SMCC

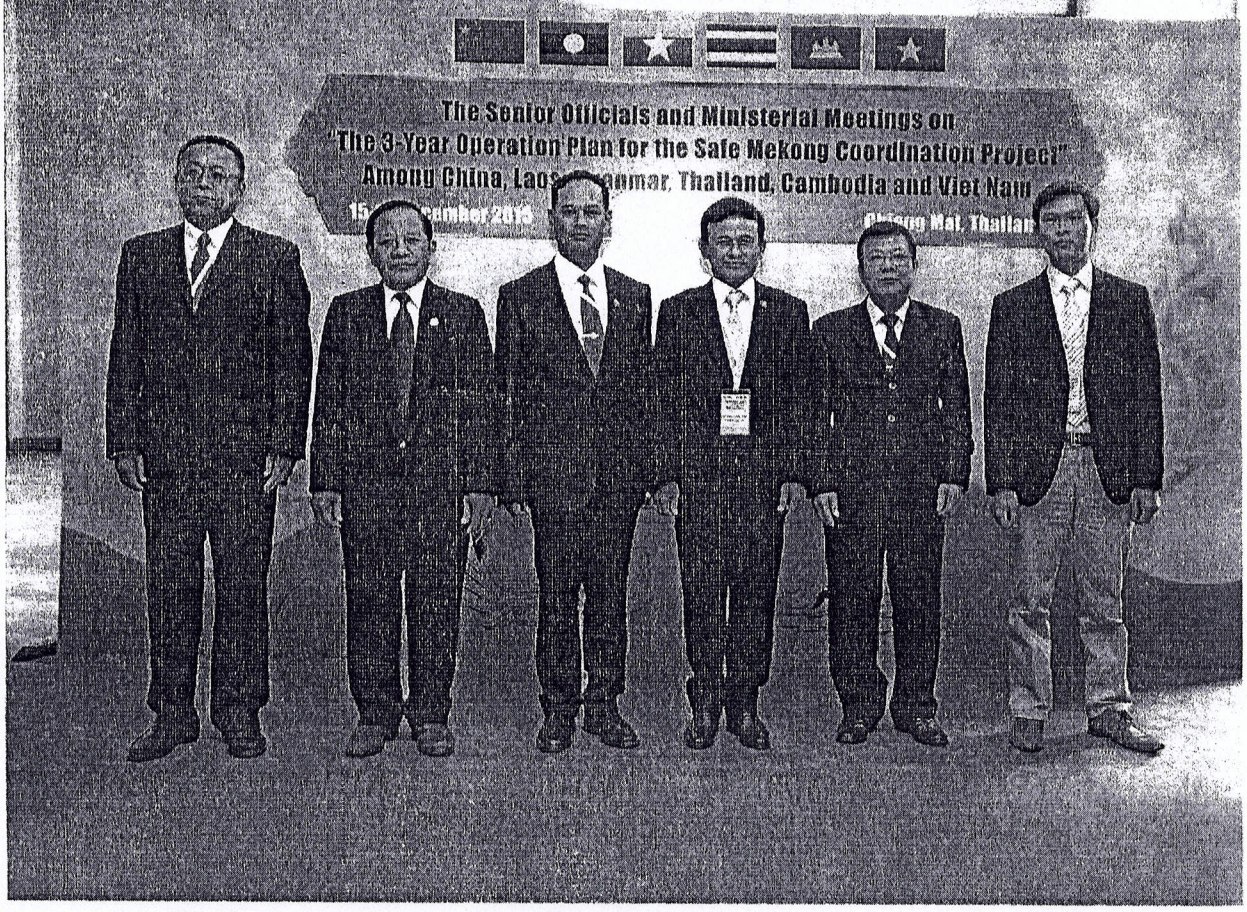
SAFE MEKONG COORDINATION CENTRE

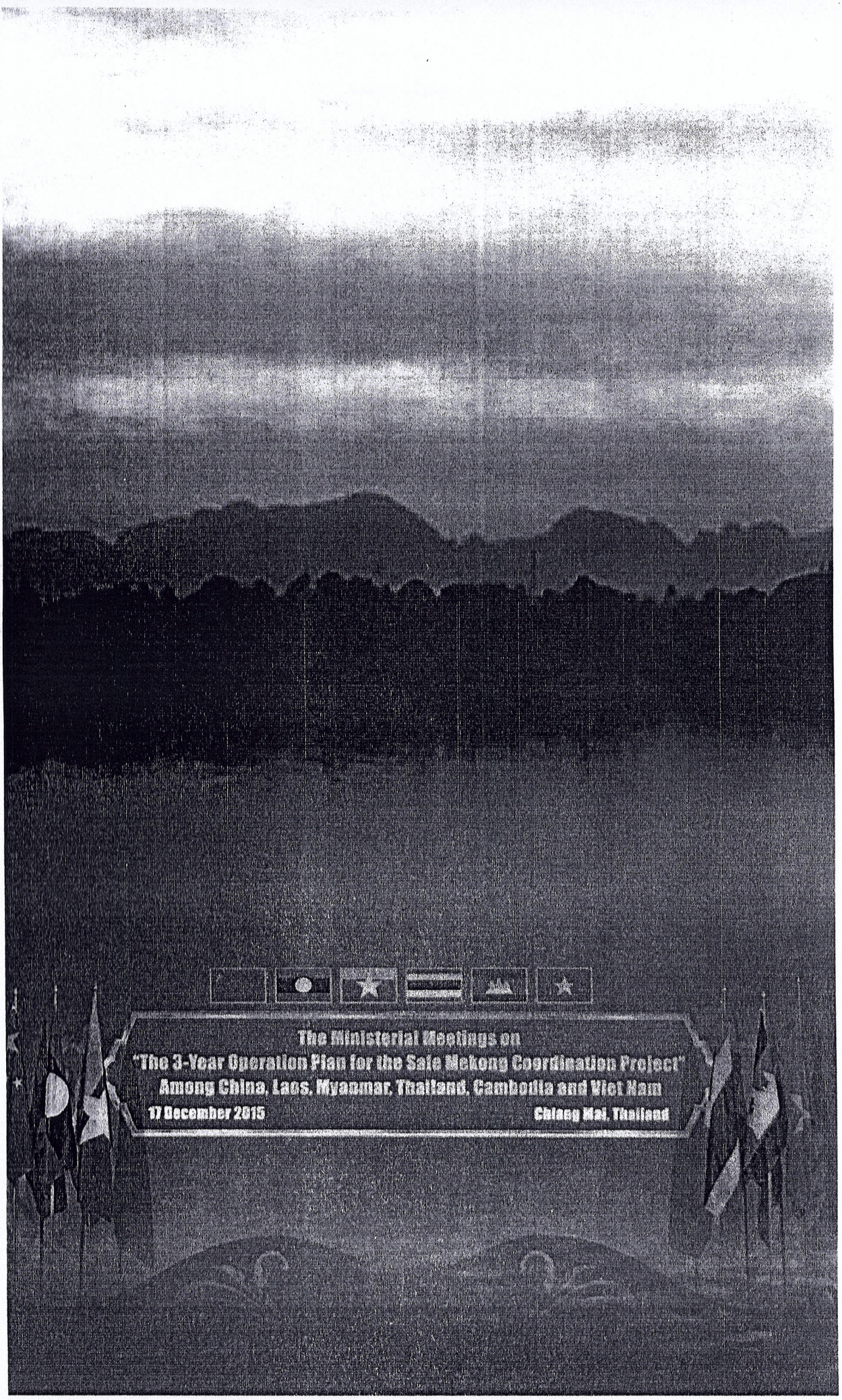
A Six-Country-Safe Mekong Operation Plan

