



BIMSTEC

ANNUAL DRUG REPORT

2019

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
A lead shepherd of the Sub-Group on Narcotic Drugs,
Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals (SGNDPSPC)



BIMSTEC
ANNUAL DRUG REPORT
2019

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FOREWORD

Secretariat

**Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral
Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)**

Secretary General

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven States of the Bay of Bengal region, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The organization was established through the adoption of Bangkok Declaration on 6 June 1997. According to the founding document of the organization, BIMSTEC was created with the desire "to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote sub-regional cooperation in the areas of trade, investment, technological exchange and other interrelated areas in a spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in their common region". Over the years, BIMSTEC has expanded its mandate to incorporate security issues alongside economic and social issues, a recognition to the fact that economic development and social progress cannot happen without peace and stability. Accordingly, a Sector titled Counter- Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (CTTC) was added in 2005 to the existing Sectors of cooperation. Cooperation in the areas of Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals has been identified as one of the initial areas of CTTC cooperation by the Member States. BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking which was signed in 2009 and is awaiting ratification, lays down the

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norms of cooperation on the subject of Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Drugs.

The Sub Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, the nodal forum to deal with the subject matter in its Fifth meeting held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 23 May 2018 recommended to publish the BIMSTEC Annual Drug Report. The recommendation was endorsed by the Eighth Meeting of the BIMSTEC Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (JWG-CTTC) held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 13-14 August 2018. BIMSTEC Annual Drug Report-2019 is the first major publication by the BIMSTEC Member States without any external assistance. The Report deals with three important aspects of supply control, demand reduction and risk mitigation by the BIMSTEC Member States towards Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals in the region.

I believe the publication would be a valuable addition to the existing body of literature on the regional cooperation in the Bay of Bengal region. I hope that readers, especially senior Government officials, law enforcement agencies, policy makers, NGOs and other stakeholders will be immensely benefitted from this Report. From the BIMSTEC Secretariat's vantage point the Report is expected to give considerable visibility to the initiatives of the organization.

I offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to all the BIMSTEC Member States for providing useful and timely inputs for the Report. I am grateful to the Government of the Union of Myanmar especially Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs for the exemplary leadership in the subject of Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals among the BIMSTEC Member States and publishing the First BIMSTEC Annual Drug Report.

(M Shahidul Islam)

PREFACE

**Chairman of Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC)
Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

The complicated global picture of illicit drugs challenges highlights the need for broader international and regional cooperation to advance a strong integrated criminal justice response. It is indisputable to admit ourselves that prevention and response to drugs challenges continue to fall far short of the needs in many parts of the world as the volume of illicit drugs production remain at record level high. Asia is no exception to these challenges; the paradigm of the illicit drugs trail is undergoing a transformation in production technique, way of transportation and distribution method, in addition to the exploitation of the policy differences of the countries in the region. The increase amount and seizure of illicit drugs and precursor chemical in the region giving a serious call to the law enforcement agencies of the BIMSTEC member states. This narrative suggests that our cooperation on regional law enforcement and suppression of illicit drugs should have to become more strengthened and effective.

Being a member of the United Nations, ASEAN and BIMSTEC, Myanmar has been discharging its obligations to eliminate illicit drugs by means of active cooperation through regional and international mechanisms, as well as bilaterally with the neighbouring countries. In 2009, we, the BIMSTEC member states, have been able to sign the BIMSTEC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drugs Trafficking which provides a strong framework for our cooperation.

Myanmar with high willingness has taken the role of a lead shepherd of the Sub-Group on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals

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(SGNDPSPC). Myanmar hosted the 3rd and the 4th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals in Yangon, Myanmar on 13 February 2015 and 12 September 2016 respectively. The significant achievements of the meetings include the expression of consent to share timely information on trafficking and smuggling of illicit drugs and controlled precursor chemicals by the member states, which provide the climate of effective and efficient cooperation in a way to fulfil the objectives of BIMSTEC. I truly believe that BIMSTEC Member states have committed strengthening of regional cooperation through this platform. However, more cooperative efforts are needed to enforce, including information sharing, policy and operational coordination, and sharing best practices and lessons learnt.

Since this *BIMSTEC Annual Drugs Report 2019* is the first-ever report of BIMSTEC on the cooperation against illicit drugs, Myanmar has a great honour and privilege to organize and publish the report. This report indeed is a vivid demonstration of our unity and strong cooperation on total eradication of illicit drugs in the region.

The *BIMSTEC Annual Drugs Report 2019* provides an overview of regional demand and supply trail of illicit drugs, common challenges and the activities of BIMSTEC member states on law enforcement and preventive measures against transnational crimes and illicit drugs.

I am confident that our cooperation among the BIMSTEC member states, including the publication of this *BIMSTEC Annual Drugs Report 2019*, will not only bring benefits to our region, but also complements to our endeavours to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals 2030, in particular Goal 3.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the BIMSTEC member states and the BIMSTEC Secretariat for rendering their all-out support and cooperation in the course of successful publishing of this report.

(Lieutenant General Kyaw Swe)



Bangladesh Annual Drug Report

Introduction

Abuse of drugs becomes a global phenomenon and Bangladesh is not free from this dangerous clutch. Despite being a non-producing country of drugs, we (Bangladesh) have been suffering from this menace over the years. It is estimated that there are millions of drug-addicted people from all strata of the society in Bangladesh and most of them are young, between the ages of 15 and 35.

Bangladesh is situated in the central point between the 'golden triangle' (Myanmar, Thailand and Laos) and the 'golden crescent' (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran) and it is also surrounded by the major drug producing countries of Asia.

Using the advantages of the geographical location, drug lords are trying to use our (Bangladesh) soil for their illicit business expansion. To save our citizens from being addicted, Bangladesh has a firm commitment to windup this dark business.

We want all the member states of the BIMSTEC with us to fight against the drug abuse and it's trafficking. We also feel that fighting against abuse of drugs demands an umbrella approach.

In line with the 'zero-tolerance' policy of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) wants to share its commitments to wipe out the abuse of illegal drugs and usages of substances involving drugs and alcohol.

To this effect, the Parliament of Bangladesh on October 27th passed the Narcotics Control Bill, 2018 with the provision of death sentence or life-term

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imprisonment as punishment for producing, trading, and using 200 grams or more of yaba, or possessing more than 25 grams of heroin and cocaine.

We believe that 'prevention is better than cure'. Being motivated with this theme, DNC is campaigning anti-drug campaign over the years involving civil society members, NGOs and different development partners.

Aiming to educate the drug dependent and vulnerable people, It (DNC) is displaying banners at the different key spots and distributing leaflets, posting stickers, organizing seminar, talk-show and airing TV advertisement.

Despite our concerted efforts and regular drives, illicit drug trafficking and its abuse have not been stopped totally. We believe that combating drug abuse, trafficking and its by product money laundering and terror financing in the BIMSTEC region would not yield to expected result until member states take a strong moral stand.

DNC feel that combating drug abuse and trafficking are not the matter of unilateral issues. Regular intelligence sharing and adopting time-befitting policy among the member states would help to tackle drug production and its trafficking to our region.

We also believe that regular capacity building programs for the stakeholders of the member states will play significant role to learn new operational knowledge and its effective implementations resulting in reducing drug supply, demand and risk mitigation.

We are deeply worried that drug traffickers have targeted our country (Bangladesh) for its illicit business. Bangladesh shares border with India and Myanmar of which some parts are very unprotected and uninhabited as it has deep forest, hills and river.

Using those vulnerable areas, international drug lords are smuggling different forms of drugs to Bangladesh over the years. Heroin Codeine preparations (Phensedyl, Korex, Escufets), injecting drugs and Cannabis are trafficked into Bangladesh from India through western and eastern borders.

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On the other hand, south-east border with our neighboring country becomes a hotspot of Yaba (made with caffeine and methamphetamine) trafficking. Different intelligence agencies reported that numbers of Yaba factories are located along with the bordering areas of our south-eastern neighboring country's territory. Several times law enforcing authorities arrested citizens of neighboring country red-handed with huge quantity of Yaba at Teknaf of Cox's Bazar district.

Because of its cheap, potent, easy to carry and highly addictive quality Yaba becomes a very popular form of drug among the young generation. According to the data of the non-government organization, country has about 3.6 million drug addicts. Substances abused involving drugs, alcohol or both are associated with a wide-range of destruction including family disruptions, financial problems, less productivity, failure in education, domestic violence, child abuse and crimes including human trafficking and money laundering.

Supply Control

Supply reduction of drug requires a coordinated effort between government and other stakeholders. Community participation is vital for a sustainable result to control drugs. To reduce harm at the individual and societal level, supply reduction requires strong enforcement of anti-drug laws and controlling Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), Heroin, Cannabis, Injecting Drugs and other drugs trafficking.

In our country the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) is the nodal agency to fight against drugs. Besides DNC, Bangladesh Police, Rapid Action Battalion, Border Guard Bangladesh, Bangladesh Coastguard are working to curb the drug menace. Bangladesh Ansar and Village Defense Party also working as helping force to combat drug menace.

Other operational programmes:

- A Strategic Committee headed by the Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister is working to control drugs.
- An Enforcement Committee has been formed headed by the Secretary, Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs.



DNC officials seized 680000 pieces of methamphetamine (yaba)



20000 pieces methamphetamine (yaba) were seized by Dhaka Intelligence Office, DNC.

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5000 pieces of methamphetamine (yaba) are seized from waist belt
(11-08-2018)



Mode of trafficking methamphetamine (Yaba) through onion
(08-03-2018)

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DNC officials seized 680000 pieces of methamphetamine (yaba)



20000 pieces methamphetamine (yaba) were seized by Dhaka Intelligence Office, DNC.

This committee comprises of all law enforcing agencies and intelligence agencies of the country.

One Special Task Force has been formed to combat ATS in Cox's Bazar and Teknaf as these areas are considered entry point of ATS.

STATISTICS ON THE SEIZURE OF DRUGS IN BANGLADESH (All AGENCIES).

Name of Drugs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ATS (Yaba)(Tab)	2821528	6512869	20177581	29450178	40079443	53048548
Heroin (in Kg)	123.73	78.30	107.54	266.79	401.633	451.506
Codeine preparation (Bottle)	987781	741137	870210	566525	720843	715529
Codeine (bulk)(Ltr)	857.55	438.22	5104.75	275.7	338.72	539.95
Cannabis(in Kg)	35012	35988	39967	47105	69989	60295.124
Injection Drug (Ampoule)	99509	178889	85946	152740	109063	128708
Total No. of Cases	40250	51801	57134	69739	106546	119878
Total Number of Accused	47531	62080	70159	87014	132893	161323



Drug dealers carried cannabis inside pillow

Precursor chemicals control in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh does not produce precursor chemicals. But our neighboring country produces precursor chemicals. We are more cautious about the operation, movement & diversion of precursor chemicals. It is pertinent to mention that Bangladesh has already banned importing pseudoephedrine.

