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province.



6. 28 April 2019, police officers from Mae Chan Provincial Police station seized 10,000,000 methamphetamine tablets in 50 sacks loaded in the back of a pick-up van covered with a black canvas. The seized drugs were orange round-flat tablets mixed with some green colour. One side of the tablet has a WY logo. The drugs were put in 8 blue plastic bags and one black plastic bag. Another amount of drugs were with an 'apple' logo, packed in zip-lock plastic bags. These drugs were wrapped with yellow waxed-mulberry paper with the '999' logo on each packet, put in 40 green fertilizer sacks and blue fertilizer bags altogether

amount to 8,000,000 tablets. Another 2,000,000 tablets in the same style of packaging but with the logo 'Y1' were found in 10 green fertilizer sacks and blue fertilizer bags. This lot of methamphetamine tablets was smuggled across the Thai-Myanmar border in Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province via Mae Fah Luang – Mae Chan road and was intercepted and seized in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province.





(approx. 6,666 USD.) and had done for 20 times. The offender stocked the drugs in his pick-up van parked by the Asian Highway off Ayudhaya Province connecting to the outskirts of Bangkok and little by little moved them to his room, then delivered to buyers as instructed by the employer.



7. 29 April 2019, police officers from Chok Chai Metropolitan Police Station arrested one offender with 6,353,200 methamphetamine tablets and 449 kilogrammes ICE. The offender admitted of being hired to traffick these drugs from the North of Thailand for 200,000 baht

8. 10 May 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police arrested one Taiwanese national and one Myanmar national with 162 kilogrammes ketamine. The two offenders admitted of receiving the seized drugs from a drug trafficking syndicate from the lower North of

Thailand to pack in nine 18-kilogramme boxes for a shipping agent company to transport to Taiwan by covering up with jeans. The arrest took place in Lam Lukka District of Patumthani Province, an outskirt of Bangkok.



9. 4 June 2019, officers from Provincial Police Region 5 and ONCB arrested one offender with 1,495 kilogrammes crystal methamphetamine (ICE) and 91 kilogrammes ketamine. The 1,395 kg. ICE was found in the modified bed floor of the loading part and another 100 kg. ICE packed in 4 boxes and 91 kg. ketamine packed in 2 boxes were found inside a Honda Freed. ICE was put in a clear plastic bag concealed in golden Chinese

tea packet branded 'GUAN YIN WANG'. 100 Chinese tea packets of approx. 1 kg. each were put together in clear plastic bags with the letters 'AAA' and packed in brown cardboard boxes. Each box contained 25 bags. Ketamine weighed approx. 1 kg. each was put in a clear plastic bag and concealed in green Chinese tea packets branded CHINESE PIN WEI. 50 packets of these 'Chinese Tea' were packed in each cardboard box. The arrest took place in Patumthani Province in connection with Radburana District of Bangkok.





10. 8 June 2019, Chiang Rai Provincial Police arrested one offender with 958,000 methamphetamine tablets hidden in the hollow area around the speaker of a car. The space in the inner side of the loading area was also modified for hiding drugs. The offender admitted of acquiring those methamphetamine tablets from Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province and

would have been transported to Wiang Kaen District in Chiang Rai Province. These methamphetamine tablet packets were labelled with the logo Y1 in green colour.



11. 16 June, 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police teamed up with the Security Centre of the Royal Thai Army Region 3, ONCB, and Department of Customs arrested two Chinese nationals and two Thai nationals with 985 kilogrammes ICE concealed in golden Chinese tea packets branded Chinese Emperor, weighed approx. 1 kg. each. These packets were

put in a clear plastic bag and wrapped with sack then packed in white paper box with the word “hygienic chopsticks” in Thai scripts. This lot of ICE were concealed among footwear cartons in a cargo container bound for the Philippines. The concealed drugs were discovered and seized at a container yard in Sri Raja District, Chonburi Province and the arrest was made in Huay Kwang District, Bangkok.



12. 7 July 2019, Ratchaburi Provincial Police seized 157.9 kilogrammes heroin concealed in four gray fertilizer sacks. All sacks were marked "N150", covered with a quilt blanket, and left in bushes by a road in Muang District, Ratchaburi Province. Inside those sacks were heroin bars wrapped with green plastic sheet bearing the red “AK”, and tied up in pairs. All bars were wrapped altogether in a big bundle with a black plastic sheet.



13. 24 July 2019, Mae Fah Luang Provincial Police seized 7,900,000 methamphetamine tablets hidden in the back of a pick-up van entirely covered with a gray canvas while they were smuggled from the border area in Mae Salong Nok

Sub-district, Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province to deliver to a drug syndicate in the inner city area.