among

China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam

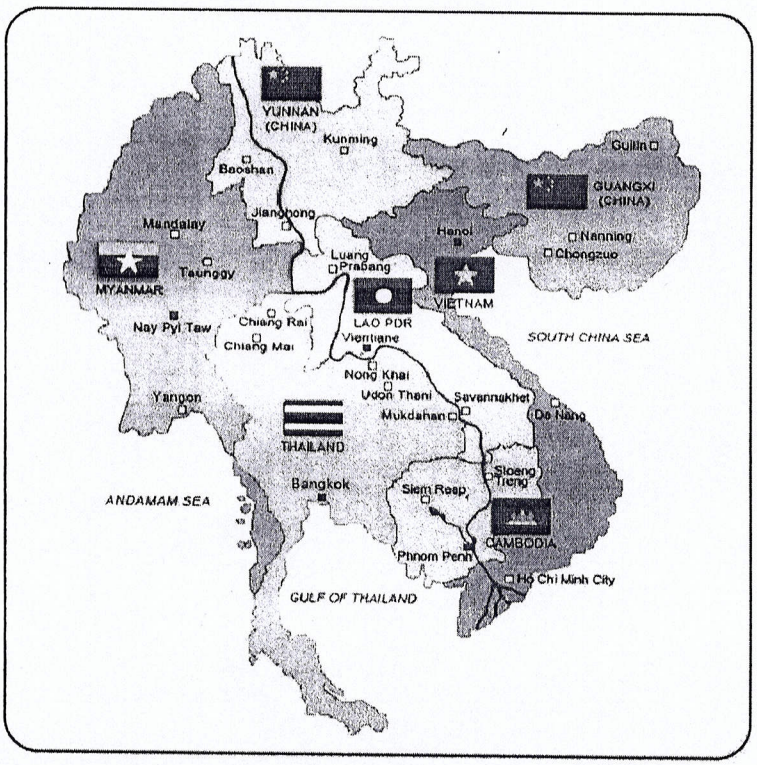
(January 2016-December 2018)



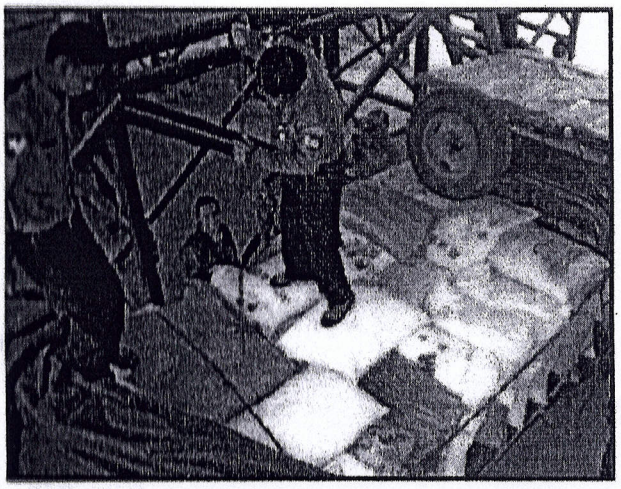

The Ministerial Meetings on
"The 3-Year Operation Plan for the Safe Mekong Coordination Project"
Among China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam
17 December 2015
Chiang Mai, Thailand

Introduction

The Golden Triangle is a major drug production area that directly affects Thailand and other countries in the region. Various drugs mainly Heroin, Ice and Yaba are produced in the area. Drug production in this area is operated by the armed minority groups along the borders of Myanmar and neighboring countries. Some amount of drugs produced in this area is trafficked to China, some through Myanmar to the third countries by sea. some via Mekong River to Thailand or to the third countries, and some to Thailand via the northern borders. Thailand is used as a conduit of illicit drug trafficking due to its location in the proximity of the Golden Triangle and its good transportation system.



In addition to the trafficking of drugs, precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment are also illegally traded to the Golden Triangle. Essential chemicals, particularly, Pseudoephedrine, a precursor for ICE and methamphetamine production are mainly from nearby countries. Other essential chemicals are also trafficked from China, Thailand and some countries. The traffic in chemicals and components for making Yaba tablets, such as, flour, edible glue, artificial aroma and color is mostly destined to Thailand.



To solve drug problem in the Golden Triangle is considerably difficult due to the fact that the drugs are produced by the armed groups. Government forces hardly gain an access to these areas, some of which are still under dispute. It is hard for any single country to tackle the problem solely, and a multilateral cooperation and support from countries around the Golden Triangle to the countries in the Golden Triangle is needed so as to stop drugs not to spread outside and chemicals not to flow into the producing areas.