To comply with the 1988 UN convention, the precursor chemicals are included in the Narcotics Control Act, 2018 as scheduled drug and any operation like production, processing, possession, import, export, purchase, sale, transportation and storage of precursor chemicals without licenses/permit is treated as punishable offence.

Demand Reduction

For awareness building against drug abuse, the DNC, as a nodal agency of the country, is working through preventive strategies such as demand reduction, supply reduction and harm reduction to control over drug abuse and drug trafficking. It is found that the effective demand reduction programs can reduce not only the drug problem, but also it can decrease drug trafficking and supply. So, realizing the effectiveness of demand reduction programs, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh took some pragmatic steps in circulating anti-drug message



Honourable Secretary, Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs is delivering speech in an anti-drug campaign



Honourable Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs is delivering speech in an anti-drug campaign



Guardians and students are listening anti-narcotics discussion

to its citizen. As a nodal agency in this behalf, the Department of Narcotics Control undertook a series of activities to gear up the preventive activities like seminar, discussion, class discussion, hang anti-drug billboard, banner, festoon in populous place like bus-terminal, railway-station, launch-terminal, anti-drug discussion at religious institution like mosque, temple etc, conduct anti-drug campaign at local government institution with the elected body.

The other agencies of government also launch anti-drug programs with their respective jurisdiction to make the people aware about the adverse effects of drugs. The Department of Narcotics Control conducts awareness activities against anti-drug in the Education Sector.

The DNC with the help of Ministry of Education is working for raising awareness on the bad effects of narcotic drugs among students and youths from schools, colleges and universities including out of school students and youth.

Anti-drug based activities by the DNC in the educational institution are as follows:

- (a) Organizing anti-drug based debate in educational institutions;
- (b) Promoting the awareness that preventive health is better than curatives health through discussion in educational institutions;

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- (c) Distributing anti-drug leaflets to the students of primary and secondary schools;
- (d) Educating by using wall posters;
- (e) Arranging art competition, essay writing contest on drug and awarding prizes to winners on the commemoration of "International Day against drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" on 26th June.
- (f) Including chapter on Drugs and Drug abuse in text books for students through National Curriculum and Text Book Board;
- (g) There are 30347 anti-drug committees in different educational institutions.

Provision of dope test: Our newly enacted law empowers law enforcers to conduct dope test activities. It will have an good impact to keep away from being



Respected Secretary, Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs
inaugurates the celebration of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit
Trafficking-2018



Honorable Director General, DNC delivers speech on disseminating of the Narcotics Control Act, 2016

addict. Besides, in recruitment of the government services it is mandatory to take dope test.

Harm Reduction

Currently there are four treatment and rehabilitation centers under DNC in four divisional cities- Dhaka, Chottagram, Khulna and Rajshahi. It is a 124-bed capacity treatment and rehabilitation center at Dhaka and rest of those are 25- bed capacity. We have a plan to install 200-bed capacity treatment and rehabilitation centers in all divisional cities in future. There are some 291 anti-drug treatment and rehabilitation centers are in operation under private sector in all districts.

Aiming to enhance skills of those rehab centers, 1037 people were provided ECHO training.

From 2012 to 2018, 149239 people were provided treatment in government and non-government organization.



Bhutan Annual Drug Report

The short term, medium term and long term action plan on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals in Bhutan.

I. Background

Since the beginning of planned Socio-Economic development in 1961, Bhutan has followed its own unique development path inspired by His Majesty the Fourth King's vision of enhancing "Gross National Happiness" (GNH).

The 12th Five Year Plan (2018-2023) is based on the theme "Just, Harmonious and Sustainable Society through Enhanced Decentralization". Under the theme, the National Key Result Area 12: "Healthy and Caring Society" emphasizes the need to act on rising drug menace in the country.

The drug related problems has been on the rise since the late 1980s and was recorded highest in 2017. It has been seeping into our social fabric cutting across all sections of the society irrespective of their socio economic backgrounds.

Seriously concerned and recognizing the health and well-being of its people, the Royal Government had begun initiating series of actions to counter the drug related problems as far back as late 1980s, and currently have the following legislations, treaties and institutions in place:

1. Became signatory to all UN Conventions on Narcotics Drugs in 1976, Psychotropic Substance 1971 and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs in 1988 & SAARC Convention on Drugs and Terrorism

2. Bhutan Penal Code 2004
3. Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances & Substance Abuse Act 2005, subsequently, the Office of Bhutan Narcotics Control Agency was established in 2006, Narcotic Control Board was constituted in 2006, NDPSSA Rules and Regulations was framed in 2007 and the Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Units was established in 2006.

Despite various policy initiatives and enforcement measures, the trends in the illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances and Precursor Chemicals continue to be increasing annually in Bhutan.

The draft strategic plan was reviewed intensively in collaboration with stakeholders & implementing partners engaged in the national response to drug control.

II. Objectives

The main objectives of the strategic plan is to enhance:

- (a) Reduction of drug demand and supply in the country.
- (b) Integration of NDPS prevention programs into the core activities of multi-sectoral partners.
- (c) Enhancing the quality and coverage of national response to drug related problems.
- (d) Enhancing the capacity of the officials dealing with drug demand and supply reduction efforts.
- (e) Advancing people's understanding on both the science of addiction and stringent Laws for illicit trafficking of controlled substances to encourage corporate-social responsibility in combating drug menace.

III. The main Implementing Partners and their Responsibilities

Ministry of Health (MoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide detoxification, treatment, care and support • Provide drug dependent treatments • Establish drug testing laboratories • Provide medical support at rehabilitation Centers • Drug and Urine testing of Drug offenders • Conduct and promote awareness on the dangers of drug. • Carry out research on the ill effects of drug consumption on health.
Ministry of Education (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate ill effects of drugs and tobacco and skills education into the school and teacher curriculum • Conduct awareness and education programs • Institutionalize counseling services for those at risk of drug use and those already affected including post treatment/rehabilitation service aimed at continued care and support
Royal University of Bhutan (RUB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate preventive education on drugs and tobacco into the curriculum • Conduct awareness and education programs • Institutionalize counseling services for those at risk of drug use and those already affected including post treatment/rehabilitation service aimed at continued care and support
Ministry of Home and Cultural affairs (MoHCA) Dzongkhag (District)/ Thromde (City Corporation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure drug Law enforcement • Provide support to awareness programs on the drug control • Facilitate and implement intervention activities • Support data collection and surveillance
Royal Bhutan Police (RBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure stringent implementation of drug control measures • Strengthen cross-border collaborations on drug trafficking and information sharing • Drug/tobacco intelligence • Carry out drug testing with the rapid testing kits
Department of Revenue and Custom (DRC)/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render drug regulatory service • Support data collection and surveillance
Department drug Regulatory Authority (DRA)/Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority (BAFRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Law enforcement & Precursor chemical control
Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render drug regulatory services
Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban production, manufacturing and sale of illegal tobacco, drugs and related products
Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Civil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness programmes on the ill effects of drugs and tobacco consumption • Provide prevention, treatment, care and support services

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Society Organization (CSO)/Private Firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide implementation expertise
Regional/International Agencies; Colombo Plan, INCB, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide trainings in the areas of prevention, counseling treatments and rehabilitation Provide information and support for development of cadre of law enforcement officials Avail expertise through the Regional & International agencies
Mass Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information on tobacco and drugs related issues

IV. The Short, Medium and Long term Implementation Framework

Drug Supply Reduction Measures		Time frame for implementation					Responsible Agency
		Short Term	Medium Term		Long Term		
Sl. No.	Programs/Activities	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1	Enforcement measures						
i	Amend relevant clauses in the NDPSSA and Tobacco Control Act and Rules and Regulations inline to the obligations of the UN legal instruments						BNCA
ii	Conduct regular cross-border coordination meetings Strengthen legal framework for cooperation through mutual legal assistance arrangements						BNCA/MoFA MoHCA/BNCA
iii	Establish Drug Intelligence (unit) services in RBP HQ & in all border towns as required						RBP/BNCA/City corporation
iv	Infrastructure development of the Drug Intelligence services						BNCA/RBP
v	Strengthen case reporting and drug control surveillance for the NDPS						BNCA/RBP/Judiciary bodies

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vi	Improve Information Management System on drug related offences						BNCA/RMA/RBP/DRC/DoT
2	Enhance and decentralize public awareness on drug Laws						
i	Incorporate a well-structured sensitization programs on laws related to sale, distribution and illicit trade of drug during the national level conference of the stakeholders (Example: Annual Dzongda Conference, Gup, RBP, DRC, Health, Education, Judiciary, DYT's and GYT's)						BNCA
ii	Strengthen decentralized public education and advocacy campaigns (Example through District Level Meeting, Block Level Meeting etc.) on drug Laws						BNCA
iii	Develop guidelines/manual for educative awareness on NDPS and tobacco related Laws						BNCA/Relevant Agencies
iv	Produce of preventive advocacy materials such as posters, pamphlets, radio and television spots, audiovisual materials, animation etc. on NDPS and tobacco related Laws						BNCA
v	Declare annual anti-narcotics week(19-26 June) with special focus on business communities and individuals indulging in sale, distribution and illicit trade of drug						BNCA/Relevant Agencies

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3	Sensitization and Destruction of cannabis plants						
i	Educate and destroy cannabis plants						Block level/District level/Schools/ all Agencies
ii	Institute sensitization and destruction of Cannabis and strengthen the alternative cash crop cultivation in the vulnerable regions						BNCA
iii	Strengthen monitoring and surveillance system to ensure stringent enforcement of the law						Block level/District level/RBP/BNC
4	Precursor Chemicals control measures						
i	As required under the NDPSSA Act (Sec 22 and 24), institute a system of maintaining proper record of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Registration, authorization, record keeping, storage and submission of annual reports b. Annual precursor requirements/ requisitions made by various firms 						BNCA/ relevant Agencies
ii	Strengthen the periodic inspections to ensure that beneficiaries keep proper records and submit annual reports						BNCA/ relevant firms/suppliers
5	Strengthening the professional capacity						
i	Provide specialized trainings to develop cadre						BNCA

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	of core professionals						
ii	Conduct action research/survey (conduct periodic studies including baseline surveys, surveillance mechanism, operational research, and rapid "snapshot" surveys) to determine trends in drug use from time to time						BNCA
iii	Establish IT section with qualified ICT officer to facilitate						BNCA
	(a) Archiving and documentation of all the data related to NDPS cases and evidences-based actions (b) Case profiling of NDPS cases (profiling format should include name, age, gender, educational/occupational/ family background, history and type of drugs use, and/or offence/drug source, etc.)						BNCA/RBP
	(c) Developing a standard data base for the data bank						BNCA/RBP
6	Capacity building of the Narcotics Drug Law Enforcement Unit (NDLEU)						
i	Support the strengthening of the organizational capacity through supply of						BNCA/RBP