14. 15 August 2019, Border Patrol Police 327 arrested one Myanmar suspect with 6.7 kg cocaine. The drug was trafficked from Tachileik in Myanmar to Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province of Thailand. It was hidden in 8 two-layer coats. The coats were packed in plastic bags and wrapped with transparent plastic. The arrest took place in Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand.



15. 25-26 August 2019, Mae Ai Provincial Police arrested 2 suspects- one Muser and one Wa (Myanmar nationality) with 11,500,000 methamphetamine tablets. One trafficker was killed in the gun fight. This smuggling was escorted by a group

of armed minority group who fled back into Myanmar territory. Later, 36 of them were arrested by United Wa State Army (UWSA) and handed over to Myanmar authorities for primary interrogation before sending to Thailand for legal prosecution.

The seized drugs were orange and green methamphetamine tablets packed in blue and black zip-lock plastic bags with an "apple" logo on each bag. Each zip-lock bag contained 200 tablets. 10 bags were tied together into a bundle. Each bundle was wrapped in white mulberry paper marked with "999", or "5 stars", or a "parachute" logo and wrapped again in a rectangular block with waxed mulberry paper. The drugs were put in 48 fertilizer sacks, ten of them were marked with "Y1" (2 million tablets) and loaded in the back of two pick-up vans.



16. 16 September 2019, Metropolitan Police Bureau arrested 4 suspects with 502 kg. crystal methamphetamine (ICE) packed in green tea packets in the loading compartment of a pick-up van. This lot of drug was trafficked from Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province to deliver to the customers in Bangkok. The arrest was made in Chai Nat Province, a connecting area between Northern Region and Central Region of Thailand.



17. 20 September 2019, Phetchaburi Provincial Police arrested 2 suspects with 470 kg. crystal methamphetamine (ICE) concealed in golden tea packets in 15 blue sacks in a truck and covered with the white animal-food sacks. The trailer had an accident

while heading to the south and some ICE sacks dropped on the road and were torn open. After a close inspection, police confirmed that each tea packet contained 1 kg. ICE.



18. 13 October 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police arrested one suspect with 7 million methamphetamine tablets in 47 sacks inside black plastic bags. The sacks were stacked inside the cabbed van behind the driver seat. Passenger seats were taken off for more loading space. The arrest was made in Muang District, Nakhon Sawan Province.



19. 18 - 19 October 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police in collaboration with Tak Provincial Police arrested 3 suspects with 1,500 kg. crystal methamphetamine (ICE). The drug was separately packed in a clear plastic bag with the letter “AAA” written with a marker on each bag and concealed in Chinese tea packets then hidden in the secret space under the false bed floor of a trailer. This lot of ICE was smuggled from Phob Phra District, Tak Province to Ayudthaya Province. The arrest was made in Mae Sod District, Tak Province.



20. 10 November 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police arrested 3 suspects with 1,000 kg. crystal methamphetamine (ICE) packed in clear plastic bags. Each bag contained one kilogramme and concealed in a green tea packet. Twenty-five tea packets were bound together with green and clear adhesive tape and packed in 40 yellow fertilizer sacks. Each sack was put into a big black trash plastic bag and hidden in the pick-up van's false bed floor covered with a blue-white plastic sheet. Folding tables and plastic chairs were piled on the sheet to imitate an ordinary market merchants' van. The arrest took place in *Tubklo District, Phichit Province* - *Chon Daen District, Phetchabun Province*.



21. 12 November 2019, Narcotics Suppression Police, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Thai Customs and relevant competent agencies seized 8 kg. crystal methamphetamine (ICE) hidden in two wall clocks to be sent to Japan via a private international transport service. Because of the unusual weight, the officials at Don Mueang International Airport conducted a thorough search and found the drug concealed in the metal pipe modified as the clocks' frames.



Major Drug Hauls in the Philippines

In 2019, several large drug hauls were accomplished by PDEA and other law enforcement agencies in the Philippines:

1. 111.40 kg. of shabu worth Php757.31 million were seized from three (3) Chinese nationals and a Filipino national, during a buy-bust operation in Muntinlupa City on March 19, 2019.



2. 276 kg. of shabu worth Php 1.9 billion concealed in Chinese tea bags were intercepted on March 22, 2019 at the Manila International Container Port, Manila. The said operation was a result of the information sharing with Vietnam counterparts.





3. 147 kg. of shabu worth Php 1 billion concealed inside aluminum pallets recovered at



Goldwin Commercial Warehouse in Malabon City on May 23, 2019.

4. 371 kg. of shabu worth Php 2.52 billion seized during a buy-bust operation on November 26, 2019 in Makati City which resulted in the arrest of a Chinese personality.





117 kg. of shabu worth Php 800 million seized on December 24, 2019 in Quezon City which resulted in the arrest of a Chinese personality.