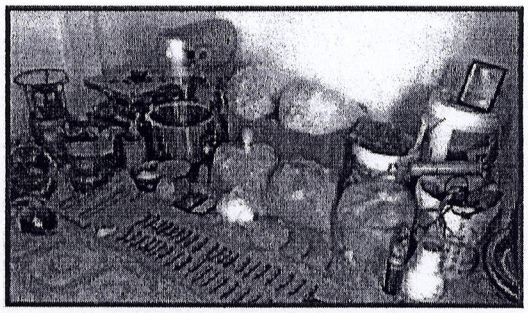
Up to the present, a major joint effort among four countries, namely, China, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand to address drug problem in this area has been well known as the Safe Mekong Operation Project. The project initiated and firstly hosted by China in 2013 resulted in a great success. In 2015, Thailand hosted the Safe Mekong Operation and established the Safe Mekong Coordination Center in Chiang Mai Province. During this second Phase, the Project also

achieved a significant result. The Operation contributed to a large amount of drug arrests and chemical seizures, not to enter drug production sites. This includes the arrest of precursors which could have been used for the production of 500 million tablets of Yaba. Significant operations comprise the following;

The arrest of 7,329 drug cases, 7,923 traffickers with 104.84 million tablets of Yaba, 286.93 kgs. of ICE, 333.95 kgs. of Heroin and a large amount of precursors and chemical substances (including 10 tons of Ethyl alcohol, 3.75 tons of Hydrocloride (HCL), 260 litres of Acetic Anhydride (AA) solution, 8.88 tons of Acetone, 293 kgs. of Pseudoephedrine, 151.25 kgs. of Pseudoephedrine powder, 34.54 kgs. of Ephedrine, 2,197.65 litres of Sulfuric Acid, 4,550 litres of Hydrochloric Acid, 2,150 kgs. of Phenylacetic Acid, 8,190 litres of P2P, 750 kgs. of carbon powder, 750 kgs. of Intralinic Acid, 156.85 kgs. of Yaba powder, 249.02 kgs. of caffeine, as well as, Yaba pressing and mixing machines. Under this Operation, the total value of assets and properties related to drug offences is worth 652 million baht (operation period: 11 May–11 September 2015).

Based on the mentioned accomplishment, the four countries agreed that the Safe Mekong Operation should continue addressing the remaining production of illicit drugs, extend for another 3 years from 2016–2018 and invite two more countries in the Mekong Sub-Region, namely, Viet Nam and Cambodia that face similar drug problem to participate in the Project.

Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle



The data of arrests made in four countries together with relevant intelligence suggest that each year the Golden Triangle Area, especially Shan State, produces a large amount of drugs. According to UNODC survey, in 2014, there were about 57,600 hectares or 360,000 Rai of opium production, with an estimate yield of 762 tons (able to produce 76.2 tons of Heroin). The gathered intelligence and arrest data show that no fewer than 50,000 kgs. (50 tons) of Heroin, 20,000 kgs. (20 tons) of ICE, 1,000 million Yaba tablets have been produced, and no fewer than 3,000 tons of precursors and chemicals was used for such production. The main producers of these drugs are the armed groups residing in the border areas. The drug production in the Golden Triangle is very complicated as the potential of drug production in the influence areas of the minority groups is of no limit.

Operation Areas

A Three-Year-Safe Mekong Operation Plan (January 2016-December 2018) addresses the target areas for operation including the trafficking routes of drugs, precursors and chemicals along the

Mekong, which stretches across 6 countries of China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with a special focus on the area of the Upper Mekong, next to the drug production sites in the Golden Triangle. The Project embraces the areas from Yunnan Province, China to the border of Shan State, Myanmar that consist of 5 cities of Baoshan, Lincang, Dehong, Pu'er, and Xishuabanna. These cities are adjacent to Shan State and special administration regions under the influence of some armed groups, which are major drug production areas.

In Myanmar, the target areas stretch from the eastern border with China to Tamu Town next to the border with India which are a major trafficking route for drugs, precursors and chemicals in Myanmar, especially, in the areas next to the Mekong River.

In Laos, the operation areas comprise towns/cities next to Mekong River, such as, Chiang Kok, Long, Mom, Huay Sai, Borkaew, those in the central region of the country, such as, Louang Namtha, Louang Prabang, Kampaeng Nakon Vientiane (the capital Vientiane), the border towns next to Viet Nam, such as, Nong Khieu of Houaphan Province, and the border towns next to Thailand and Cambodia, such as, Savannakhet and Champassak which are a significant smuggling route.

In Cambodia, the operation areas consist of towns next to the country's border with Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam such as Poipet, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng which are often used for drug trafficking.

In Viet Nam, the operation areas embrace the areas next to the borders with Laos, China and Cambodia, for example, the provinces of La Son, Cao Bang, Hanoi, etc., which are an important trafficking route.

In Thailand, the target area covers the entire northern region and some provinces in the northeastern region, especially those with borders along the Mekong River.

Objectives and Targets:

Objectives

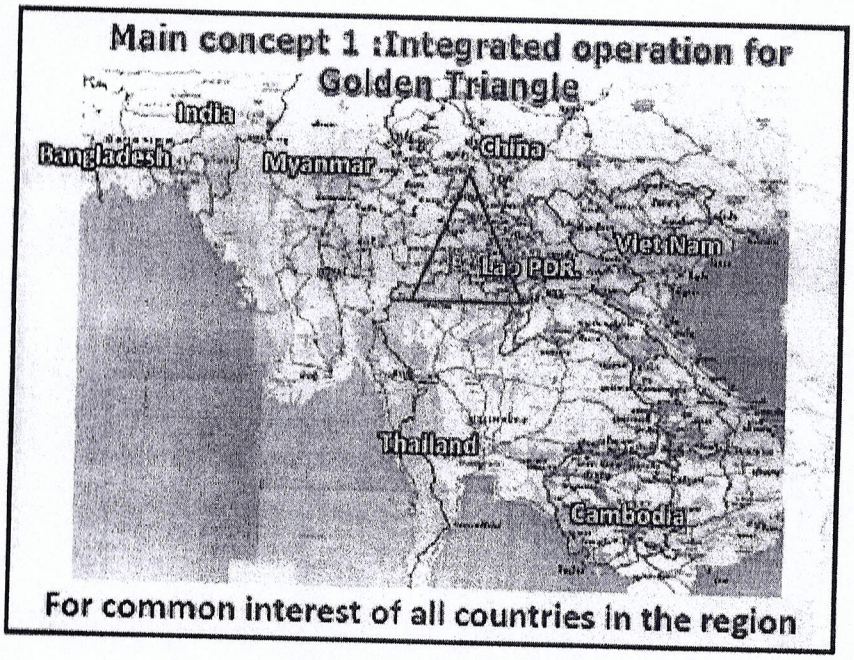
1. To support search and arrest operations, interdiction and the gathering of intelligence related to drug trafficking along the Mekong and extended areas
2. To enhance the effectiveness of the drug law enforcement operation teams and integrate efforts and work of agencies concerned
3. To decrease the severity of the traffic, trade and epidemic of drugs and the traffic of precursors, chemicals and drug producing equipment along the Mekong and in the extended areas
4. To build up confidence and generate satisfaction among the public on the Government's drug control measures of all respective countries
5. To strengthen cooperation between drug law enforcement officers of member countries