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	appropriate equipment such as computers, communication sets, vehicles/bikes/scooters and drug testing kits					
ii	Provide support for undergoing specialized ex-country trainings/attachments to develop cadre of qualified professionals for the officials of NDLEU and other officials directly with the drug related cases					BNCA/RBP
iii	Design and implement a well-structured program in-country sensitization program for law enforcement officials					BNCA
iv	Provide technical support for strengthening data-based and information system including profiling of drug traffickers, drug users, etc.					BNCA
v	Strengthen drug testing laboratories for identification and analysis of NDPS and related substances					BNCA
vi	Capacity building of the Drug Intelligence services					BNCA/RBP
7	Capacity building of other lead agencies					
i	Develop structured training modules for incorporation by relevant stakeholders/NGOs in their program and activities					BNCA/NGOs
ii	Institute sensitization workshops for relevant stakeholders/NGOs at the					BNCA/Geog/ District level

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	Districts/City/Town level						administration
Drug Demand Reduction Measures							
1	Proportion of Identified Drug Users treatment provided						
i	Initiate Prison-Based Drug Treatment Program.						BNCA, RBP
ii	Introduce Cost-Sharing training on Basic level Universal Treatment Curriculum for Counselors & Health Professionals.						BNCA
iii	Peer Counselors trained on Basic Universal Treatment Curriculum						BNCA
iv	Number of recovering drug users trained on Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment and Aftercare Services						BNCA, MoH, MoLHR
v	School Based Screening and referral program Initiated						BNCA, MoE, RBP
vi	Strengthened counseling services by the Drop In Centers						BNCA, YDP, CPA
vii	Provide mandatory treatment (Rehabilitation) to the judiciary client.						BNCA, RBP, MoH
viii	Strengthened the Oral Substitution Therapy (OST) treatment for the Substance Use Disorders						BNCA, MoH
ix	Enhance and Conduct Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) passing credentialing examinations for						BNCA,

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	Addiction Professionals						
2	To Enhance the capacity for prevention, counseling and Rehabilitations						
i	Executive members of the Family Support Group, trained on Family Based Prevention Interventions.						BNCA, RBA, RBP
ii	Principals/sector heads trained on School/Workplace Based Substance Use Prevention Interventions						BNCA, MoE
iii	Districts/Thromdes orientated on basic of drugs, Tobacco and addiction						BNCA, Districts/Thromdes
iv	Parenting Programs conducted for Drug Reduction						BNCA,
v	Launch of Recovery Symposium						BNCA,
3	Mass media						
i	Education through social and mass media (Video Clips, Pamphlets, Brochures, Billboards, Sign boards)						BNCA, BBS, Mass Medias

Legends:

-  **Short term**
-  **Medium Term**
-  **Long Term**

Note: The activities and scheduled time are subject to change

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Monitoring

The BNCA shall coordinate the monitoring of activities, including designing of the reporting systems, collections of information from partners, analysis of the pooled information and synthesis of recommended actions.

Regular summative reports on the progress in implementing the Strategic Plan(2019-2023) shall be presented at all the NCB/Stakeholders meetings. These information shall form the basis of public dissemination and be used in the development of an annual report by the BNCA.

2. Evaluation

The evaluation shall include both internal and external evaluations.

(a) Internal evaluation

The programmes conducted in line with the Strategic Plan shall be annually reviewed by a special taskforce composed of representatives of the responsible sectors. Activity performance in each year shall be assessed against identified indicators. The reallocation of resources and a review of the objectives of each programmes shall be undertaken and submitted to the Narcotic Control Board for consideration.

(b) External evaluation

An external evaluation shall be conducted at the end of the implantation plan. The NCB shall review the recommendations emerging from the study based on which further operational plans shall be drawn.

At the end of the fourth year, National Drug Use Survey shall be conducted to evaluate and provide appropriate recommendation to the Government, BNCA and its implementation partners.

Reference

1. Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and substances Abuse (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2018, Published National Assembly of Bhutan, Thimphu: Bhutan
2. Tobacco Control(Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2014, Published National Assembly of Bhutan, Thimphu: Bhutan
3. Drug Use Survey of Bhutan 2017, Published by BNCA, Thimphu: Bhutan
4. Approved Terms of reference(ToR) of the BIMSTEC sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor

Demand Reduction activities



Drug Education Program for Dessung (Paramilitary)



Drug education program for teachers in schools



Drug Education Program for students in schools



Training of Addiction Professionals



Capacity building of Peer Counselors



Drug Sensitization program for Scouting Leaders



Drug education program for parents

Supply Reduction activities



Training of Regional Law enforcement Officials



Inspection of controlled drugs in shops



Auditing of precursor chemicals in Industrial estates



Inspections of controlled drugs along the Highways



Seized tobacco products



Marijuana uprooting and destruction program



India Annual Drug Report

1. Constitutional and Legal Framework

Article 47 of the Constitution of India reads *“the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.”*

A comprehensive law, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, enacted in 1985, constitutes the statutory framework for drug law enforcement. This Act mandates prohibitions and controls over narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals (except for medical and scientific purposes); establishes an investigative procedure and a punitive regime and provides for the financial investigation, seizure and forfeiture of drug related assets. It envisages graded punishments having a maximum of twenty years imprisonment and even possibility of death penalty in certain cases of repeat offences and provides for the seizure and forfeiture of drug related assets not only of the accused but also of his associates and relatives. The Act was amended in 1989, 2001 and in 2014 to rectify certain anomalies and strengthen the Act.

The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act, enacted in 1988, provides for preventive detention of drug traffickers. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 provides for additional punishment for laundering drug tainted proceeds.

2. International Conventions

India is a signatory to the three United Nation's Conventions on drug related matters namely, Single Convention on Narcotic Drug, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

3. Drug Control Strategy

3.1 Government business is divided in the Central Government as per the Allocation of Business Rules. As per these Rules, the NDPS Act is administered by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. However, matters pertaining to Drug Demand Reduction are handled by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MSJE). MSJE supports various NGOs involved in Drug Demand Reduction. Ministry of Health, Government of India, which is responsible for health issues, runs several drug de-addiction centres in the Government hospitals across the country. **The Narcotics Control Bureau, under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), coordinates actions by various functionaries (Central and State) under the NDPS Act.** The State Governments also have their own Health Departments and Social Welfare Departments who have their own set of activities relating to Drug Demand Reduction.

3.2 On the Supply reduction front, enforcement of the provision of the NDPS Act, 1985 is done by various enforcement agencies like Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and Central Excise and a number of empowered agencies, as also by provincial agencies such as Police and Excise etc. At the seaports & airport terminals, Customs is the principal drug law enforcement agency and on the high seas, the responsibility is discharged jointly by the Customs and the Coast Guard.

3.3 The Central Bureau of Narcotics headed by Narcotics Commissioner of India supervises the control over licit cultivation of poppy. They are also the competent authority to control and oversee import and export of Narcotic Drugs &

Psychotropic Substances and Controlled Substances. They administer the PEN (Pre Export Notification) regime for this purpose.

3.4 The State Drug Controllers are responsible for (i) issuing licenses for drug manufacturing and sales. (ii) approval of drug formulations and (iii) monitoring of quality of Drugs & Cosmetics, manufactured by respective state units and those marketed in the state under the Drugs & Cosmetic Act.

3.5 India follows a three pronged strategy viz. **Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction and Harm Reduction**. Supply reduction refers to the enforcement efforts against illicit production and trafficking of drugs. Demand reduction is about creating awareness against drugs and their harmful effects in general public especially the vulnerable youth. The harm reduction strategy is to reduce the harmful consequences of drug abuse through de-addiction work and (provision of Syringes the risk of HIV infection). Under the National AIDS Control Programme, preventing HIV among PWID is accomplished by delivering a package of services to them that include, access to clean needles and syringes (Needle Syringe Exchange Programmes, or NSEP), Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST), peer-education for adopting safer behaviours, primary medical care and referral for other health-care needs.

4. Supply control:

4.1 India's close proximity with the major opium growing areas of South West and South East Asia known as Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle makes it transit region as well as consumption region. Cannabis and the opium poppy are indigenous to most of the region. In addition, India has a large chemical industries and growing pharmaceutical base. The drug situation in India is, therefore, a complex combination of many factors.

4.2 The salient features of drug trafficking scenario in India may be summarized as under:

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- Trafficking of opiates from South West Asia to India and again to various foreign destinations
- Trafficking of hashish from Nepal.
- Illicit cultivation of opium & cannabis in some states.
- Suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivation and indigenous production of low quality heroin.
- Diversion of precursor chemicals & other controlled substances.
- Diversion of pharmaceutical preparations & prescription medicines containing psychotropic substances.
- Use of Internet pharmacies, Use of dark net and Bit coins in drug trafficking.
- Misuse of courier services and cargo
- Trafficking through Indian Ocean maritime route.

5. Seizures:

5.1 Seizure of various drugs by Indian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in 2018

Drug	Quantity (in Kgs)
Opium	4307
Morphine	20
Heroin	1258
Cannabis	391275
Hashish	3911
Cocaine	35
Methaqualone	101
Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine	337
Acetic anhydride	9717
ATS	431

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5.2 Destruction of Narcotic Drug Yielding plants by Indian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in 2018

Plant type	Area (in Acres)
Poppy Plant	10819
Cannabis Plant	8476

5.3 No. of Cases booked & persons arrested in Drug Trafficking cases by Indian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in 2018

No. of cases booked	49450
No. of Persons arrested including foreigners	60156
No. of foreigners Arrested	335

5.4 Forfeiture of Property by Indian Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in 2018

(a) Value of property Forfeited	₹ 11741250
No. of cases	8
(b) Value of Property frozen	₹ 386162642
NO. of cases	84

6. Alternative Development

6.1 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), being the Apex body and national nodal agency on the drug related matters, interacts and coordinates with various stake holders for eradication of drug menace, and each year with the active cooperation of State Administration carries out destruction of illicit cultivation of Opium Poppy/Cannabis, which is one of the important measures for counteracting the drug problem. However, it has been experienced that despite yearly destruction, cultivators do not desist from cultivating illicit Opium Poppy/Cannabis.

6.2 As per the National Policy on Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) issued by the Govt. of India in 2012 the strategy to implement alternative development programme suggests:-

- (a) The primary means of tackling illegal cultivation will be the destruction of the crop and prosecution of the offenders under the NDPS Act.
- (b) If there are pockets where illegal cultivation has been a long tradition and the survival of the local population depends entirely on it, such areas will be identified through mutual consultations between the Central Government (Department of Revenue), the NCB and the concerned State Governments after a careful study.
- (c) Once the areas have been identified in a State as in (b) above, no new areas will be added to the list as new areas cannot suddenly become traditional illegal cultivating areas.
- (d) Alternative development programmes may be taken up in the areas identified as in(b) above after due consideration and once the programme is commenced in an area, it will be continued till the local population is completely weaned away from illegal cultivation.

6.3 Keeping in view of the above guidelines, NCB requested the State Governments to explore the possibilities of framing a policy specially for the area where illicit Opium Poppy/Cannabis is grown. The cultivators in such area may be given incentive to desist from cultivating illicit Opium/Poppy/Cannabis, and adopt other means of livelihood including cultivation of cash crops, etc. State Level Coordination Committee may also monitor the progress, where the shift in the policy has yielded any positive result.