Targets

1. To conduct operations in target areas adjacent to the Mekong and the Golden Triangle in order to curb the inflow of precursors and essential chemicals to the drug production sites as much as possible
2. To increase pressure on drug producers and traffickers to have difficulties in producing drugs and to destroy drug-producing sites and drug trafficking networks in the Golden Triangle
3. To stop the spread of drugs produced in the Golden Triangle to outside in order to disrupt and destroy income sources of drug producers and traffickers
4. Enhance the cooperation between drug control officers of the six countries, in order that the officers can work together in unison for drug-related operations.

Expected Outcomes

1. The inflow of precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment to drug-producing areas decreases.
2. Drug production in the Golden Triangle is reduced.
3. The trafficking of drugs from the Golden Triangle to outside decreases.
4. A number of drug producers and trafficking networks in the Golden Triangle and nearby areas are reduced.
5. Authorities of six member countries have a unity in drug law enforcement cooperation.

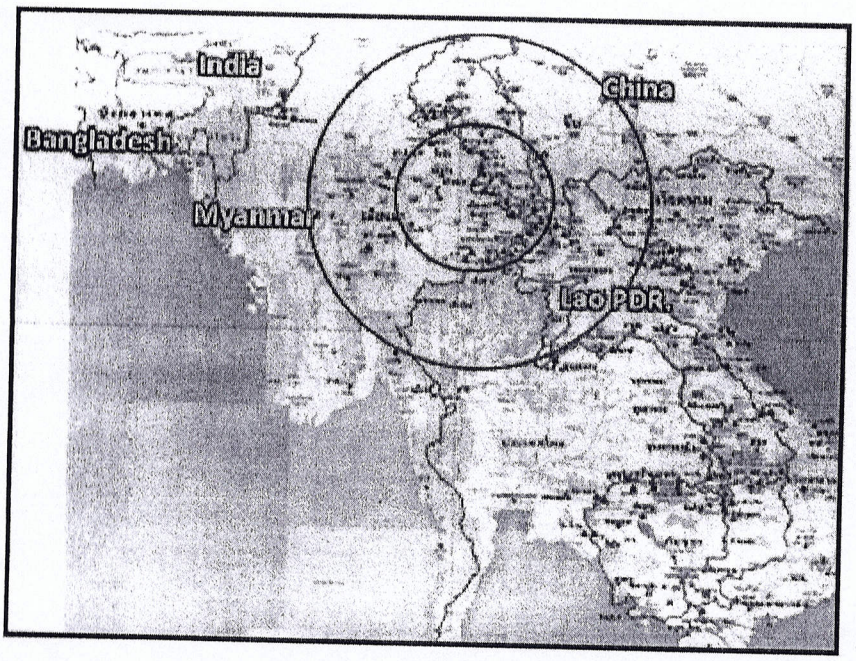


Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for the Safe Mekong Operation Plan (January 2016– December 2018) is based on the following concepts;

1. The Golden Triangle should be viewed as one area so that member countries can integrate plans correspondingly and coherently.

2. The Golden Triangle can be operationally divided into 3 strategic areas, including the inner area or the production area under the influence of drug-producing armed groups in Shan State, the transit area used as a conduit for smuggling precursors and



chemicals into and illicit drugs out of the inner area; and the peripheral areas or the origin sources of precursors and chemicals smuggled through the two aforementioned areas to the drug-producing sites.

3. Member countries should cooperate to stop the traffic of precursors and chemicals into the drug-producing areas as well as the spread of drugs from the areas to outside.

4. The operation plan should be uninterruptedly implemented and made long termed or three years and include Cambodia and Viet Nam as new members.

Measures and Implementation Guidelines

To ensure an effective operation in tackling drug problem in the Golden Triangle, member countries should agree upon the following measures and implementation guidelines for the three-year-Safe Mekong Operation Plan (January 2016- December 2018) at the outset.

Key Measures

1. To interdict precursors and chemicals used in the illicit production of drugs (Heroin, Ice and Yaba) from being trafficked into the drug production sites

2. To put a strict control on some critical areas along the international borders, for instance, India-Myanmar borders, China-Myanmar borders, Thailand-Laos borders which are at risk of being used for the trafficking of precursors and chemicals

3. To identify drug trafficking routes in member countries especially along the R3A and R3B

4. To establish checkpoints along the Laos -Myanmar Friendship Bridge and the areas opposite to Solei Pier to interdict the smuggling of drugs from Solei Pier

5. To monitor the vessels suspicious of smuggling drugs or precursors and chemicals by arranging a coordinated river operation of all member countries, a coordinated river patrol along both banks of the Mekong as well as establishing check points to inspect vessels in midstream of suspicious activities and to set up checkpoints for investigating of suspicious vessels in the Mekong

6. To suppress the areas of drug storage and distribution around the Golden Triangle and along the Mekong, including the towns along the Myanmar-China border (5 key cities), the areas along the borders of Myanmar-Thailand, Myanmar-Laos, Thailand-Laos, Laos-Viet Nam, Laos-Cambodia and in the North of Thailand

7. To have a coordinated investigation of major drug producers and traffickers

8. To support financial and money-laundering investigation of each country, especially in the Golden Triangle

9. To identify the areas affected by drug problem in order to provide appropriate alternative development programmes as well as friendship village projects

10. To promote the use of the Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) for drug control along border areas

11. To establish a Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) in member countries to be as a center for intelligence sharing and relevant management. Up to the present, China has already established the said center in Xishuangbanna and Thailand in Chiang Mai Province

Implementation Guidelines

1. Control and interdiction of precursors, chemicals and drug-producing equipment

1.1 Precursors and chemicals shown in watch-lists of each country should be strictly controlled (with reference to the UN's lists of controlled substances and those notified by member countries).