7. Precursor Chemical Control in India

7.1 In India, precursors are controlled under three different Acts namely the NDPS Act, 1985, the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Trade Development &

Regulation Act, 1992) and are enforced, by three different agencies which are briefly discussed below:

(a) NDPS Act – Regulation of Controlled Substances (RCS) Order, 2013:

The Government of India has notified nineteen precursor chemicals as Controlled Substances vide Regulation of Controlled Substances Order, 2013. The precursor chemicals have been classified into three Schedules. These are:

Domestic Controls: Schedule – A (5 substances whose manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, import, export and consumption is subject to controls exercised by NCB)

Export/Import Control: Schedule - B: (19 substances including substances of schedule A whose export from India is subject to controls by Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN). Schedule - C: (19 substances including substances of schedule A whose import into India is subject to controls by CBN).

Sr No.	NAME OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	Covered Under Schedule	Date of Notification
1	Acetic Anhydride	A+ B+ C	24/03/1993
2	N-Acetylanthranilic Acid	A+ B+ C	24/10/1994
3	Ephedrine and salts Preparations of Ephedrine in Schedule in B&C only	A+ B+ C	28/12/1999 26/03/2013
4	Pseudo-ephedrine and Salts Preparations of Pseudo-ephedrine in Schedule in B&C only	A+ B+ C	28/12/1999 26/03/2013
5	Anthranitic Acid	A+ B+ C	26/02/2003
6	Erogometrine and its salts	B+ C	26/03/2013
7	Erogotamine and its salts	B+ C	26/03/2013
8	Isosafrole	B+ C	26/03/2013

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9	Lysergic Acid and its salts	B+ C	26/03/2013
10	3-4 methylenedioxyphenyl -2-Propanone	B+ C	26/03/2013
11	Methylethy ketone	B+ C	26/03/2013
12	Nor-Ephedrine and its salts and preparations thereof	B+ C	26/03/2013
13	1-Phenyl-2-Propanone	B+ C	26/03/2013
14	Phenylacetic acid and its salts	B+ C	26/03/2013
15	Piperonal	B+ C	26/03/2013
16	Potassium Permanganate	B+ C	26/03/2013
17	Saffrole and any essential oil containing 4% of more Saffrole	B+ C	26/03/2013
18	4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (ANPP)	B+ C	27/02/2018
19	N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)	B+ C	27/02/2018

(b) Border Controls:

Control under Section 11 of the Customs Act 1962: The goods specified under this section are subject to intensive checks in the specified areas by Customs officers:

- (i) Acetic anhydride has been notified as a specified substance under this section within an area of 100 km along the Indo-Myanmar border and 50 km along the Indo-Pak border by the Government of India. Broadly, the special measure under this section require all persons who own, possess or transport acetic anhydride to maintain records and notify the Customs officers of the details of quantities held and transported.
- (ii) Ephedrine and Pseudo-ephedrine have also been notified as specified substance, vide DOR, MOF notification No.43/2009-Cus(AS) dated 22nd April 2009, for the purpose of checking their

illegal export and facilitating the detection of the these substances to be illegally exported within the area specified with Myanmar falling in the territories of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

[Under the Customs Act, 1962, the Govt. of India further notified Drug formulation containing Codeine or its salts as specified goods for the purpose of checking their illegal export and facilitating the said goods which are likely to be illegally exported, shall be taken in the areas specified (50 kms in width) in India's land border with Bangladesh falling within the territories of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.]

(c) Export & Import Controls : Controls imposed under the EXIM policy/ PEN Regime:

India adheres strictly to the Pre Export Notification (PEN) regime. The Export-Import policy, framed under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, imposes restrictions on the import and export of goods. Export/Import of Controlled substances listed in Schedule B&C of RCS Order, 2013 is subject to a “No Objection Certificate” from CBN.

Demand Reduction

8. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (2018-2023): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2023. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. It focuses on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations. The objectives of the NAPDDR are to:

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- i. Create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drugs abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large and reduce stigmatization of and discrimination against, groups and individuals dependent on drugs in order to integrate them back into the society;
- ii. Develop human resources and build capacity for working towards these objectives;
- iii. Facilitate research, training, documentation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives;
- iv. Provide for a whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery(WPR) of addicts;
- v. Deliver comprehensive guidelines, schemes and programmes using a multi-agency approach, including health-care, social-care, criminal justice system, employment and education agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society.
- vi. Undertake drug demand reduction efforts to address all forms of drug abuse including dependence related to the consumption of two or more substances at the same time;
- Vii. Alleviate the consequences of drug dependence amongst individuals, family and society at large.

9. Activities of Mass Media, Student and Youth:-

9.1 National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) has been designated as a nodal agency for conduction of various awareness, capacity building & community intervention programmes under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) in collaboration with various stakeholders in different States/UTs. Under NAPDDR, the Institute is making efforts to have partnership with the organizations on a larger scale in States/UTs. NISD has conducted 50 awareness programmes in Government schools of Delhi in collaboration with Red Cross Society, Delhi Chapter covering about 5000 students.

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9.2 NISD, in collaboration with Universities and Colleges, has been conducting awareness programmes for students in different States. NISD has conducted 185 awareness programmes in schools/colleges/universities, covering about 20000 students.

9.3 The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme “Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan KiRahen” and also through advertisements in newspapers.

9.4 26th June is observed as “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. In 2018, a programme was organized in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 26th June to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The award function was attended by officers of Central Ministries/State Governments/Central Armed Police Forces, members of corporation/ foundations/ NYKS, representatives of RRTCs/IRCA and students from school/colleges, etc.

9.5 The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24 X 7 basis w.e.f. 01.03.2017.

Risk Mitigation

10 Activities of Medical Treatment

10.1 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare runs a dedicated national drug de-addiction programme (DDAP) under which financial assistance for affordable, easily accessible and evidence-based treatment of all substance use disorders are being provided in three Government hospitals/institutions vis-a-vis National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi; National Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru and Postgraduate Institute of Medical & Educational Research(PGIMER), Chandigarh. Besides these institutions

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17 Drug Treatment Clinics (DTCs) are established under this programme through NDDTC, AIIMS in various district/civil hospitals of the Country.

10.2 The details of treatment of patients during the financial year 2018-2019 (up to 15th March,2019) under DDAP are as under:-

Name of Institute	New OPD Patient	Out-Patient Follow up	In Patient
NDDTC, AIIMS	9341	190592	1230
NIMHANS, Bangaluru	3999	18445	1320
PGIMER, Chandigarh	7152	25905	574
Total	20492	234942	3124

11. Activities of Rehabilitation:-

11.1 The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts. The main objective of the Scheme is to alleviate the consequences of drug and alcohol dependence amongst the individual, the family and society at large and to provide for a whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make a person drug free and gainfully employed.

11.2 The financial and physical achievements for the last year and current financial year under the scheme are as under:

(Amount in Rs.Crore)					
Year	B.E	R.E	Grants Sanctioned	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
2017-18	46.00	46.00	48.97	253	100737
2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018)	50.00	-	47.39	280	22772

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11.3 The Ministry has assigned the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance (Drugs) Abuse in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi. The Report of Survey was released in February, 2019. The National Survey comprised two data collection approaches- a House Hold Survey (HHS) of representative sample of 10-75 year old population in which a total of 473,569 individuals were interviewed; and a Respondent Driven Survey (RDS) of 72,642 people suffering from dependence on illicit drugs. The Survey has indicated the estimates of number and prevalence of cannabis, opioid and inhalants use in the country.



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Myanmar Annual Drug Report

Legal Framework and Drug Control Strategy

The drug challenges facing Myanmar remain significant. Besides its location between two major chemical producing countries, Myanmar is situated in the region of East and Southeast Asia where the international drug market is very much active. Decades of internal armed conflicts since independence have stimulated illicit drug production and consumption, and successive governments made efforts to counter them including promulgation of the National Drug Law and formation of drug control authority.

The Government of Myanmar announced a new National Drug Control Policy on 20 February 2018 that moves towards a more comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach in addressing drug related challenges. The policy was a culmination of extensive consultations among representatives from relevant ministries, United Nations Organizations, civil society organizations, other stakeholders, under the leadership of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC). The Policy includes 5 priority areas such as supply reduction and alternative development, demand and harm-reduction, international cooperation, research and analysis, and compliance with human rights.

The Government has also formulated the National Drug Control Strategic Plan (2020-2024) to implement activities corresponding to local needs and priorities in order to meet the goals of the National Drug Control Policy. In addition,

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the Government reviewed the 1993 Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Law, and the amended Law was adopted on 14 February 2018.



Workshop on 1995 Rules Relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law



Workshop on 1995 Rules Relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law

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To effectively address the problem of narcotic drugs, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) has been established since 1976 composing of 16 members and chaired by the Union Minister for Home Affairs.

Efforts to combat illicit drug challenges have been greatly accelerated in recent years since President U Win Myint took office. In order to prevent and eradicate the dangers of narcotic drugs, the Office of the President formed the Drug Activity Special Complaint Department in June 2018 to systematically accept and respond to reports on drugs abuses and other related cases from the general public.

International Conventions

Myanmar is a signatory to all three United Nations Drug Control Conventions namely, Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, and has been implementing the provisions contained in these International Conventions seriously.

Supply Reduction

Reducing the production and supply of illicit drugs is critical in effectively tackling the drug challenges. In this regard, Myanmar is exerting its efforts in a coordinated fashion with the involvement of government and non-government stakeholders, at the local, regional and international level. As a result, poppy cultivation decreased from 410,000 hectares in 2017 to 373,000 hectares in 2018 continuing the downward trend. Likewise, opium production was reduced to 520 tons in 2018 from 550 tons in 2017.

Alternative Development

Myanmar has taken seriously to reduce the dependency on illicit opium cultivation and illicit drug activity, including through creation of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, and development of infrastructure and human resource.

Alternative Development Committee is taking measures as follows;

- From 2017-2018 fiscal year to 2019-2020 fiscal year, in Southern Shan State, Pa-O Self-Administrated Zone, Naungtayar township was selected to implement with the respective ministries' government budget for the pilot project activities such as (56/7) miles for 15 earth roads, (2/0) miles for 1 gravel road, (11/0) miles for 4 gravel roads, 6 concrete bridges, 238 box culverts, (57/5) miles for 37 activities of water supply, 5 wells, 43 brick pounds, 1 earth pound, (11/0) miles for electrification line, 5 power transformers, 546 sets of solar power system, 40 trainees were trained for 15 times basic motorcycle repairing courses, 40 trainees were trained for 1 time of bamboo handicraft course, 184.647 million kyats of loan for 6 cooperatives, providing 1,100 kilo of Newayar rice specie, providing 125 kilo of corn, 1 nursery plantation, assigning 6 local experts, 11 acres of model plantation, 1 acre of model long-term plantation, 175 acres of rice plantation, 5 acres of temporary plantation, 1 acre of long-term plants, 2 acres of coffee plants, 360 avocado plants, 1 acre of dragonfly plants, 45 acres of beans, 10 acres of cabbage, 140 packs of fertilizer, distributing 7145 pan flats of agricultural education, 9 times of agricultural training and demonstration, constructing 6 seeding frames, 1 water well, 40 trainees were trained for value added food production course, 20 trainees were trained for household and cosmetics production course, providing 900 local chickens, providing 200 local pigs, 3 seminars for livestock breeding, providing 2 times of training for livestock breeding, 1 Veterinary Care, constructing of 35 schools, constructing of 37 toilets, 3 staff-buildings for educational employees, renovating the 7 health centers, renovating the 3 staff-buildings for health care personals.
- As the bilateral cooperation between CCDAC and ONCB, Myanmar-Thailand Alternative Development Project in Tachileik District, Shan State (East) implemented since 2018 which covers provision of water supply facilities and animal health care; (Under this Project, 2 water dikes and 2400 water tubes, vaccination of 1449 cattle and buffalos, 3 training courses on animals health care and 3 training courses on voluntary health care have been provided).

Crop Substitution

Recent activities include:

- Establishment of 68 agricultural training centres, and distribution of a total of 42,039 baskets of paddy, hybrid paddy, corn, bean and oil seeds in poppy cultivation areas in 2018;
- Distribution of 314,504 perennial crop saplings such as tea, coffee, rubber, dragon fruits, mango and others, and 163,116 MT of fertilizers such as Urea, Tsuper, Potash and Compound;
- Farming demonstration on 3470 acres of annual crops, 28.74 acres of annual crops as testing plots, and 42.5 acres of perennial crops as model farming plots;
- Organizing 714 trainings by CCDAC which covered 37,457 participants, and distribution of 134,825 pamphlets.

Livestock Breeding

Recent activities include:

- Provision of 3,000 village chickens to 600 households in 12 townships for earning their livelihoods by livestock breeding;
- Provision of veterinary drugs worth of 5 million Kyats in 50 poppy-growing townships;
- Provision of animal health care 51 poppy-growing townships which covers disease prevention for 606,510 cattle, 21,889 pig and 4,273,922 poultry and treatment for 58,617 cattle/buffalo, 73,022 pig and 207,715 poultry;
- Provision of pollination services in 120,570 acres of sunflowers, maize, sesame, lichee and mustard plantation in 4 poppy-growing area, and organizing 7 trainings on Beekeeping which covered 942 participants in 2018;



Annual Seeds, Perennial Saplings and Fertilizer distribution



Agricultural Extension Training

- Organizing 419 talks and 178 training courses on livestock breeding which covered 3,850 and 178 participants respectively, and distribution 53 types pamphlets and 8,478 leaflets on livestock breeding in 4 States.

Precursor Chemical Control

The Supervisory Committee for Controlled Precursor Chemical (SCCPC) is responsible for control of precursor chemical in conformity with the Rules relating to the Supervision of Controlled Precursor Chemicals. The Committee may after



High-Level Regional Conference on Precursor Control



Inspecting the use of precursor chemical

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scrutiny issue recommendation or refuse to issue recommendation for production, importation, exportation, transportation of controlled precursor chemical, and conducting research in respect of controlled precursor chemical. Committees for Drug Abuse Control in States and Regions held 1,402 talks on Controlled Precursor Chemical in 2018.

Enforcement Measures

The Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Force), Myanmar Police Force and Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Police are working together in combating narcotic drugs. The combined team confiscated 7 drug labs and equipments in 2018.

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Twenty-three Special Anti-Narcotic Operations were conducted between 2013 and 2018 including three operations namely, Palae Min, May Yu-2 and Mann Kanbawza in 2018.

Seized narcotic drugs are burned at the ceremony annually held in Yangon, Mandalay and Taunggyi. The seized narcotic drugs burned in 2018 was worth at 253,324 million MMK (USD-187.6 millions).

Seizures

Year	Arrested Cases	Alleged Offenders	Opium (Kg)	Heroin (Kg)	Stimulant Tablets (Millions)	ICE (Kg)	Speciosa powder (Kg)	Cannabis (Kg)
2017	9,544	14,000	1,256.16	570.62	72.81	1,107.49	651.12	198.82
2018	13,037	18,681	2,829.03	1,099.12	106.7	2,827.53	1,833.88	142.38

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Holding the destruction Ceremony of Seized Narcotic Drugs in the National Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Border Controls

Real time exchange of valid and reliable information is crucial in addressing narcotic drug problems. In order to exchange information, 14 Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) have been established. These include 5 BLOs located at LweKyae, Chin Shwe Haw, Muse, Lautkai and Myikyina on the Myanmar-China border, 2 BLOs at Wan Pon and Wan Kyin on Myanmar-Lao PDR border, 3 BLOs at Tachileik, Myawaddy, Kawthoung on Myanmar-Thailand border, 3 BLOs at Pan Saung, TaMu and Rih Khawdar on Myanmar-India border, and 1 BLO at Maungtaw in Myanmar-Bangladesh border area. In 2018, one alleged offender each were transferred to Thailand and Cambodia under this cooperation.

Demand Reduction

Activities of the Students and Youth Education

The dire consequences of illicit drug use are included in the life skills curriculum in the schools to raise awareness since early education. The risk of drug abuse is also taught to out of school students who are pursuing non-formal education.



Making the Right Choice, Methamphetamine Use Prevention Campaign



Happy and Healthy Journey Training



Training of Myanmar Prevention Professionals on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) Implementer's Series

Awareness raising programmes on drug abuse prevention are conducted by organizing essay, poem, cartoon, painting, motto and poster competitions, talks and visits to the Drug Elimination Museum.

Trainings of Myanmar National Trainers on the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) are also conducted, to achieve long-term dividends.

Activities of Mass Media

The Public Awareness Committee of CCDAC, in cooperation with Information and Public Relations Department (IPRD), Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV), News and Periodicals Enterprise (NPE), Printing and Publishing Department (PPD) and Public Relations and psychological Warfare Directorate Office, runs public awareness activities against drug abuse by using print media, social media and online-platforms.

The activities include organizing public talks, photo and wall newspaper exhibitions, distribution of pamphlets, printing news, articles, poems and photo news and broadcasting songs and documentaries.



Photos exhibition of International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking



Attendees are looking at the educated exhibition on drug prevention

Harm Reduction

Activities of Medical Treatment

The amended 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law, which was adopted on 14 February 2018, is health, treatment and rehabilitation-oriented for drug users.

The new National Drug Control Policy launched on 20 February 2018 is in conformity with the recommendations of the three international drug conventions, and with health and social policy responses at the centre of the policy. The policy aims to build safe and healthy communities by minimizing drug related health, social and economic drawbacks.

The Drug Dependency Treatment and Research Unit of the Ministry of Health and Sports is providing drug prevention, treatment and health care services to drug addicts in 26 major drug treatment centers, 47 minor drug treatment centers and 55 methadone dispensing sites across the country.



Annual Review Meeting on Methadone Maintenance Therapy

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In 2018, drug treatment centers provided health care service to 10,849 drug patients of whom 8,799 were newly admitted patients. Around 25% of the newly admitted patients were under the age of 25. Heroin is the most common use of drug among the drug patients, and 7,500 patients were given treatment for heroin use.

The total number of patients who received Methadone Maintenance Therapy was 37,526 and of whom 6,372 patients were newly admitted ones.



Advocacy Meeting on Methadone Maintenance Therapy

Activities of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation services for drug addicts are provided in accord with the three strategies namely, Centre Based Rehabilitation, Semi-Community Based Rehabilitation and Community Based Rehabilitation.

Mental rehabilitation and physical rehabilitation services are also provided at the rehabilitation centres to reintegrate the drug addicts into the society. Moreover, Social Rehabilitation Centers have trained a total of 223 Voluntary Social Workers for community based rehabilitation.



Mental rehabilitation and Physical rehabilitation activities

Social Counselling such as individual counselling, group counselling, and family counselling are conducted monthly to the ex-drug addicts at the drug treatment centres. Furthermore, vocational trainings are provided to the ex-drug addicts.

There are 9 Social Rehabilitation Centres run by the Department of Social Welfare, and 3 Youth Correction Centres run by the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control for the implementation of social rehabilitation services which trained 512 trainees in 2018.

The new Department of Rehabilitation was established under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement on 30 January 2018 and the two Youth Correction Centres run by CCDAC were handed over to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in February 2019 to effectively deliver social rehabilitation services. One Youth Correction Centre was discontinued due to security reasons.



Nepal Annual Drug Report

Overview

The issues related to cultivation, production, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances have posed an immense challenge to the regulatory agencies. This affects all dimensions of development. The impact of single person being addicted is terrible in itself. The increasing number of drug users is alarming. The Survey Report on Current Hard Drug Users in Nepal, 2013 has identified that the number of drug users reached 91,534 persons.

Several measures have been adopted to break the vicious cycle of Drugs as it not only harms the individual drug users but also affects the nation as a whole. Narcotic Drugs Control Action Plan, 2018 has been implemented, which has emphasized the following seven sectors:

- (1) Special campaign of preparedness on control of crime related to Narcotic drugs
- (2) Conduct awareness campaign
- (3) Campaigning on identification of sources of drugs and disposal
- (4) Monitoring oversight surveillance checking control and legal actions
- (5) Policy, act, law, guideline formation of working procedures, their update and amendment
- (6) Study, research and survey
- (7) Cooperation and coordination.

Besides this, institutional mechanism and legal framework are also in operation. To address the current scenario of drug problem, the Narcotic Drugs Control Act, 1976 is under process of amendment. Following are the area-wise activities carried out in the reporting year in order to build a drug-free society:

A. Demand Reduction

It is the topmost priority of the country in which non-government organization, civil society and all three tiers of government are working together.

(a) Activities of the students and youth

- Interaction programs were organized in four provinces in presence of Hon. Minister for Home Affairs in which over 700 people had participated.
- Awareness programs were launched by the unit of Community Police and Nepal Police, where some 1,146,183 people had participated.
- Interaction program for government officials and stakeholders were conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in several districts.

(b) Activities of Mass-Media

- As part of awareness program Ministry has developed a documentary named SATMARGA, with message of:
 - I. Causes of drug use
 - II. Consequences of drug use
 - III. Parenting education
- Broadcasting public-notice on national TV channels, Local channels, Radio and FMs.
- Ministry has availed brochures & pamphlets up to the ward level of local government with special focus on 30 most drug-affected districts during the reporting year.