1.2 Member countries shall take action to ensure that there are legal procedures for controlling precursors and chemicals (as referred in item 1.1) as well as their production, import, export, and transit, of which suspicious activities must be reported to the SMCC.

1.3 Ports, piers or stops that are often used for smuggling precursors and chemicals are identified and monitored.

1.4 In case of a large amount of seizure of precursors or chemicals, relevant countries (origin, transit or destination countries) should cocrdinate in order to take immediate and appropriate response.

1.5 Member countries should pay attention to precursors, chemicals and drug-producing equipment from origin countries outside the region. Member countries exchange and share information among themselves and seek means to coordinate with those origin countries.

1.6 Member countries may consider issuing legal measures/regulations for chemicals which remain uncontrolled or ineffectively controlled in their own countries in order to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug production.

2. Control of drug trafficking by land

2.1 Member countries consider setting up networks of checkpoints on major target routes that are often used for drug trafficking.

2.2 Member countries should provide sufficient support and resources for these checkpoints, for example, workforce, equipment for body and car search, closed-circuit television and training, etc.

2.3 Member countries should also consider setting up temporary checkpoints on minor routes.

3. Control of drug trafficking along the Mekong

3.1 Member countries conduct joint patrol along Mekong River.

3.2 Member countries conduct their own river patrol and random inspection on suspicious vessels that travel in their territorial water.

3.3 Member countries should establish mechanism for cooperation in joint river patrol and also mechanism to promote information exchange and coordination in river patrol between member countries.

3.4 Member countries should strengthen and develop regulations for controlling ports/piers on Mekong River of the following countries:

	China	-	Guan Lei
Port	Laos	-	Muang
Mom Port	Myanmar	-	Wan Pong
Port	Thailand	-	Chiang Saen Port

3.5. Information operation should be performed at all ports/piers to disseminate information about the Safe Mekong Coordination Project, of which printed materials are made for distribution to the public in order to encourage people to give leads about drugs to authorities concerned.

4. Control of drug production and trade

4.1 Member countries specify operation targets and make joint investigation on such targets.

4.2 Member countries identify targets of major drug trafficking networks and form investigation teams for those targets. Information about the targets should be shared between concerned countries.

4.3 Member countries identify major target areas and define appropriate measures for such areas. Information about the target areas should be shared between relevant countries.

4.4 Member countries exchange most-wanted arrest warrants with the purpose of having mutual assistance in investigation and making arrest.

4.5 After a major arrest, relevant information and evidence should be shared between concerned countries for further investigation and case extension.

4.6 Lists of chemists involving with drugs are shared.

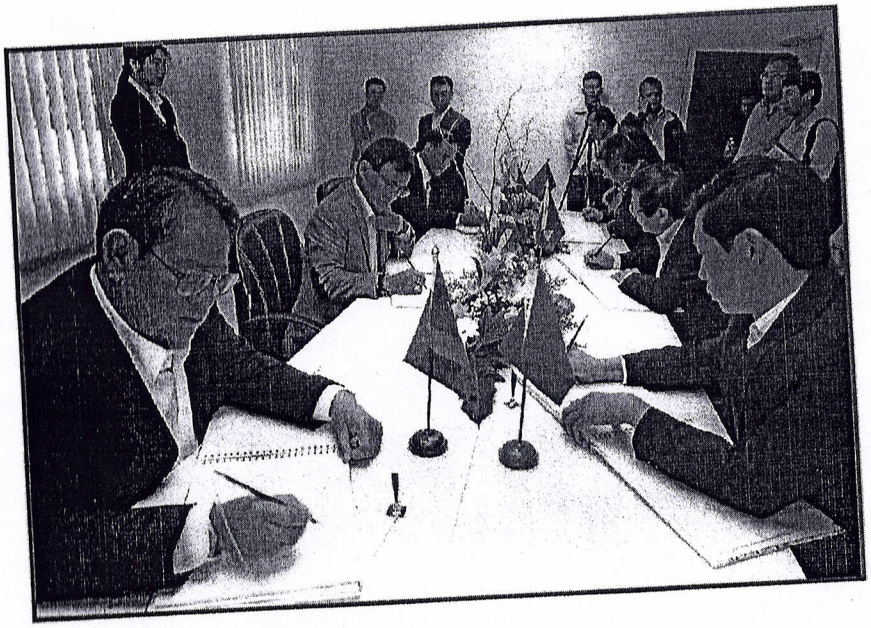
4.7 Cooperation in opium survey and eradication is promoted.

5. Alternative development for target villages

5.1 Target villages affected by drug problems are identified, to which appropriate alternative development programs are provided.

5.2 Cooperation among member countries in developing target villages should be promoted.

5.3 Member countries consider seeking funding from international financial institutions to support development programs for target villages.



6. Increase in effectiveness and extension of the Safe Mekong Cooperation

6.1 Where necessary, the cooperation may extend to other countries involved with and affected by drug problem in the Golden Triangle.

6.2 The extension of operation areas in member countries should be made and adjusted in accordance with the dynamic of drug situation.

6.3 All member countries should have "Safe Mekong Coordination Centre" (SMCC) in their own countries to be the center of information, intelligence exchange, monitoring and evaluation. The SMCCs should be well equipped with modern information/ communication technology.

6.4 Database systems should be developed to support the function of SMCCs as the center of information and intelligence exchange, monitoring and evaluation.

6.5 All member countries jointly implement this three-year operation plan of the Safe Mekong Coordination Project, in which one or two SMCCs should be nominated as key project coordinators to support the recruitment of joint taskforce, their work, office and accommodation and their collaboration in the period of 4-6 months per year.

Major Workplans

(1) Control and interdiction of precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment

(2) Interdiction of drug trafficking along the Mekong and critical drug trafficking areas

(3) Interdiction of drug trafficking by land

(4) Investigation and suppression of major drug producing and traffick ng syndicates

(5) Support for measures and area development

(6) Development of management structure, database and information system

Activities

(1) Interdiction of precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment

Member countries should make a plan and take action to control precursors which are trafficked via their countries not to leak to the drug production sites in the Golden Triangle as the following:

- China: to control the trafficking of precursors and chemicals used in illicit drug production from Kunming to the production sites in Myanmar via important border cities.
- Laos: to control the smuggling of caffeine from Vietnamese borders through provinces of Hua Pun, Louang Prabang, Louang Namtha and Borkaew before crossing the Mekong to production sites in the Golden Triangle
- Myanmar: to control the trafficking of pseudoephedrine from Indian-Myanmar borders and the trafficking of caffeine and other chemicals along the Mekong or along Thai borders.