B. Supply Control

- (a) Activities of Alternative Development
 - There were reports of illegal cultivation of cannabis plants & opium. Destruction of such kind of illegal plants was carried out by law enforcement agencies.
- (b) Control of Precursor Chemicals
 - In 2018 Industries and Trading Companies imported different kinds of precursors chemical including Acetone, Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Potassium Permanganate as per the import permission letter issued by Narcotic Drug Control Section, Ministry of Home Affairs. The Narcotic Control Bureau and the 77 District Administration Offices monitor the use and storage of precursor chemicals. While importing such chemicals, the custom office detects whether the chemicals are as per the license or not. There were no any cases of diversions of precursor's chemicals reported in 2018.
- (c) Law Enforcement
 - Narcotic control Bureau worked as a vital law enforcement agency. In the reporting year 2018, data of seizure and arrested person's is presented in the following page:

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Year	Persons Arrested						Seizure Quantities of Drugs																
	Nepalese		India Foreigner		Others Foreigner		Cannabis			Hashish		Heroin		Opium		Cocaine		Other Controlled Pharmaceutical Drugs					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Kg	Gm	Mg	Kg	Gm	Mg	Kg	Gm	Mg	Kg	Gm						
	Total Person																						
2014	2619	147	127	6	18	1	2918	6910	191	147	2053	93	917	3	811	33	950	5	499	Buprenorphine-37,113; Diazepam-44,495; Others-86,718; LSD stiker-287; Marijuana Powder-140 Kg;			
2015	2416	116	107	4	10	3	2656	6645	937	682	1512	92	839	6	346	697	9	835	820	11	0	Buprenorphine-18,950; Diazepam-25,056; Others-95,573;	
2016	3404	153	105	8	19	7	3696	4413	16	287	1993	831	829	3	764	591	64	196	37	13	626	Buprenorphine-25,191; Diazepam-34,977; Others-110,929; LSD stiker-5; Amphetamine 325Gm+ 10 Tab Yaba-13 Tab; Metaphita-5 Gm; Pseudoephedrine: 491 Kg, 88 Gm	
2017	3639	143	137	7	12	3	3941	3734	29	322	1372	164	249	4	221	253	69	237	558	4	757	Buprenorphine-31,567; Diazepam-49,304; Others-181,203; KHAT 8 Kg;	
2018	4536	195	151	5	10	1	4898	4181	152	0	1546	194	0	8	19	472	7	421	0	2	0	Buprenorphine-58,963; Diazepam-66,430; Others-275,546;	
2019 till date (2075/12/14)	1442	98	53	3	6	0	1602	3305	0	0	1849	85	0	2	234	59	6	700	0	0	0	0	Amphetamine(YABA)-684 Gm Buprenorphine-14,625; Diazepam-15,058; Others-129,056;

Source: PHQ, CID, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)
(Psychotropic Substances)

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- (d) Recommendation from Department of Drug Administration of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances for medical use:

Sr. No.	Types of Substance	Name	Quantity	Unit
1	Narcotic	Codeine Phosphate	230	Kg
2	Narcotic	Fentanyl	139.24	Gm
3	Narcotic	Morphine	17.301	Kg
4	Narcotic	Pethidine	22.161	Kg
5	Psychotropic	Alprazolam	5.15	Kg
6	Psychotropic	Chlordiazepoxide	50.00	Kg
7	Psychotropic	Clobazam	8.75	Kg
8	Psychotropic	Clonazepam	3.45	Kg
9	Psychotropic	Diazepam	8.00056	Kg
10	Psychotropic	Lorazepam	18.100466	Kg
11	Psychotropic	Midazolam	3.90009	Kg
12	Psychotropic	Phenobarbital	353.10	Kg
13	Psychotropic	Zolpidem	8.00	Kg

C. Risk Mitigation

- (a) Activities of Medical Treatment
- There are 15 Centers in Nepal which provide Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) service for hard drug users patient.
- (b) Activities of Rehabilitation
- In the reporting year throughout the nation, 261 rehabilitation centers are reported to be in operation. All rehab centers are run by the NGO's. The objective of these centers is to facilitate treatment and rehabilitation.
 - Government is planning to operate a rehabilitation center in Kaski district (Gandaki Province) in collaboration with NGOs.
 - To regulate the services of rehabilitation centers, existing guidelines have been amended.

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- Needle Syringe Exchange Program was launched by non-governmental organizations.
- Rehabilitation of street children, who use glue as drug, is carried out in remarkable number.

Conclusion

Drug is a severe problem. Government efforts are never adequate to surmount this. There are several gaps, including resource constraints, lack of familiarization for the use of technology, limited number of skilled human resource, among other. Drug problem is universal. Collective efforts are required to mitigate it. Thus, municipal, provincial, national, regional and international cooperation are necessary to control and uproot the drug problems.



Awareness Program in Baglung District, Province-4



Destroying Illicit Cultivation of Marijuana in Kathmandu Valley by Neol Police



Destroying Illicit Cultivation of Opium in Baglung



Home Ministry Ram Bahadur Thapa, Attending Awareness Program Against Drug in Chitwan District



Prize Distribution Ceremony for the Winner of Speech Competition in the Presence of Honorable Minister Ram Bahadur Thapa



Training Program for Owner of Rehab Centre to Handle the Drug Addict While Slaying in Rehab Centre



Sri Lanka Annual Drug Report

History of the Police Narcotic Bureau

Former IGP Mr. Stanley Senanayake and the founder of PNB, SP Mr. Sundaralingam are the milestones of PNB, which was established on 1st April 1973, the United Nations seminar on Narcotics, in Geneva, October 1972 at the initial stage of PNB, its main responsibility was collecting statistics in abuse of Opium, Cannabis and other available narcotics in the island. The Police Gazette 650 had been issued to collect the relevant information from Police stations island wide.

When the PNB was established, its Supervision had been assigned to ASP Mr. Terry Amarasekara, and for his assistants, one Police Inspector along with one Police Sergeant and three police constables had been appointed as his assistants. Before relocating to its present location: 3rd floor, New Secretariat Building, Colombo 01, it was housed in the Colombo Crime Division building No 50, Gregory's Rd, Colombo 07.

The use of Narcotic drugs in Sri Lanka can be traced long into the past. Some of these drugs such as Cannabis and Opium were extensively used for purpose of indigenous medicine. The abuse of drugs in Sri Lanka is of recent origin whilst the use of drugs appears to have existed as far back as the 17th century. The Dutch Colonial rulers had issued a proclamation prohibiting the trafficking of drugs. Over the years it has not led to epidemic proportions.

It could be said that our motherland is quite fortunate that the PNB was established before the arrival of open Economy policy to the country. Although the

open Economy had its merits, it also had negative effects. Meanwhile thanks to the Government's initiative to revise the existing narcotics prevention law and the availability of relevant information on Drug abuse situation in the country, PNB was able to perform a significant role in formulating the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act No. 13 of 1984.

Role of Police Narcotic Bureau

PNB accepted its challenges with much courage to curb the menace of drug in Sri Lanka with the maximum utilization of the available resources. The main strategy was based on efforts taken to minimize the supply and demand of dangerous drugs. In this scenario the PNB performed its tasks by respecting the ethics and norms of the local and international legislation pertaining to drug law enforcement. Since all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, the right to life, liberty and security of the person must be protected under all circumstances. Whilst the PNB addressed the ever-increasing drug phenomenon in the country, it was always emphasized that every effort was taken to protect the human rights law when it comes to drug related issues.

In view of the supply reduction, the PNB as the main stake holder representing Sri Lanka Police in drug law enforcement has performed its responsibility to a greater extent with the cooperation and good will from the Sri Lanka Police itself with its 493 Police stations island wide.

Demand reduction being a vital component in eradicating the drug menace, the PNB going all out to the society in explaining the repercussions and evils of drug abuse and trafficking, where our approach was well accepted by the society and we observed that information in drug trafficking and drug abuse were being communicated profusely than ever before resulting in successful seizures of drugs and arrests of drug traffickers.

The PNB as a co-partner of the strategy to control the drug demand reduction also engages in drug awareness campaigns with focus groups ranging

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DRUG SEIZURES BY AGENCIES – YEAR 2019
From 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019

Agency	Heroin			Cannabis			Cocaine			Hashish			Kath			Synthetic Drugs						
	Kg	Case	Person	Kg	Case	Person	Kg	Case	Person	Kg	Case	Person	Kg	Case	Person	Kg	Case	Person	Capsule	Tablets	Case	Person
PNB	632.343	254	288	659.097	95	105	1.092	5	8	0.545	2	2	0.000	0	0	9.417	0	868	0	868	49	52
Island Wide Police Station	125.827	38667	38666	2462.646	44979	44770	1.186	44	45	5.883	108	105	0.000	0	0	7.207	298	9010	1957	1957	1974	1974
Special Task Force	203.592	1376	1376	1394.932	806	734	0.323	4	4	6.829	7	6	0.000	0	0	6.397	0	53104	115	107	107	107
Central Anti Vice Striking Unit	0.555	215	215	10.513	139	143	0.042	1	1	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.007	222	247	14	14	14	14
Colombo Crime Division	4.749	364	364	11.125	135	134	0.002	1	1	0.470	2	2	0.000	0	0	0.268	0	0	69	68	68	68
Organize Crime	7.544	18	19	451.623	5	8	0.000	0	0	1.006	1	1	0.000	0	0	2.489	0	50	5	5	5	5
TID	3.229	1	2	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custom	0.000	0	0	14.788	3	2	6.945	3	3	0.311	3	2	0.000	0	0	9.865	0	111726	15	15	15	15
Excise	110.000	1	2	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka Navy	379.189	4	14	1602.532	15	14	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.005	0	17	2	0	0	0
PNB/STF	97.173	2	6	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNB/STF/NAVY	107.022	1	9	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNB/Navy	70.769	1	9	225.250	3	5	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy& Police	0.000	0	0	112.120	1	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNB/Custom/GPO	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.119	4	3	24.622	3	0	5.645	0	100550	7	5	5	5
Sri Lanka Army/STF	0.000	0	0	140.800	1	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1741993	40904	40970	7085.427	46182	45915	9.590	58	62	15.163	127	121	24.622	3	0	41.300	520	275572	2233	2240	2233	2240



from the young to young adults and senior citizens. It is a fact that raising drug awareness is the superpower to control the drug abuse rather than the drug supply reduction. In other words, any controlling of the drug supply is pointless if the society is not educated on the evils of drugs and the demand on drugs would not disappear as the availability would suffice to cancel out any efforts taken otherwise. The drug awareness campaigns reached out to school children is deemed to be highly successful, where indirect influence is made on the adults in the respective families by the school children to abstain from drug abuse and drug trafficking.

International Cooperation

The drug trafficking scenario which has reached an international proportion cannot be address in isolation. It should be collective effort of the entire country. Sri Lanka is predominately a transit country for narcotics with Cannabis and Heroin being the two main drugs consumed within the country. Only Cannabis is grown and

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reproduced in Sri Lanka with some significant seizures of narcotics which is not normally consumed within Sri Lanka (such as Cocaine). There is a growing understanding that Sri Lanka and the international water ways around it is being used to transship narcotics across the region.

In this context, the PNB is in close in contact with many countries and international organizations such as drug enforcement agencies: Australian Federal Police (AFP), United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Narcotic Control Bureau India(NCB) for a broader understanding of,

- . Regional impacts of narcotic distribution.
- . Methodologies used in counter narcotic investigation.
- . Joint investigation arrangements.
- . Benefits of working in joint Task Force arrangement with other law enforcement bodies.
- . Different capabilities to detect and investigate narcotic offences.

The International cooperation amongst these agencies has proved to be the most successful way to control the high profile drug syndicates some of whom have been arrested with the assistance of PNB. Apart from that, PNB has a report with the Interpol.

The international cooperation gained by the PNB during the recent past have enabled the PNB to counter the challenges inflicted by drug traffickers with confidence, as a professional organization that fight against the drug issue in the country.





Thailand Annual Drug Report

1. Legal Framework

Narcotics Act (No.7) B.E. 2562 entered into force on 19 February 2019. Some major provisions were amended from the Narcotics Act B.E. 2522. Marijuana is only allowed for medical use and scientific research and development.

The production, import, and export of the category V narcotics are illegal and prohibited, except for medical use, patient treatment, or research and development, including agriculture, commerce, science, or industry which are permitted with possession license.

In necessary cases based on the public interest, research, harm reduction, prevention, suppression, and narcotics problem solving, the Minister of Public Health, in accordance with the approval of the Narcotics Control Board, may designate geographical areas for planting, producing, and testing the category V narcotics.

2. International Conventions

Thailand has been party to the three United Nations conventions on drug control: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

3. Drug Control Strategy

Thailand National Drug Control Strategic Plan (2015-2019)

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board, with the cooperation of relevant agencies, has made the National Drug Control Strategic Plan (2015-2019) to solve the domestic drug problems. Principle of the strategic plan is to respond to the actual needs of the general public, the plan comprises 8 primary strategics: Potential Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction and Treatment, International Drug Control Cooperation, the Establishment and Improvement of Social Reintegration System, the Establishment of Drug Preventive Environment, the Mobilization of Public Participation, and Integrative Management. It also provides the mechanisms for controlling, directing, and driving the strategic plan into action from 2015 onwards.

4. Drug Situation

Overview

In 2018, the drug situation in Thailand was marked by a dramatic increase in the seizures of major drugs, Yaba, Methamphetamine Hydrochloride Crystal (ICE), Heroin, and Ketamine. There are several factors that were contributed to this change such as more production, new market strategics of the trafficker, and higher demand from other regions, notably Oceania, that cause more transit trafficking. In late 2017, there were seizures of two major shipments of 10 million tablets each in provinces near Bangkok. The second shipment seizure was the replacement shipment the traffickers attempted to replace the first shipment. There was an unprecedented seizure of 700 kg of ICE in one case, in March 2018, in the South of Thailand. Shipments of several million tablets of Yaba have become common. Although drug seizure is increasing, the drug price in 2018 is decreasing due to an oversupply of drugs. As a result, the large number of drug transiting via Thailand also cause drug epidemic along the passing

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routes. Social Media, Facebook, Line, Instagram, twitter etc., have been used as a communication channel between drug suppliers, couriers, and customers. A number of dark websites and illegal drug trading groups emerge online and the relevant authorities have implemented several measures to suppress these illegal channels. International airports in Bangkok and other provinces are primary gateways for West African syndicates to smuggle drugs into Thailand. The Airport Interdiction Task Force of Thailand (AITF) has established its network at the national and international airport in these provinces and also cooperated with Airport Interdiction Task Forces of other ASEAN countries.

4.1 Methamphetamine tablet (Yaba)

Yaba is still the most drug epidemic in Thailand. In 2018, the Yaba seizure, has been increased by 110 %, compared with 2017 and exceeded every previous annual Yaba seizure record at 530.5 million tablets. The Yaba retail price has decreased to 70-80 Baht/tablet (US\$ 2-3) in the Central Region and Bangkok as a result of an oversupply of drugs.

Example of YABA Packaging in 2018



4.2 Methamphetamine Hydrochloride Crystal (ICE)

90 % of Methamphetamine Hydrochloride Crystal or ICE is smuggled into Thailand via Northern Thai-Myanmar borders both for domestic

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consumption and further trafficking to other countries, such as Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Oceania, etc. Large shipments of ICE trafficked by land are organized by Thai and other Asian syndicates but almost all of the ICE trafficking by air and by mail are organized by the West African syndicates. In 2018, the ICE seizure was dramatically increased to 18,918 kg which is 200% increased from 2017.

Most frequently used ICE Packaging in 2018



4.3 Heroin

Thailand has been one of the major transits countries for heroin trafficking from the Golden Triangle to the Asian market. The West African syndicates usually exploited Thai nationals (mostly females) to

Heroin packaging



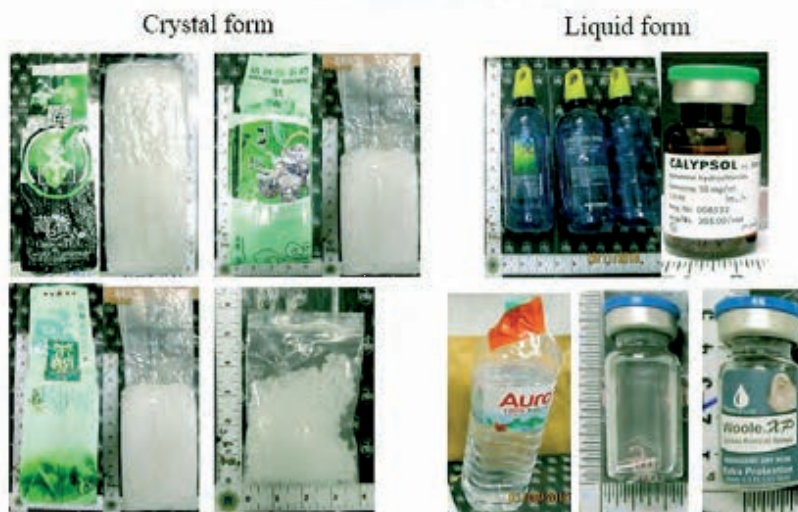
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carry drugs to China, Malaysia, and other countries. Large shipments were detected in the Northern Region. Comparing to 2017, the Heroin seizure increased by 82% in 2018, which are 1,177 kg seized, in total.

4.4 Ketamine

Ketamine is one of the club drugs often used in private parties and entertainment places. The Ketamine epidemic has been dramatically increased over the past two years. Ketamine seizure has been increased by 300% from 143 kg in 2016 to 556 kg in 2017, and 729 kg in 2018. Ketamine has shared the smuggling route, Northern Thai-Myanmar border, with ICE and frequently seized in the same case. Ketamine costs 1,500-2,500 Baht/gram but Ketamine abusers could buy one small dose of Ketamine in the entertainment places for less than a hundred Baht (3 US Dollar).

Ketamine packaging



4.5 Ecstasy

Ecstasy is mostly smuggled into Thailand from Malaysia. Epidemic areas are Bangkok and tourism provinces. However, due to the high price (US\$ 12-18 per tablet), Ecstasy abuse is yet limited to the wealthy abusers.



Ecstasy is one of the club drugs often used in private parties or entertainment places. Total seizure of ecstasy has reached the-decade record at 207,031 tablets which increased by 130 % from 2017.

4.6 Cocaine

West African drug trafficking syndicate is still principle syndicates that traffic Cocaine from producing countries in South America to Thailand by the air route. Thai and several foreign nationals are recruited as drug couriers. The annual Cocaine seizure is around 50 kg and never exceeded 70 kg. In 2018, the Cocaine seizure was 52.86 kg.

4.7 Marijuana

Thailand is not a major marijuana producing country. Many large shipments of Marijuana (400-500 kg) are trafficked into Thailand from the Northeastern border. Occasionally, the shipments of more than one ton were detected. The Marijuana had been trafficked down south to Malaysia border area. Amount of seized marijuana increased approximately from 32.35 tons in 2017 to 42.68 tons in 2018.

4.8 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The abuse of NPS in Thailand has been very low as only a few reports identified the abuse of NPS.

5. Precursor and Chemical Control in Thailand

Thailand is not a chemical producing country. Most chemicals and precursors are imported for medical and industrial purposes. To control the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals from legitimate industry, the Precursor Chemical Control Committee has been set up since 1993 to formulate a national strategy on precursor control, supervise the precursor control measures and implementation, and integrate the efforts among precursor control agencies concerned. In accordance with the 1988 UN Convention, 29 chemicals listed in table I and table II, have been controlled in Thailand. Moreover, 8 additional precursors and chemicals are also under control. Pre-Export Notification (PEN) is also conducted to prevent diversion of precursors and essential chemicals.

The Order 32/2559 (2016) of the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) has become effective on 26 October 2016. The objectives are to monitor import, export, smuggle, produce, sell, and possess 20 precursors and chemicals in the controlled area and to measure on a suspected transaction. Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board and officers by the law are authorized to confiscate the suspected items within 30 days (can extend for another 30 days). If the offense is detected the shipment would be seized.

6. Supply Control

6.1 Narcotic Drugs Interception Integration is the integrated efforts of relevant agencies to intercept narcotic drugs, precursors and essential chemicals used in narcotic drug production along the borders. The narcotic drug, precursor and essential chemical smuggling imported and exported into the Golden Triangle area are closely monitored not to enter Thailand by intercepting along the border routes. The domestic interception is also

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regularly carried out at checkpoints and public transportation such as trains, airports, and seaports, including postal- service. The methamphetamine interception statistics showed that 195,420,463 methamphetamine tablets were seized or 64.78 % of overall seized drugs throughout the country.

6.2 Narcotic Drug Suppression is a suppression operation to destroy the capacity of major drug trafficking networks and to intercept drug traffickers who are active in particular areas, and also to enforce the law against drug dealers in prisons, government officers involving with drug crimes. In this regard, information/intelligence improvement is a crucial tool for narcotic drug suppression.

Safe Mekong Operation

The Golden Triangle Area is one of the major drug production and trafficking areas in the world. Drugs produced in this area, such as Opium, heroin and methamphetamine (Yaba and ICE) are trafficked to the ASEAN countries and other destination countries. Mitigation of drug production in this area will certainly affect the world drug problem as a whole. In 2013, China initiated the Safe Mekong Operation by inviting countries in the upper Mekong area including Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand to join the operation. The objective was to suppress drug trafficking along the Mekong and nearby areas of each country. The operation was the first international law enforcement initiative by concerted efforts to counter drug smuggling and trafficking in this sub-region and was directed by the Safe Mekong Operation Center in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China.

In 2015, Thailand continued the Safe Mekong Operation Phase II and established the Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Two officers from each country were



dispatched and worked full-time at the center. The cooperative measures were intelligence gathering and sharing, joint investigation and operation focusing on interdiction of precursors and essential chemicals from being smuggled into and out of the Golden Triangle.

Due to the success of the operation, the four countries agreed that the Safe Mekong Operation was the effective action that could minimize and mitigate the illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle; therefore, the 3-Year Plan for the Safe Mekong Operation was formulated by expanding the operation areas to cover the Mekong and nearby areas in Cambodia and Vietnam.

During 2016-2018, the number of drug seizures (Yaba, ICE, Heroin, and Cannabis) in the Mekong area increased continuously.