- Viet Nam: to control the smuggling of caffeine from the piers at Hai Phong Province before entering Lao borders via provinces of La Son, Dien Bien, and Cao Bang

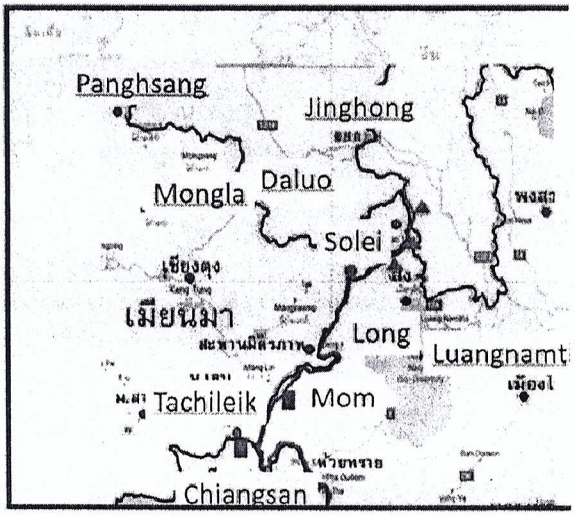
- Cambodia: to control the smuggling of precursors and chemicals by water and by land via highway No.7 from Viet Nam to Stung Treng and then Laos

- Thailand: to control the smuggling of chemicals and substances used for Yaba production as well as the smuggling of equipment used for making Yaba tablets in the areas of Mae Sot District of Tak Province and provinces of Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai

Member countries should mobilize and deploy a special taskforce for the areas along the borders, port cities, main trafficking routes as well as weak and vulnerable points. The operation/law enforcement agencies in each country should be main implementing agencies.

(2) Interdiction of drug trafficking along the Mekong and critical drug trafficking areas

In order to interdict the trafficking of Heroin, Ice and Yaba from the production sites in Shan State via Laos, Thailand to Viet Nam and Cambodia along the Mekong, member countries should make an interdiction plan both for their own use and for mutual cooperation among them.



Cooperation Plan

To arrange a coordinated patrol along the Mekong by the cooperation between China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand once a month

Country Plan

China: a regular patrol of its areas from its border with Laos to Solei Pier, put a pressure on the trafficking of drugs, including illicit goods and contrabands via Solei Pier to China through the borders in a special administration region of Mongla

Laos: an interdiction plan for critical areas/towns along the Mekong from Chinese border down to Thai borders, with a focus on the set-up of checkpoints in areas, such as, Chiang Kok, Muang Mom, Tonpueng and Houayxai, as well as, the deployment of forces to station in the areas opposite to the Solei Pier to deter drug trafficking syndicates from using the areas as drug depositories or trafficking drugs through the areas

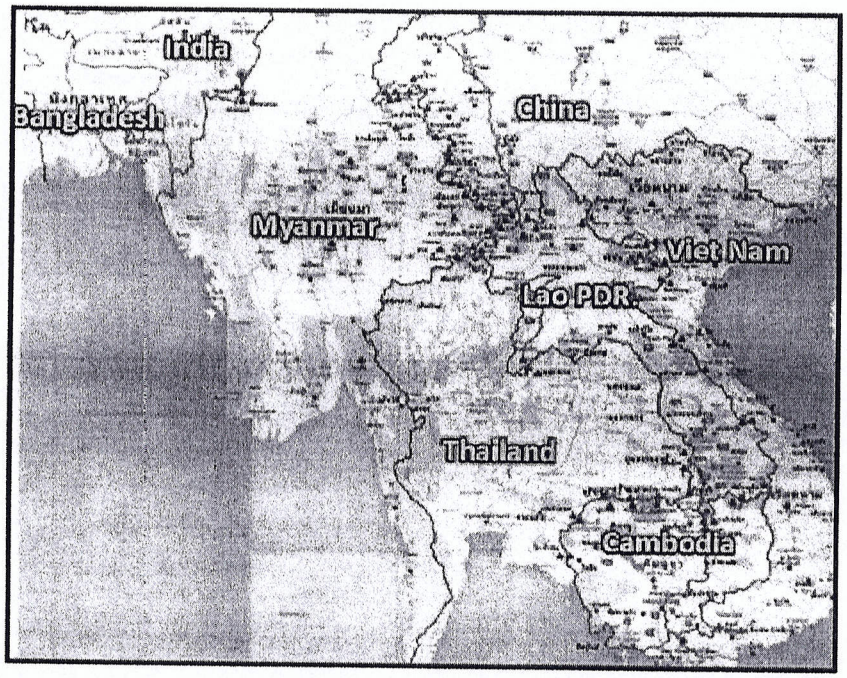
Myanmar: an interdiction plan along the Mekong and adjacent areas where CCDAC has already sent officials to work in the areas of Mon Chiang Larb, Mon Pong, Tachileik Province

Thailand: an interdiction plan along the Mekong operated by ONCB, Royal Thai Army Region 3, Mekong Riverine Unit, and Royal Thai Police with a focus on the districts of Mae Sai, Viang Kaen, Chiang Saen of Chiang Rai Province, nearby areas as well as minor areas in the northeastern region

(3) Interdiction of drug trafficking by land

Member countries make an interdiction plan for the smuggling of drugs from the production sites in the Golden Triangle with a focus on border areas, stops or distribution points.

China: an interdiction plan for the trafficking of Heroin, Ice and Yaba from the Golden Triangle Area to the Myanmar- China border via 5 main cities of Baoshan, Lincang, Lancang, Pu'er, Chiang Rung or Xishuabanna



Laos: an interdiction project in the areas of the Myanmar-Lao border nearby the Mekong, such as, Muang Chiang Kok, Muang Mom, Muang Tonpueng, Houayxai, Bokeo and Lao-Vietnamese border areas by which Heroin is often trafficked to Viet Nam

Myanmar: an interdiction plan for key drug-producing areas and main trafficking routes, especially in Shan State

Thailand: an interdiction project for the areas along its northern border, especially the districts of Mae Sai, Mae Fah Luang, Mae Chan, Wiangkaen, Chiang Saen, Chiang Khong, of Chiang Rai Province, and districts of Mae Ai, Chiang Dao, Fang, of Chiang Mai Province, and provinces of Mae Hong Son and Tak as well as along its northeastern border.

(4) Investigation and suppression of major drug producing and trafficking syndicates

Member countries make a plan and take action to suppress key drug producer groups as well as surrounding areas near the influence areas of these producer groups, for example, 5 Chinese

cities, Chiang Tung, Chiang Larb, Tachileik in Myanmar, Muong Mom, Muong Chiang Kok and Muong Ton Pueng in Laos and the districts of Mae Sai, Wiang Kaen, Chiang Saen, Chiang Kong, of Chiang Rai Province, Thailand.

Member countries identify new joint targets and existing targets for coordination among countries in investigation as well as regular investigation in each country in order to make arrests of major drug traffickers, particularly, those active in the Golden Triangle.

Member countries establish a center for the exchange of intelligence and operation information. Currently, the SMCCs have been founded in two countries, one in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand and the other in Xishuangbanna, China.

(5) Support for measures and area development

Member countries support key measures: existing mechanism (BLOs), alternative development, and funding from international financial institutions and donor countries:

1. Utilization of existing mechanisms to support the 3-Year Operation Plan for Safe Mekong Project:

- Border Liaison Offices

  The Border Liaison Offices for drug control (BLOs) have been established upon mutual agreement and by the support of UNODC. Each member country has already had the BLOs along its borders more or less, for example, 20 in Thailand. BLOs can support drug interdiction effectively (in the areas of intelligence, investigation and search) by focusing the interdiction of drugs and precursors trafficked in and out the areas under the BLOs' supervision, particularly the BLOs located along the Mekong in the first six months of the Plan,

- The Establishment of Partnership

  Partner cities should be established along the borders of two partner countries to support intelligence and information sharing to each other, for example:

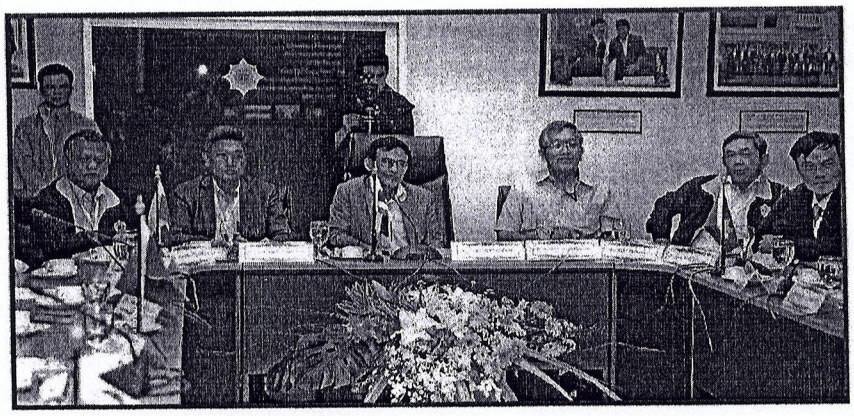
- Yunnan, China and northern provinces, Thailand
- Chiang Rai Province, Thailand and Tachileik, Myanmar
- Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand and Champassak, Laos
- Stung Treng, Cambodia and Cao Bai, Viet Nam

The partner cities should have activities, such as, meetings and exchange of visits of officials. Thailand is currently working on a project to dispatch relevant officers to station in Yunnan Province, China according to this concept of partner cities.

2. Support for area development
   - Alternative development
     Member countries identify and support alternative development programs for target areas. Thailand currently provides support to a sustainable alternative livelihood development project at Mong Hsat and Tachileik, Myanmar. Thailand in cooperation with Myanmar have organized a study visit to the project areas on 19 November 2015 during the International Conference on Alternative Development or ICAD 2 (18-24 November 2015).
   - Border partner village development
     Member countries identify areas/villages, existing or new, for developing border partner villages, especially in areas at risk of drug problem. At present, Thailand has a border partner village project with Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia and is supporting the establishment of more partner villages between Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Province and Mong Hsat, Myanmar. Member countries support drug treatment and rehabilitation, alternative development and crop substitution to the partner villages.

3. Scale-up of assistance and cooperation
   - Currently, Thailand and China are main supporters for operations in the target areas by means of funding for the setup of checkpoints, training and hardware and equipment necessary for investigation as well as alternative development programs.
   - Six member countries, according to this three-year-plan, should devise their contribution plan to provide technical assistance and hardware for drug control operation and seek funding and assistance from international organizations, including UNODC and other donor countries outside this region, such as, EU and Australia.
   - Support of alternative development programs to affected areas in Myanmar and Loas should also be promoted

(6) Development of management structure, database and information system



Member countries mutually define a coordination structure/ mechanism for the 3-Year-Plan. Up to the present, two permanent coordination centers have been founded one of Thailand at Chiang Mai and the other of China at Xishuangbanna. Each member country is promoted to set up a coordination center and set up action plan, and implement the following activities:

1. Member countries formulate a comprehensive national action plan in accordance with the 3-Year Operation Plan and to integrate such plan of all member countries to be in coherence and consistency
2. Member countries improve their personnel's capacity by training checkpoint officers of each country on search and interception techniques, or sending officers dispatched to Safe Mekong Coordination Center to be trained in donor countries such as Thailand, China, Australia, or UNODC, particularly on interception techniques, drug investigation, precursor and essential chemicals

3. Member countries set up a database system to jointly be used at SMCC of each country. At present, Thailand generates a database website for information sharing among six member countries which each country can feed information (in English) from its own SMCC into the website.
4. Member countries jointly analyze intelligence and drug situation (via the SMCC at Chiang Mai Province, Thailand)
5. Member countries set up intelligence database system, link analysis, information sharing, VDO conference, and monitoring system such as CCTV.

Working process

The duration of this Safe Mekong Operation Plan is from January 2016 to December 2018 with the activities as follows:

1. A Senior Official Meeting to introduce this plan to all member countries in December 2015 in Thailand by ONCB

2. A Ministerial Meeting in December 2015 in Thailand by ONCB

3. The outcomes of the Ministerial Meeting is submitted for approval from the government of each country.

4. Thailand hosts the 3-Year Operation Plan during the first half of 2016, and each country dispatches 2-3 officers to Safe Mekong Coordination Center in Chiang Mai, Thailand during January-June 2016 which all expenses of the dispatched officers are borne by Thailand. China hosts the plan during the second half of 2016.

5. Follow-up Meetings

Quarterly Meeting of operation officers

Senior Officials Meeting twice a year

Annual Meeting for Ministerial Level

Activities to be implemented during January–December 2016:

1. To organize a meeting to set up guidelines on cooperation in precursor and chemical interception (by China)

2. To organize a meeting on drug interception along the Mekong (by Thailand)

3. To organize a meeting to integrate national action plan of each country at SMCC , Chiang Mai, Thailand (by Thailand)

4. To organize a meeting to analyze drug situation and adjust working process of the first 3–5 months. Each country may take turn to host the meeting.

Budget

1. National regular budget of each country for operation in its own country

2. Special budget from member countries or non member countries, upon request

3. Funding from international organizations, such as, JICA and UN

4. Budget of ONCB as a representative of Thailand, ONCB will mainly be responsible for all expenses of the operations under the 3-Year Operation Plan for the first six month of 2016 (about 20,000,000 Baht). The Second six month of 2016 will be hosted by China.

Indicator

Reduction in drug production in Golden Triangle

Responsible agencies

1. Main responsible agencies

Central agencies for drug control of each countries namely:

China: Office of National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC)

Laos: Office of Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC)

Myanmar: Office of Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC)

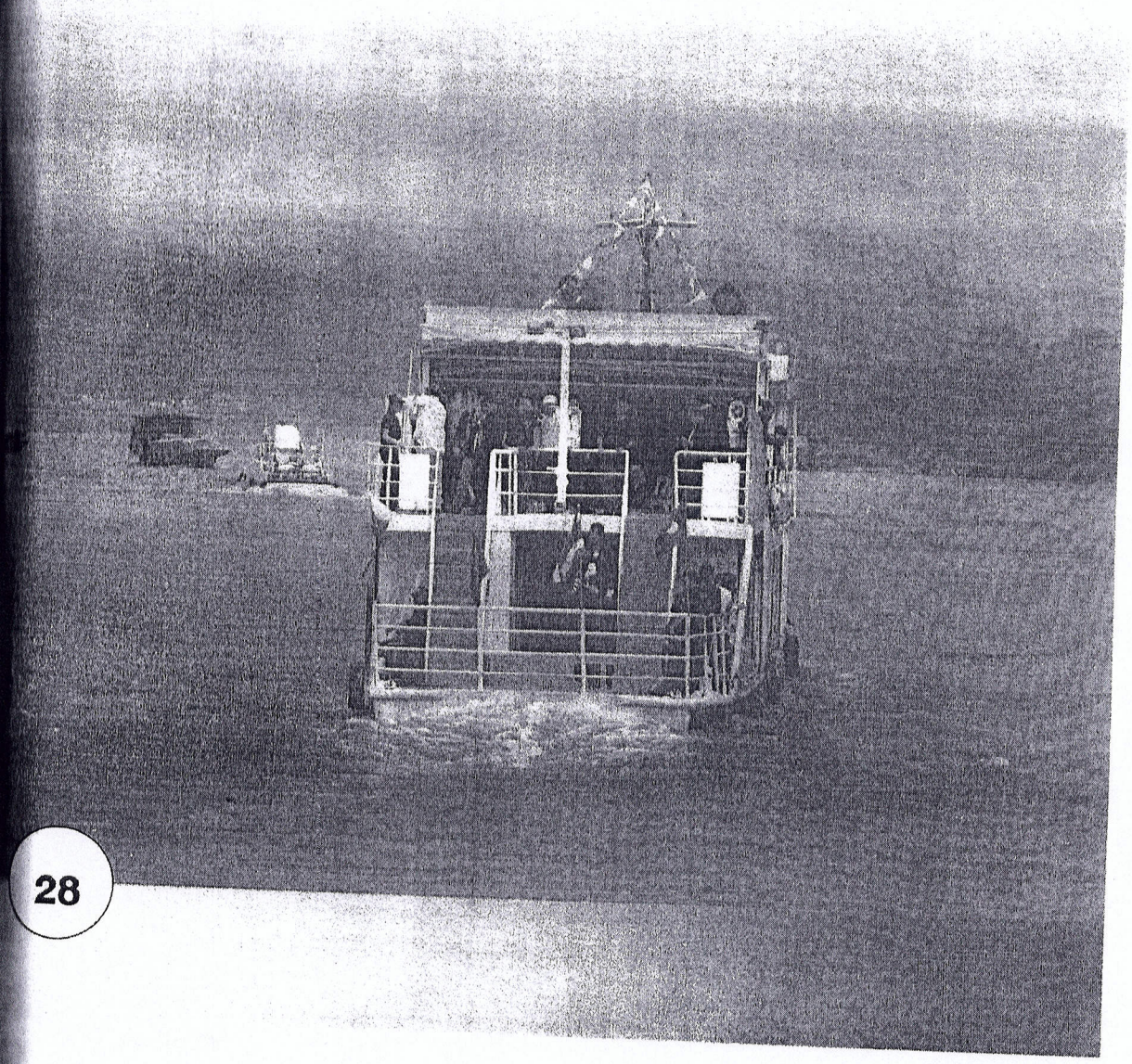
Thailand: Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

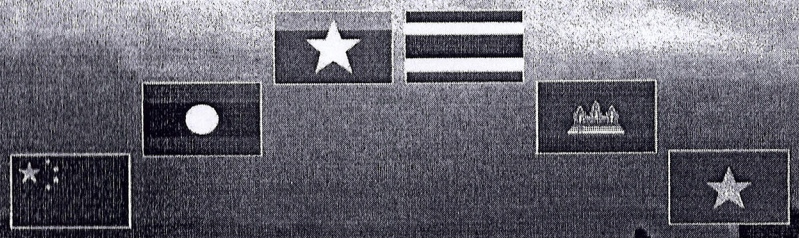
Cambodia: National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)

Viet Nam: Standing Office on Drugs and Crime (SODC)

2. Supporting agencies

Supporting agencies are domestic operation entities in each country, for example, Regional Military Unit, National Police Force, Immigration Department, Border Patrol Police, Customs Department.





A Six-Country-Safe Mekong Operation Plan

among

China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam

(January 2016-December 2018)