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Yaba was seized the most, about 46,000 kg or 43% of all seized drugs. Cannabis, ICE and Heroin, are 33%, 16 %, and 8 %, respectively. For chemical seizures, about 1 million kg of chemicals were seized.

In 2018 (October 2017-September 2018), the member states coordinated to expand the investigation of transnational drug trafficking networks of 5 cases and 11 alleged offenders were arrested. A large number of narcotic drugs, precursors and essential chemicals were intercepted and seized before they were smuggled to the production sites. The major operations were as follows:

Country	Arrested Case (s)	Alleged Offender (s)	Yaba (tablets)	ICE (kg)	Heroin (kg)	Marihuana (kg)	Caffeine (kg)	Hydro-chloric Acid (l)	Sulphuric Acid (l)
China	30	110	6,638,700	1,120.18	184	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	126	262	79,468,115	938.25	1,483	15	12,914	74,700	21,777
Laos	31	76	6,163,435	1,492.21	182	-	-	-	-
Thailand	307	368	192,543,761	6,920.54	444	21,751	-	-	-
Cambodia	39	154	48,742	311.41	4	37	-	-	-
Vietnam	243	474	2,186,734	2,397.88	1,121	15	-	-	-
Total	776	1,444	287,049,487	13,180.45	3,418	21,818	12,914	74,700	21,777

The finished drugs from the Golden Triangle were shipped worldwide and cause many illegal activities. Many countries have contributed their resources to the SMCC to further support and strengthen the activities. Australian authorities realized that drugs from the Golden Triangle are also trafficked into Australia; therefore, the Australian Border Force contributed to the drug suppression efforts of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan by supporting a patrol boat and arranging a boat searching training course for the SMCC officers. Moreover, Singapore will donate 3 patrol boats to the SMCC which will be handed over in 2019.

6.3 The Survey and Monitoring of Narcotic Crops could help to monitor narcotic crops that were used properly for medical and industrial benefits without any harms to people's lives.

6.3.1 The Survey of Narcotic Crops

The survey of narcotic crops were implemented by aerial and ground surveys, and using the data on satellite imageries and geographical information technology as a reference as well as analyzing the location and the size of narcotic crop cultivation area.



Opium Poppy

The major narcotic crop, which was the main mission, was opium poppy and the survey covered the potential opium poppy cultivation areas around 12 million Rai in 76 highland areas. After 58 flights of aerial survey and 30 times of ground survey, it was found that during opium poppy cultivation period of 2017-2018 (August 2017-April 2018), 682 plots of opium poppy cultivation were identified, or about 593.42 Rai in 6 provinces as follows:

Province	The Number of Opium Poppy Cultivation Areas		The District that Opium Poppy Cultivation was found
	(Plots)	(Rai)	
(1) Tak	361	379.20	Mae Ramard, Tha Song Yang Pobpra, Umphang, Sam Ngao and Ban Tak
(2) Chiang Mai	232	164.10	Omkoï, Chiang Dao, Mae Taeng, Prao, WiangNgae, Mae Jam and Chaiprakarn
(3) Mae Hong Son	39	21.30	Pai and Mae La Noi
(4) Chiang Rai	39	17.60	Wiang Pa Poa
(5) KamphaengPhet	5	8.00	KlongLarn
(6) Nan	6	3.30	Thung Chang, Thawangpha and Wiang Sa
Total	680	593.42	

Marijuana

3 plots of land or 1 Rai of marihuana cultivation were found in SakonNakhon, UdonThani, and Chiang Mai province.

Hemp (Kanchong)

The cultivation was under the permission license of the Food and Drug Administration under the pilot project on hemp cultivation controlled by the Highland Research and Development Institute (Public Organization) or HRDI. The objective was to make a comparative research on Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration to get the new breed that had the least THC concentration. In 2017-2018, hemp cultivation areas under the controlling system were found 33 Plots or 88 Rais in 4 provinces as follows:

Province	The Hemp Cultivation Areas				Districts that Hemp Cultivation was found
	(Plots)	(Rai)	(Ngan)	(Sq m)	
(1) Chiang Rai	17	52	-	-	Wiang Pa Poa
(2) Chiang Mai	14	33	-	-	Mae Wang, Sa Moeng, Fang and Mae Jam
(3) Nan	1	2	-	-	Song Kwae
(4) Tak	1	1	-	-	Pobphra
Total	33	88	-	-	

Kratom

After the ground survey in Surat Thani, 1-3 plants per household were found. Besides, the aerial survey was done using a helicopter and UAV to collect information for the database.

6.4 Eradication Management

The ONCB coordinated with the 3rd Army Region and the Border Patrol Police Region for opium poppy eradication. The ONCB supported the budget and identified the target areas which comprised map and opium poppy cultivation plots from the survey, as well as supervised, followed up,

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checked and summarized the eradication results. For the opium poppy cultivation of 2016/2017, the statistic was as follows:

Eradication Unit	Target Area		Eradication Result		
	(Plots)	(Rai)	(Plots)	(Rai)	Percent
The 3 rd Army Region	656	576.15	656	576.15	100
The 3 rd Border Patrol Police Region	25	17.02	25	17.02	100
Others	1	0.25	1	0.25	100
Total	682	593.42	682	593.42	100

However, from the report of the Eradication Unit, 303.38 kg of opium poppy were cultivated before the eradication. For the opium poppy eradication by the 3rd Army Region under the Project on Narcotic Crops Eradication, the officers destroyed the equipment used for opium poppy cultivation such as water pipeline and pesticide. However, they helped local people by giving them survival bags as well as carried out the project to develop the quality of life of the needy or those who had no choices for occupation. They still planned to take action to prevent opium poppy growing in the next season.

For the marihuana, 3 Plots or 1 Rai were eradicated in Sakon Nakhon, Udon Thani, and Chiang Mai.

7. Drug Prevention

Drug Prevention is the building up of immunity and preventing the children and the youth both in school and out of school, the labor group and the general public from drugs.

7.1 Drug Prevention In the Children and Youth Groups

7.1.1 Building-up Immunity against Drugs in the Early Childhood

They can be protected by applying the theory on brain capacity in life management or known as Executive Function in the brain: EF using basic skills such as working memory, inhibitory

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control, consideration, cognitive flexibility, emotional control planning, and organizing, by educating teacher and assistant teachers on Effective Function: EF through storybooks. The implementation targets were the early childhood group in 52,852 kindergarten schools and 38,776 children development centers participating in this program under the Project on the Development of Educational Media to Instill Immunity in the Early Childhood, and the Project on the Development of Teachers' Knowledge and Ability to Transfer the Knowledge on EF. According to the later project, 325 model teachers (Kru Kor trainers) in 77 provinces were trained and 52,300 teachers (Kru Khor-teachers who were trained by trainers) from kindergarten schools and children development centers throughout Thailand.

7.1.2 Building-up Immunity against Drugs in the Children and Youth - Primary School Students

The immunity against drugs was enhanced through 3 activities as follows:

- (1) Developing life skills by drug prevention instructors such as teachers, police teachers in D.A.R.E. and monk teachers who teach ethics.
- (2) Organizing religious camps, Dharma preaching and activities of the main religions.
- (3) Providing counseling and looking after those who were in risk groups. The target number was 4.8 million primary school students (Grade 1-Grade 6) and 3.4 students participated in the activities.

-The Youth Group in High-Schools, Vocational Schools and Universities

They were protected by these activities as follows:

- (1) Encouraging the student leaders to participate in drug prevention activities through youth network of the

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Coordinating Center of Youth against Drugs Organizations of Thailand, Students Council, and TO BE NUMBER ONE Club.



- (2) Supporting the roles of the students to monitor drug use in their institutes through the activities of anti-drug Boy Scout, one policeman per one school project, and arranging social order in schools.

หน่วยลูกเสือต้านภัยยาเสพติด



- (3) Taking care of the drug users/addicted students by organizing behavior shaping camps for the risk groups, and psychosocial therapy in schools. Among the target of 11,742 schools and universities, 10,361 students

participating in the activities to prevent and monitor drug use in schools.

7.1.3 The Building-up of Immunity for the Out-of-School Children and Youth Group

It was implemented by turning the out-of-school children and youth group who were at risk to become useful groups for community development through the curriculum of the Territorial Defense Youth Volunteers against Drugs, promoting creative activities and various alternative activities from the non-formal education such as job creation, occupation creation, voluntary activities to motivate them to make use of time wisely for themselves and society. The outcomes were the setting-up of 1,098 youth centers in the local areas. The centers would serve as the mechanism to monitor the drug situation and organize drug prevention activities for the out-of-school youth group. There was altogether 142,027 youth participating in these activities.

7.2 Drug Prevention in the Labor Group

Drug prevention was implemented by demonstration public relations activities in workplace to encourage workers to have management system for drug prevention and control according to the standard criteria of the Ministry of Labor (White Factory) which is under the project of building-up immunity and drug prevention in the labor group by labor volunteers, the project on the promotion of the setting-up of the drug prevention and control standard in workplace and the project on the new Thai labors help fight against drugs. The information on drug abusers/addicts in the workplaces showed that 2,909 workers were tested for drug abusers/addicts after the monitoring of 1,286 workplaces according to narcotics laws. 848 abusers/addicts were found and 647 of them received treatment.



8. Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation

The current drug control policy is adjusted to be more suitable under the concept "Abusers are regarded as Patients". Thus, various actions are being taken, including narcotic law amendment, implementing mechanism adjustment, human

“ผู้เสพ คือ ผู้ป่วย”

สมัคร ♥ เข้าบำบัด ไม่เสียประวัติ ไม่มีความผิด

นโยบายการแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดแนวใหม่ของรัฐบาล “ผู้เสพ คือ ผู้ป่วย”

4 ขั้นตอน การรักษา
ไม่น่ากลัวอย่างที่คิด

- 1 เตรียมตัว เข้ารักษา
- 2 ทอน พิษยา
- 3 ฟื้นฟู สมรรถภาพ
- 4 ติดตาม ดูแล

ดีดยาเสพติด “เลิกได้”
ด้วยความตั้งใจจริง และการเอาใจใส่ของคนใกล้ชิด

resource development and provision of assistance for people who have undergone treatment program to be reintegrated into society. The quality of treatment is prioritized by improving all treatment system to reduce negative effects on drug abusers.

The Following Up and Assistance for Those Who Have Undergone Treatment and Rehabilitation Program

After the completion of treatment and rehabilitation, follow-up and care program will be provided in order to reduce the relapse risk and ensure their health and wellness. The program focuses on four functions including health/mental service, education, vocational training and funding for their small business as a startup.

Once patients have stabilized and discharged from the hospitals or drug treatment and rehabilitation centers, health volunteers or social volunteers will initially contact them to consult and find out their needs to design a support and referral plan. District follow up and care coordination center will be a focal point for further assistance if needed.

In 2018, 8,471 people requested for assistance. After reviewing assistance needs, only 1,834 or about 21.65 percent confirmed their needs and received support. For those who did not request for any assistance, the health care volunteers or community leaders will visit them periodically to follow up, give advice and provide assistance if needed.



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar