ASEAN DRUG MONITORING REPORT 2020

ASEAN-NARCO
ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center

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Edited by:
Manop Kanato
Rachanikorn Sarasiri
Poonrut Leyatikul

October 2021

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Comments on the report are welcome and can be sent to:
ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center (ASEAN-NARCO),
OFFICE OF THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD
5 Din Daeng Road, Phyathai District Bangkok 10400, Thailand
email : oncb@oncb.go.th or webmaster@oncb.go.th

Contributors:

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB),
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD),
CAMBODIA

National Narcotics Board (BNN),
INDONESIA

Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC),
LAO PDR

National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA),
MALAYSIA

Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC),
MYANMAR

Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB),
PHILIPPINES

Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB),
SINGAPORE

Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB),
THAILAND

Counter Narcotics Police Department (CND),
VIET NAM

ASEAN Secretariat

FOREWORD

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2020 is the sixth publication of the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) since the first ADM Report of 2015 had been launched in 2016 at the 37th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) in Bangkok, Thailand. The information is provided in the annual ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report for timely detection of drug issues, as well as research and policy development in each ASEAN Member States. The ADM annual reports describing drug use trends and emerging issues are available in print and on the ASEAN-NARCO website. The ADMN, a platform which is aimed at collecting information over time from existing and archival data systems of ASEAN Member States that reflect the situation of drug abuse, such as drug abuse treatment, and arrest reports. These systems tend to indicate new and existing drug abuse patterns within ASEAN and each Member States. Any of these changes are a sign of new patterns of drug abuse that need to explore further. Data used in ADM report systems are not population-based, therefore, it is not easy to develop incidence or prevalence rates. However, the ADMN Report helps readers to see where new drug abuse patterns exist and follow how these patterns spread across the ASEAN region.

The ADM Report 2020 presented an intensive analysis of the latest drug situation in ASEAN by focusing on the demand and supply of illicit drugs encountered in the region. The drug situation in ASEAN remained serious in 2020 although the ASEAN region encountered the pandemic of COVID-19 which has kept on outbreaking since 2019. The ADM Report 2020 continued analyzing 8 kinds of drugs which are ATS, opiate/opioids, cannabis, cocaine, New Psychoactive Substance (NPS), Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, hallucinogens and other substances which included caffeine, precursor chemicals that were found illegal in most of ASEAN Member States. ATS remained being the most common drug of abuse in the region, followed by opiates/opioids and cannabis, respectively. The same as drug users treated in 2020, the top three were ATS, opiates/opioids, and cannabis. ATS-related crimes were most reported by all ASEAN Member States, particularly methamphetamine, both in tablet and crystal forms. The ATS seizures appeared to be in huge increase in 2020 to over 240 metric tons, three-fold increase from 2017. It was noticeable that crystalline methamphetamine seizure was nine-fold increase from 7 metric tons in 2017 to 64.5 metric tons in 2020 while methamphetamine tablet seizure has been

declined since the end of 2018 but the seized amount was over 70 metric tons in 2020. Other forms of methamphetamine (liquid and powder) were seized. Across ASEAN's total population, the drug offenders arrested in the region in 2020 was 63.8 per 100,000 population, equivalent to 421,651 drug offenders which was not much different from the year 2019 which was 75.1 per 100,000 population. The number of drug crimes committed by foreign nationals in ASEAN region increased more than three-fold in 2020. More than 90% of these offenders were Southeast Asian nationals, the rest were from other Asian and European countries, including Africa and America.

The pandemic of COVID-19 broke out in the late of 2019 which made the World Health Organization (WHO) finally declare the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic on 11th March 2020. Its pandemic has kept on going up in 2020 which affected drug situation with direct and indirect impact on drug control of ASEAN Member States but it did not affect much to the illicit drug production and trafficking in the region, particularly in the Golden Triangle. This publication of ADMN Report 2020 showed in the Annex, the statistics of drug seizures in the Golden Triangle operated under the Operation Golden Triangle 1511 conducted by 5 ASEAN Member States and China in Greater Mekong Sub-region under the Safe Mekong Operation. Large amount of illicit drugs and chemicals were seized in the target areas in the Golden Triangle.

Though the pandemic of COVID-19 caused the delay in the data collection and key-in the ADM Report System of ASEAN Member States, with the continual cooperation and strong intention of the ADMN Teams of ASEAN Member States, the ADMN Report 2020 was successfully formulated. The 10th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Meeting was held online on 7th - 8th April 2021 to look at Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the ADM Report 2020 and agreed upon to the ADMN Work Plan for the second half of 2020-2021. The 11th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Meeting was held online on 7th-8th September 2021 to look at the final draft of ADMN Report of 2020, the amendment of the ADM Report System User's Manual as well as to exchange the information on drug situation for the preparation of the next publication of ADMN Report 2021, including to agree on the ADMN Work Plan for the second half of 2021-2022. The ADMN Report 2020 was presented to the 42nd ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) hosted on line by Lao PDR on 14th September 2021 in Vientiane and the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters to be held online on 13th - 14th October 2021 by Cambodia in Phnom Penh.

As the coordinator and facilitator of the ADMN, Thailand looked forward to pursuing the strengthening of the ADMN Project which represented the regional drug monitoring platform and the moving forward to the improvement of the data collection and ADM Report System. Thailand would like to thank the ADMN Teams of ASEAN Member States, ASOD

Leaders and ASEAN Secretariat, as well as all stake holders, in particular Thailand Substance Abuse Academic Network-Assc.Prof. Manop Kanato, Ph.D and his team, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, ASEAN-NARCO for the support to the success of the ADM Report System and the formulation of the ADM Report 2020.

The ADMN Team hoped that ASEAN Member States would make use of the ADM Report 2020 for monitoring drugs in their countries and in the region. It would be our pride for ASEAN-NARCO and ADMN to be well recognized by the ASEAN Leaders, ASEAN Ministers on Drug Control, ASOD Leaders. The ADMN is really our pride.

"Securing ASEAN Communities against Illicit Drugs"

ADMN Team

October 2021

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CHAPTER 1

Overview of ASEAN Drug Trends and Patterns

1. BACKGROUND

Southeast Asia is the southeastern region of Asia, consisting of the regions that are geographically south of China, east of India, and northwest of Australia. Southeast Asia is divided into two subregions, namely Mainland Southeast Asia and Maritime Southeast Asia. Mainland includes Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Maritime includes Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Timor, and New Guinea.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. ASEAN was established in 1967 and launched the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015. The ASEAN Community focuses on the effective association among the Member States and enhancing its competitive capacity with other countries. Such focus is subject to three pillars which are security, socio-cultural integration, and economic integration. Led to regional economic growth based on policy, the establishment of the free trade area, regional hub for transportation, regional collaboration expansion on convenient transportation and communication, liberal mobilization of goods, service, capital, investment, and labor for single market and production base. It is also the common goal of ASEAN Member States to drive the ASEAN Community towards being a drug-free region.

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

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) began in June 2015. ADMN is a project under ASEAN-NARCO supported by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand. ADMN provides a platform to share information by analyzing the regional drug situation, presenting a national perspective, and incorporating innovative approaches to identifying and monitoring of emerging drug problems. The information is provided in the annual ASEAN Drug Monitoring

(ADM) Report to timely detect drug issues, research, and policy development in each ASEAN Member State. ADMN annual reports describing drug use trends and emerging topics are available in print and the ASEAN-NARCO website.

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

ADMN has developed a questionnaire to collect drug information since 2015 and created a database through the collaboration of Member States. The questionnaire collects data on both drug demand and supply. Analyzing the data across time can provide an early warning on new drug patterns also insights into new spatial drug abuse patterns across the Member States. The data was used to develop the first ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report in 2015. The ASEAN-NARCO website has been utilised as an online database and information sharing among the ASEAN Member States.

The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2020 presents a comprehensive overview of ASEAN's latest drug situation by focusing on the demand and supply of illicit drugs encountered in the region.

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

2. POPULATION

Based on the world population data by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), ASEAN has the third-largest population in the world, behind China and India. The ASEAN population had increased from 628.7 million in 2015 to 660.8 million in 2020. The increase rate was 0.4%-1.6% per annum, ranging from 0.4 million in Brunei Darussalam to 271.3 million in Indonesia. ASEAN's population accounts for 8.5% of the world population, with Indonesia representing 41% of the ASEAN people. The sex ratio (males per females) in ASEAN is about 1:1, with more than half below the age of 30. 47.7% of ASEAN's population lives in urban areas. ASEAN is the sixth-largest economy, behind the United States, China, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The average economic growth of ASEAN Member States was 5.2% in recent years. And the average GDP per capita among the Member States has increased three-fold over the past 20 years. However, according to the World Bank statistics, significant income disparities remain between and across the ASEAN Member States.

Figure 1: Population and General Trends in ASEAN

3. SITUATIONS

Since the World Health Organization (WHO) finally declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, its effects on drug situation from the direct and indirect measures of ASEAN member states.

Across ASEAN's total population, 81.9 drug users were treated per 100,000 populations in 2020, which was increased by 24.8% from 2019. Of these, 77.5% were ATS users, opiates/opioid users accounted for 16.2%, while 4.3% were cannabis users, and 1.3% were NPS users. The admission in 2020 was greater than in 2015 at a 114.5% increase rate.

On the other hand, 63.8 drug offenders were arrested per 100,000 populations in 2020, which was decreased by 17,7% from 2019. Of these, 71.6% were ATS traffickers, while 8.6% were opiates/ opioid traffickers, 12.6% NPS traffickers, and 5.9% cannabis traffickers.

541,018 drug users in ASEAN were treated in 2020. Among 100,000 populations, the Philippines has seen the lowest treatment rate at 2.2, whereas the highest rate was Thailand at 263.3. Trends in treatment found decreased from 2019 in most countries. Compared to 2019, the rate of addiction treatment in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and Singapore increased. The rest decreased.

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

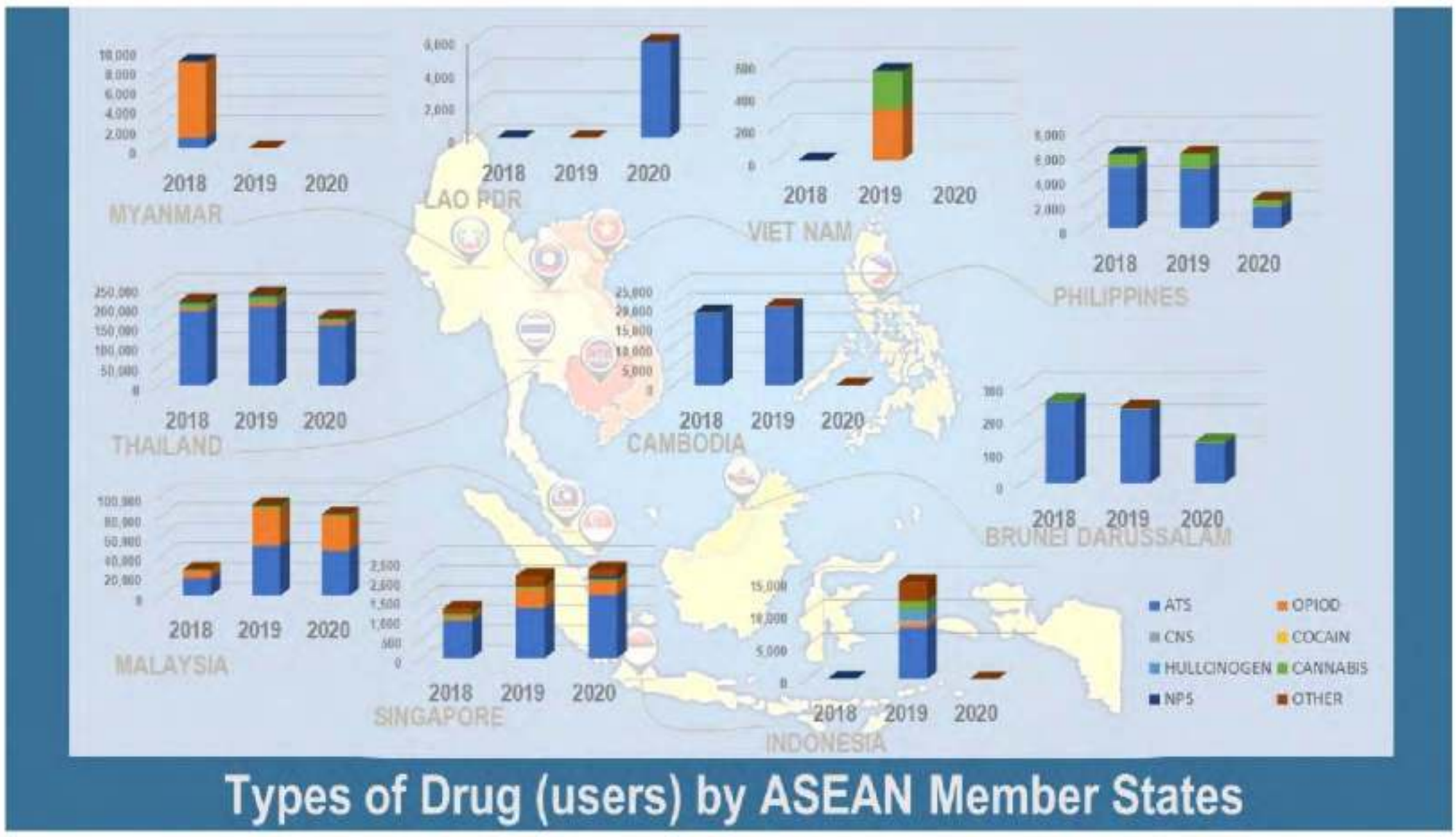


Figure 3: Admission by Drug Types by ASEAN Member States

In 2020, eight drug types were found in ASEAN, namely: Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), opiates/opioids, cannabis, New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), cocaine, Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants, hallucinogens, and others. Among commonly used addictive drugs, ATS was the most widely abused among ASEAN drug users admitted for treatment and were accounted for three quarters. The second commonly used substances were opiates/opioids and cannabis.

Thailand had the highest number of ATS admissions, followed by Malaysia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Singapore. Treatment of opiates/opioids was the highest in Malaysia, followed by Thailand and Singapore. Treatment of cannabis was the highest in Thailand, followed by Malaysia and the Philippines. While a few were recorded on NPS, hallucinogens, CNS depressants, and cocaine treatment.

There were 421,651 drug offenders across ASEAN in 2020. The number of drug offenders declined in Cambodia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand but increased from 2019 in the other five countries.

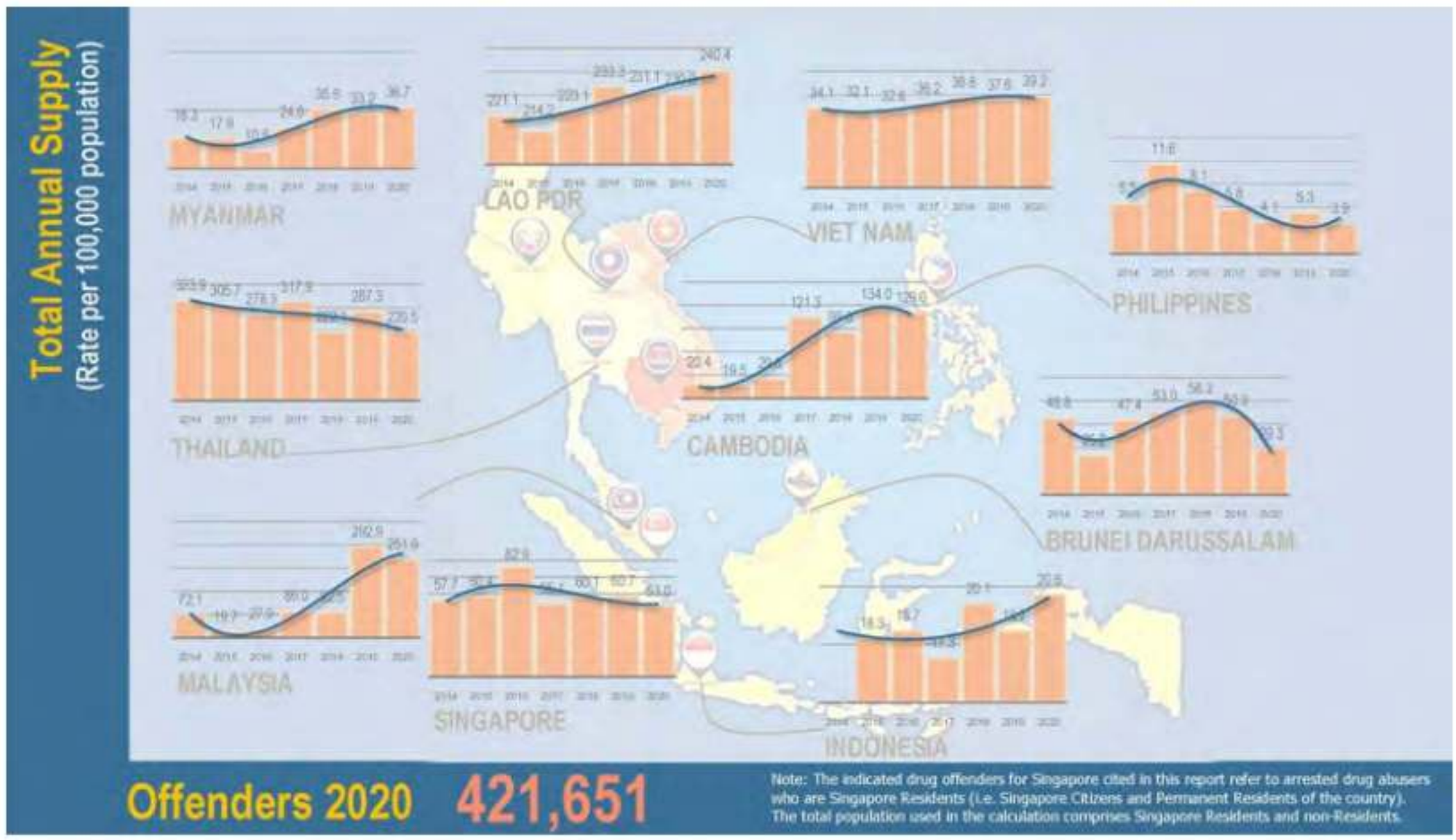


Figure 4: Trend of Offender Rates by ASEAN Member States

Figure 5: Offenders by Drug Type by ASEAN Member States

ATS-related crimes were most reported by all ASEAN countries, particularly methamphetamine, both tablet and crystal forms. Thailand arrested more than 120,000 offenders of ATS-related crimes and over 10,000 offenders in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar. Opioid-related crimes were reported most in Malaysia, followed by Myanmar and Thailand, and a few in Singapore, Lao PDR, and Indonesia. However, Cannabis-related crimes remain a problem in all ASEAN Member States, and continuous monitoring is necessary. As previously mentioned, NPS poses a challenge in the changing face of recreational drug use, with more than 10,000 offenders were arrested in Thailand and Malaysia.

The number of drug crimes committed by foreign nationals in the ASEAN region increased more than three times in 2020. Over 90% of these offenders are Southeast Asian. The rest are 70 nationals from other Asian and European countries, including Africa and America.

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

4. REGIONAL COOPERATION

The ASEAN Member States have been facing similar illicit drug problems such as opium poppy cultivation, heroin production, and Methamphetamine manufacturing in the Golden Triangle. Thailand, Myanmar, and Lao PDR have collaborated with China in the "Safe Mekong Operation" since 2013, aiming to suppress drug trafficking along the Mekong River and nearby Golden Triangle area. In 2015, this international law enforcement initiative expanded to include Viet Nam and Cambodia.

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

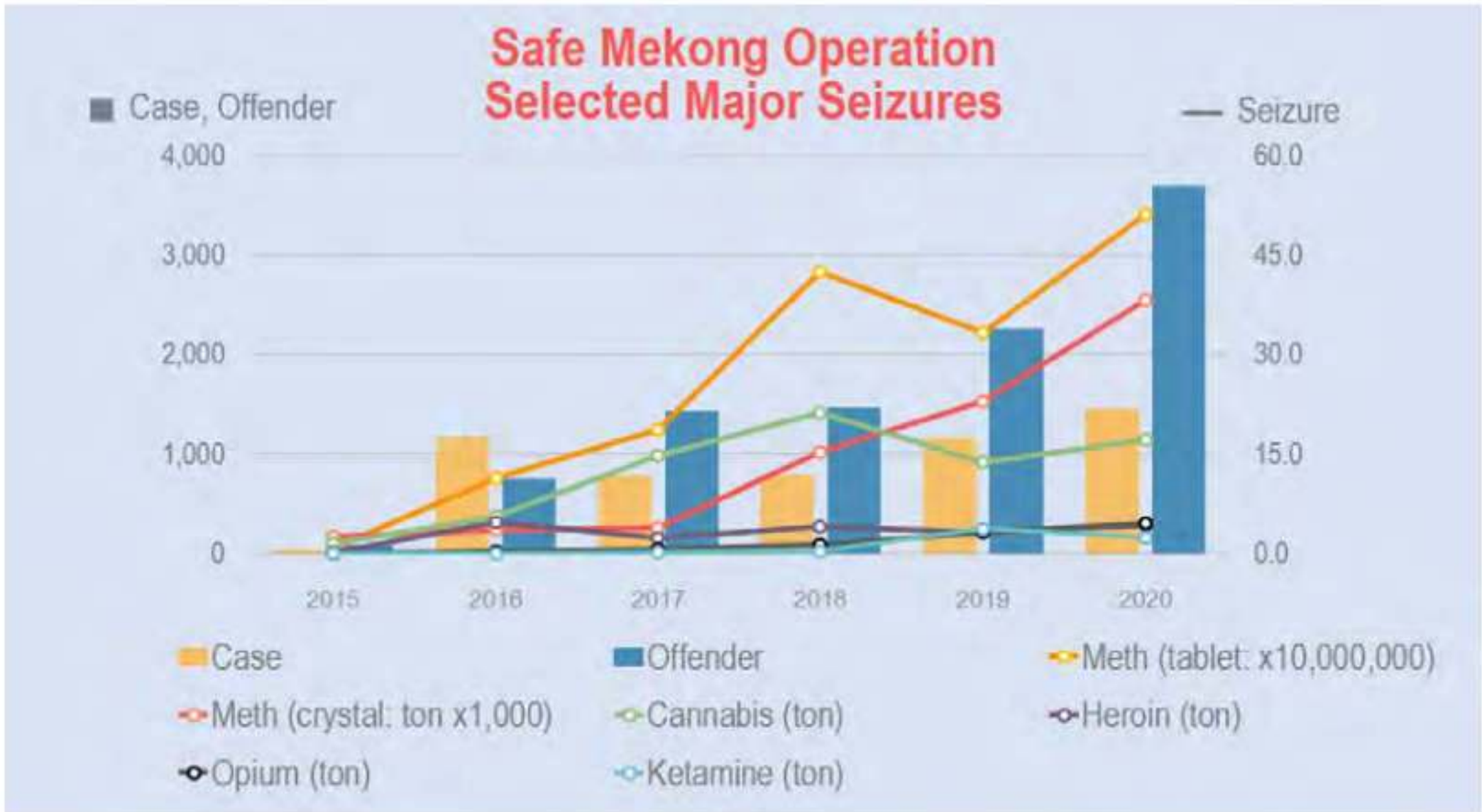


Figure 7: Arrests and Seizures by Safe Mekong Operation

ASEAN Member States law enforcement authorities have intercepted drug precursors and chemicals destined for the production sites, resulting in many arrests and seizures. The number of drug offenders arrested has constantly been increasing since 2015 to more than 3,000 people in 2020. Contrarily, the number of arrests for drug cases, which was high in 2016, records showed less in 2017 and 2018 and increased again in 2019 and 2020. The number of arrests had a significant difference. There was a massive increase in methamphetamine crystals and methamphetamine tablets, while cannabis, heroin, and opium were slightly increased. Ketamine showed somewhat decreased. Although the COVID-19 epidemic in the region affected Safe Mekong Operation, the information exchange is continuing. However, with the ongoing implementation of alternative developments in some areas of the Golden Triangle, it is expected that the drug production and trafficking situation in the area will improve in the next few years.

CHAPTER 2

Major Drug Problems in ASEAN

OVERVIEW

The number of drug users treated in 2020 increased compared to 2019, with over 500,000 users recorded. Drug admissions increased by 24.8% from 65.6 per 100,000 populations in 2019 to 81.9 per 100,000 populations in 2020. Of all drug users treated in 2020, the top three were ATS, opiates/opioids, and cannabis accounted for 77.5%, 16.2%, and 4.3%, respectively.

In the first half of 2020, the total number of treated drug users was greater than in the second half. ATS users were accounted for 72.3% of all admissions in the first half of 2020. Although the total number of admissions decreased in the second half, the proportion of ATS users among all users increased to 80.2%. The number of ATS users was greater than other drugs in every period. The number of ATS users was greater in the first half and less in the second half. Similar to ATS, cannabis users were greater in the first half and less in the second half. The cause of these periodic fluctuations is not clear at present. The second most common drug used was opiates/opioids (opium, heroin, and other derivatives). The number of admissions was significantly greater than in 2017 and 2018. Within 2020, the admission number for opioids in the first half was greater than the second half. The number of admissions was significantly greater than in 2017 and 2018. Within 2020, the admission number for opioids in the first half was greater than the second half. The admission number for NPS constantly declined from the first half of 2017. The admission number for cocaine increased in the second half of 2020. At the same time, the admissions for other drugs remained low. It should be noted that the number of drug users in the first half was greater than the second half for almost every drug type.

Figure 8: Drug Users Treated 2020

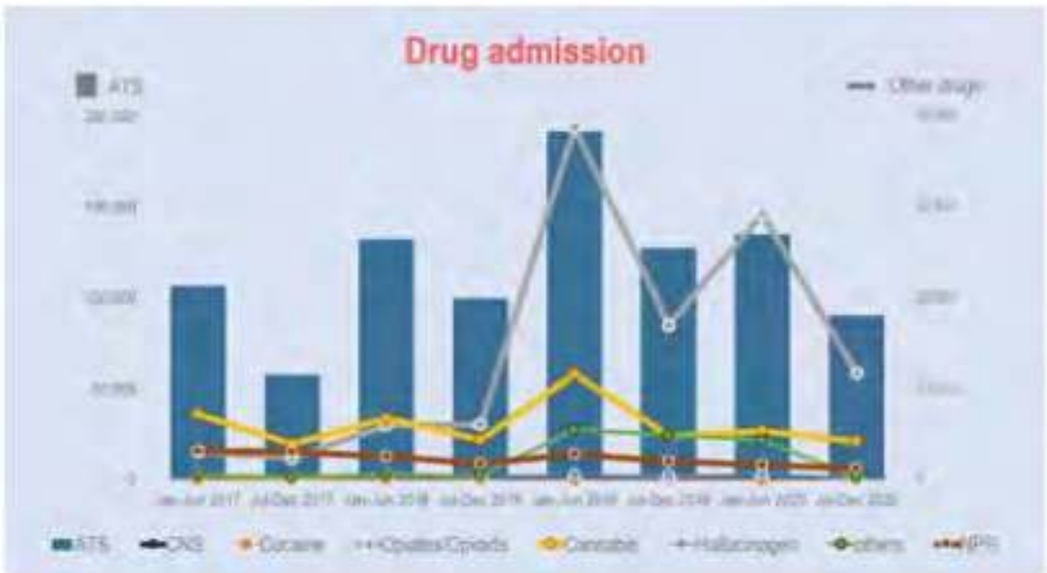


Figure 9: Drug Admission 2017-2020

In terms of weight, cannabis seizures were predominantly higher than other drugs. In 2020, cannabis seizures were four times higher than in 2018. Conversely, cocaine, opiates/opioids, and CNS depressant seizures were lower than in 2019. Other drugs seizures slightly increased from 2019. Only cocaine, cannabis, CNS, and other seizures significantly increased from the first half to the second half of 2020 while other drugs seizures decreased.

Figure 10: Drug Seizure 2020

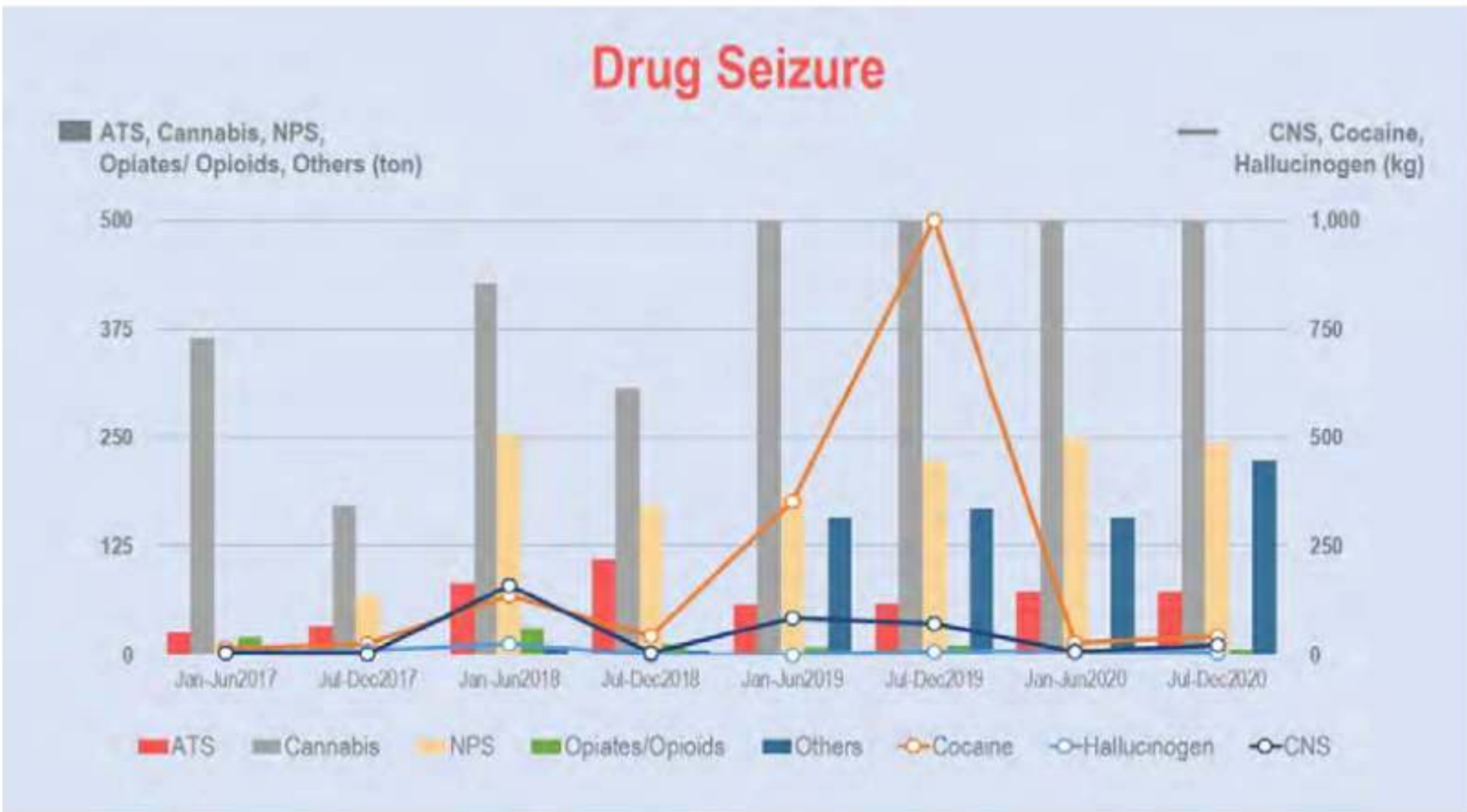


Figure 11: Drug Seizure 2017- 2020

Data by Each Type of Drug

1. ATS

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (ATS) refer to a group of synthetic drugs whose principal members include amphetamine, methamphetamine, and its derivatives. Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of ATS have been seized. These are amphetamine, methamphetamine (tablet, crystals, powder, liquid), ecstasy, ephedrine hydrochloride, and pseudoephedrine.

The number of ATS users who received treatment in ASEAN has continuously increased. In 2017, 164,497 ATS users received treatment. The number increased by 40% from 2017 to 2018 and 38% from 2018 to 2019. Even though the number decreased by one-third from 2019 to 2020, over 200,000 ATS users were treated (24% increased from 2017).

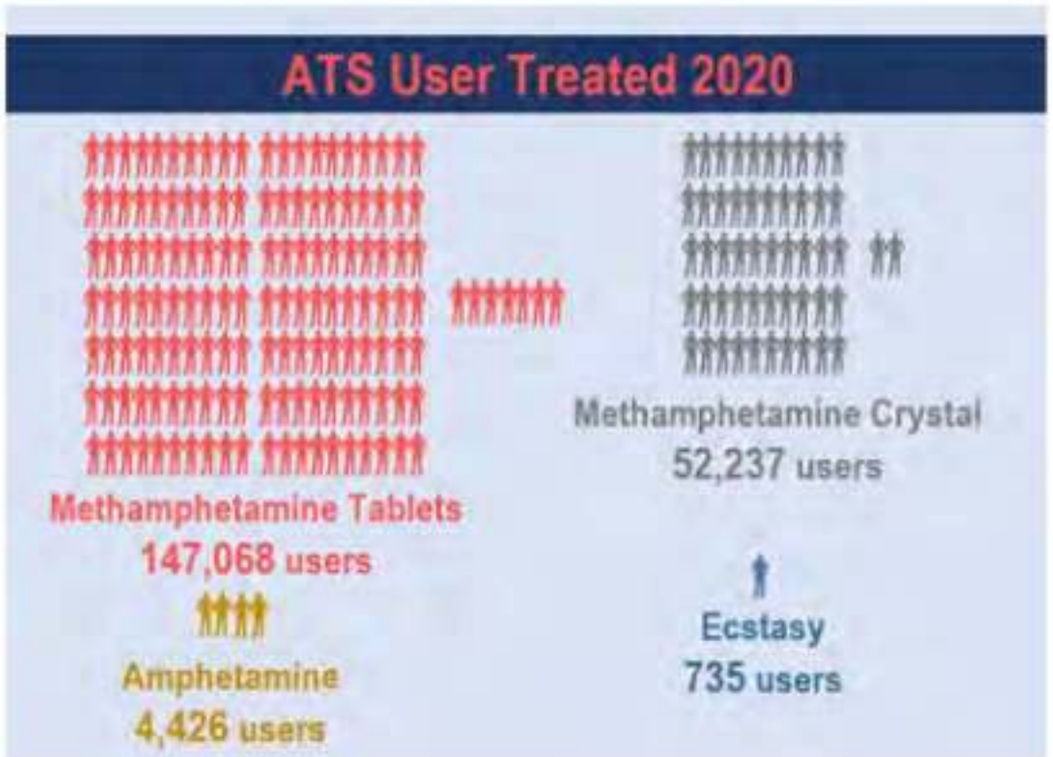


Figure 12: ATS User Treated 2020

Figure 13: ATS User 2017-2020

In the first half of 2017, over 90,000 users received treatment for Methamphetamine tablets (85% of the total ATS users). In the second half of 2017, there was a massive decrease in methamphetamine tablet users. However, the proportion of methamphetamine tablet users remained high, at 91% or over 100,000 in the first half of 2018 and over 110,000 in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 80% and 60% of all ATS admission in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Although the number of methamphetamine tablet users was slightly declined in the second half, the proportion remained high at 87%, then decreased in the first half of 2020, but there was a slight increase in the second half.

Methamphetamine crystalline (also known as "Shabu" or "ICE") was four-fold increased at the beginning of 2019 from the end of 2018. The number drastically decreased in the second half of 2019. This wave emerged in 2020 as well. A similar pattern was found in the admission of ecstasy users even though

the number of ecstasy users was relatively low for each half of the year. The admissions for amphetamine was recorded for the first time in the first half of 2018. The number of users increased in the second half. In 2019, the number of amphetamine users were dramatically increased in the first half and decreased at the end of 2019. The same pattern repeated in 2020.

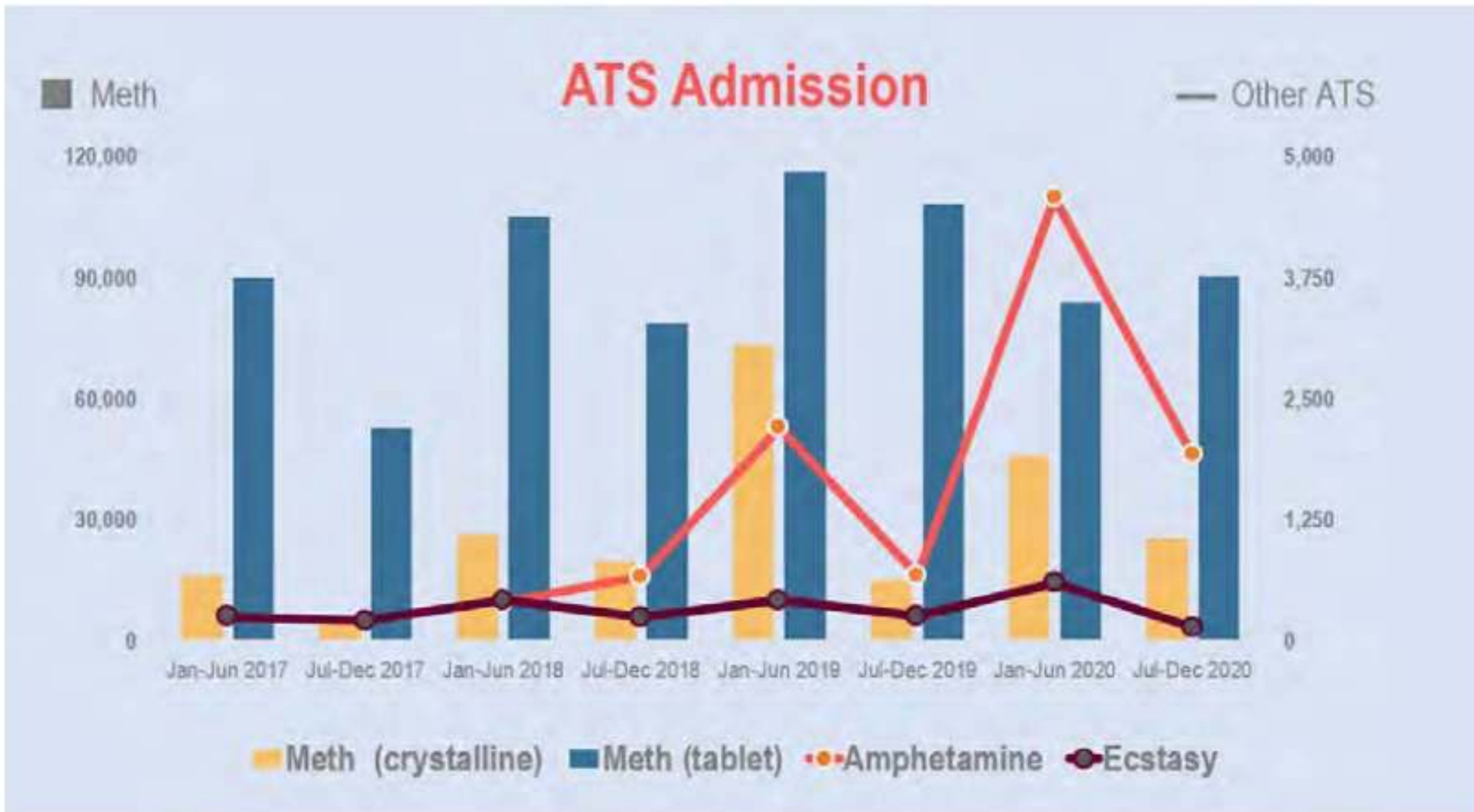


Figure 14: Total ATS Admission in ASEAN

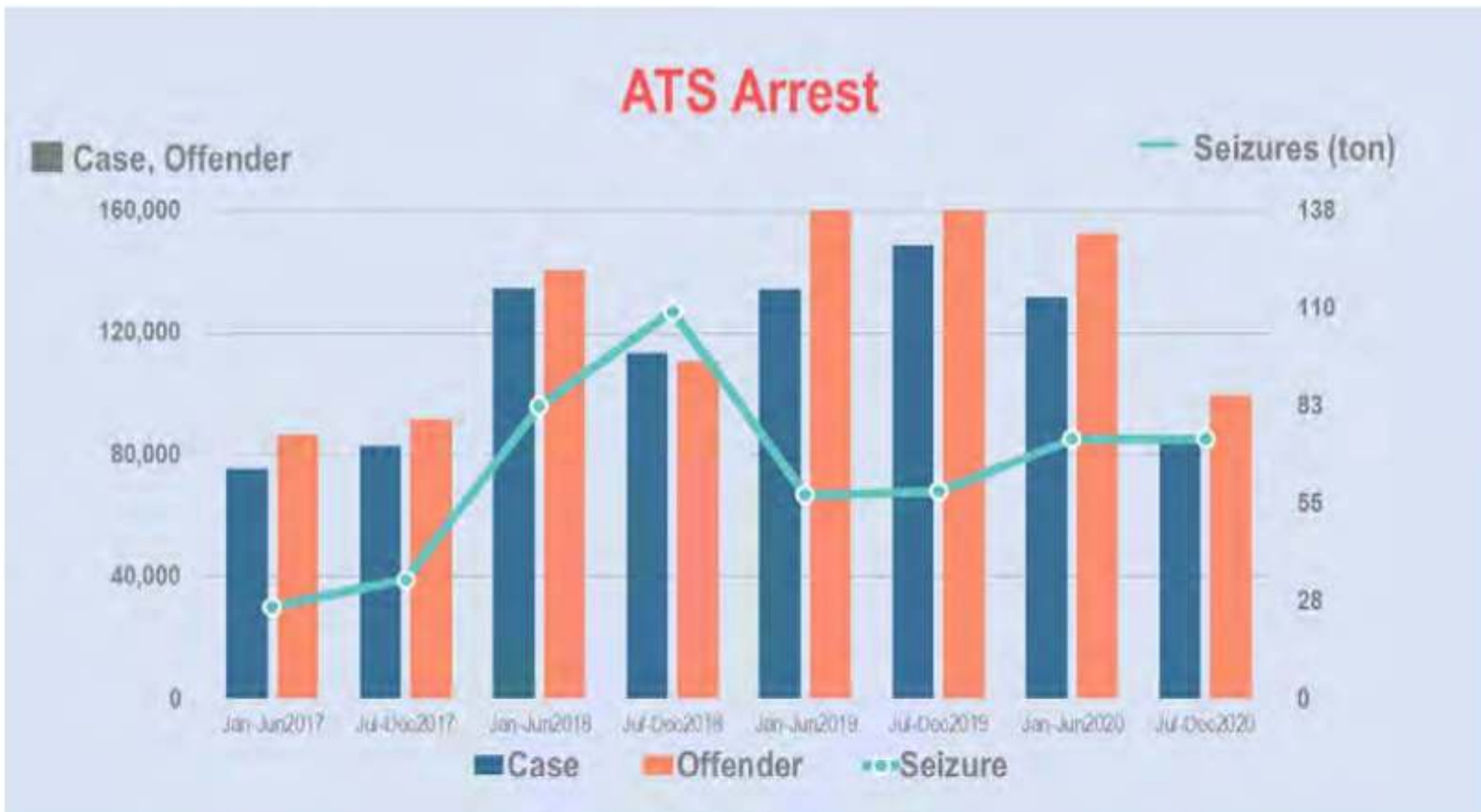


Figure 15: Total Number of ATS Arrest

In the first half of 2017, over 75,000 cases and over 86,000 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 10% increased cases and 6% increased offenders. The number of cases and offenders largely increased in the first half of 2018 and declined in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 57% from 2017, while offenders increased by 41%. In 2019, ATS cases were greater by 18% from the second half of 2018, while offenders were greater by 46%. In the second half of 2019, the number of ATS cases and offenders increased slightly from the first half of 2019. Cases in 2019 were greater by 14% from 2018 or 79% from 2017, while offenders were greater by 28% from 2018 or 81% from 2017. The accumulated number of ATS arrests was over 100,000 cases since the first half of 2018 up to date.

Although ATS seizures in 2019 were less than in 2018, ATS weight seized was over 100 metric tons in 2019. A huge increase appeared in 2020 to over 240 metric tons, a three-fold increase from 2017. Of all ATS seizures, methamphetamine tablets were accounted for 77% in 2017. The proportion became less to 62% in 2018, 45% in 2019, and 25% in 2020. Even though methamphetamine tablet seizures have declined since the end of 2018, the weight seized was nearly 40 metric tons in 2020. Unlike methamphetamine tablets, crystalline methamphetamine has continuously increased. The increase in crystalline methamphetamine seizures was nine-fold, from seven metric tons in 2017 (22% of all ATS seizures) to 36 metric tons in 2018 (36%), 51 metric tons in 2019 (54%), and 64 metric tons in 2020 (22%). Ecstasy was seized in the first and second half of 2017 and 2018. The seizure of ecstasy increased from 2017 to 2020 from 40 kilograms to 2.5 metric tons. In early 2018, methamphetamine liquid and powder were first seized. At the end of 2020, the methamphetamine liquid seizure increased to six metric tons. The increase in methamphetamine powder seizures was fifteen-fold in a year. In the first half of 2018, seizures of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and amphetamine were also reported for the first time. Only ephedrine was reported in the first half of 2019 at a small amount.

Figure 16: ATS Seizure 2020

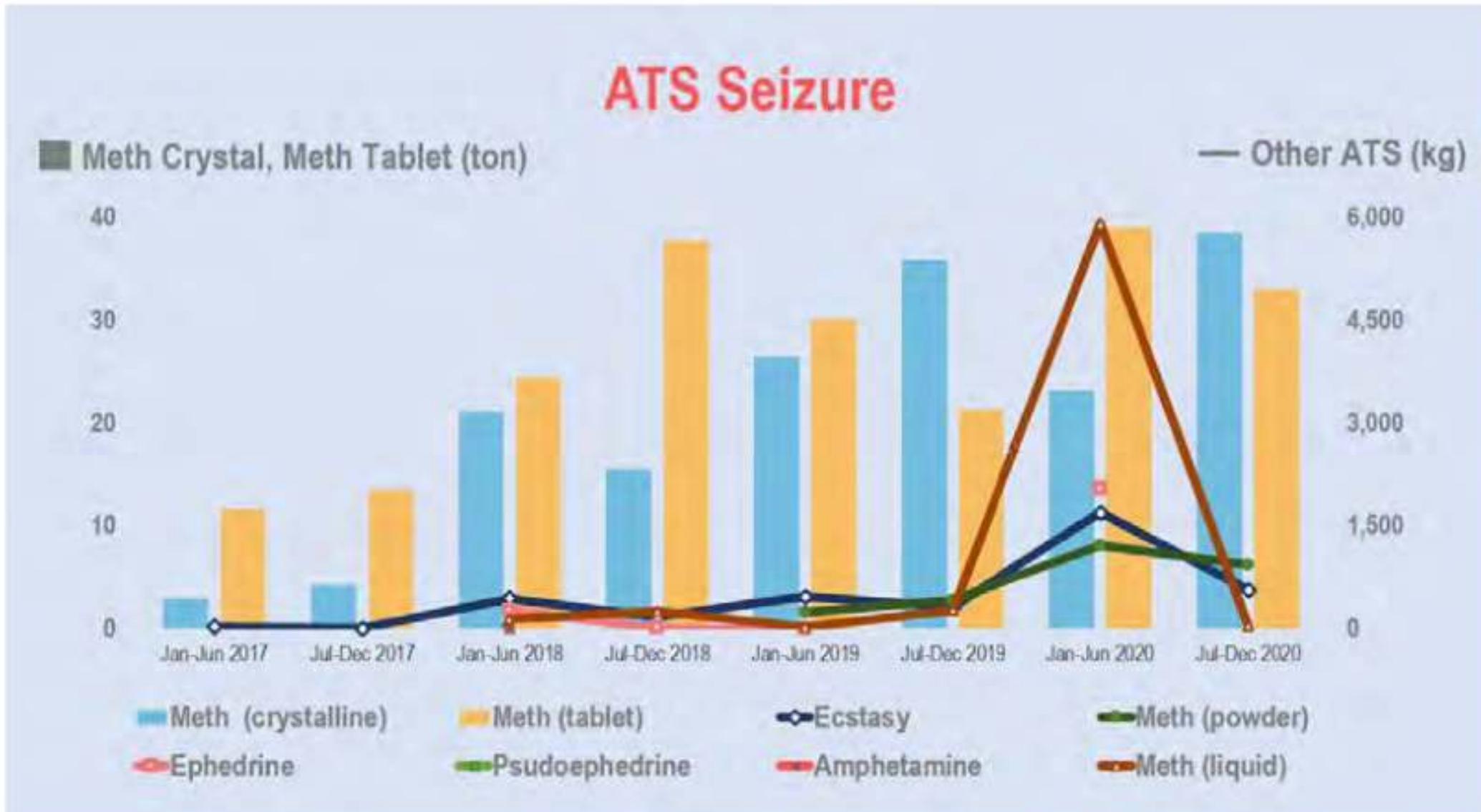


Figure 17: Total ATS Seizure in ASEAN

2. Opiates/Opioids

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

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

Among opiates/opioids users treated in 2020, heroin users were accounted for 91.5%, and 8.0% for opium users. The rest were methadone, codeine, and morphine. The number of opiates/ opioids users' admission in ASEAN has continuously increased. In 2017, 5,950 opiates/opioids users received treatment. The number increased twice in 2018 and over 40,000 in 2020, seven-fold from 2017.

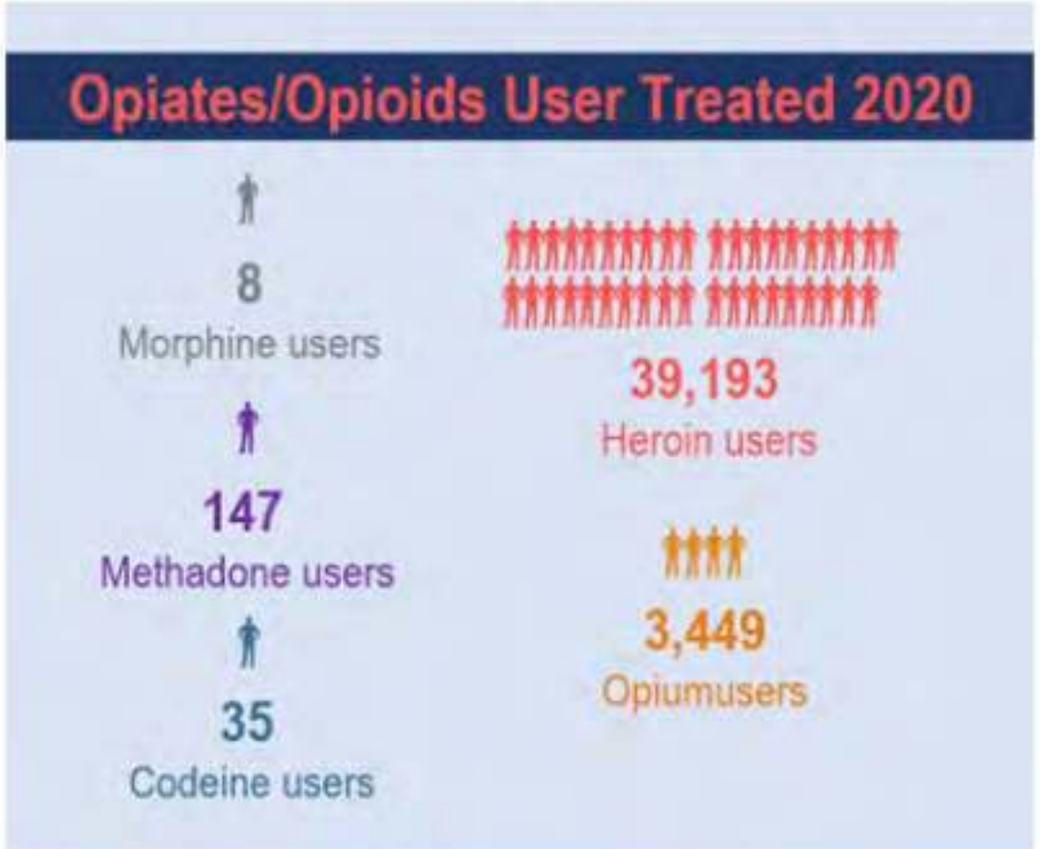


Figure 18: Opiates/Opioids User Treated 2020

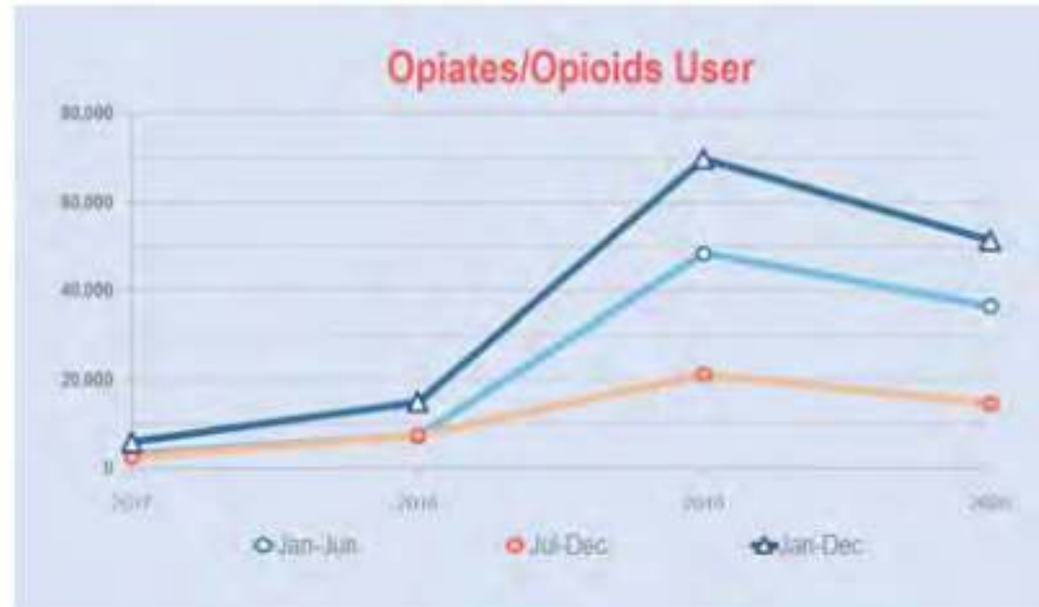


Figure 19: Opiates/Opioids User 2017-2020

In the first half of 2017, almost 2,000 heroin users received treatment (55% of opiates/opioids users). In the second half of 2017, there was a slight decrease in the number of heroin users. However, the proportion remained high, at 62%, and increased to almost 6,000 in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 79% of all opiates/opioids admission. This proportion was similar to the second half of 2018. The number of heroin users jumped up to over 40,000 in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 95% of all opiates/ opioids admission. Although declined in the second half, heroin users remained high, at 88%. In the first half of 2020, the proportion of heroin users treated were 94% of all opiates/opioids admission but dropped down to 88% in the second half.

In the first half of 2017, over 1,400 users received treatment for opium (43% of the total opiates/opioids users). In the second half of 2017, there was a decrease in the number of opium users. However, the proportion remained high, at 37%, and increased to 1,500 in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 21% of all opiates/opioids admission. This proportion was the same as in the second half of 2018. In 2019 the number of opium users increased to over 2,000 in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 5% of all opiates/opioids admission. Although the number was stable in the second half, opium users remained at 11%.

The number of opium users slightly declined in 2020, increased to over 2,000 in the first half of 2020, equivalent to 5% of all opiates/opioids admission. Although the number was lower in the second half, opium users remained at 12%.

This 2020 wave of heroin and opium users was similar to the 2019 wave. The number of methadone, morphine, and codeine users was relatively low for half of both years.

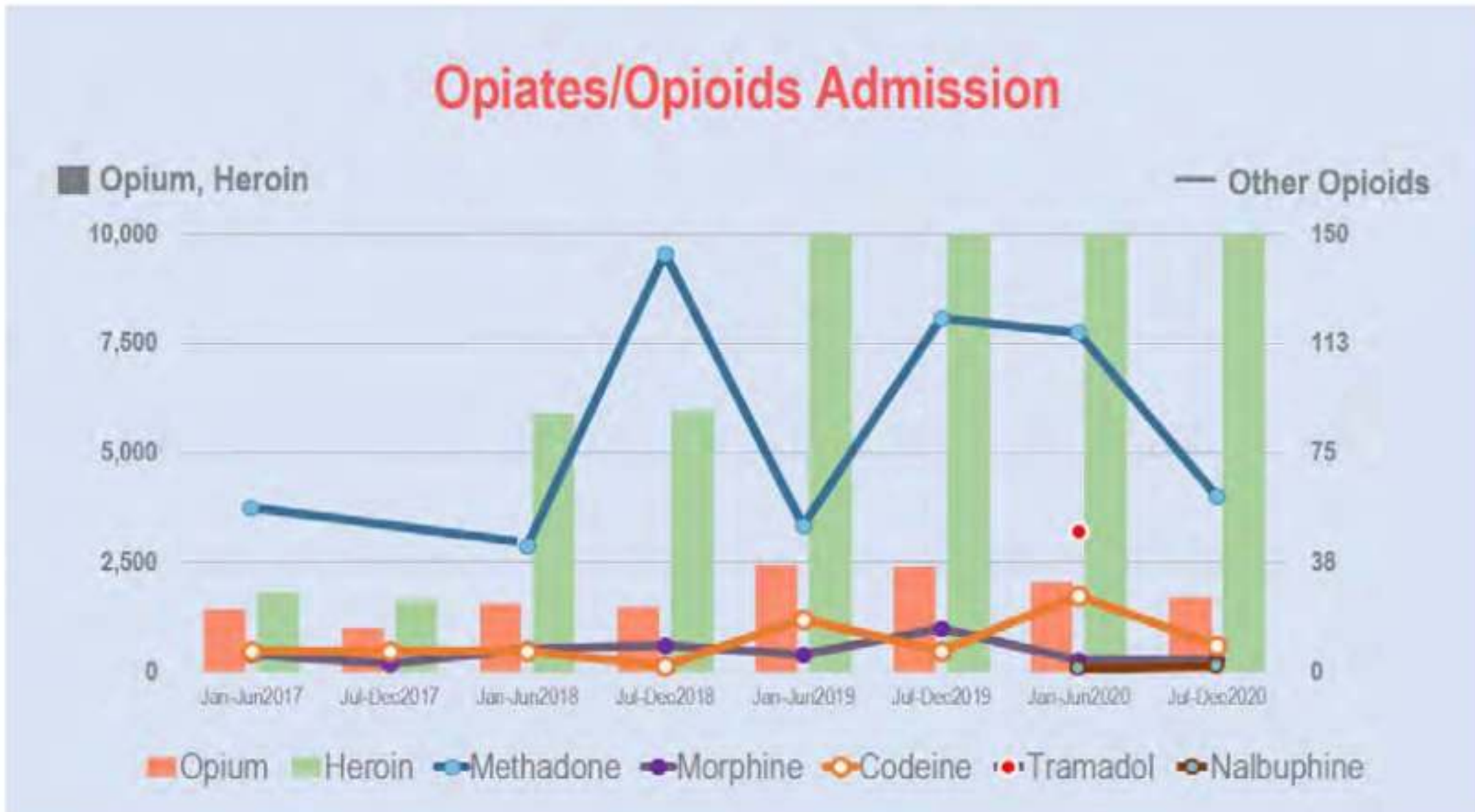


Figure 20: Total Opiates/Opioids Admission in ASEAN

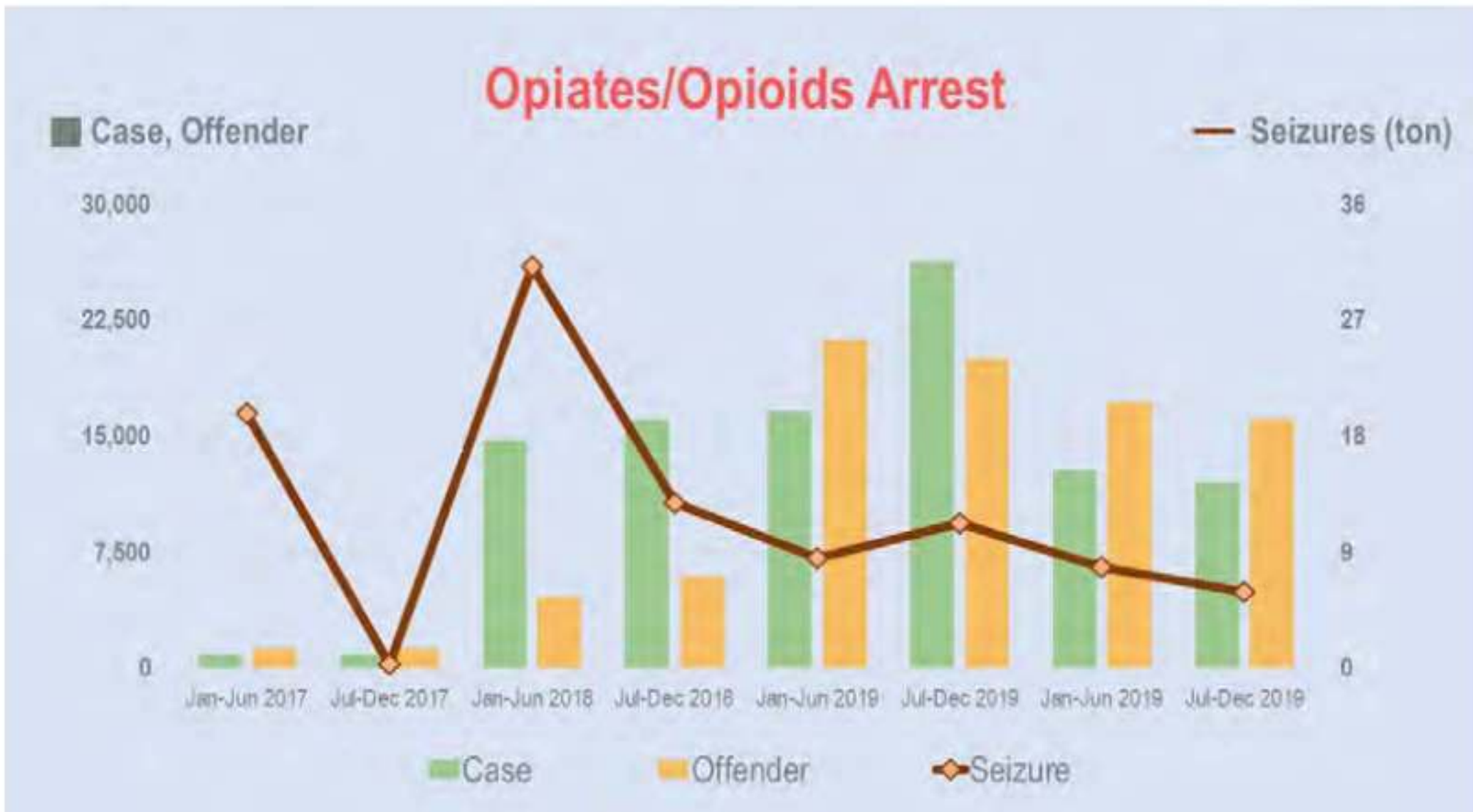


Figure 21: Total Number of Opiates/Opioids Arrest

In the first half of 2017, over 900 opiates/opioids cases and over 1,000 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 4% increased cases and 1% increased offenders. The number of cases and offenders was greater in the first half of 2018, fourteen-fold greater in cases, and three-fold greater in offenders. The number was slightly increased in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased fifteen-fold from 2017, while offenders increased four-fold. In the first half of 2019, opiates/opioids cases were 3% greater from the second half of 2018, while offenders were three-fold greater. At the end of 2019, the number of cases came up to 59% from the first half of 2019, while offenders were fewer. Cases in 2019 increased to 39% from 2018 or over twenty-fold from 2017, while offenders increased three-fold from 2018 or fifteen-fold from 2017. In the first half of 2018, cases of opiates/opioids jumped highly to over 10,000 and 20,000 at the end of 2019 but dropped down to 51% in the first half of 2020 at 14% offenders. At the end of 2020, the number of cases and offenders slightly declined from the first half of 2020. Cases and offenders in 2020 increased over thirteen-fold from 2017.

In 2017, there was a huge decrease in opiates/opioids seizures in both halves and constantly in 2018 and 2019. In 2019, opiates/opioids seizures were less in the first half while slightly increased at the end. In 2020, opiates/opioids seizures dropped low all year round. Overall, seizures increased by 119% in 2018 compared to 2017 but decreased 55% in 2019 compared to 2018 or close to the seizures of 2017. In 2020, Overall, seizures decreased to 70% of 2019.

Heroin was accounted for 60% of all 2020 opiates/opioids seizures. Heroin seizures were almost stable from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. There was a seven-fold increase from the second half of 2017 to 2 metric tons in early 2018 and declined at the end. One metric ton and two metric tons of heroin were seized in the first and the second half of 2019, while four metric tons were seized at the end of 2020. There was a ten-fold increase from 2017 to 2020.

There was a big decline in opium seizures from 470 kilograms in the first half of 2017 to 102 kilograms in the second half of 2017 but a twenty-three-fold increase from the second half of 2017 to two metric tons in early 2018 then dropped down at the end. Opium seizures were greater in the first half of 2019 to over one metric ton and over two metric tons in the second half of 2019. In early 2020 opium seizures was slightly increased, but a massive decreased at the end of 2020. However, there was an eight-fold increase from 2017 to 2020.

Methadone and morphine were constantly seized in the first and second half of 2017 up to date, but seizures were relatively low. In the first half of 2018, codeine was seized for the first time. In the second half of 2018, codeine seizures were less and lesser from 25 metric tons to 11 metric tons, to six and seven metric tons in 2019, to four metric tons in 2020.

Nalbuphine was seized for the first time in the second half of 2018. Other opiates/opioids seizures (buprenorphine, tramadol) also increased in 2019 and 2020, but the amount was relatively low.

Figure 22: Opiates/Opioids seizures 2020

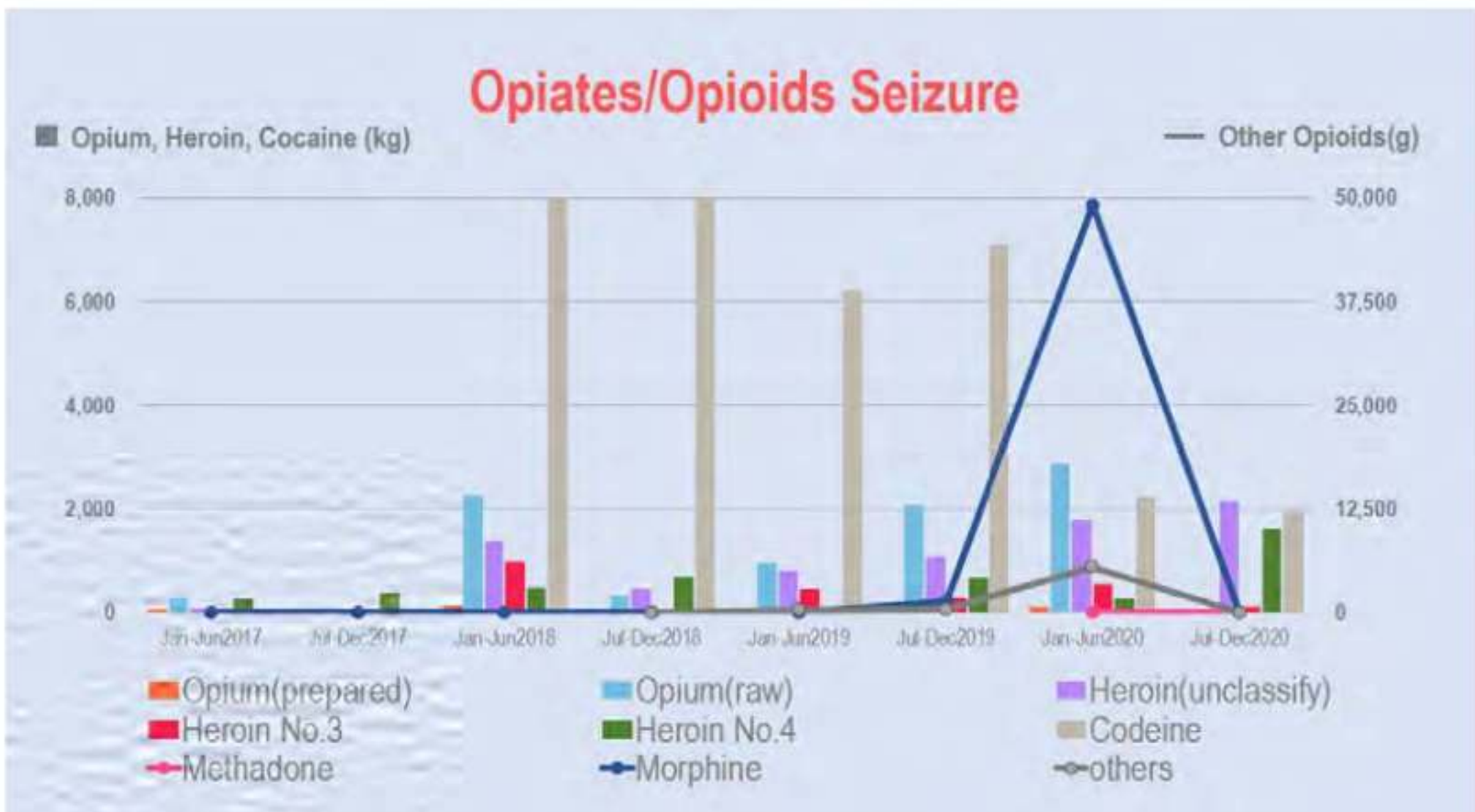


Figure 23: Total Opiates/Opioids Seizure in ASEAN

3. Cannabis

Cannabis is a complex plant with over 400 chemical entities, of which over 60 of them are referred to as cannabinoid compounds. As a result, cannabis can be classified as a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogen that affects the central nervous system. The three major compounds in cannabis are 1) Cannabinoid (CBN), a derivative of THC from oxidation, 2) Cannabidiol (CBD), and 3) Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is the primary psychoactive cannabinoid in cannabis, affecting brain function, memory, and motor control. Cannabis has become popular among drug users also has been legalised for medical use and recreational use in some countries. Only Thailand has legalised cannabis for medical use since early 2019 in ASEAN.

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

The cannabis users' admission within ASEAN was almost stable between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, nearly 14,000 cannabis users received treatment. The number was less than 1% from 2017 to 2018 but increased to 47% from 2018 to 2019, then dropped to 42% in 2020.

In the first half of 2017, there were almost 9,000 cannabis users who received treatment. In the second half of 2017, the number of cannabis users was 5,000 but went up to 70% and down to 35% in 2018 first and second halves respectively while highly jumped up to 164% in the first half of 2019 before decreased again (59%) in the second half of 2019. The number was slightly increased in early 2020 and declined at the end.

It should be noted that the number of cannabis users during the first half was much higher than the second half of the years.

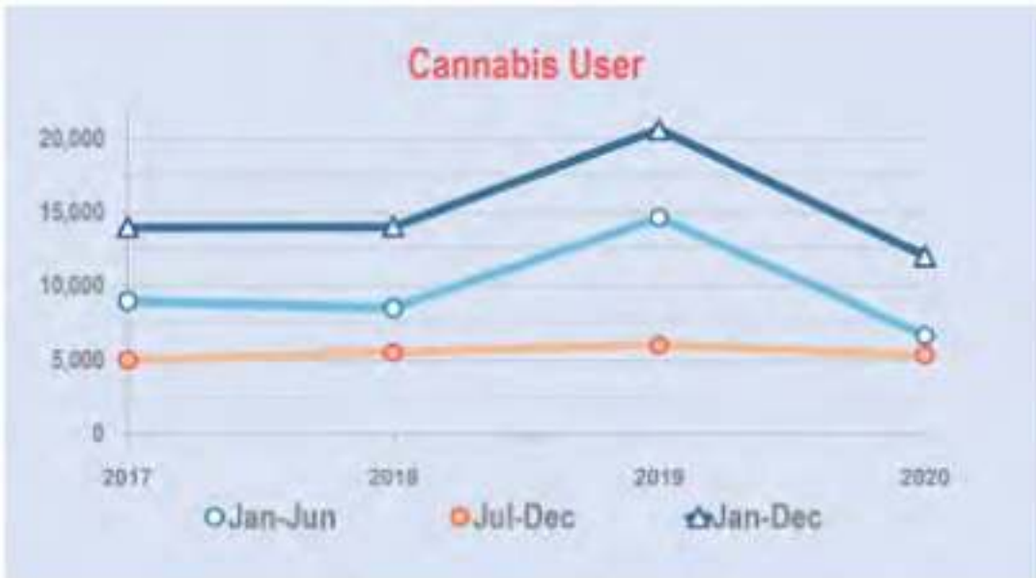


Figure 24: Cannabis User 2017-2020

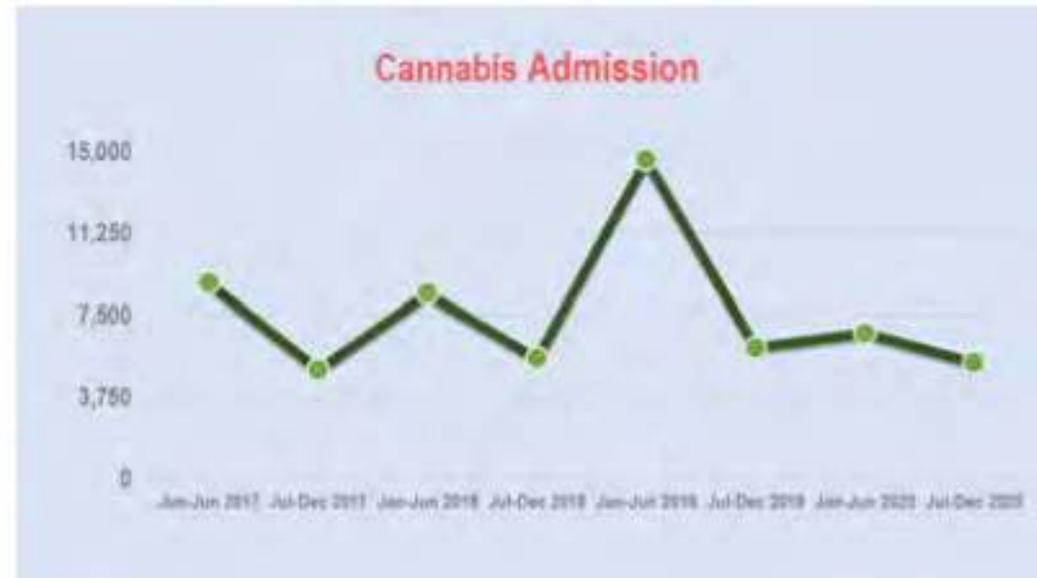


Figure 25: Total Cannabis Admission in ASEAN

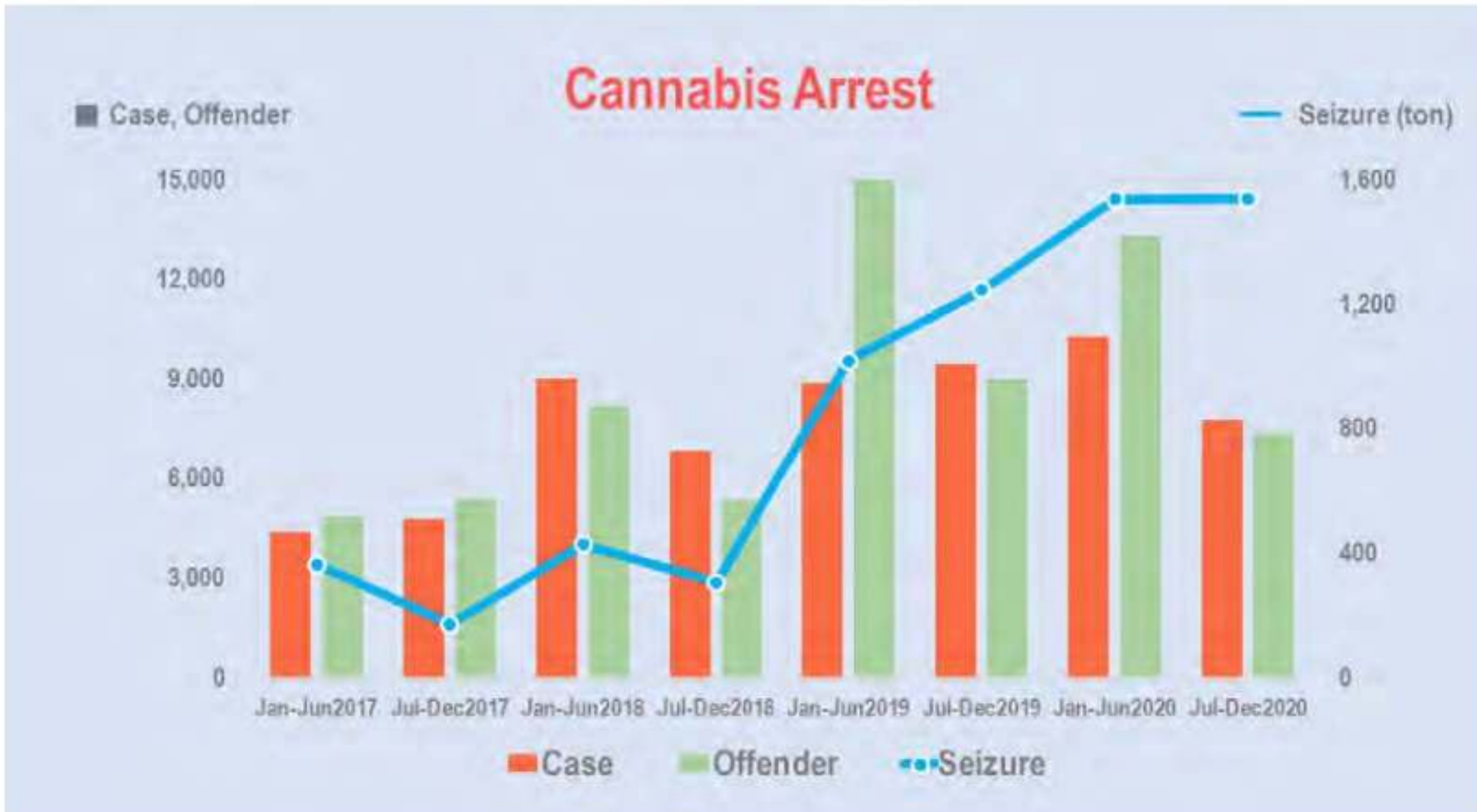


Figure 26: Total Number of Cannabis Arrest

Figure 27: Cannabis Seizure 2020

In the first half of 2017, over 4,000 cannabis cases and offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 9% cases, and 11% offenders increased yet became significantly greater in the first half of 2018 to 88% cases and 52% offenders and remained in the second half. However, cases in 2018 increased by 72% from 2017, while offenders increased by 32%. In the first half of 2019, cannabis cases were 30% greater than the second half of 2018, while offenders increased eleven-fold. In the second half of 2019, cases increased 7% from the first half of 2019, while offenders were massive declined. Cannabis cases were slightly increased, while offenders were 48% in early 2020. At the end of 2020, the number of cases and offenders were declined. Cases and offenders in 2020 were two-fold from 2017.

In 2017, cannabis seizures decreased more than 50% from the first half to the second half but primarily increased in the first half of 2018 at 150%, then dropped to 28% in the second half. Cannabis seizures largely increased in the first half of 2019 at 230% and slightly increased by 22% in the second half while gradually increased by 23% in early 2020 and were almost stable at the end. Cannabis seizures in 2020

increased 36% from 2019, or four-fold from 2018 or six-fold from 2017. There was a massive weight seized to over one metric ton in both halves of 2019 and 2020. It should be noted that this period Thailand legalised cannabis for medical use in February 2019.

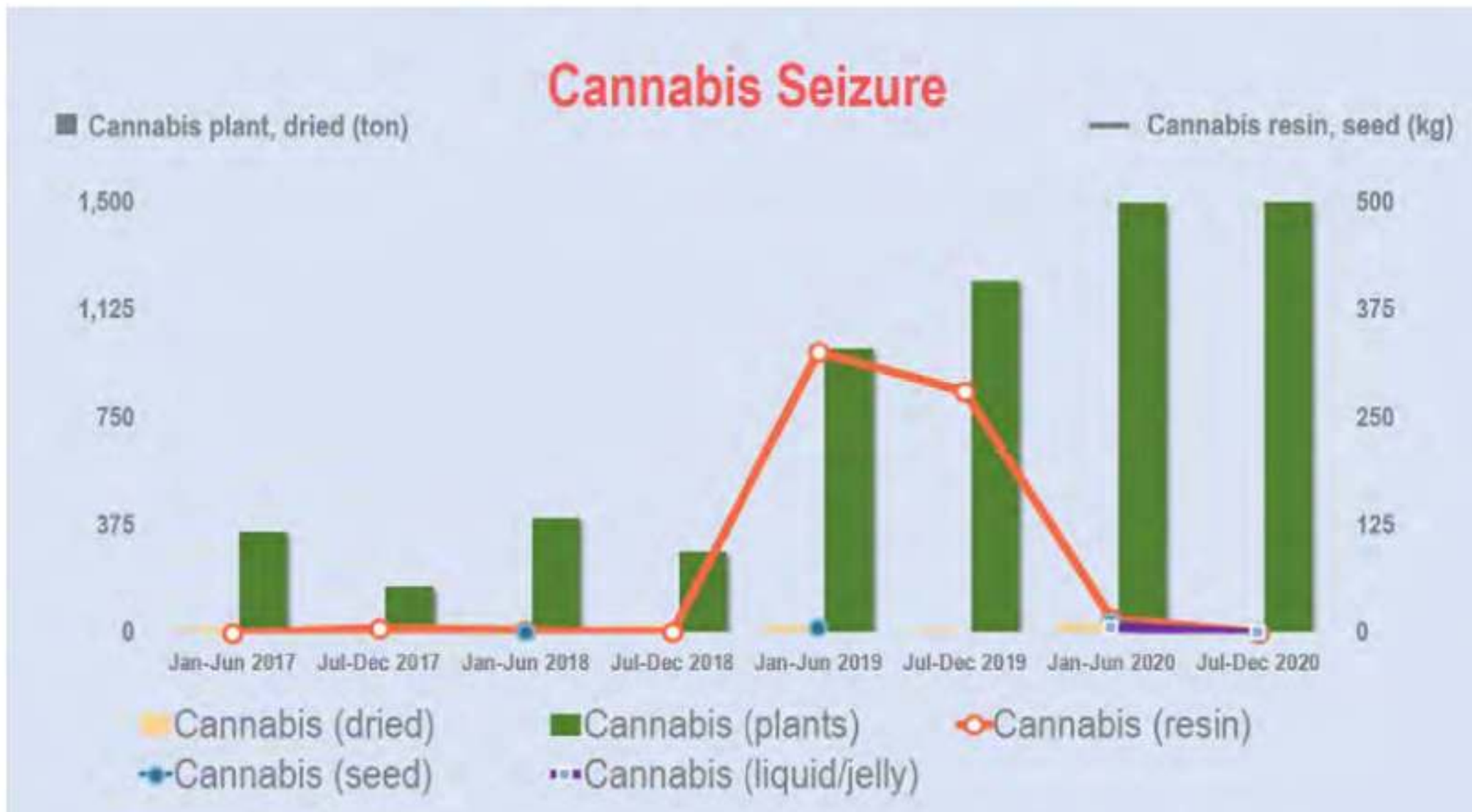


Figure 28: Total Cannabis Seizure in ASEAN

Of all cannabis seizures, the cannabis plant was accounted for 96.8% by weight. There was a 33% increase in cannabis plant seizures from over 500 metric tons in 2017 to nearly 700 metric tons in 2018 yet largely increased 228% from 2018 to over 2,000 metric tons in 2019. In 2020, cannabis plant seizures were over three thousand metric tons 2020. There was a six-fold increase in cannabis plant seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Dried Cannabis was accounted for around 3% of all cannabis seizures by weight. There was 40% greater from 35 metric tons in 2017 to 50 metric tons in 2018 and declined in 2019 then increased to over 50 metric tons in 2020. There was a 77% increase in dried cannabis seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Cannabis resin seizure was first small in 2017 to 2018 by 20% but increased massively in 2019 before fell off in 2020. Although over a one-hundred-fold increase in cannabis resin seizures from 2017 to 2019, seizure weight remained small. In the first half of 2018, cannabis seeds were seized for the first time and reported again in the first half of 2019 and twice in early 2020. Even though the seizure was small, it reflected the growing cannabis season.

4. NPS

According to the World Drug Report 2013 (UNODC, 2013), New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is an umbrella term for unregulated (new) psychoactive substances or synthetic substances that produce similar effects to illegal drugs or mimic the effects of controlled drugs, not for medical and scientific purposes. The majority of NPS are currently not under international control by the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 or the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Drugs 1971. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) classifies NPS into seven categories according to pharmacology and health consequences as follows: Synthetic Cannabinoids, Synthetic Cathinones, Ketamine, Phenethylamines, Piperazines, plant-based substances, and miscellaneous substances.

NPS in this report will be based on the classification stated, although NPS defined in each ASEAN Member States was different. Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of NPS have been seized. Examples included mitragyna speciosa (kratom), ketamine, khat, cathinone, synthetic cathinones (bath salts), synthetic cannabinoids, and others.

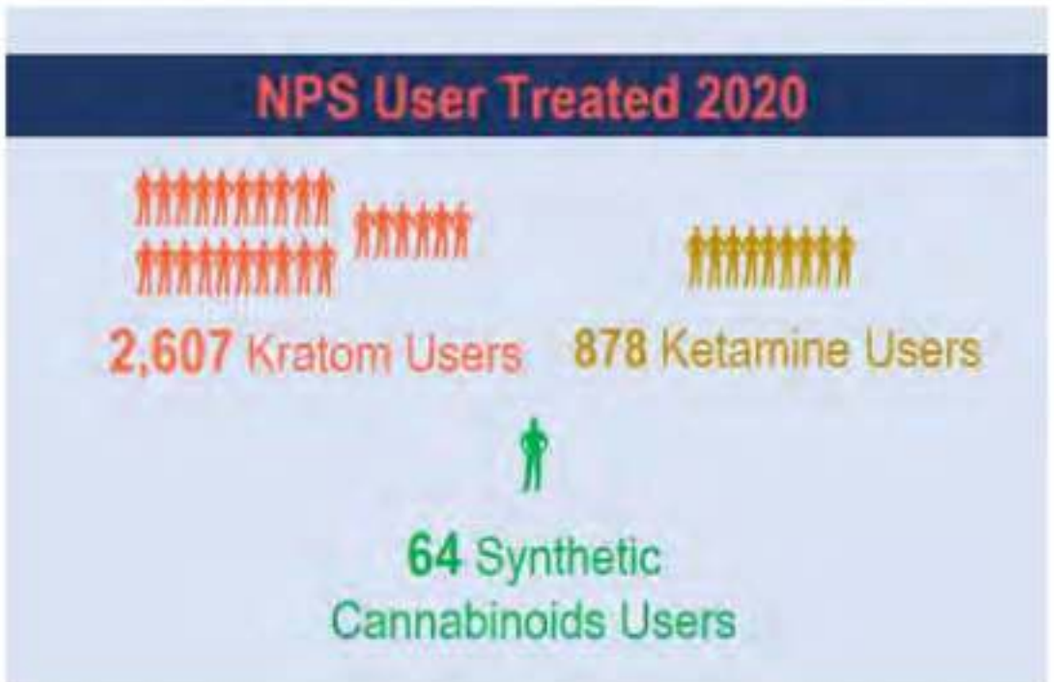


Figure 29: NPS Users Treated 2020

Figure 30: NPS User 2017-2020

In 2017, almost 6,000 NPS users received treatment. The number of NPS users' admission in ASEAN decreased 30% between 2017 and 2018, then went greater from 2018 to 2019 but a lot less in 2020. However, the total NPS users for 2020 were 55% lower than in 2017.

Kratom users were accounted for 73% of all NPS users treated in 2020. In the first half of 2017, 94% of total NPS users received treatment for kratom but a lower 30% in the second half. However, the proportion of kratom users remained high, at 68% and over 3,000 in the first half of 2018, equivalent to 93% of all NPS admission. This proportion was higher than 80% in the second half of 2018. The number of kratom users increased again to over 2,600 in the first half of 2019, equivalent to 77% of all NPS admission. This proportion was lower (85%) in the second half of 2019. Although the number of Kratom users who received treatment declined in early 2020, or 70% of all NPS users treated and slightly increased to 78% at the end of 2020 Kratom users who received treatment decreased by 25% from 2017 to 2018 and were almost stable between 2018 and 2019 then fell off 54% from 2019 to 2020. However, kratom users who received treatment decreased by 60% from 2017 to 2020.

There were over 1,400 ketamine users who received treatment in 2017. Only 236 users received treatment in the first half of 2017, 6% of all NPS users. In the second half of 2017, there was a five-fold increase in the number of ketamine users. The number decreased by 82% in the first half of 2018 and a two-fold increase in the second half. In 2019 the number was 76% in the first half of 2019 and less 52% in the second half. The number slightly increased in early 2020 and declined at the end.

Ketamine users who received treatment were 53% from 2017 to 2018, 75% greater between 2018 and 2019, while less 26% in 2020. However, ketamine users who received treatment decreased by 39% from 2017 to 2020. In comparison, the admission of synthetic cathinone (bath salt) was found for the first time in the first half of 2018. Besides, synthetic cannabinoids were found for the first time in the first half of 2020.

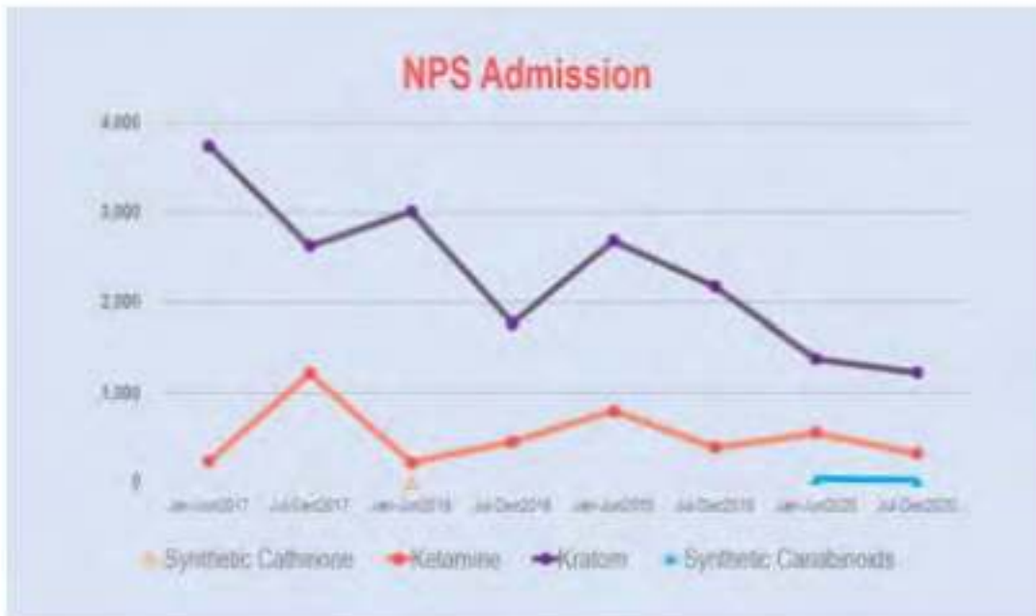


Figure 31: Total NPS Admission in ASEAN

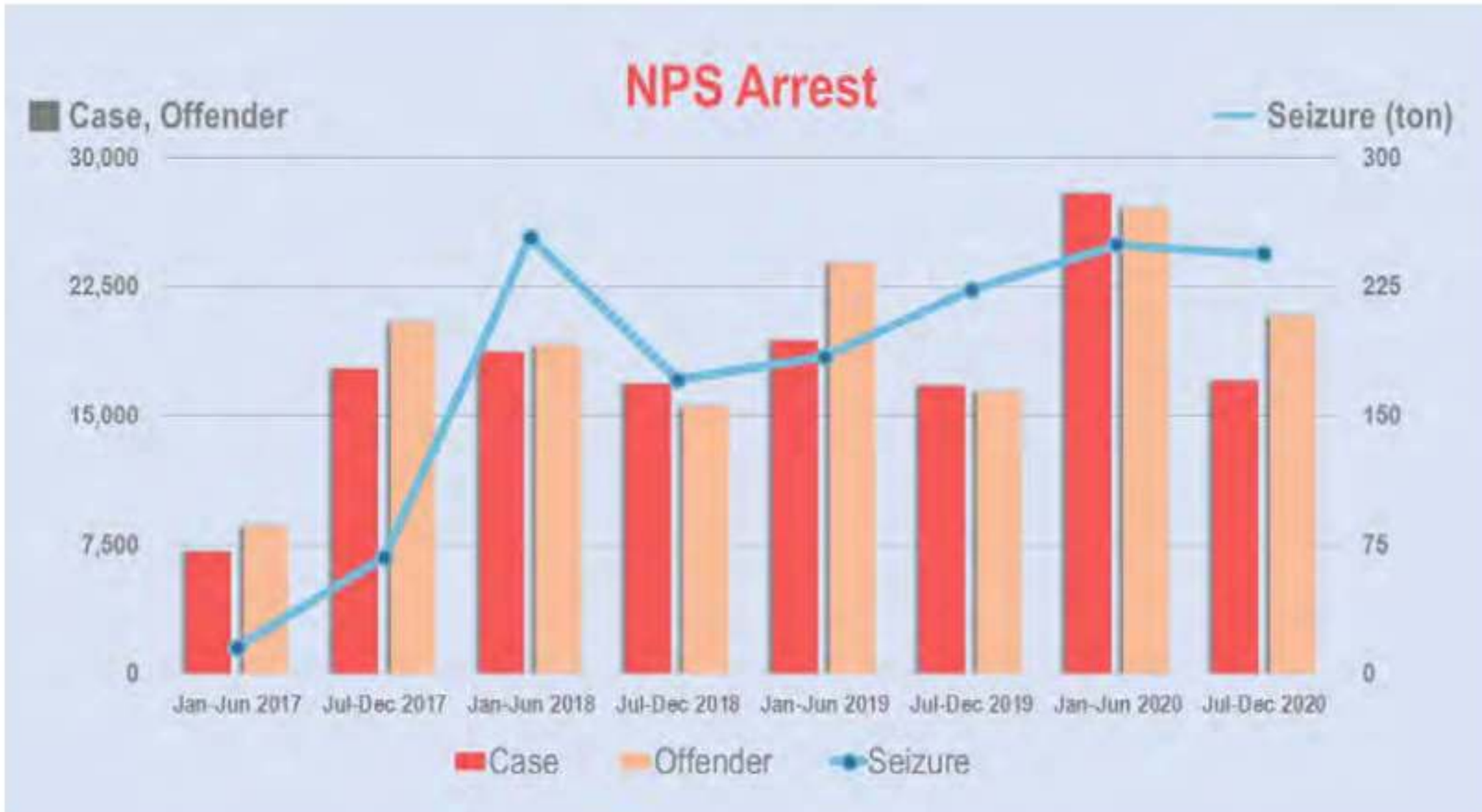


Figure 32: Total Number of NPS Arrest

In the first half of 2017, over 7,000 NPS cases and over 8,000 offenders were reported and largely increased in the second half. The number of cases slightly increased while offenders declined in the first half of 2018 and somewhat less in the second half. However, cases in 2018 increased by 43% from 2017, while offenders increased by 20%. In the first half of 2019, NPS cases were 15% greater than the second half of 2018, while offenders were greater by 53%. In the second half of 2019, NPS cases and offenders were less than 14% and 32% from the first half, respectively. In early 2020, the number of cases and offenders was 66% yet less by 65% in cases and 25% in offenders at the end of 2020. Cases in 2020 were increased 80% from 2017. It is a considerable increase of NPS cases and offenders over 10,000 since the end of 2017.

In 2017, NPS seizures were four-fold from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017 and three-fold in the first half of 2018 yet 33% less from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018, then slightly increased in the first half of 2019 at 7% to 22% in the second half of 2019. In 2020, NPS seizures were increased constantly and almost stable at the end of 2020, calculating 20% greater than 2019 or six-fold from 2017. Total NPS seizures were over 100 metric ton in weight since early 2018 up to date.

Figure 33: NPS Seizure 2020

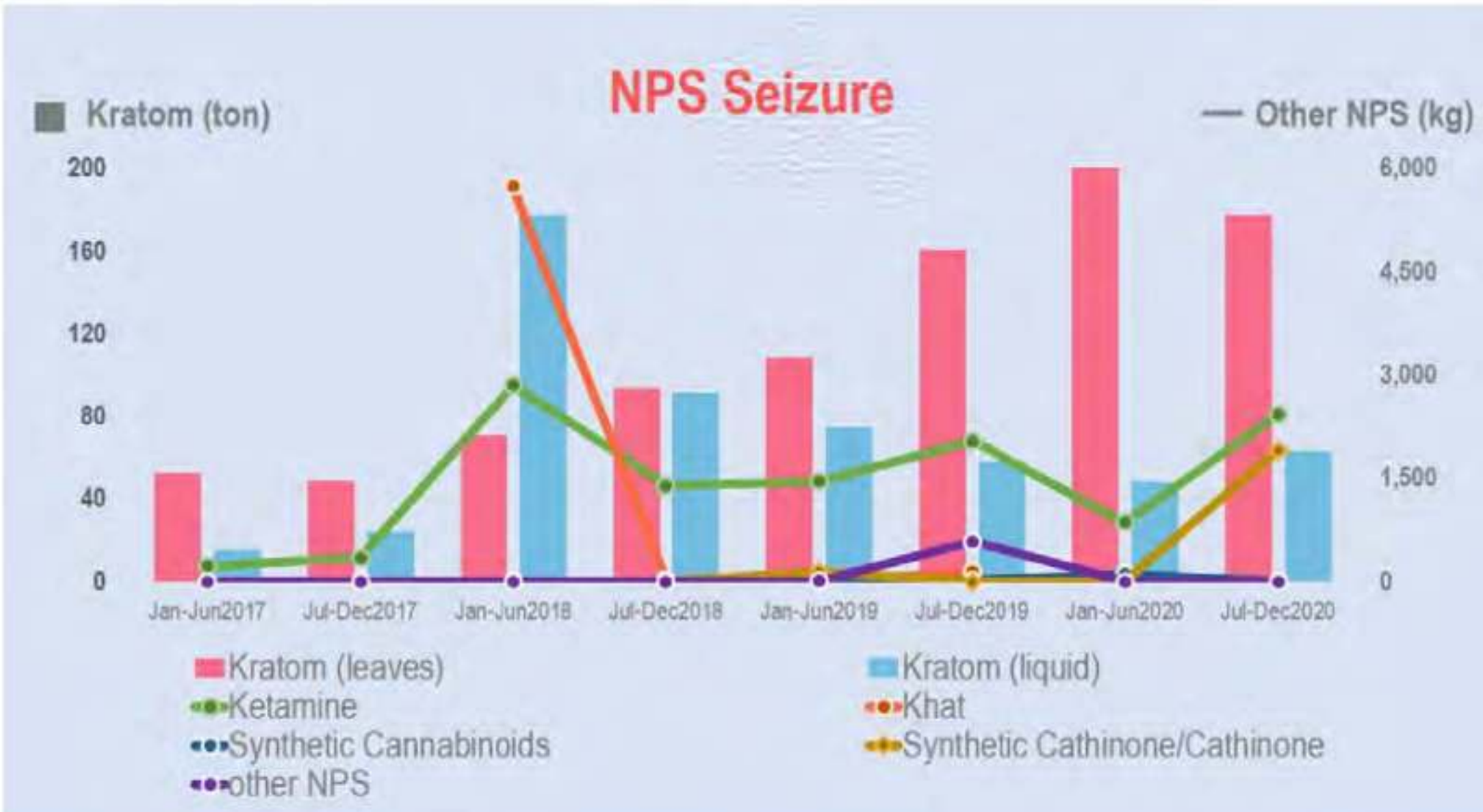


Figure 34: Total NPS Seizure in ASEAN

Of all NPS seizures, kratom leaves were accounted for 76% by weight. Greater 64% kratom leaves seized from over 100 metric tons in 2017 to nearly 170 metric tons in 2018 and still went up to 270 metric tons in 2019 to over 370 metric tons in 2020. There was a four-fold increase in kratom leaves seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Kratom liquid was accounted for 23% of all NPS seizures by weight. There was a six-fold increase in kratom liquid seizures from 40 metric tons in 2017 to 270 metric tons in 2018 yet dropped down to 130 metric tons or 30% in 2019 and constantly declined in 2020. There was a three-fold increase in kratom liquid seizures from 2017 to 2020.

The seizure of ketamine increased over six times from 2017 to 2018. Ketamine seized weight was almost three metric tons in early 2018, then less in the second half of 2018 and early 2019 before went up to over two metric tons at the end of 2019. In early 2020, ketamine seizures were less, but three-fold increased at the end of 2020. Synthetic cathinone, synthetic cannabinoids, khat, and others have been seized in small amounts since early 2017.

5. Cocaine

Cocaine, scientifically called methylester of benzoylecgonine, also known as coke, is a natural substance found in coca leaves for its psychoactive alkaloid. The alkaloid content of coca leaves differs depending on species, climate, height above mean sea level, plant age, and other factors. The main psychoactive substance present in coca leaves is cocaine (benzoylmethylecgonine), generally present in the range of 0.3-1%. On the street, cocaine comes in either of two forms (1) cocaine hydrochloride salt or base, which is a white, odorless crystalline powder with a bitter, numbing taste, and (2) cocaine sulfate or crack or rock, which is freebase in white to light brown coloured, waxy rock-like substance.

The number of cocaine users' admission in ASEAN was relatively small between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, 49 cocaine users received treatment. The number was slightly increased from 2017 to 2018 at 4% and went greater six-fold from 2018 to 2019. However, the number of admissions dropped significantly in 2020.

In the first half of 2017, 32 cocaine users received treatment. The number of cocaine users was 49%, 59%, 11% compared to the second half of 2017, the first half, and the second half of 2018, respectively, while the number was over twice greater and five-fold greater in the first half and the second half of 2019. In early 2020, there was a **significant** decrease (five-fold) in the second half of 2020. The total number of cocaine users for 2020 was similar to 2017.

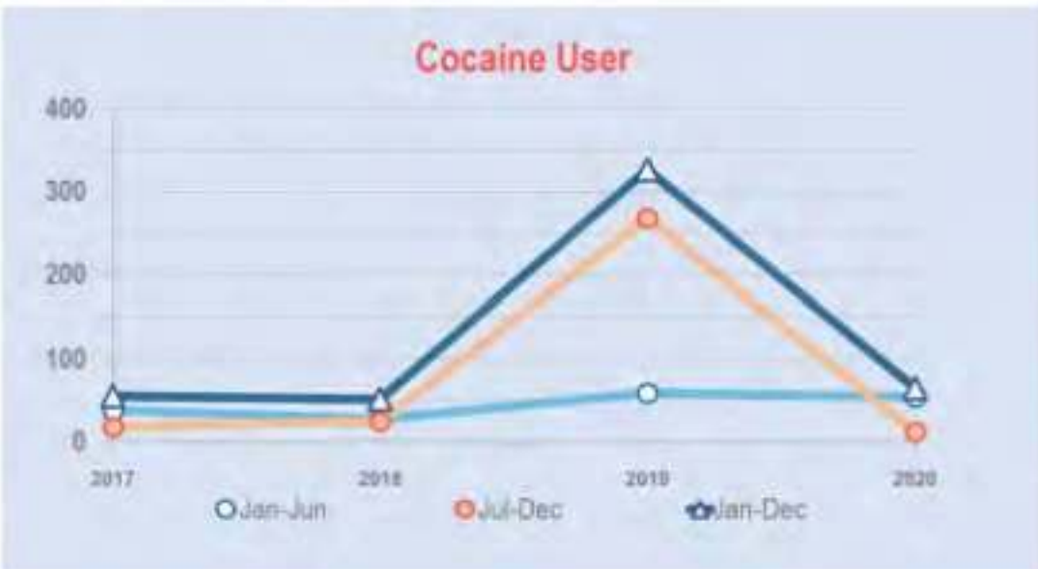


Figure 35: Cocaine User 2017-2020

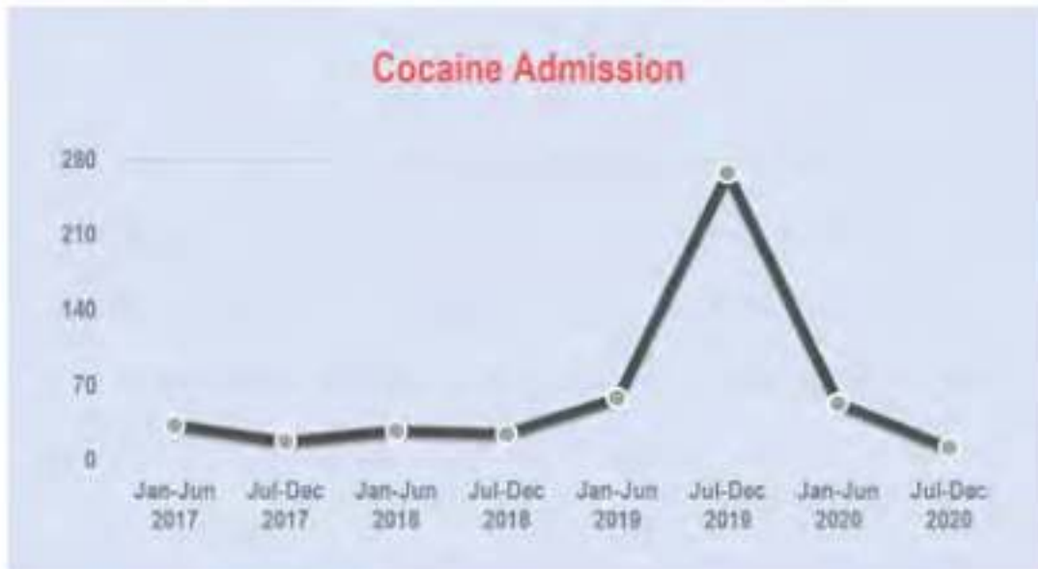


Figure 36: Total Cocaine Admission in ASEAN

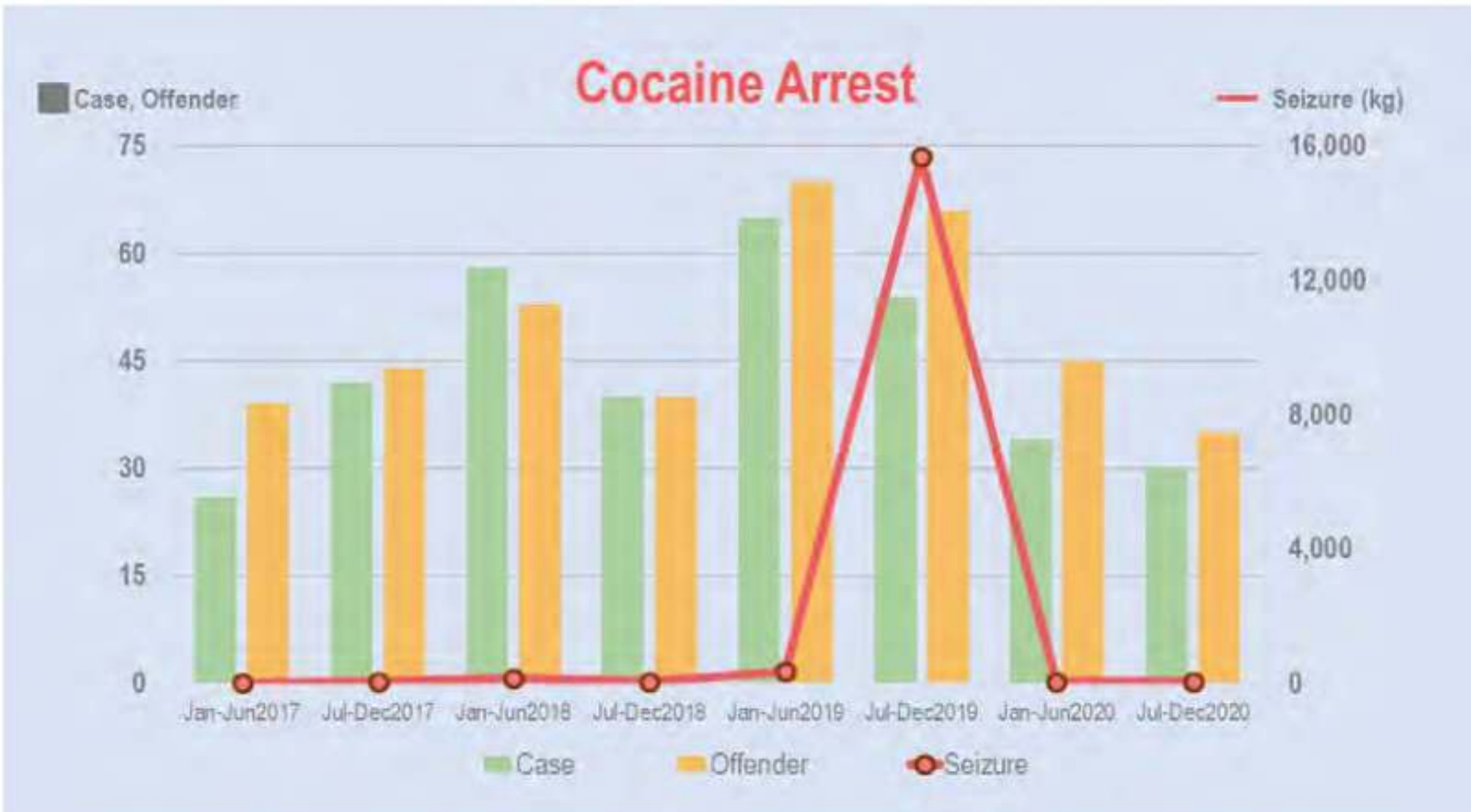


Figure 37: Total Number of Cocaine Arrest

In the first half of 2017, 26 cocaine cases and 39 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 62% increased cases and 13% increased offenders. The number was greater by 38% of cases and 20% of offenders in the first half of 2018 but slightly less in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased by 44% from 2017, while offenders increased by 12%. In the first half of 2019, both cocaine cases and offenders were 63% greater than in the second half of 2018. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases was less than the first half of 2019, while offenders were almost stable. In the first half of 2020, cocaine cases were 40% reduced from the second half of 2019, and offenders were 35% less. In the second half of 2020, cases and offenders decreased from the first half of 2020. Cases in 2020 were a bit more from 2017, while offenders somewhat a bit less from 2017.

In 2017, cocaine seizures increased 63% from the first half to the second half and were five-fold greater in the first half of 2018. However, the number of cocaine seizures dropped to 68% from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018 but significantly went up to eight-fold in the first half of 2019 and constantly five-fold in the second half of 2019. However, cocaine seizures were massively decreased in 2020. Cocaine seizures in 2020 were two-fold from 2017. The total weight seized was over 15 metric tons at the end of 2019.

6. CNS Depressants

Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants include sedatives, tranquilizers, and hypnotics that can slow the brain and central nervous system. CNS depressants can be divided into benzodiazepines, barbiturates, methaqualone, and GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyric) The substance may also be used to treat conditions such as anxiety, acute stress reactions, sleep disorders, an overdose may cause coma, shock, and death.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of CNS depressants have been seized. Examples included benzodiazepines, barbiturate, nimetazepam, alprazolam, pain relief, and other psychotropic pills.

Of all CNS depressants users, benzodiazepines users who received treatment were accounted for 71%, and the rest were barbiturates and others. The number of benzodiazepines users' admission was relatively small between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, 28 benzodiazepines users received treatment which was two-fold greater from 2017 to 2018. However, benzodiazepines users who received treatment were largely raised by four-fold from 2018 to 2019 and two-fold from 2019 to 2020.

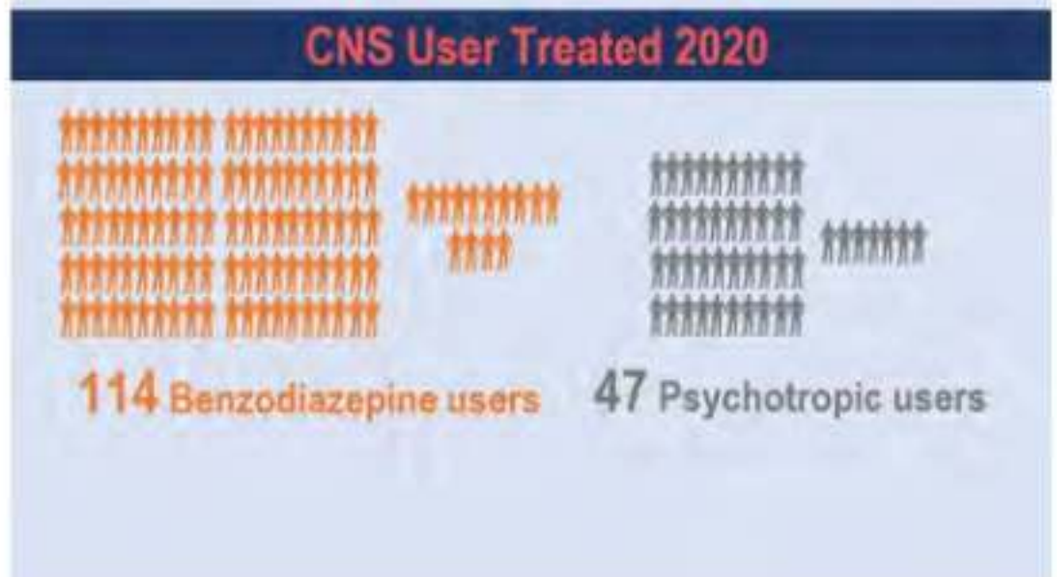


Figure 38: CNS User Treated 2020

Figure 39: CNS User 2017-2020

In the first half of 2017, 16 benzodiazepines users received treatment. The number of benzodiazepines users was 25%, 42%, and 60% compared to the second half of 2017, the second half of 2018, and the second half of 2019. In early 2020, there was a drastic increase (seven-fold), then, massive dropped to 90% at the end. The total benzodiazepine users for 2020 were over eleven-fold in 2017.

Figure 40: Total CNS Admission in ASEAN

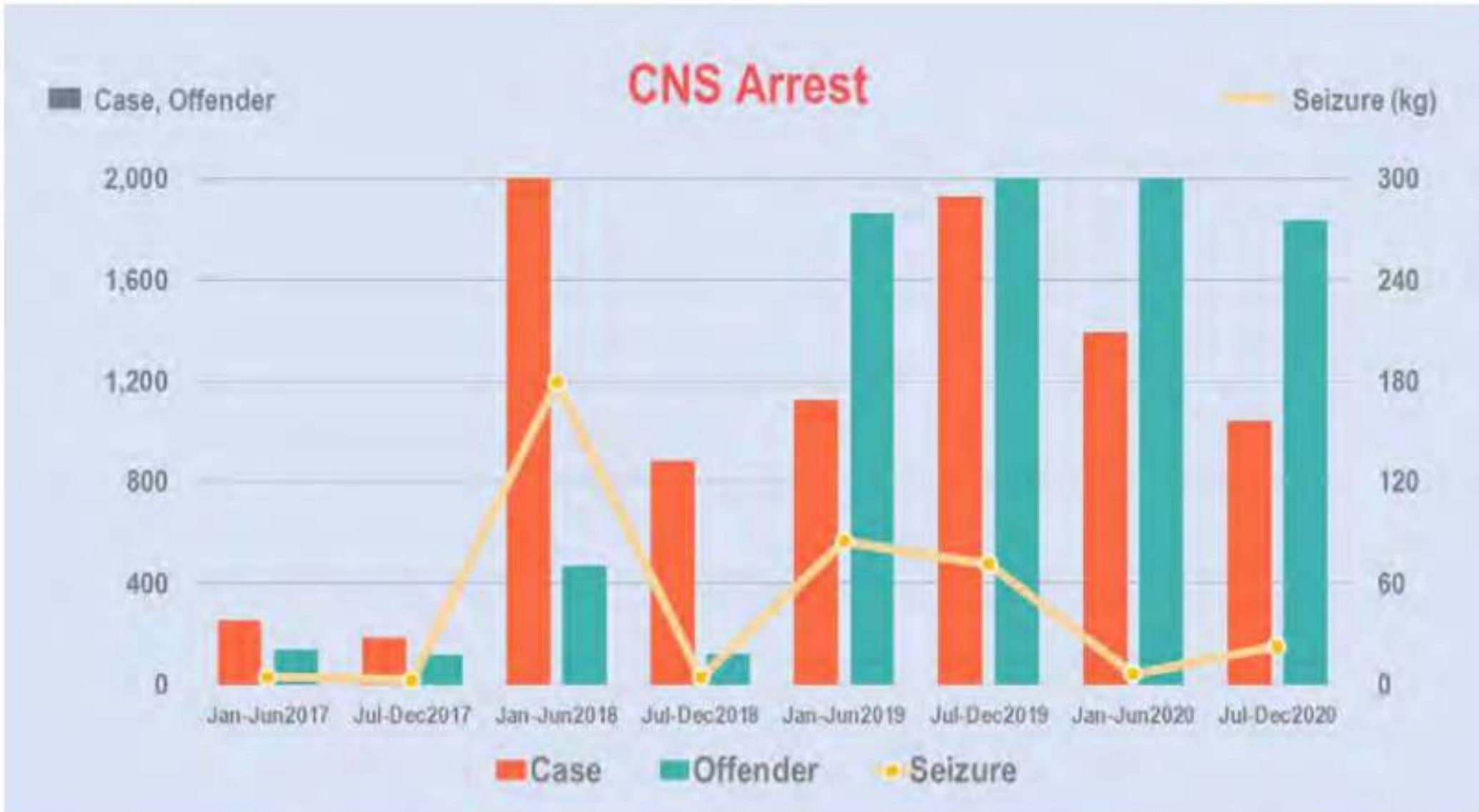


Figure 41: Total Number of CNS Arrest

In the first half of 2017, 252 CNS cases and 142 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there were 27% fewer cases and 16% fewer offenders. The number of cases vastly increased to over 40,000, and four-fold greater for offenders in the first half of 2018 but dropped less in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 increased ninety-eight-fold from 2017, while offenders increased over two-fold. In the first half of 2019, CNS cases were 28% greater than the second half of 2018, while offenders were greater than fifteen-fold. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases raised from the first half of 2019 at 71%, while 16% of offenders

In the first half of 2020, CNS cases were 28% greater than the second half of 2019, while offenders were a bit more. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases was less from the first half of 2019 at 25% and 20% offenders. Cases in 2020 were over five-fold also sixteen-fold offenders greater than in 2017.

In 2017, CNS seizures decreased 45% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017 yet increased sixty-eight-fold in the first half of 2018. However, there was a 98% decrease in CNS seizures from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018, then went up to twenty-fold in the first half of 2019 before dropped down in the second half of 2019. There was a massive fall of CNS seizures in early 2020 and slightly raised at the end. CNS seizures in 2020 were four-fold from 2017.

Of all CNS seizures, benzodiazepines were accounted for 27% by weight. There was a twenty-four-fold increase in benzodiazepine seizures from 2017 to 2018 then decrease by 46% from 2018 to 2019 and decreased again by 77% from 2019 to 2020. There was over three-fold increase in benzodiazepine seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Barbiturate was accounted for 5% of all CNS seizures by weight. There was a twelve-fold increase in Barbiturate seizures from 2017 to 2018 and increased constantly by 37% from 2018 to 2019. There was a large decrease in 2020. There was three-fold increase in Barbiturate seizures from 2017 to 2020.

The seizure of nimetazapam (Erimin) was less by 47% from 2017 to 2018. Nimetazapam seized remained small in 2017 and 2018 but massively increased (one hundred-fold) in 2019 before considerably dropped in 2020. There was 13% decrease in nimetazapam seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Carisoprodol (a muscle relaxant) was the first reported in 2020 with a high proportion of 82%. Alprazolam and other psychotropic pills have been seized in a small amount since early 2017 up to date.

Figure 42: CNS Seizure 2020

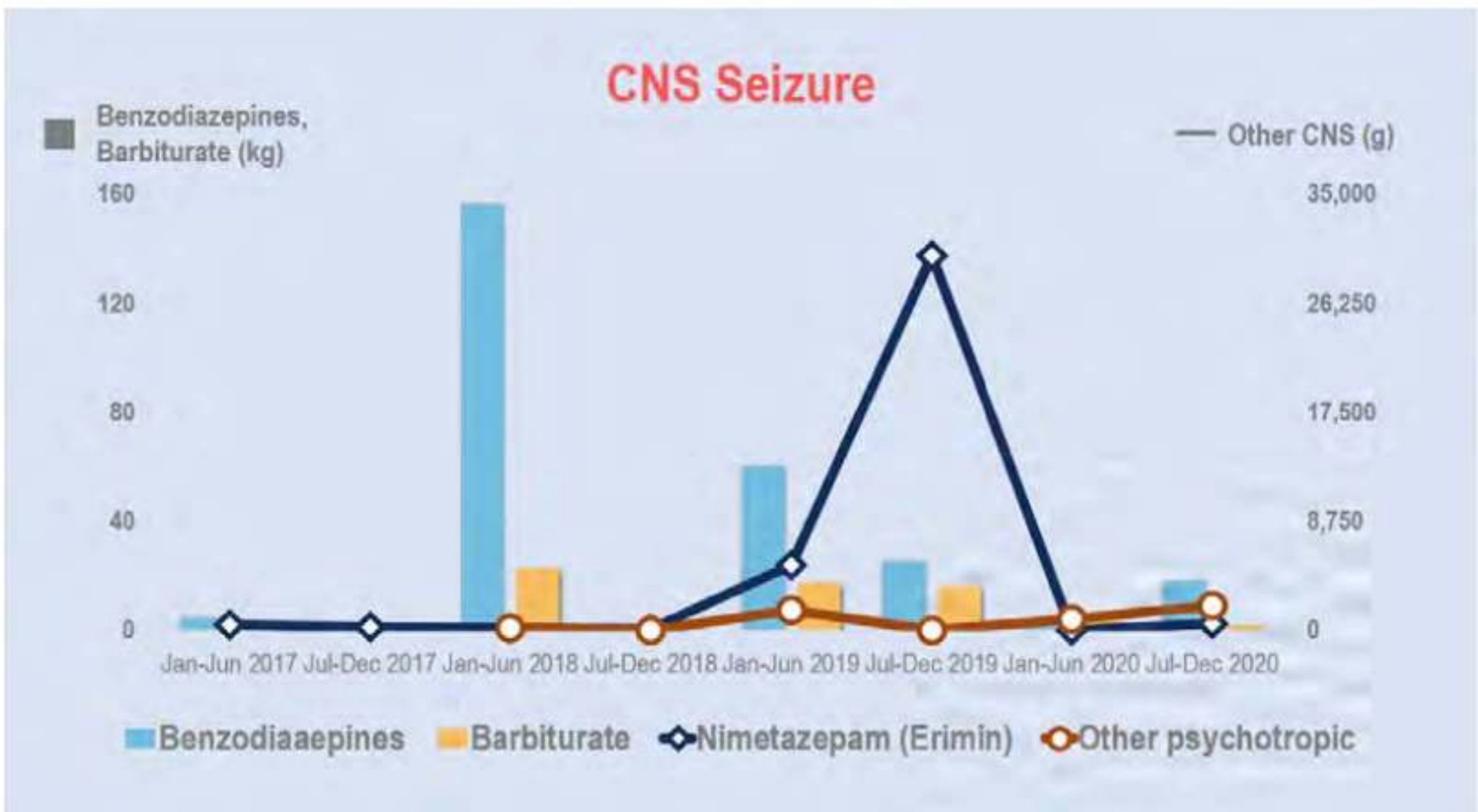


Figure 43: Total CNS Seizure in ASEAN

7. Hallucinogen

Hallucinogens are psychoactive agents that can cause hallucinations, perceptual anomalies, and other substantial subjective changes in thoughts, emotion, and consciousness. The common hallucinogens are psychedelics, dissociatives, and deliriants, which can treat mood disorders and chronic pain. Hallucinogen affects serotonin, dopamine, and glutamate, causing changes in perception, thought, emotion, and consciousness, ranging from illusions to hallucinations such as hearing voices and distorted vision. Hallucinogenic drugs are popular for recreational and medical purposes in European countries, the United States, and England. Those in the 18-25 age group commonly use it. Unlike synthetic psychotropic drugs such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), ketamine, etc., psilocybe mushroom, commonly known as magic mushroom, is the most widely used recreational psychotropic substance.

Among the ASEAN Member States, several variations of hallucinogens have been seized. Examples included Inhalants, LSD, magic mushroom, dimenthyltryptamine (DMT), and Thionyl Chloride.

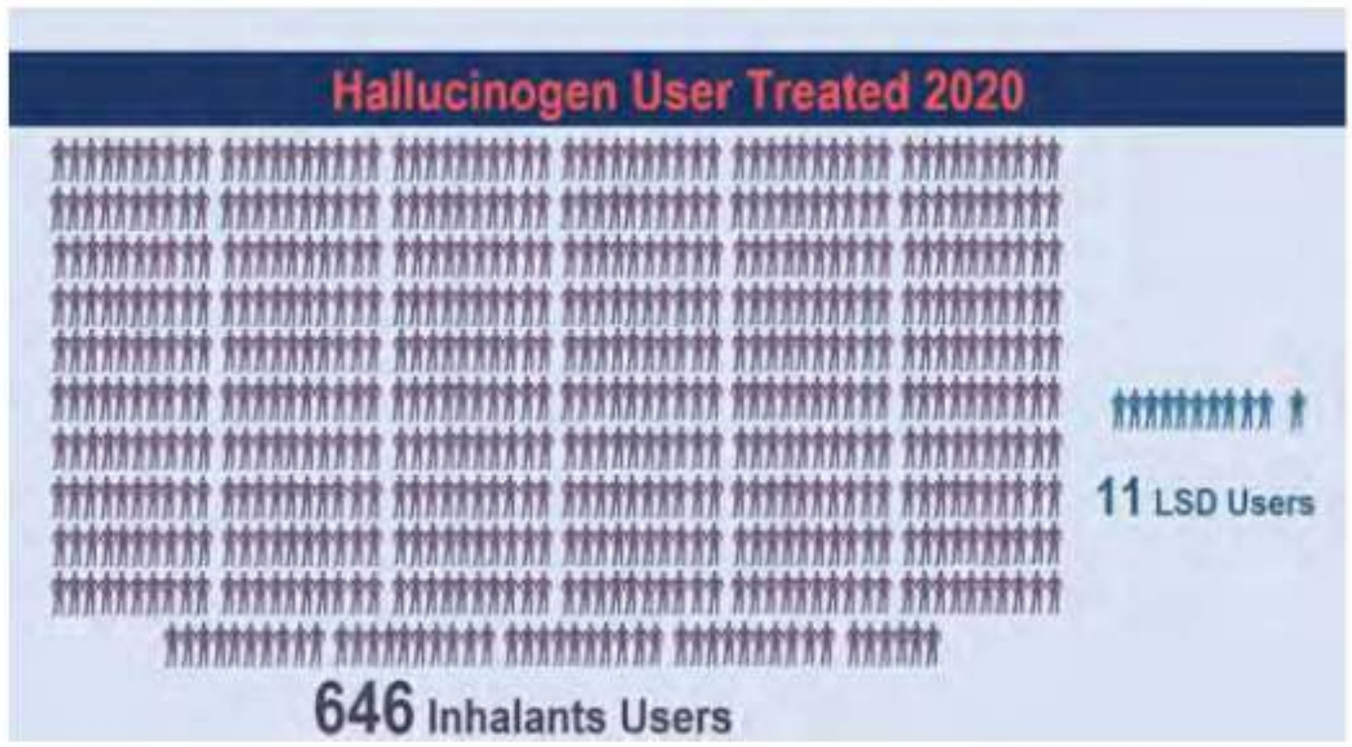


Figure 44: Hallucinogen User Treated 2020

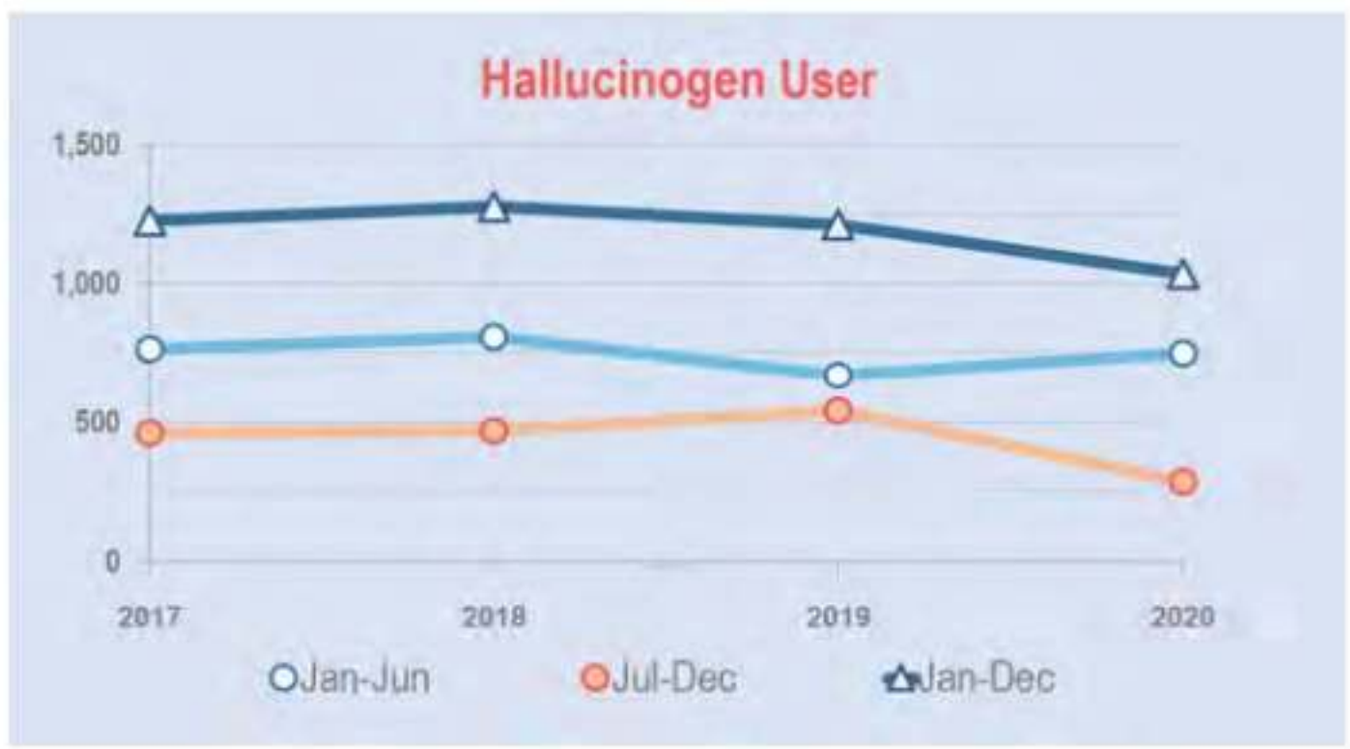


Figure 45: Hallucinogen User 2017-2020

In 2017, 1,228 hallucinogen users received treatment. The number of hallucinogen users' admission in ASEAN increased by 4% between 2017 and 2018 yet dropped by 5% from 2018 to 2019 and constantly dropped by 15% from 2019 to 2020. However, hallucinogen users who received treatment were 15% less from 2017 and 2020.

In the first half of 2017, almost all of the total hallucinogen users who received treatment were for inhalants. In the second half of 2017, there was 39% less in the number of inhalants. In the first half of 2017, the number of inhalant users increased by 72% to the end of 2017. However, inhalants users decreased by 42% at the end of 2018. The number of inhalant users increased by 42% from the end of 2018 to early 2019 and declined at the end of 2019. There was a continuous decline in 2020.

It should be noted that the number of inhalant users who received treatment was higher in the first half of the years. The reason for this pattern is unknown. However, inhalants users decreased three-fold at the end of 2020 from early 2017.

Only a few LSD users received treatment from 2017 to 2019. In 2020, almost 300 users received treatment. In comparison, the magic mushroom was reported only in early 2018.

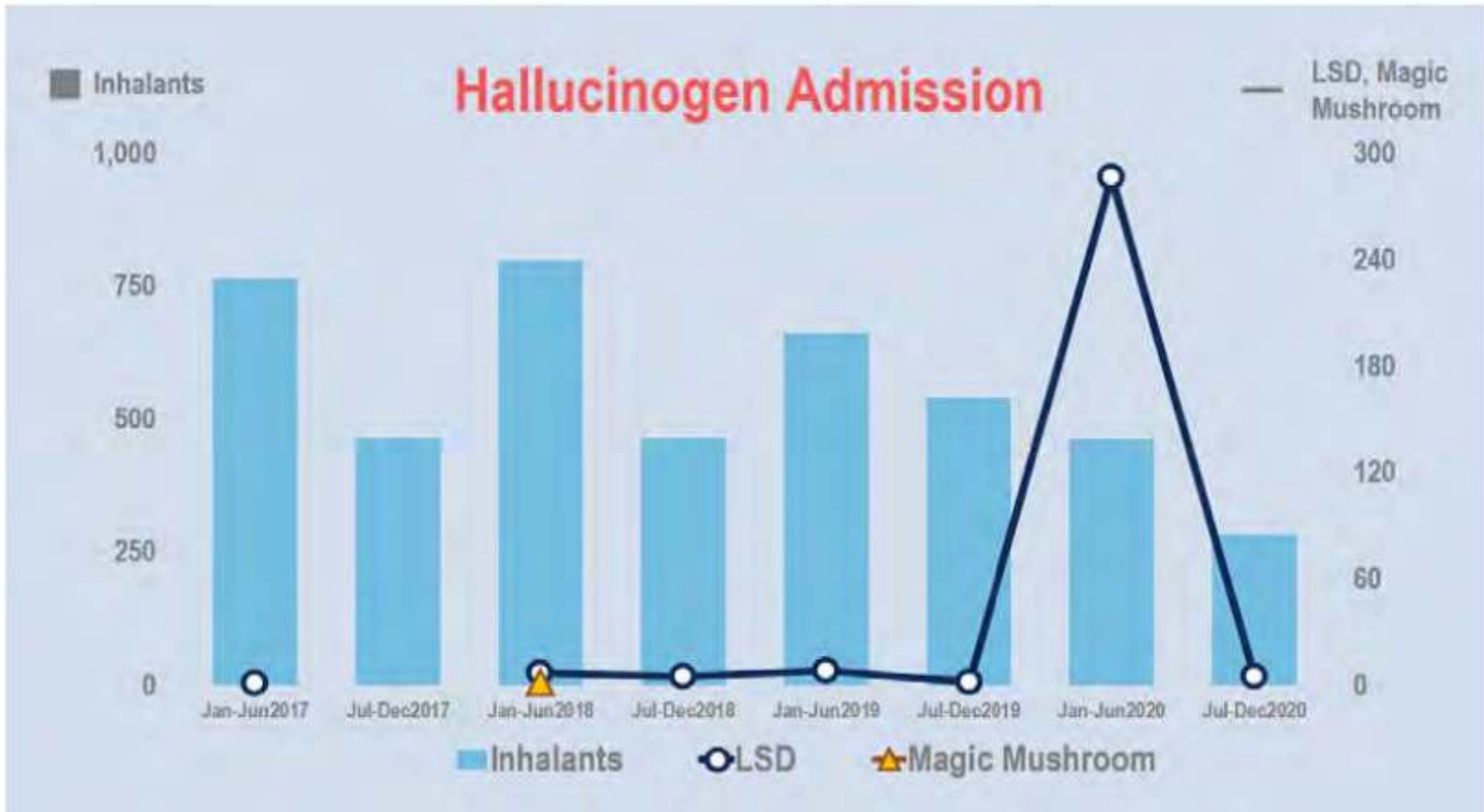


Figure 46: Total Hallucinogen Admission in ASEAN

Figure 47: Total Number of Hallucinogen Arrest

In the first half of 2017, 261 hallucinogen cases and 258 offenders were reported. In the second half of 2017, there was less than 10% in cases and offenders but greater 27% and 29% in cases and offenders respectively in the first half of 2018 while dropped less again in the second half of 2018. However, cases in 2018 decreased by 51% from 2017, as well as offenders. In the first half of 2019, hallucinogen cases were a four-fold increase from the second half of 2018 as well as offenders. In the second half of 2019, the number of cases and offenders went up 17% in the first half of 2019. In early 2020, hallucinogen cases and offenders fell off from the second half of 2019 and still in the second half of 2020. Cases in 2020 were 50% less, as well as offenders by 46% from 2017.

In 2017, hallucinogen seizures decreased 31% from the first half of 2017 to the second half of 2017. However, there was less than 56% in hallucinogen seizures from the first half of 2018 to the second half of 2018, also constant less by 30% in the first half of 2019 and still in the second half of 2019. There was a slight increase in early 2020 and dropped at the end. Hallucinogen seizures in 2020 were 31% of 2017.

Figure 48: Hallucinogen Seizure 2020

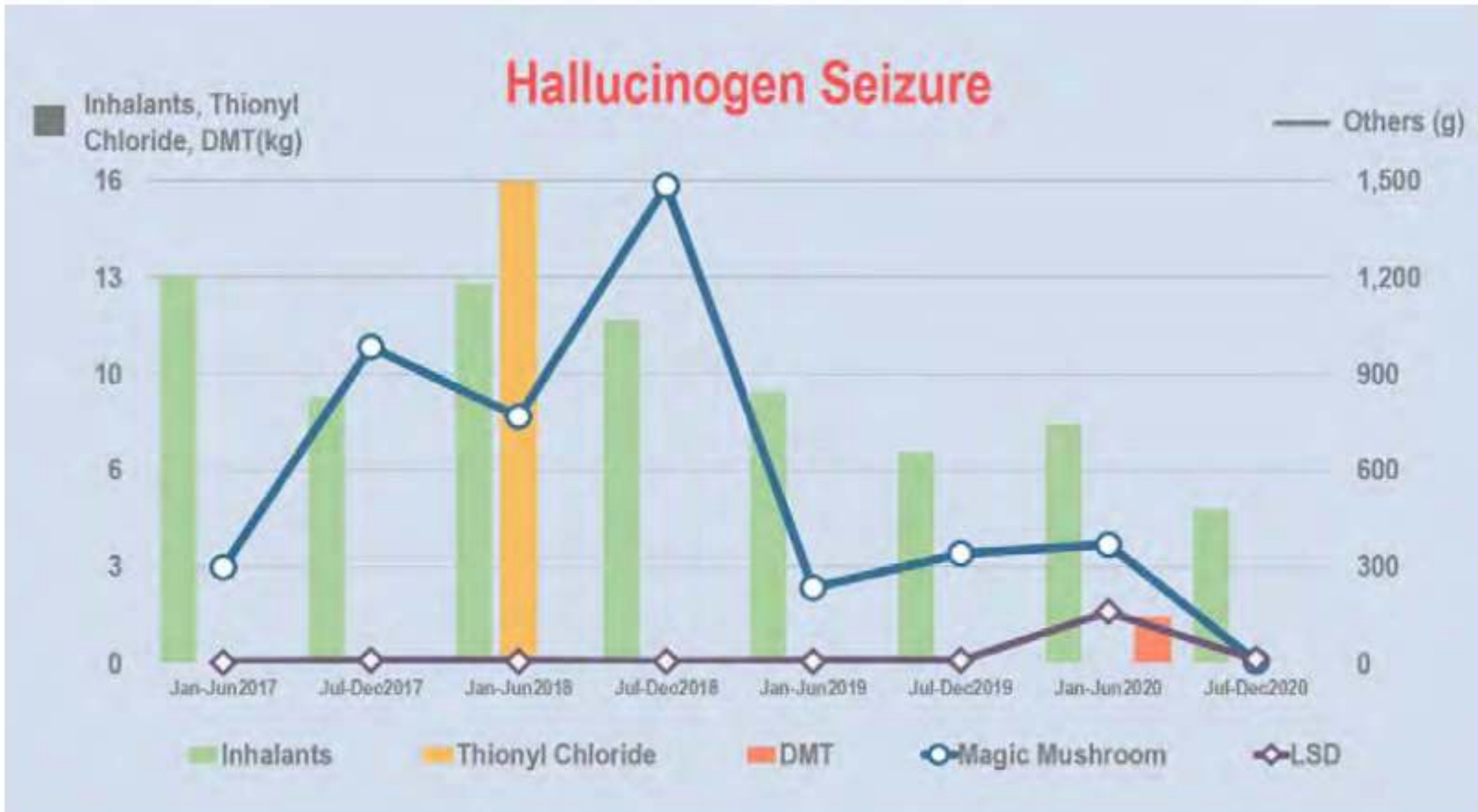


Figure 49: Total Hallucinogen Seizure in ASEAN

Of all hallucinogen seizures, inhalants were accounted for 78% by weight. There were to 2018 yet less by 33% from 2018 to 2019 and a lot less in 2020. There was a 40% decrease in inhalants seizures from 2017 to 2020.

Magic mushrooms were accounted for 2% of all hallucinogen seizures by weight. There was a greater 75% in magic mushroom seizures from 2017 to 2018 but a bit less by 74% from 2018 to 2019 and still less in 2020. There was a 70% decrease in magic mushroom seizures from 2017 to 2020.

The seizures of LSD decreased by 6% from 2017 to 2018. There was less than 24% in 2019. However, LSD seizures dramatically increased ten-fold in 2020. There was a thirteen-fold increase in LSD seizures from 2017 to 2020. Thionyl Chloride was seized for the first time in the first half of 2018. DMT was first seized in early 2020.

8. Others

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

CHAPTER 3

ASEAN Country Report

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Drug Arrests

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) as the leading law enforcement agency in combating illicit drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam, had made 851 drug arrests with for various offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act, Chapter 27, whereby about 55% of the total arrests are new arrestees and about 45% of the arrestees. The total drug users arrested constitute to 0.19% of the population of Brunei Darussalam[1]. Out of the total arrests, 689 were males and 162 were females. Majority of the arrests were locals and of Malay ethnicity.

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

Age group	No. of Person
14 years and below	0
15-19 years	53
20-29 years	233
30-39 years	296
40-49 years	213
50-59 years	49
60 years and above	7

[1] Population of Brunei Darussalam in 2020 was 453,600 persons.

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

Misuse of Drug Act (MDA) Chapter 27	Offence	No. of arrests
Section 3A	Possession of controlled drug for the purpose of trafficking	59
Section 5	Import and export of controlled drug	11
Section 6(a)	Possession of controlled drugs	201
Section 6(b)	Consumption of controlled drugs	822
Section 7	Possession of pipes and utensils	246
Section 9	Responsibilities of owners and tenants	5

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

In the year 2020, the NCB had made around 439 land and sea operations throughout the country. These include joint operations with other enforcement agencies. Joint operations are aimed at further strengthening inter-agency efficiency in combating criminal related activities in Brunei Darussalam.

Drug seizures

The largest drug bust in Brunei Darussalam was made in two separate operations. The first arrest was made on 10th September 2020 consisting of 18,965.84 kg of Methylamphetamine which marked as the biggest seizure since the formation of NCB in 1988. Two months after the first seizure on 28th December 2020, Methylamphetamine amounting to 5,489.02 kg was seized. Methylamphetamine (syabu) remain as the most commonly abused drugs in Brunei Darussalam and this was followed by cannabis.

The table below shows the list of illicit drugs that were seized throught the year 2020.

Type of Drugs	Gross weight
Methylemphetamine (Syabu)	31,982.53 grams
Ecstasy	100 tablets
Cannabis	1,247.00 grams
Erimin 5 (Nimetazepam)	108 tablets
Ketamine	179.23 grams

Border Chequepoints

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

In its effort to intercept the trafficking of drugs at the border, NCB are also stationed at the six border control posts in Brunei Darussalam namely at Brunei International Airport, Kuala Lurah Control Post, Ujung Jalan Control Post, Labu Control Post, Sungai Tujoh Control Post and Serasa Ferry Terminal. In 2020, 26 arrests were made at the various border cheque points for a number of drug offences. Out of the total arrests, 7 were of Brunei nationality 15 were of Malay ethnicity. 14 were charged under Section 6(b) of MDA, Chapter 27 for consumption of controlled drugs. About seven of the total arrests made at the border cheque points were charged under Section 5 of MDA, Chapter 27 for the illegal import and export of controlled drug.

Drug Supply Reduction Strategy

"MUSANG KING" OPERATION

"Musang King" Operation successfully broke a syndicate believed to be the biggest active family drug business in Brunei Darussalam as it was the largest supplier of Methylamphetamine (Syabu) with a network of distribution throughout the country. The confiscation of drugs, money and property during this operation is the largest ever recorded in NCB's history since its establishment in 1988.

The initial raid was conducted on 10th September 2020 and several follow-up raids were held until October 2020 to continuously disrupt and diminish the network of this family drug syndicates.

During the "Musang King" Operation, 13 individuals i.e. nine males and three female persons being the main suspects of the family drug syndicate were arrested. Subsequently, a total of 74 other individuals being the family members, friends and runners of the main suspects were also arrested during the follow-up raids. All these arrestees aged between 15 to 63 years old.

More than 19 kilos of a Class A controlled drugs, Methylamphetamine (Syabu) with a market value of more than BND3.7 million were seized throughout the "Musang King" Operation including cash amounting to BND285,000.00, 38 cars, 6 boats, 1 motorcycle, 2 bicycles, several handphones, gym equipment and electronic devices, believed to have been obtained from drug trafficking activities.

All arrestees were investigated for drug trafficking offences, concealing evidence of main suspects' drug activities and money laundering activities. They are facing charges under Misuse of Drugs Act, Chapter 27 and Criminal Asset Recover Order (CARO), 2012.

CAMBODIA

PART 1. DRUGS SITUATION AND THE ACHIEVEMENT ON COMBATING

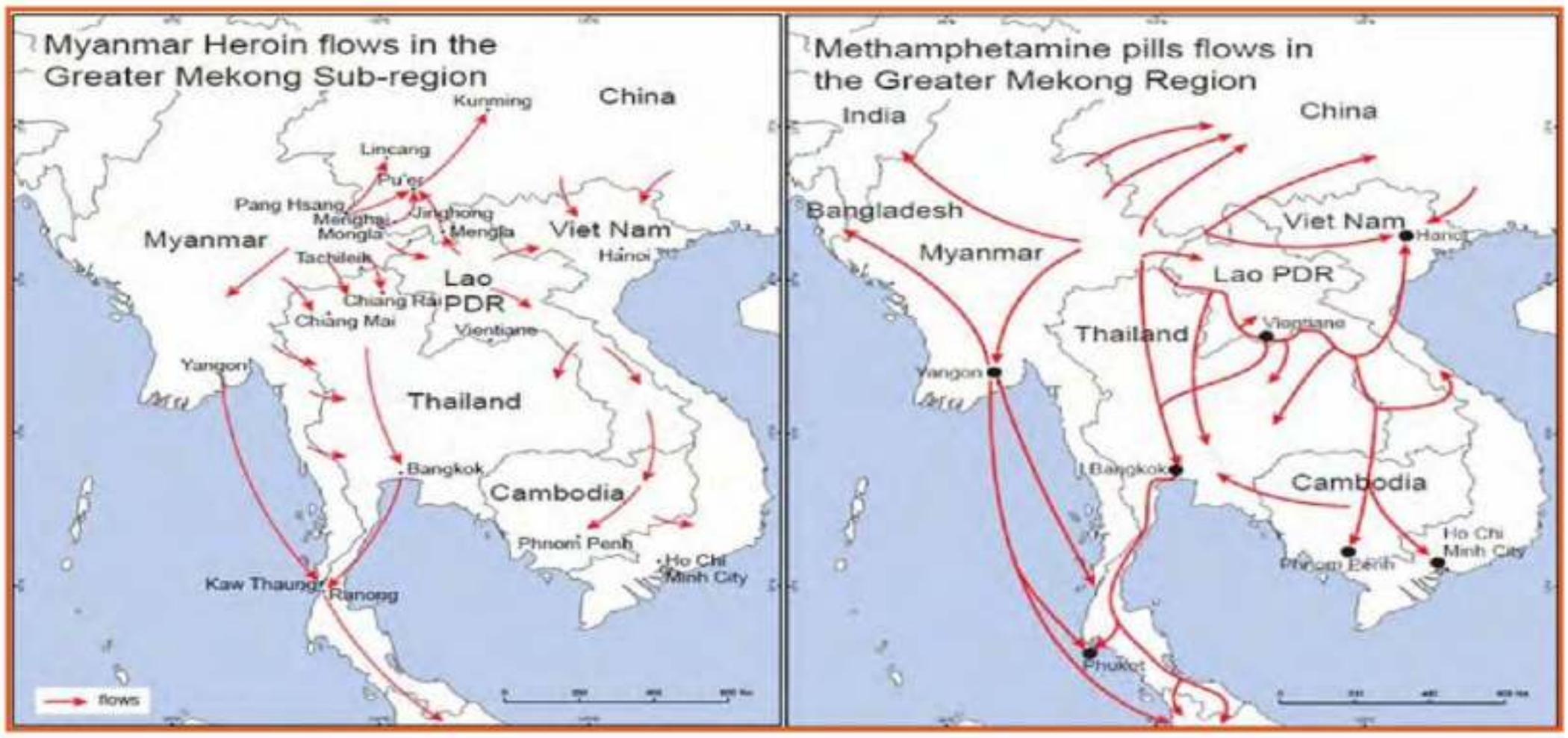
Overview on Drug Situation

a) Situation in Regional and International

Even the world had face the challenges of Covid-19 pandemic outbreak but law enforcement shown there is no decreased in their operation results related to drugs' crimes. Synthetic drugs production and trafficking both global and regional remain increased in term of volumes particularly methamphetamine crystal (ICE) despite heroin and cocaine is decreases.

In the region, syndicates not only engaged in drugs business but also in ammunition which supported from international transnational organise crimes with their widely expanded. The opium plantation had shifted to synthetic drug production which exaggerated to the huge production with higher in purity specially methamphetamine crystal, drug price become lower gradually cause local drug consumption is spreading from cities to rural areas. Significant note of involvement from the Iranian and Afghanistan syndicates highlighted their synthetic drug production and chemical substances trafficking by using Indian sea route as their getaway to international markets.

With notorious of the Golden Triangle (GT) as drug production site particularly methamphetamine crystal smuggling into countries of the Greater Mekong Sub regional (GMS) bound for international markets with higher demand. Illicit chemical substances had been smuggling to GT in huge amount whereby lest controlled with remote high tech command for their illicit drugs preparation formula.



With remarkable of increasing of trafficking of methamphetamine from the Golden Triangle, the GMS countries had closely cooperate via their effective mechanism Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) to address the drugs problem and agreed to conduct operation called GT Operation 1511 as alert to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement which put on more pressure on the criminal aim to block, prevent, interdict on drug and chemical precursors movement.

b) Situation in Cambodia

Cambodia is affected of this bad circumstances of drugs situation of internal and regional is gradually increased with complicated concealment as above described. Drugs transiting to Cambodia by land, air, sea routes and postal services as well in attempting to produce locally. The 5th Phase of Anti-illicit Drug Campaign (January 1st to December 31st, 2020) had clearly defined practical measures to be implemented. Even though Covid-19 pandemic outbreak where international flights is mostly closed, but drug syndicates had changed their techniques and concealment methods for trafficking from air to land routes, postal services and sea.. Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet Nam had pick up drugs from their respectively ashore of methamphetamine (ICE) around 688.21 kg. Number of significant cases involved with foreign syndicates: Chinese, Taiwanese and Vietnamese; not only in trafficking crimes but also attempt to produce illicit drugs locally.

Note of some significant drug related crimes' incidents took places along border between Cambodia-Thai and Cambodia-Lao PDR with huge amount of drugs ever intercepted before. There were evidences of attempted in illicit drugs producing arranged by the foreign syndicates.

Base on the combating drug result in 2020, follow the national plan on drug control and implementation of Phase 5th Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign and future plan which laid down in 2020, NACD with all Ministries and Entities as members with all Provincial Drug Control Committees (PDCC), have put great effort in fulfilling each of their duties with great results.

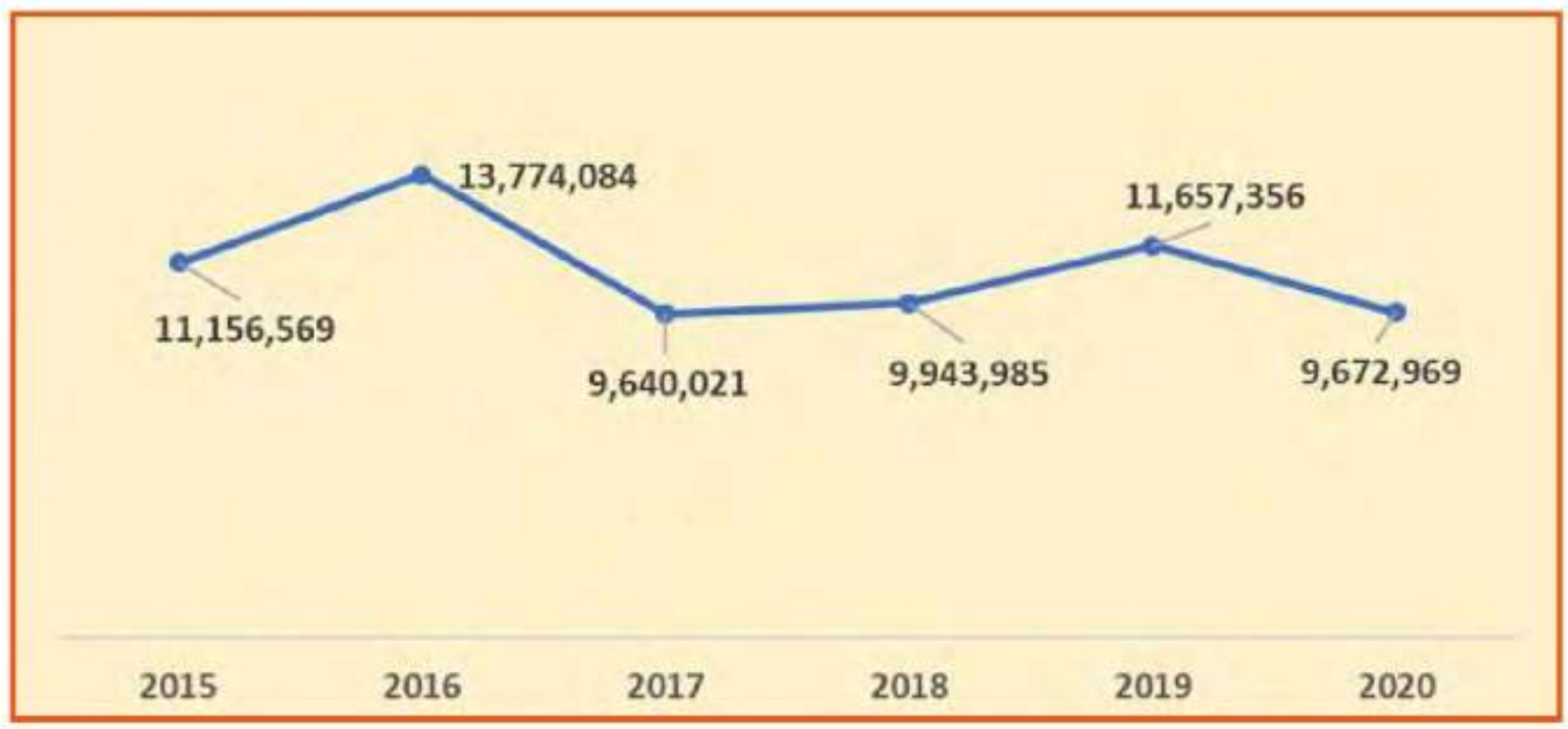
Combating Drugs Results and Achievement

Due to the trends of producing, trafficking of drug business in the globe and region remain constantly growth with complicated activities by the criminal as mentioned above cause bad affect and new threats in illicit drug smuggling via land, air, water routes, and postal services, as well as attempting to produce locally. Official figure in 2020, shown remarkable achievement in combating illicit drugs are:

a) Drug Prevention and Public Awareness

- Drug prevention have been implemented in four different forms which are: education through media; education through technical expertise of the ministries and institutions (aiming to make general citizens better understand the duties and responsibilities of relevant ministries and institutions); education through community focusing on raising public awareness on the issues and the impacts caused by drugs; and training of the key persons in order that they have the basis in passing on the education to members of the community. Even though face-to-face is restricted with precaution measures during the Covid-19 outbreak, but in 2020 there were 9,672,969 participants, in comparison to 11,657,356 participants in 2019, which is a slight decrease and reached to target of the most high risk groups and increased the number of trainees.

- Encourage to concerns entities to insert the drug harmful messages on their products and services, Face-book pages, Radios, TVs, mobile phone companies; art and entertainment sectors, consumer products, and the distribution of drugs harmful banners, posters and leaflets.
- With fully participate and attract from all elements from the societies, abide to the Slogan 3 Nos and 1 Report of Samdech Kralahaom SAR KHENG, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior as: 1. Do not engaged, 2. Do not Diverted, 3. Do not Intervene, and 1. Report all drug related crimes as an alert to law enforcement.
- Publication on Drugs Harmful Materials and distribution all concerns agencies for their respective education purposes.
- With the support from Chinese Government, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodian is going to set up the Anti-Drugs library in some target schools.



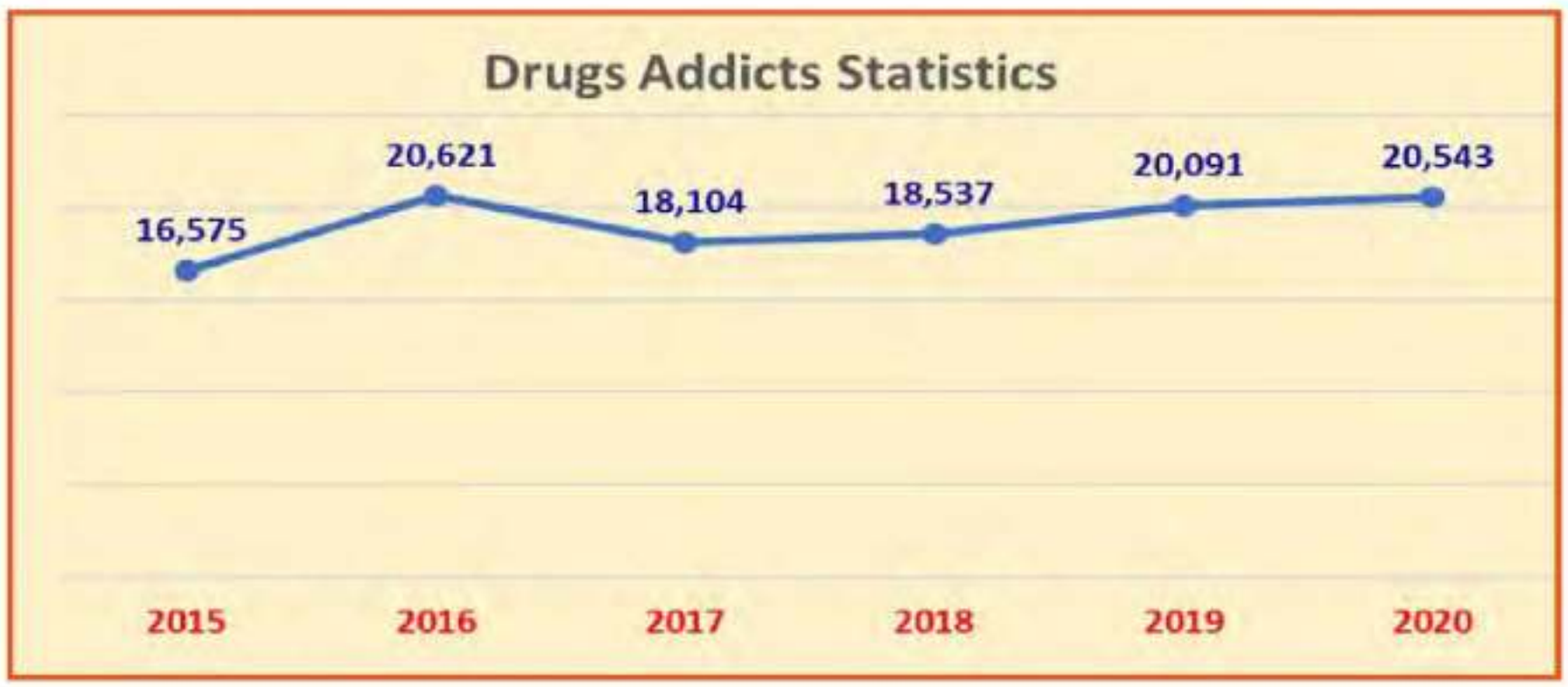
(Figure 1: Participants in Public Awareness)

b) Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

- Enhancing public health facilities with quality services for **Community-bases** Treatment for drugs addicts
- Enhancing the treatment and rehabilitation services' capacity of the temporary rehabilitation centres
- Inaugurating the National Center of Voluntary and Community-based

Treatment and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts in Preah Sihanouk Province

- Updating the data management and monitoring on Drugs Addicts Statistics
- Developing the mechanical guidelines on transferring the drugs addicts from the Temporary to National Center
- Official records on Drugs Addicts population is 2020 were 20,543 individuals. This figure comprise of:
  - 8,511 individuals of drug addicts reintegrate back to community
  - 4,650 individuals of drug addicts remaining in centres for treatment
  - 6,436 individuals of drug addicts enrolled in public health services under Community-based Drugs Treatment (CBTx)
  - 946 individuals of drug addicts sent to prison.
- Demographic of this drugs addicts population (4,650 individuals remaining in the rehab centres for treatment) are:
  - Age group: 84.67% belong to 18-35 years old
  - Drug Type: 91.24% is methamphetamine ICE users. Methamphetamine (ICE and WY) is the main drug of choices
  - Workers: 43.04% as major occupation among the drugs addicts population follow by unclassified job of 25.41%.
- Demographic of drug addicts 6,436 under CBTx programme are:
  - 81.99% is ATS users
  - 1.99% is heroin and opium users
  - 16.02% is other type users



(Figure 2: Statistic of Drugs Addicts)

c) Strengthening of Law Enforcement Institutions

Under the commitment for effectiveness of law enforcement to cut off the organised crimes syndicates with closely cooperate with other neighbouring countries to minimise the illicit drug smuggling, particularly along Cambodia-Thailand, Cambodia -Lao PDR and Cambodia-Viet Nam border.

- On time sharing information with all foreign partners related to drugs syndicates and trafficking routes. Cross border cooperation enhancement via BLO mechanism, capacity building to forensic lab.
- Fully commit to carry out the Slogan 3 Nos and 1 Report of Samdech Kralahaom SAR KHENG, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior as: 1. Do not engaged, 2. Do not Diverted, 3. Do not Intervene and 1. Report all drug related crimes.
- Internal law enforcement capacity building on investigation and interdiction methods. Financial investigation become more crucial by the law enforcement along with drug related crimes intercepted.

c.1) Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Institution:

- Meeting review and discussion on BLOs Mechanism along border between Cambodia-Thailand, Cambodia-Lao PDR and Cambodia-Viet Nam.
- Provide Training to 11th Generation of Soldier Students on Basic Understanding of Drugs and Law on Drug Control in Army Health Institute
- Professional Training on Drugs' Prevention and Interdiction in Police Academy of Cambodia
- Meeting on Enhancing of Cross Border Inspection of BLOs Mechanism
- Bilateral Meeting on Cross Border Inspection and Combating Illicit Drugs' Crimes along border between Commissariat General of Cambodian National Police and Police Ministry of Viet Nam
- **Bilateral Meeting Between** Cambodia and Lao PDR, agreed to strengthening the prevention and interdiction of cross border crimes along border, information and best practises sharing on drugs' crimes and enhancing the Drug Free Villages and Drugs Free Schools along border
- Anti-Drugs Crimes Department had Launching the Web System for data entry of local anti-drugs crimes police
- Mapping the target areas for GT Operation 1511 for Prevention the Drugs Smuggling in the Northeast border
- Conducting the Capacity Building for Frontline Law Enforcement in the Northeast border.

(Figure 3: Statistic of Related Drug Crimes' Cases and Arrests)

c.2) Law Enforcement Operation Results:

- There were 10,461 drug related crimes had been interdicted accounted for 6.97% increased; with 21,566 arrests of personals (1,334 females), increased by 5.25% comparing to last year. Among this arrests, there is 19 foreign nationalities involved these incidents.
- Total number of Narcotics Seizures accounted for 3,875.89 kg increased by 516% compare to last year 3,125.20 kg This figure consist of:

Methamphetamine (ICE) = 863.52 kg
Methamphetamine (WY) = 3.89 kg
Ecstasy (MDMA) = 73.57 kg
Ketamine = 112.52 kg
Heroin = 229.02 kg
Nimetazepam = 9.38 kg
Cathinone = 14.01 kg
Mixture powder for Methamphetamine Preparation = 1,900.00 kg
Mixture powder for MDMA Preparation = 600.00 kg

- Beyond the above narcotic substances seizure, we also seizure:

Dried Cannabis = 292.23 kg
Cannabis herbs = 297,898 plants
Chemical substances = 4,425.00 kg

Year / kg	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Meth WY	26.58	44.16	33.44	6.93	43.51	3.89
Meth ICE	72.86	66.33	80.13	306.63	384.93	863.51
Ecstasy	0.02	1.65	25.06	179.76	114.82	73.56
Heroin	2.46	6.27	22.53	1.33	0.48	299.02
Cocaine	5.25	14.00	12.81	5.38	0.61	0.05
Ketamine	0.11	1.07	6.25	36.33	33.08	112.52
Cannabis	1,511.45	36.86	116.29	74.04	102.86	292.23

(Figure 4: Statistic of Narcotic Substances Seizure)

Officially record shown in June 26th, 2020 International Drugs' Day, Cambodian authority had burnt out some 735.20 kg of Narcotic substances seizure from last year by the final decision from the court.

(Pictures: International Drugs' Day, June 26, 2020: Burnt out Narcotic Substances)

c.3) Administrative Measures

As supporting to the law enforcement activities, administrative measures had been conducted by the local authorities in their respective administrative areas to maximize the local drugs demand. There were some remarkable notices:

- 255 times invited the owner of business premises and others concern units for hearing on drugs issues with 10,491 participants 95,289 females
- **On-site education to business** premises, hotels, guest houses, renting accommodation, KTVs, Clubs of 446 times
- Closed business activities of five KTVs and one club (related to drugs crimes)
- Conducted 813 times **random** inspection and urine test on drivers (lorry, trucks, public transports.) staffs of KTVs, Casinos, hotels and Karaoke with 5,681 (84 females) individuals, found 1,594 positive accounted as 28.06% and send them to treatment services.

d) Chemical Substances Management and Control

- Enhance the management and monitoring on chemical substances in order to prevent any diversion to illicit activities.
- Enhance on-site auditing and evaluation to relevant chemical industries and premises under risk assessment approach.

e) International Cooperation

- During the official visit of the Chairman of NACD to China, Chines Government agreed to supports on providing more test kits for mobile inspection to law enforcement.
- Real time cooperation with all LE partners (sharing information) across the globe, regional and sub-regional
- Strengthening the BLOs Mechanism, particularly with neighbouring among GMS countries
- Participating in all local and international drugs related matters forums via webinars.

f) Enhancing the existing drugs control committees

- Fostering the procedures of drug control law amendment
- Enhancing the development and facilitating the combination of Drug Free Villages committees into Village Commune Safety Committees
- Enhancing the Provincial Drugs Control Committees (PDCC) mechanism and functioning down to commune levels
- Updating the membership of PDCC and Anti-illicit drugs campaign.

Even though we achieved remarkable results as above said, but we do face some challenges need to be overcome in coming next year plan.

PART 2. Future Plan for 2021

Base on the conclusion drawn for them evaluation and the results of the Drug Control in 2020 as stipulated in the National Plan of Drug Control and Phase 5th of Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign; Implementation of Village Commune Safety Policy; Circulation and Orders set by the Government; as ensure the consistency of outreach education to raise the public awareness on drug harm; Continuously enhance the function of Sub-committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation; Enhance capability building, commitment, morality and professionalism of the Law Enforcement officers abide to the 3 Nos and 1 Report Slogan of Samdach Krolahorm SAR KHENG; Continuously enhance the Precursor and Chemical controls; enhance and expand the international cooperation with neighbouring countries in region and all development partners as well as legitimate documents development as guidelines, policies and laws related to drug control. NACD with all competent entities had laid down for 2021 work as following:

1. Drug Prevention and Public Awareness

* Distribute books, banners, posters and leaflets on drugs harmful and drug control law, the 3 Nos and 1Report slogan to all public entities, education institutions, industries, enterprises, construction sites, worker accommodation and public transportations
* Conduct public awareness on drugs harmful to high-risk targets: youth, mobile workers, migrant workers, construction workers, industrial workers, non-cluster workers, lorry drivers, public transportation drivers, entertainment workers and other tourist premises. Assigned the DRUGS PEER team for internal trainers.
* Distribute the Drugs Harmful Messages in the concerts, public events, religious events, and other events conducted in their respective responsibilities.
* Post NO DRUGS ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING in internal regulation of hotels, guest houses, and other tourist premise, on consumer products' packaging
* Conduct training on Basic Understanding of Drugs and Drug Control Law to local law enforcement at commune levels
* Cooperate with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in development the Anti-Drugs Digital Libraries in Phnom Penh
* Cooperate with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in development the Principal Books on Drugs and Safety Development for Teacher Training in Teacher Education Pedagogy Institutions and other Teacher Training Schools

* Cooperate and support the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in development the Drugs Prevention and Teaching Methodology for Principal Study Books and Health Education Subject for Basic Education Department
* Enhance development Training Context on Drugs Prevention for Human Resources Training for Public Entities and Arm forces
* Disseminate the Drugs Harmful Messages to mobile phone users, comedians, artists, movies and other religious affairs on TVs, Medias, face book pages, mobile weighting stations.

2. Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

* Develop the Treatment and Rehabilitation Norms and Conditions for Temporary Rehabilitation Centers and the National Center of Voluntary and Community-based Treatment and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts in Preah Sihanouk Province
* Assign the Management Board, Working Procedures and Technical Guidelines for pilot functioning of the National Center of Voluntary and Community-based Treatment and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts in Preah Sihanouk Province and advocate with Ministry of Interior on Construction the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts in Porsat Province
* Coordinate and enhance Community-based for Drugs Treatment (CBTx) Programme in commune levels where is not implemented, and the Referral System of Drug Addicts to CTBx services and after cares
* Continuous Training Plan of Foundation and Refresh Training on Mental Health and Substance Abuse to medical doctors and nurses in public health premises
* Publish to public the 350 public health premises which Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services are in-placed
* Develop the Referral Guideline of Drug Addicts to from overloaded of Temporary Rehabilitation Centres to the National Center
* Enhance the best practises of social distancing, precaution and hygienic measures in all Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres during the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak
* Conduct audit for improving services to all Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres.

3. Enhance the Law Enforcement Institutions

* Enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement in minimizing the transnational organised crimes syndicates in close cooperation with international, regional and neighbouring partners for preventing the illicit drugs trafficking
* Expand the investigation and interdiction forces for drug related crimes incidents
* Strengthen the capacity building of BLOs and frontline law enforcement on strictly inspection lead to overcome the cross border crimes
* Strengthen the law enforcement and forensic capacity in supporting the harm reduction programme
* Strengthen the commitment, professional merits abide to the 3Nos and 1 Report Slogan of Minister of Interior (1. Not Engaged, 2. Not diverted, Note Intervened, and 1. Must Report of any suspicious case related to drugs)
* Conduct random inspection and urine test to youth, mobile workers, migrant workers, construction workers, industrial workers, non-cluster workers, lorry drivers, public transportation drivers, entertainment workers and other tourist
* Provide solution on overloaded of drug related crimes' documents in courts and overcrowded of drug addicts in treatment and rehabilitation centres
* Coordinate and foster the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation and Ministry of Health to conduction training or seminar to the owner and management of the Industries, Enterprises, Factories and business premises on safety handling, management and illicit diversion of chemical substances
* Assign the officers in charge and responsible mechanism for chemical substances management
* Conduct auditing on risk assessment approach to all related chemical substances Industries, Enterprises, Factories and business premises
* Enhance capacity building for effectiveness function of the Inter-ministerial committee on chemical substances as stipulated in Drugs Control Law
* Continuous to implement the 6th Phase of Anti-illicit Drugs Campaign.

4. International Cooperation

* Strengthen the cooperation mechanism with neighbouring countries on combating cross border crimes lead to prevent the illicit drugs smuggling
* Strengthen the BLOs and implementation of Drug Free Villages mechanism along border with Cambodia-Thailand, Lao PDR and Viet Nam as agreed
* Enhance cooperation with international, regional partners for seeking support assistances to law enforcement in combating drug' crimes, treatment and rehabilitation services
* Foster the contribution procedure of Chinese Government's funds as agreed to develop the Anti-Drugs Digital Libraries during the official visit of the NACD Chairman to China.

5. Enhancing the existing Drugs Control Committees

* Foster the combination of Drug Free Villages into Village Commune Safety Committees
* Provide training on Basic Understanding of Drugs and Drugs Control Law to local authorities at commune levels
* Develop the National Policy on Treatment and Rehabilitation Services
* Update the membership of technical committees of Anti-illicit drug campaign
* Foster the drafting of National Policy on Drug Free Village Management and Mechanism
* Drafting the Principal of National Policy on Combating Drugs
* Enhance and foster the final court decision on drugs related crimes' assets
* Expand financial investigation related on drug crimes for temporary freezes as stipulated in drug control law
* Foster the court procedures to issue the final decision and seizure drug related crimes' properties into Combating Drugs Budgets and subsidise to turn-back crimes.

National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) would like to greatly thank Samdach Akeak Mohasena Padei Decho HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Samdach Kati Pritbandith BUNRANY HUN SEN, president of the Cambodian Red Cross for your guidance and support on the work to combat drug.

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We would like to thanks all ministries, institutions and relevant officers at the national and sub-nation levels, people from religious sector, relevant individuals as well as the Association for Rescue and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts for your involvement with the government to establish the National Center for Voluntary Treatment and Community-based treatment for drug addicts in Rithy 2 Village, Keo Phos Commune, Steung Hao District, Sihanouk Province and in other places all over Cambodia. We would like to thank national and international development partners, civil society, private sector, donors, celebrities and all people for your contribution to the NACD to be able to achieve our results as outlined in this report.

Finally, we would like to request and call upon all stakeholders to continue to contribute to the implementation of the plan for the Phase 6th of Anti-Illicit Drug Campaign as well as NACD's Plan of Action for the 2020 in order to bring about better results to ensure security, public order and to maintain the well-being and human resources of Cambodia.

INDONESIA

OVERVIEW

In the 2020 UNODC World Drug Report, there are around 269 million people in the world who have abused drugs (2018 study). This amount is 30% higher than in 2009, in which the number of drug addicts was recorded at more than 35 million people (the third booklet of the World Drugs Report, 2020). UNODC also stated in their report about the global phenomenon whereas until December 2019, they had reported the addition of new substances findings of more than 950 types. Meanwhile in Indonesia, until now, based on drugs laboratory report, as many as 83 NPS have been successfully detected, of which 75 NPS have been regulated by Minister of Health Regulation 22/2020. The drug abuse prevalence rate in Indonesia as in 2019 is 1.8%.

This outcome is the result of the seriousness of National Narcotics Board (BNN) through various activities and strategic policies including: supply and demand reduction, collaborative government as stated Presidential Instruction Number 2 Year 2020 which is a continuation of Presidential Instruction Number 6 Year 2018 on the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs (P4GN) Action Plan, which requires all Ministries/Institutions to participate in supporting the P4GN efforts, as well as various bilateral and multilateral cooperation. All of these are accomplished despite the raging pandemic of covid-19.

A. Eradication Sector

Throughout 2020, BNN has succeeded in mapping 92 narcotics syndicate networks. A total of 88 syndicate networks have been successfully dismantled, of which 14 are network of international syndicates, and there are at least 27 prisoners actively involved in controlling narcotics from inside the prison.

In 2020, 45,231 drug cases have been uncovered in Indonesia and managed to apprehend 58,764 suspects. A number of evidences were confiscated including 7.8 tons of crystal methamphetamine (shabu), 53.6 tons of cannabis, and 1.5 million of MDMA tablets (ecstasy). A total of 117.5 hectares of illicit cannabis cultivation has been destroyed. Efforts to trace narcotics crimes also continue to be carried out by tracing criminal cases of money laundering from narcotics cases. As for the assets that were successfully confiscated, the number has reached 87 billion rupiahs (± 6 million dollars).

There has been no new narcotics smuggling trend in 2020 according to the analysis conducted by BNN. Illicit smuggling via sea route is also still the main route. Therefore, BNN is making strong efforts to build synergy, especially in the sea area by carrying out integrated interdiction sea operations with relevant agencies such as Customs and Water Police. In 2019, BNN also has established seven integrated interdiction post to strengthen the land, sea, and airport monitoring to interdict illicit drug trafficking.

B. Prevention Sector

Efforts to solve narcotics problems must be carried out comprehensively and continuously from upstream to downstream. In addition to carrying out efforts to eradicate narcotics traffickers, massive prevention efforts are carried together with all components of the nation starting from the central government, regional governments, community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders and parents. Some of the flagship programmes from the prevention field that have been implemented during 2020 are:

1. Rumah Edukasi Anti Narkoba (REAN.ID), or Anti-drug Education House, which can be accessed from https://rean.bnn.go.id. Through this web portal, BNN held creative video contests by raising local cultural wisdom associated with #hidup100persen (#live100%) slogan as an effort to prevent drug abuse in the community.
2. Sistem Pelaporan Relawan Anti Narkoba (Siparel), or Anti-drug Volunteers Reporting System, that makes it easier for volunteers to socialise and report their activities.
3. Social Media Center (SMC) to monitor and measure social media activities related to P4GN.
4. CNS Podcast that airs with various competent sources in 30 minutes duration in the form of two-way dialogue on BNN's YouTube channel.

5. The campaign of #hidup100persen which is expected to become a massive movement, especially for media workers and the Ministry/ Agency environment to jointly promote this hashtag in various levels of society.
6. Desa Bersinar, or Drug-free Village, in collaboration with local village government, community, and private sector to form a strategy by making regulations, P4GN activities, anti-drug volunteers, and recovery agents.
7. Forming anti-drug volunteers whereas until now BNN has had 6,290 volunteers spread throughout Indonesia.
8. Village resource-based family resilience interventions as a national priority.
9. The strategy of using converged media such as social media campaigns and websites or multiple platforms to communicate directly and interactively with the public. The language used in this platform is a light language that is easily accepted by the community to create two-way communication throughout the programme.

C. Community Empowerment Sector

In addition to carrying out prevention efforts, BNN also empowers the community by involving stakeholders, especially those who are vulnerable to illicit trafficking and drug abuse. In the field of community empowerment, such as:

1. Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) in Aceh Province, BNN together with private sector providing market access for corn commodities, based on the signing of a Cooperation Agreement between BNN Provincial Office in Aceh Province, Bireuen Regency Government, and Gayo Lues Regency Government in terms of purchasing corn commodities. In addition, these private sectors, also provided training on Red Ginger Cultivation using polybags in urban drug-prone areas, including the cities of Banjarmasin, Mataram, Medan, and Makassar.
2. Technical Guidance on the formation of P4GN Activists with the target of the community, education, private sector and government environment. These anti-drug activists have the function of providing information and education about the dangers of drugs, consultant/companion for the addicts/victims of drug abuse, public information and facilitator for donors/ philanthropists who are encouraged to carry out the P4GN programme. In the year of 2020, BNN has formed

15,358 P4GN Activists throughout Indonesia with the hope of increasing community participation in P4GN efforts throughout Indonesia.

3. Awarding a Certificate of Merit and Honorary Degree from the President named Bintang Mahaputra and the Medal of Pioneering to the most contributive person in preventing and combating illicit drugs trafficking and abuse in Indonesia.

D. Rehabilitation Sector

One of the mandates of Narcotics Act 35/2009 is medical and social rehabilitation. In line, BNN has a strategy in P4GN effort through demand reduction. Currently, BNN has rehabilitation centres spread across several regions in Indonesia, including Bogor, Makassar, Samarinda, Batam, Medan, and Lampung.

In 2020, 10,662 people have received rehabilitation services provided by BNN, both inpatient and outpatient in Rehabilitation Centres and clinics throughout Indonesia. 22,201 people have received treatment in community based rehabilitation centres. Meanwhile, 1,500 people have received post-rehabilitation services through recovery agents. In addition to providing rehabilitation centres, the Deputy of Rehabilitation of BNN also has several excellent programmes as follows:

1. Development of Community Based Intervention services as an actual effort to bring access to rehabilitation services closer to people in rural areas.
2. Certification of 400 addiction counselors at Rehabilitation Centres and clinic services through the BNN Professional Certification Agency.
3. Development of long distance rehabilitation services such as virtual psychiatric and counseling services as BNN's adaptive response to the current covid-19 pandemic.
4. BNN has increased the capacity of 15 rehabilitation institutions to get Indonesian national standards. The Implementation of rehabilitation services as determined by the National Certification Agency number 8807:2019, Capacity building is carried out through training activities, assistance, and supervision of aspects of human resources, management, administration, reporting, and service facilities

E. Legal Affairs and Cooperation Sectors

All efforts in dealing with narcotics problems cannot be done alone without synergies with all components at the national, regional, and international levels. At the national level, BNN has collaborated with 42 agencies consisting of 14 government agencies, 8 State-Owned Enterprises, 8 educational agencies, and 12 community components. Meanwhile, at the regional and international levels, BNN is active in various forums and meetings. A total of 26 meetings have been attended by BNN both face-to-face and virtual, some of these activities are:

1. The 63rd CND Meeting in March 2020 in Vienna, Austria.
2. The 9th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) in September 2020 virtually.
3. UNODC Global Smart in November 2020 virtually.
4. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) on 1st December 2020, BNN Indonesia was the host of the meeting, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was held virtually.
5. The Reconvened Sixty-Third Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in early December 2020 virtually. This meeting became one of the important meetings because it discussed and decided 6 WHO-ECDD recommendations regarding the position of cannabis in the 1961 convention. As a result of the meeting, one recommendation was accepted and five other recommendations were rejected.

Based on the results of the CND decision, currently, cannabis was moved from schedule IV to schedule I of the 1961 convention. However, even though there was a reclassification, it did not suddenly impact to give some changes to regulations at the national level. Therefore, until now Indonesia still refer to Narcotics Law 35/2009 where cannabis classified in the type of narcotics schedule I with all the legal rules that follow it. BNN as the leading sector in handling narcotics problems still stands as mandate of the law and is committed to a zero-tolerance attitude towards illicit trafficking and narcotics abuse.

LAO PDR

Introduction

The Lao PDR is landlocked country in the centre of the Greater Mekong Sub-region that shares long borders with China, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. Due to its geographic and topographic location and the rapidly emerging economies of some its neighbours the Lao PDR become as a transit route for drug trafficking as well as precursor chemical in the sub-region unavoidably. The drug trafficking through Lao PDR has been increasing with higher frequency and volume in 2020. Northwest border still being the main gateway of drug flow to Lao PDR, while border in the Southwest part of the country has been increasing used for drug outflow. Methamphetamine tablet (ATS) remains the main drugs of abuse, while the number of opium users remains almost stable.

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

Legislation/National Drug Control Policy

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

Under the National Drug Control Programme implemented from 1994 to 2000 drug control mechanisms has been established such as Provincial Commission on Drug Control and Supervision "PCDC", Provincial Counter Narcotic Police Units "CNU", Border Liaison

Office "BLOs" which support capacity building, gradual and balanced approaches to drug control focusing on Alternative Development. The strategy of a "Balanced Approach to Opium Elimination" which includes Alternative Development, Demand Reduction and Law Enforcement has been implemented from 2000 to 2006. In the National Programme Strategy for the Post-Opium Scenario and The Action Plan focused from 2006 to 2009 on 1,100 poorest villages to provide them with Alternative Development, Demand Reduction, Civic Awareness & Law Enforcement linked to 6th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) to overall reduce poverty. The implementation phase of the National Drug Control Master Plan 2009 to 2013 has been extended to 2015 to address the recent rise and proliferation of illicit drug production, trafficking, abuse as well as activities through a nine-point comprehensive strategy. Development of Drug Control Master Plan based on the vision to the year 2030, the strategic plan to 2025 and 5-year Drug Control Master Plan to the year 2020. This Drug Control Master Plan was officially approved by the Government recently.

Measures taken on Drug Control

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

Alternative Development

LCDC integrated Alternative Development programmes into national drug control plans and policies. LCDC jointly with China conducted an annual opium crop monitoring and assessments. LCDC is implementing an Alternative Development programme in Houaphan Province, Northern part of Lao PDR. Actually, our local authorities of the Northern part of the country have supported ex-opium poppy farmers in remote areas to gain better living conditions by introducing sustainable Alternative Development and lawful livelihoods.

Law Enforcement

Capacity enhancement of law enforcement agencies, increasing border surveillance and the intelligence, ability to detect, investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking and related crimes are key priorities of the Government of the Lao PDR.

Police officials have cooperated with concerned sectors at different levels to carry out their function with high responsibility. This could be seen from the crackdown of in 2020: 4,354 cases, arrests of 6,164 suspects of which 653 females and 146 foreigners, seizures of 18,602,900 ***Tablets of Methamphetamine*** (ATS), 537.237 kg of Heroin, 60.301 kg of raw Opium, 5,167.630 kg of dry Cannabis, 5,564.373 kg of Crystal Amphetamine (Ice), 59,465.63 kg of Powder for mixing and producing drugs. In addition, vehicles,

weapons and other equipment were also seized.

- In 2020, we noticed that Lao law enforcement officers seized large number of chemical precursors of two main cases such as: 30,600 kg of Ethly Acetate, 72,000 kg of Propinonly Chloride.

Preventive Education

LCDC mobilise communities through effective civic awareness campaigns to prevent drug abuse, production, and trafficking. The authorities concerned have worked actively towards drug prevention by means of drug education and anti-drug campaign to raise drug awareness in society, primarily among youth population of negative impact and danger of drugs. LCDC and local authorities have strived for establishing families, villages, educational institutions, firms, and other organization to be drug-free places.

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

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

Treatment, Rehabilitation and Vocational Training Centres

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

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

International relation and cooperation

The Lao PDR pays high attention to three single United Nations Convention and UNGASS 2016 outcomes and international collaboration to combat drug menace and tackle challenges. As drug prevention is considered as a first priority task the Lao government pays seriously attention to strengthening international cooperation and implementing bilateral agreements on narcotic drug cooperation, as well as implementation of community-based projects on drug demand reduction.

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

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

Conclusion

Drug problem is not a person or single state can solve, it needs more cooperation to assist each other, and this can get win-win for everyone. Law enforcement is a mechanism to use force for preventing and arresting drug trafficking to criminal justice system. Therefore, this is only a way how to stop drug dealers. The Government of Lao PDR is undertaking considerable efforts to ensure sustainability of opium elimination as well as to address the threats from other drugs by integrating Alternative Development work nationwide and supporting the development of alternative sustainable livelihoods for former and opium poppy growing farmers, drug addicts' treatment, but also for other vulnerable communities.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia remains steadfast in protecting its nation particularly the youth and vulnerable communities from illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. Comprehensive, integrated and a well-balanced approach is carried out to curb the menace of drug abuse with various involvement of government agencies, sectoral bodies and non-governmental organization.

PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE

The National Drug and Substance Abuse Data Collection Taskforce reported that in 2020, a total of 128,325 individuals have been identified as substance abusers and drug addicts in Malaysia. The collected data are divided into four categories as follows:

I. Data of arrest under Section 15 (1) of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 carried out by the Royal Malaysia of Police;
II. Data of clients receiving treatment and rehabilitation at National Anti-drugs Agency under the Drug Dependants (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act 1983;
III. Data of patients receiving treatment for addiction at Ministry of Health facilities; and
IV. Data of patients receiving treatment and rehabilitation in Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres.

As compared to 2019, there was a significant decrease of substance abusers and drug addicts who were identified in the country by 9.8 percent. The decrease was a result of Movement Control Order in which all the detection activities were reduced by enforcement agencies and the admission to rehabilitation centres were regulated strictly according to Ministry of Health's Standard Operating Procedures. Despite the decrease, drug addiction persisted during the Covid-19 Pandemic and evidently has affected the treatment and rehabilitation services throughout Malaysia.

From this statistic, the prevalence substance abusers and drug addicts in 2020 were 380 out of 100,000 population, with a ratio of one person for every 263 per

population.

The taskforce also reported that Youth between the age of 19 to 39 years old were recorded as the highest group of people who used drugs in 2020, with 83,401 individual or 65.0 percent. It showed a decrease by 13.8 percent as compared to 2019. It was followed by adult category (40 years an above) as second largest by 42,211 individuals or 32.9 percent. Meanwhile the youth category (13-18 years old) was the third with 2,556 individuals or 2.0 percent.

In 2020, there were 83,698 individuals (65.2 percent) have used Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS). Then followed by 39,547 individuals (30.8 percent) have used Opiate. In ATS category, Methamphetamine (Crystalline) was the highest abused with 74.8 percent, followed by Amphetamine and Methamphetamine (tablets) at 11.6 percent and 13.1 percent respectively.

In term of ethnicity, Malays dominated with 56.1 percent, followed by Chinese with 22.8 percent, Indians with 6.9 percent, Sabah Indigenous with 4.5 percent, Sarawak Indigenous with 4.0 percent, and other ethnicities with 5.7 percent.

According to Academic Background, the data showed that 29.2 percent were school dropouts. 8.1 percent substance abusers and drug addicts have completed Primary School, followed by 59.4 percent have completed Secondary School and 3.3 percent went to Tertiary Qualifications.

This data also showed a significant decrease of poly-drug users in 2020 as compared to 2019 by 53.3 percent. The non-poly-drug users were also decrease by 4.6 percent. From the total of 7,089 poly-drug abusers, 52.5 percent have used two types of drugs, while 47.5 percent have used three and above

DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

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

In addition to that, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) is the sole maritime law enforcement agency which enforces all federal laws in the Malaysia Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). It was established and started its operation since November 2005. One of the main purposes of the agency is to combat the distribution and smuggling of drugs in EEZ. To ensure that EEZ a drug free zone, maritime operations are planned in areas regarded as hot spots based on intelligence information as well as by conducting joint operations with other enforcement agencies. MMEA is also in the process

of establishing cooperative arrangement with coastguards from neighbouring countries such as Singapore and Indonesia.

Arrests and Seizures

In 2020, as shown in Table 1, a total number of 137,595 individuals were arrested under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952. It showed a decrease by 17% compared to the previous year, 2019 (165,868 individuals). There were 6,694 arrested cases under Section 39B for trafficking, 3,427 cases under Section 39A(2) for major possession and 13,441 cases under Section 39A(1) for minor possession. Movement Control Order has definitely impacted drug related possession activities. However, drug trafficking under under Section 39(B) has less significant impact, it only reduced by 2 percent in 2020 which evidently showed that illicit drug trafficking despite Covid-19 Pandemic.

Table 1: No. of Arrests Under Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (DDA), 2018-2020

YEAR / SECTION	2018	2019	2020
Sec. **39**B – Trafficking	6,884	6,829	6,694
Sec. **39**A(**2**) – Major Possession	3,997	3,986	3,427
Sec. **39**A(**1**) - Minor Possession	14,691	16,044	13,441
Other sec. (under DDA 1952) [Sec.**6** /Sec. **6**B/ Sec.**9**/Sec.**12**(**2**)]	56,640	58,623	48,309
Sec.**15**(**1**)(a) – self-administration	75,465	80,386	65,724
TOTAL	157,677	165,868	137,595

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

Table 2 showed the property seized in Malaysia. The number cases investigated decreased in 2020. However, the value of properties seized has increased from RM 99,450,227.50 to RM 501,032,797.54 (123 percent). Meanwhile the value of properties forfeited has decreased to 75 percent.

Table 2: Value of Property Seized Under the Forfeiture of Property Law in 2018-**2020**

Year	Number of Cases Investigated	Value of Properties Seized (RM)	Value of Properties Forfeited (RM)
2018	4,961	90,055,516.16	20,649,209.82
2019	5,570	99,450,227.50	5,112,069.20
2020	4,884	501,032,797.54	11,402,756.30

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

Drug Trafficking Threats

COVID-19 has changed drug trafficking and the illicit drug market as a result of mobility restrictions and related measures. With changes in the social system since the coronavirus outbreak such as social distancing and lockdown, the drug syndicates have started utilizing social media platforms to continue the sale of drugs. This modus operandi has reduced the cost of drugs as the syndicates dropped the parcels at specified locations, and the buyers can easily took their packages from the assigned places. It has become harder for the RMP to clampdown the operations. Moreover, these deals were done in private chats to sell and buy drugs. These changes however did not dampen Malaysia's efforts in combating the drugs scourge.

Even with strict border lock-downs in place during the current Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) period, which ended on December 31st, 2020, the drug trafficking syndicates continued to stockpile their illicit inventory to meet the demand, despite border and travel restrictions. It showed that drug trafficking networks have already adapted to the changes and prevailed.

The trafficking of the drug has been severely affected due to movement restrictions imposed during the pandemic. The borders were closed. Thus, an important passage for drug trafficking was closed. In Malaysia, Methamphetamine and Heroin are trafficked by land, Cannabis mostly by sea, and synthetic drugs by air. The supply of drugs by air has been

completely disrupted due to air restrictions imposed by various countries.

Due to strict enforcement activities at international entry points, drug smuggling activities through sea routes have increased. The increased usage of maritime routes for drug trafficking has become remarkable. It includes smuggling of Methamphetamine and Cannabis using fishing boats from Southern Thailand to Langkawi and Penang using illegal jetties. Syndicates also used international shipping to smuggle drugs on merchant ship where the drugs were concealed or declared as legal goods.

Drug Trafficking Trends

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The country is now faced with the threat of new psychoactive substances (NPS) which give rise to new type of drugs that can produce more dangerous hallucinations as compared to traditional and synthetic drugs. Among the NPS materials used to produce drugs which were detected through tests by the Chemistry Department were mainly from Cathinone and Phenylethylamines groups. These new drugs are believed to be produced by chemists who abused their knowledge by creating substances which could transform the trend of using traditional and synthetic drugs towards NPS drug addiction. Currently, 28 NPS were detected in the country, and 44 have been gazetted under the Poisons Act 1952 and the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952.

Promoting and Selling Drugs through Social Media

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

Transportation of Drugs through Courier Services

Due to COVID-19, traffickers are adapting their strategies in order to continue their operations with new routes and methods. The supply of drugs by air has been completely disrupted due to air restrictions imposed by various countries. The syndicates resorted using courier services to send drugs in parcel from Malaysia to other countries which includes Australia, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesia, and most recently is New Zealand.

Transportation of Drugs through e-Hailing Services

During the early stage of COVID-19 pandemic, active enforcement by the authorities has restricted the movement of not only the public but also drugs syndicate members. In order to overcome this situation, drug syndicate has shifted to use the e-hailing services such as Grab Food, Food Panda, Lalamove and some 12 other services to send drugs to the customers by hiding them in food packages or other items to deceive the authorities. Other method used is by using the delivery of essential goods and basic necessities transportation because only these vehicles are allowed to cross states and country borders.

MYANMAR

Background History

1. Since the menace of narcotic drug is the threat that has destroyed the entire human race of the world, the successive governments of the States fully has devoted its drug elimination activities as one of their prioritised national duty.

2. An estimated quarter of a billion people, or around 5.5 percent of the global adult population, used drugs at least once. Among them, (35) million of those drug users suffered from drug use disorders, and 11 million are with drug injection. In addition, it was shown in the World Drug Report 2019 that premature deaths caused from the overdose of narcotic drug are increasing year by year and outbreaks of HIV, Hepatitis B and C diseases, and TB disease are increasing steadily.

3. The United Nations Conventions on Narcotic Drugs; the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and 1988 Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances were prescribed and the main objectives of these conventions are to protect the health and welfare of human being.

4. The conventions are one of the basic legal frameworks of all member countries and it includes prevention activities of narcotic drug abuse, medical treatment and combating illicit trafficking, production and cultivation.

5. All governments assumed that the drug market can be reduced through severe punishments to deter drug use and exercised with suppression-oriented strategy for the past 50 years in the fight against drug problem. However, the drug market and the drug use problem was not reduced and growing up with the public health problems and social consequences related to drug use increasingly, and it was found that it deteriorates and ruins the security and criminal judicial system.

6. Therefore, most of contries have recognised the drug problem and negative consequences, and has shifted to multidimensional public health-oriented strategy from Suppression-oriented Strategy. Later on, the countries considered the nexus between drug and development and the factors behind the drug production, cultivation had been discussed on how do to fake away them through development.

7. Drug control policies must be based on the priorities and evidence-based that came through conducting comprehensive analysis, assessments and must comply with the fundamental rights and freedom of citizens in respect of human rights, likewise, the drug control policy must be prioritised the negative consequences of drug use and reintegration for drug user and their society those affected by drug use. Therefore, it must build a constructive relationship with civil society in designing and implementing the drug policy. In addition, the law enforcement policy should focus on the reduction of drug problem and its negative consequences in the community rather than the amount of drug seized and number of offenders.

8. On 19th - 21st April, 2016, the United Nations Special Session on World Drug Problems was convened at the UN Headquarters in New York, the United States of America and deliberated the affairs on public health, law enforcement and cross cutting issues to tackle the new challenges including children, adult, women, human rights, and the conference adopted a joint commitment to effectively address and to counter the growing threat of world drug problems

9. This joint commitment was based on the primary objective of international drug control conventions and deliberated from a series of consultations with the involvement of governments, stakeholders, experts and relevant organizations, so it will be more proper if it said that this commitment is guidance for the State-governments.

10. In aspect to tackle the drug problem, it would require the following three aspects;

(a) Review the root cause behind the drug problem.

(b) Review on prevention and suppression of the matters related to drug trafficking, production and cultivation.

(c) Review on consequences that came out from the drug problem.

11. Based on the factors observed from three aspects, the policy must be developed that include health, education, development, and crime prevention, prevention of law and order and law enforcement with the interaction of the multiple approaches.

Main Drug Problem

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

13. In addition to the trafficking of drugs, precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment are also illegally smuggled to the Golden Triangle. Essential chemicals, particularly, Pseudoephedrine, precursor for methamphetamine production are mainly from nearby countries. Other essential chemicals are also trafficked from China, Thailand, Lao PDR, and some other countries. The traffic in chemicals and components for making Yaba tablets, such as flour, edible glue, artificial aroma and colourant in mostly originated from Thailand.

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

Drug Demand Situation

15. According to the UNODC World Drug Report 2019, there are now 35 million people are effected with drug use and 11 million are with injection drug use with a population of about 350,000 and about 930,000 to drugs for those who inject drugs are estimated in Myanmar, but the conditions of drug and medical follow-up Abdominal problems and no concrete information about the availability. According to 2017 estimation, HIV infection among people who inject drugs was approximately 34.9% percent are more than 4 times the average to other countries in East Asia and Southeast Asia among HIV infection among people who inject drugs. In addition, it was found that there was increased Hepatitis-B and Hepatitis-C infection, according to the survey Hepatitis-B infection in the region of up to 10.6% from 4.3% and Hepatitis-C infection from 27.4 % up to 85%.

Supply Reduction

16. With the close cooperation of UNODC, the Supervisory Report on the illicit crop cultivation in Myanmar shows that from having 1760 metric ton of opium production in 1996, it has declined to 315 metric ton by 2006 but rose back up to 870 metric ton in 2013. Similarly, from having 670 metric ton of production during 2014, it has once again gone down to 647 metric tons by 2015. However, 550 metric tons in 2017, 520 metric tons in 2018, 508 metric tons in 2019, 405 metric tons in 2020 were eventually produced which imply a significant decline in opium production yearly.

17. Geographically, Shan States is known to be the largest poppy cultivated area. According to the Myanmar Opium Survey, 37,300 hectares of 2018 declined to 33,100 hectares of 2019 and it shows 11% declined in opium cultivation. Similarity, there was 29,500 hectares cultivation in 2020 and so, it has declined 11% compared to 2019 opium cultivation. The following chart shows the total poppy cultivated hectares nationwide in Myanmar, hectares destroyed and opium production in metric tons.

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Cultivated (Hectares)	43,600	51,000	57,800	57,600	55,500	-	41,000	37,300	33,100	29,500	-
Production (Metric tons)	610	690	870	670	647	-	550	520	508	405	-
Destroyed (Hectares)	7058	23,771	12,258	15,188	13,237	7,562	3,536.96	2,578.50	2,459.91	2,026.58	4,632.97

18. The Supervision Committee for Controlled Precursor Chemicals was formed in 1998 and the reform process of the committee was finalised on 19-9-2016 as the Deputy Chief No (2) of Myanmar Police Force playing the role of chairman with consistent of 12 members from relevant ministries. In 1st July 2014, the countries has amended rules of law by restricting 28 types of chemical as controlled precursor chemical and has been able to supervise the importation, production, exportation, transportation, utilization and trading of these chemicals. Moreover, Myanmar is on the process to prescribe the proposed 3 chemical such as PMK glycidate, PMK glycidate acid and APAA, and also proposed the Commission to include seven chemicals that are being used in the production of methamphetamine such as Methylamine, Methylamine Hydrochloride, Ammonium Chloride, Sodium Acetate, Lead Acetate, Tartaric Acid, Sodium Cyanide, and Ammonium Nitrate during the commemoration of 62nd CND meeting.

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

Types of Precursor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Caffeine (kg)	13482.60	431.46	9932.26	19847.48	5885.000	20759.49	19226	11371.9
Ephedrine (kg)	133.36	32.10	111.94	534.204	0.0015	139.71	4.02	630
Pseudoephedrine (kg)	3580.76	1945.24	1271.97	119.20	390.100	7.6	-	1.5 million
Acetic anhydride (Lit)	55.00	1297.53	260.00	16.00	1318.340	40	4140.11	12240
Hydrochloric acid (Lit)	173.50	1702.59	7950.00	3494.8	106720.000	181657	106411.46	53827
Sulphuric acid (Lit)	924.00	280.00	2197.65	28476.8	11034.900	62135	77883.08	15104.8
Ethyl Ether (Lit)	-	41995.58	8188.00	250	-	203794	26674	6180

20. In accountability of the exportation and importation of precursor, Pre Export Notification System is also being used to imply effective balanced approach to counter cheque the exportation and importation of controlled precursor chemical from abroad and to send replies to other anti-narcotic agencies to cheque the legitimacy of the companies who has apply to export/import of controlled precursor chemical for other purposes. In 2019, 8 proposals were approved and 7 proposals with rejected and 30 private companies, 5 agent companies, and 9 governmental agencies in total of 44 agencies were inspected for its legitimacy. In 2020, (94) times proposals were approved and (10) proposed were rejected in (104) times of applying for its legitimacy.

21. In accordance with the Myanmar -Thai Alternative Development programme, and 350 million Baht financial support from Mae Fah Luang Foundation, Crop Substitution Programmes was implemented at Tachileik and Mai Sat township of Eastern Shan State during 2012-2017. The programmes includes health care services, Agricultural, livestock breeding, treatment, socio-eco for forest ranch, grater income services, socio-eco analysis, study tours, study visits to AD project areas, and capacity building trainings respectively. Moreover, the central government has also agreed for CCDAC sign a MoU agreement between ONCB to continue the implementation of alternative development project, and it have been marked to sign during the year of 2020, after signing the agreement, it will be implemented between Alternative Development Implementation Sector of the Ministry of Border Affairs and Mae Fah Luang Foundation.

22. Upon his implementation, 60 villages from Loi Lin and Ho Poin township of Southern Shan State for the extent of 3 year from 2016-2018 have instigated public preserved forestry with the financial support worth 5.9 million $ from Germany and Finland in which has now 900 members in Green Gold coffee farmers since the establishment in 2016, and with the close supervision of UNODC, 7 tons in 2018 and 75 tons in 2019 and 100 tons in 2020 were exported to foreign countries through Malango company. As a new market, 0.6 tons of coffee were exported to Japan.

Demand Reduction

23. As drug addiction considered as a chronic disease of public services, 29 treatment centres, 56 clinics are being established to give out treatment services and public based rehabilitation centres are established as well. In 2019, 10,346 drug users were given health care services at drug treatment centres. Among the treated, 8,377 drug users were given first time treatment, and one fourth of the users were among the age of under 25. And 8,523 users were among the heroin addicts which are one of the most consumed drugs. 5278 new drug users were given health care services at drug treatment centres in 2020.

24. Furthermore, 71 methadone substitution treatment centres were being established, and there are 25,542 drug users getting treated with methadone substitution and in 2020, 9947 users getting treated by methadone substitution treatment as well.

Rehabilitation

25. Under the supervision of The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, there are (11) Rehabilitation Centres in Yangon, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Lashio, Kyaing Tong and Tachileik that are helping drug users - who have undergone treatment - to be reintegrated back into the social stream. Campaigns are being launched to encourage drug users to get treated at drug treatment centres. While getting treated, they themselves and their dependents can receive necessary support, undergo physical and mental rehabilitation, receive vocational training programmes and be part of reintegration programmes that are linked to continuum of care interventions. If they so desires, they can even get trained to become volunteer drug wardens.

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

Awareness Campaign

27. As Ministry of Education is carrying out its education campaign for students and youths to have better knowledge of the risk of the drug abuse and psychoactive substances as the Committee for Education Students and Youths under the CCDAC. The knowledge of drug abuse and psychoactive substances are also evolved as a particular lesson in life skills curriculum for Basic Education students and for out of school children, in Non Formal Primary Education and Non Formal Middle Education programmes.

28. Public awareness education committee has carried out its awareness campaign for 5 times in governmental technical high schools with the attendance of 1,150 students and 22, 691 times in basic education schools with the attendance of 1,560,923 students,. As well as providing regular visit to Drug Elimination Museum for the students and teachers from basic education school with the participation of 1,564 people. In 2020, public awareness education committee on anti-drug trafficking combating and drug abuse has conducted 527 times in January with the attendance of 63,035 people, 506 times in February with the attendance of 57,502 people, 402 times in March with the attendance of 44,818 people, 13 times in April with the attendance of 1325 people, seven times in June with the attendance of 168 people, 103 times in August with the attendance

of 3,452 people, 46 times in October with the attendance of 1,101, 32 times in November with the attendance of 1,008 people, in total of (1,636) times with the attendance of 172,409 people.

29. Furthermore, under the guidelines of CCDAC Public Awareness Education Committee is also carrying out its awareness campaign with 5 sectors of information and Public Relations Department, Myanmar Radio and Television, News and Periodicals Enterprise, Printing and Publishing Department and Public Relations and psychological Welfare Directorate Office, especially bonding partnership with youth awareness sector and MANA in carrying out its drug awareness campaign.

30. To raise awareness of the danger of drug among the community, Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office are carrying out its activities by monthly televising short programmes, and songs at with the attendance of 168 people Military Television centres 1 And 2, Myawaddy and Yadanar Bone Information centres by broadcasting 837 news, 230 TV spot, 121 short stories, 312 songs, and 890 programmes during 2020.

Enacting Laws

31. To be in line with the UN Conventions, international standard and norms, and policies, and to obtain more opportunity for treatment services, the amendment on 1993 Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law was officially enacted and announced on February 14th, 2018.

32. In order to fully implement the amended new drug law, 1995 Rules Relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rule (draft) is being amended in cooperation with the bill committee systematically, and the current rules of law was also amended with the close coordination of law advisors from Ministry of Home Affairs and judicial committee in which is on the process of officially implementing the amended law.

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

Enforcement Measures

34. The Tatmadaw (Myanmar Military), Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department are the responsible entities to combat narcotic drugs in Myanmar. Drug Enforcement Division is being formed under Myanmar Police Force and its (3) Sub Divisions and (50) Units are placed in areas around the country where production and trafficking of drugs are found to be highest and along the border areas and are undertaking effective anti-narcotic drugs enforcement measures. In order to effectively carry out its drug law enforcement activities, up to (10) Sub Divisions and (65) units were extended in 2020. Correspondingly, 30 Drug Operations were also conducted during the year of 2013-2020. And in order to prevent

the smuggling of precursor to Golden Triangle Area for drug production and the spread of narcotic drugs to other regions, "Operation 1511" will be conducted in Shan State concurrently with MoU countries.

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

Types of drugs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Opium (kg)	2,356.93	1,828.40	888.84	945.7096	1,256.169	2,829.039	1,552.692	3,882.908
Heroin (kg)	238.93	435.46	186.04	769.2589	570.622	1,099.123	690.290	1,853.36
ATS Pill (Millions)	10.18	12.65	49.95	98.353	72.816	106.702	108.719	328.4
ICE (kg)	173.00	47.11	2261.69	2,464.0834	1,107.491	2,827.537	9,426.193	17,363.88
Speciosa	218.95	605.31	687.35	1,409.4324	651.127	1,833.886	2,542.599	2,632.72
Cannabis (kg)	40.94	205.54	87.70	188.7805	198.826	142.381	364.819	737.597
Case	4,928	6,696	6,414	8,800	9,544	13,037	13,000	13,960
Suspect	7,137	9,425	9,188	13,591	14,000	18,681	18,407	19,994

36. The follow Chart illustrates the number of heroin refineries and ATS tablet manufacturing machines seized between 2006 and 2020.

Types	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin Refineries	10	8	5	3	1	-	1	3
Tablet Machines	8	5	1	3	-	2	6	3
Types	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Heroin Refineries	2	-	2	-	6	8	2	
Tablet Machines	2	3	2	2	2	15	27	

Cooperation with the general Population and other Organizations

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

38. During 2020, Ministry for Information has conducted 623 poster competitions, 508 photography competition, 372 awareness discussions, Moreover, 9,426 news, five major news, 782 stories, and 1,390 slogans were published in New Light of Myanmar, Kyay Mone, and The Global New Light of Myanmar newspaper as well.

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

International Cooperation

40. Myanmar is cooperating closely with countries within the Greater Mekong Sub Region as well as with ASEAN Member States in striving to combat narcotic drugs. Additionally, there are joint endeavors with Yangon based Unite Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), US Drug Enforcement Administration(DEA), Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Thailand, Australian Federal Police (AFP) and with National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) of China and have set up Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) along Myanmar-China, Lao PDR and Thailand borders. They serve as main centres for exchanging information relevant to combat narcotic drugs.

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

Cooperation on Capacity Building

42. In terms of strengthening the capacity building, in 2020, Our drug law enforcement officers have participated in one meeting with (8) officers, three workshops with (65) officers, with the total of four times with (73) officers as internal meetings and as for to participation abroad, officers have participated in three meetings with (11) officers, two conferences with (5) officers, two times of seminars/workshops with (11) officers, one study tour with (4) officers, one transfer/receive of vehicles events with (2) officers, in total of nine times with (33) officers. Through online meetings, our officers were participated in 21 virtual meetings with (107) officers, one conference with (3) officers, eight times of workshops/seminars with (40) officers, in total of 30 times with (150) officers respectively.

Conclusion

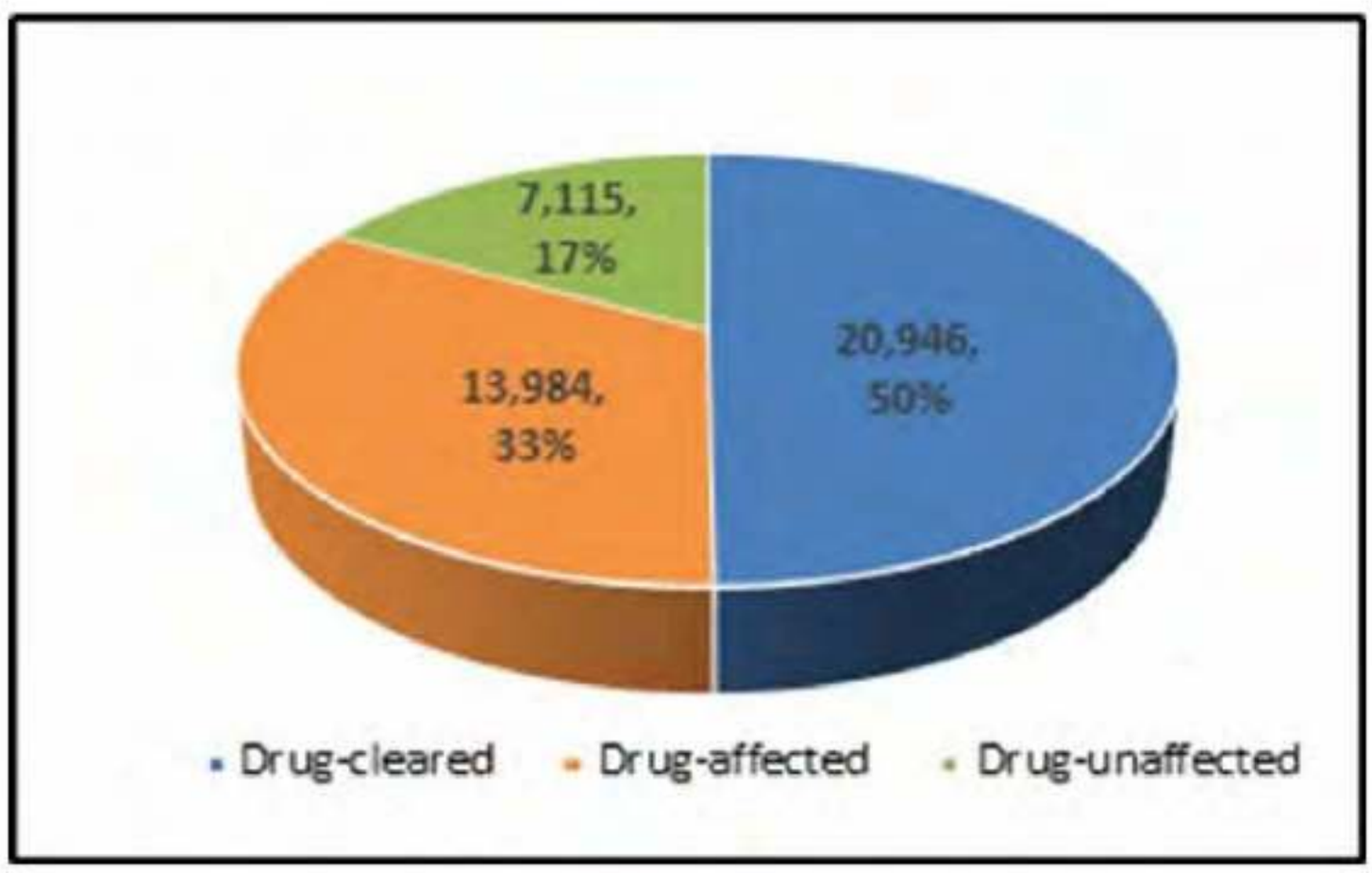
43. The problem of narcotic drugs is intrinsically linked to ethnic armed conflicts. Thus, in order to attain peace within the country through reducing armed conflicts, Myanmar has concerned on ceased fire agreement in the whole country.

44. Although Myanmar has made all-out efforts in combating narcotic drugs utilizing its own resources as well as in cooperation with the international community, the country is still facing constraints and challenges in these strives. However, we would like to reiterate that, Myanmar is trying her best to face and overcome these constraints and challenges by adopting plans and programmes that conforms to the country's reality.

PHILIPPINES

BARANGAY DRUG CLEARING PROGRAMME

On the forefront of Philippine's campaign in freeing communities from the drug menace is the Barangay Drug Clearing Programme which involves the implementation of supply, demand, and harm reduction strategies. As of December 31st, 2020, 20,946 barangays or 50% of the barangays in the Philippines were declared drug-cleared, and 7,115 or 17% have remained drug-unaffected.



Balay Silangan Reformation Program, a harm reduction programme of the Philippine government, is a critical part in the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Programme. In the photo, PDEA Director General Wilkins M Villanueva, together with the officials of the Local Government Unit, leads the inauguration of the Balay Silangan Reformation Center in Basista, Pangasinan July 10th, 2020.

In implementing the Barangay Drug Clearing Programme (BDCP), a house visitation to the watch-listed personalities is conducted by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Philippine National Police (PNP), and concerned local government unit to encourage them to submit themselves to rehabilitation and reformation programme of the government.

In the photo, a drug surrenderer was visited by the BDCP team to secure his commitment to complete the community-based rehabilitation programme prescribed to him.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

In terms of the conduct of anti-drug operations, law enforcement agencies remained relentless Even on lockdown or quarantine due to COVID-19, Philippines' law enforcement agencies conducted 34,752 anti-drug operations that resulted in the arrest of 49,234 drug personalities and confiscation of US$ 323 million worth of dangerous drugs and controlled precursors and essential chemicals.

Seized substances include more than two million grams of crystal shabu and 75 ml of liquid shabu. Smuggling incidents of substances were recorded in the country, as indicated in the incident of seizure of 239.15 kilos of shabu shipped from Malaysia. More than 42,000 tablets of ecstasy and 496 millilitres of liquid ecstasy have also been confiscated from mails and parcels that based on the shipping documents were coming from

the Netherlands, New York, USA, France and Germany. Cocaine and different forms of marijuana have also been seized. More than 16,000 grams of Kush were confiscated, some from mails and parcels coming from California USA. A sizeable volume of marijuana leaves and stalks were likewise seized.

Confiscated Dangerous Drugs and CPECs, CY 2020

Dangerous Drug/CPEC	Volume
Shabu	
Crystalline (grams)	2,196,026.76
Liquid (ml)	75.92
Ecstasy	
Tablet (pieces)	42,794.00
Liquid (ml)	496.20
Cocaine (grams)	1,373.28
Marijuana	
Dried Leaves (grams)	1,375,957.79
Bricks (grams)	98,436.73
Fruiting tops (grams)	210,043.28
Kush (grams)	16,106.09
Plants (pieces)	2,379,835
Stalks (grams)	374,978.99

828 kilos of shabu worth USD114.29 million were seized on June 4th, 2020 in marilo, Bulacan. Three personalities, including a Chinese national, were arrested.

The drugs were concealed using rice packaging with Chinese characters, further contained in black garbage bags and some of which contained in tin cans labelled "Imperial Varieties". The same were placed in 63 cardboard boxes labelled "Imperial Varieties" with Thai script.

371.09 kilos of shabu worth USD51.43 million were seized on June 11th, 2020 in General Trias, Cavite. Two personalities were arrested.

The drugs were contained in 374 tea packs labelled "Qing Shan".

239.15 kilos of shabu worth USD33.1 million packed in 240 tea packs labelled "Guanyinwang" (228 packs) and "Daguanyin" (12 packs) were seized on October 29th, 2020 in a controlled delivery operation in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija. Two drug personalities, both Chinese, were arrested.

The operation was a result of an information shared about an upcoming shipment of the contrabands from Malaysia.

The drugs were contained in 20 boxes declared to contain work bench table.

35.83 kilos of shabu worth USD4.98 million contained in rice packs with Chinese characters were seized on June 6th, 2020 in Macapagal Blvd., Parañaque City.

40.2 kilos of dried cannabis leaves in bricks and tubular form worth USD98,571 were seized during a buy-bust operation in Tabuk, Kalinga on August 15th, 2020. Three personalities were arrested.

9,471 tablets of ecstasy worth USD328,571 were seized on August 8th, 2020 in Lubao, Pampanga. Five personalities were arrested.

Based on the shipping documents, the drugs came from the Netherlands.

21.81 kilos of shabu worth USD3 million were confiscated on October 22th, 2020 in Lapu-Lapu City. A drug personality was arrested.

The drugs were contained in 22 tea packs labelled "Guanyinwang"

During the year, two clandestine shabu laboratories were dismantled. A shabu laboratory located in Santa Rosa City, Laguna was dismantled on June 3rd, 2020 where four personalities including a Chinese chemist were arrested and shabu weighing 758.80 gms were confiscated. Another laboratory was dismantled in Subic, Zambales in August 2020 where controlled precursors and essential chemicals used to manufacture shabu along with laboratory equipment were seized. One drug personality was also arrested.

Laboratory equipment and CPECs were confiscated in the dismantled clandestine laboratory in Santa. Rosa, Laguna on June 3rd, 2020.

Laboratory equipment and CPECs were confiscated in the clandestine laboratory in Subic, Zambales dismantled on August 20th, 2020

Minors who were being utilised by drug syndicates in the illegal drug activities were rescued by Philippine law enforcers. In 2020, a total of 678 minors, majority of whom are aged 17 years old, were rescued.

Minors Rescued by Age, CY 2020	
Age	Number
10	1
13	10
14	28
15	105
16	202
17	332
Total	678

FACILITY-BASED TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

PROFILE OF DRUG ABUSERS
(Facility Based) *
CY 2020

- **AGE:** *Mean age of 33 years*
  Median of 33 years
- **SEX:** *Ratio of Male to Female 7:1*
- **CIVIL STATUS:** *Single (50.73%)*
- **STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT:** *Employed (62.68%)*
- **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:** *High School Level (27.25%)*
- **ECONOMIC STATUS:** *Average Monthly Family Income Php 15,442.94*
- **PLACE OF RESIDENCE:** *Urban (Specifically NCR 21.34%)*
- **DURATION OF DRUG - TAKING:** *More than six (6) years*
- **NATURE OF DRUG - TAKING:** *Mono drug use***
- **DRUGS/SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE:**
  Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (Shabu)
  Cannabis (Marijuana)
  Codeine Phosphate (Robitussin)

*Residential and Out-Patient Facilities
**Mono drug use – abuse of one (1) drug only

For the year 2020, a total of fifty (50) treatment and rehabilitation facilities reported to the Treatment and Rehabilitation Admission Information System (TRAIS). Of this, forty-eight (48) are residential and two (2) are outpatient.

From the facilities reporting, a total of 2,385 admissions were recorded. Eighty-one percent (80.50%) of this are new cases, less than one percent (0.84%) are readmitted or relapse cases and around nineteen percent (18.66%) have undergone treatment in an outpatient facility. Though some facilities have reported that they have no admissions for the year.

The pandemic that affected not only the country but the global community has caused a significant decline of more than half or fifty-four percent (54.37%) in admission as compared to the previous year. As part of the protocol and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Health issued Department Memorandum No. 2020-0118 dated March 17th, 2020 entitled: "Suspension of Admissions and Group Activities in all Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres, Outpatient Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities, and Community Based Drug Rehabilitation Centres and Community Based Recovery Clinics and other Guidelines During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation". With this directive, there were some government drug treatment and rehabilitation centres that were used as COVID-19 facilities and the rests continued to admit clients during the latter part of the year.

Demographic profile

- The centre admissions comprised of eighty-eight percent (87.84%) males, around twelve percent (11.78%) females, and less than one percent (0.38%) of LGBT. The ratio of male to female is 7:1 with a computed mean and median of 33 years old. The youngest admission for the year under review is 6 years old while the eldest is 67. The highest percentage belongs to age group of 40 years old and above with twenty-nine percent (28.97%).
- Fifty-one percent (50.73%) of the total admitted cases are single and around twenty-six percent (25.79%) are married, followed by those who have live-in partners with eighteen percent (17.95%), and the rest which comprised of about six percent (5.53%) are either widow/widower, separated, divorced or annulled.
- As to educational attainment, twenty-seven percent (27.25%) of the centre clients have attained high school level, followed by those who have reached college (20.96%) and those who have graduated high school (18.03%).
- The average monthly family income as reported by the clients is more than fifteen thousand pesos (Php 15,442.94).
- Regarding the status of employment, those employed (either workers/ employees or businessman and self-employed) comprised sixty-three percent (62.68%) while thirty-one percent (31.32%) unemployed. Four percent (4.49%) of the admission constitute students and one percent (1.17%) out-of-school youth while few (0.25%) did not disclose their status of employment.
- Around twenty-three percent (23.02%) of reported cases are resident of the National Capital Region while twenty-one percent (20.67%) from Region XI.
- As regards to the age when client first tried drugs, forty-one percent (40.55%) belong to age 15 to 19 years old. Almost thirty-seven percent (36.90%) claimed that they have taken drugs two to five times a week while twenty-seven percent (26.54%) take it monthly and sixteen percent (15.93%) on a daily basis.

Most Commonly Abused Drugs

- The primary drug of abuse remains to be Methamphetamine Hydrochloride, commonly known as "Shabu" which comprised of eighty-nine percent (89.18%) of the total admission, followed by Cannabis (Marijuana) at twenty-five percent (25.32%). Surprisingly, Codeine Phosphate with one percent (1.47%) appeared to be the third choice of drug. The seemingly preventive response for flu-like symptoms which are common in COVID-19 may be one of the reasons that made this drug among the top three drugs commonly used by centre clients during the reporting year.
- Mono drug use is still the nature of drug taking and the routes of administration are inhalation/sniffing and oral ingestion.

SINGAPORE

Overview

In 2020, Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) arrested a total of 3,056 drug abusers. This was a 13% decrease from the 3,526 drug abusers arrested in 2019, likely due to movement restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19, which impacted both drug supply and demand.

The number of repeat drug abusers arrested decreased by 8% to 1,905 in 2020, from 2,066 in 2019. The number of new drug abusers arrested decreased by 21% to 1,151 in 2020, from 1,460 in 2019. 62% of new abusers arrested were under 30 years old.

Methamphetamine, heroin and NPS were the three most commonly abused drugs in 2020, with 95% of drug abusers arrested abusing at least one of these three drugs. For new drug abusers, methamphetamine, NPS and cannabis were the three most commonly abused drugs, with 95% of new drug abusers arrested abusing at least one of these three drugs.

Sustained Drug Enforcement

Despite the evolving COVID-19 situation, CNB remained vigilant and mounted intensive enforcement efforts against drugs and worked closely with Home Team agencies to suppress drug supply and demand.

In 2020, together with the Singapore Police Force and the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority, CNB conducted seven island-wide operations targeting drug traffickers and abusers, as well as 506 operations at our checkpoints to intercept attempts to smuggle drugs into Singapore. CNB also carried out major operations that crippled 24 drug syndicates.

Drug Seizures

The drugs seized in 2020 were estimated to have a street value of about S$12.18 million. There was a 91% decrease in seizures of heroin to 72.7 kg in 2020, from 38.12 kg in 2019. Cannabis seizures saw a 55% increase to 43.1 kg in 2020, from 27.78 kg in 2019. Seizures of crystalline methamphetamine (more commonly known as 'Ice') saw a 52% increase to 46.81 kg in 2020, from 30.80 kg in 2019.

Local Drug Seizures in 2020					
Drug type	2019	2020	% change in seizure	Estimated market value 2019	Estimated market value 2020
Heroin No.3	38.12 kg	72.70 kg	+90.7%	≈ S$6.49 million	≈ S$12.18 million
Methamphetamine (ICE)	30.80 kg	46.81 kg	+52.0%		
Cannabis	27.78 kg	43.10 kg	+55.1%		
Cocaine	60.35 kg	21.15 kg	-65.0%		
Ecstasy	5,742 tablets + 469.47 g	23,141 tablets + 92.13 g	+303.0% (tablets) -80.4% (weight)		
Methamphetamine tablets (Yaba)	691 tablets	70 tablets	-89.9%		
Ketamine	3.00 kg	3.96 kg	+32.0%		
Erimin 5	8,204 tablets	42,706 tablets	+420.6%		
Buprenorphine (Subutex)	NIL	NIL	-		
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) (e.g. synthetic canabinoids, synthetic cathinones etc.)	413 tablets +9,471.33 g +90 bottles[2] +1 stamp	305 tablets +6,216.6 g +33 bottles	-26.2 (tablets) -34.4%(weight) -63.3 (bottles) -100.0% (stamps)		

[2] Liquid-filled bottles of various volumes

THAILAND

Overview

In 2020, Thailand was affected by the upsurge of drug production especially synthetic drugs in the Golden Triangle area. Consequently, and influx of illicit drugs into Thailand continuously increased. This led to the sharp rise of arrest cases the same as in the countries surrounding the Golden Triangle. Besides, the drug smuggling from the Golden Triangle. Thailand also faced drug smuggling from other regions such as cocaine smuggling from South America and "ecstasy" smuggling from Europe.

Most illicit drugs used in Thailand are smuggled from other countries. However, domestic illicit crop cultivation, like opium poppy and cannabis, were found. Apart from existing drug trade, nowadays, online platforms like Line, Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram together with parcel post service and courier service are increasingly popular with drug traffickers to deliver drugs to their customers.

According to a large number of illicit drugs smuggled into Thailand to sell at a cheap price to maintain the demand for drugs, it was found that most drug users or 69.9% are new users. The most commonly used drug is methamphetamine tablet or Yaba, corresponding to 78.8%, followed by crystalline methamphetamine or ICE (10.2%), and cannabis (5.2%). Illicit drugs that must be closely monitored are ICE and heroine as the prevalence of the use of the two drugs tended to continuously increase.

The drug situation during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) showed that drug smuggling into the inner areas of Thailand was impacted by the COVID-19 control measures at the beginning. Seizures of a large amount of illicit drugs were hardly made. Nevertheless, after the COVID-19 restrictions were eased as the pandemic situation improved, drug smuggling recovered. Although all nightlife venues were ordered to close due to the COVID-19 restrictions, gatherings of drug

abusers in rented houses, apartments, condominiums were reported. To take drug abusers to rehabilitation camps could not be possible. As a result, drug abusers in communities kept on using illegal drugs.

1. Illicit Drug Crop Cultivation

According to the survey findings conducted by Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, it was found that opium poppy and cannabis were illicitly cultivated. In 2020, 23 hectares of illicit opium poppy cultivation around the country were found, but the trend has continuously been declining. (In 2019, 43 hectares of opium poppy cultivation). Most of the growing areas are in the North of Thailand.

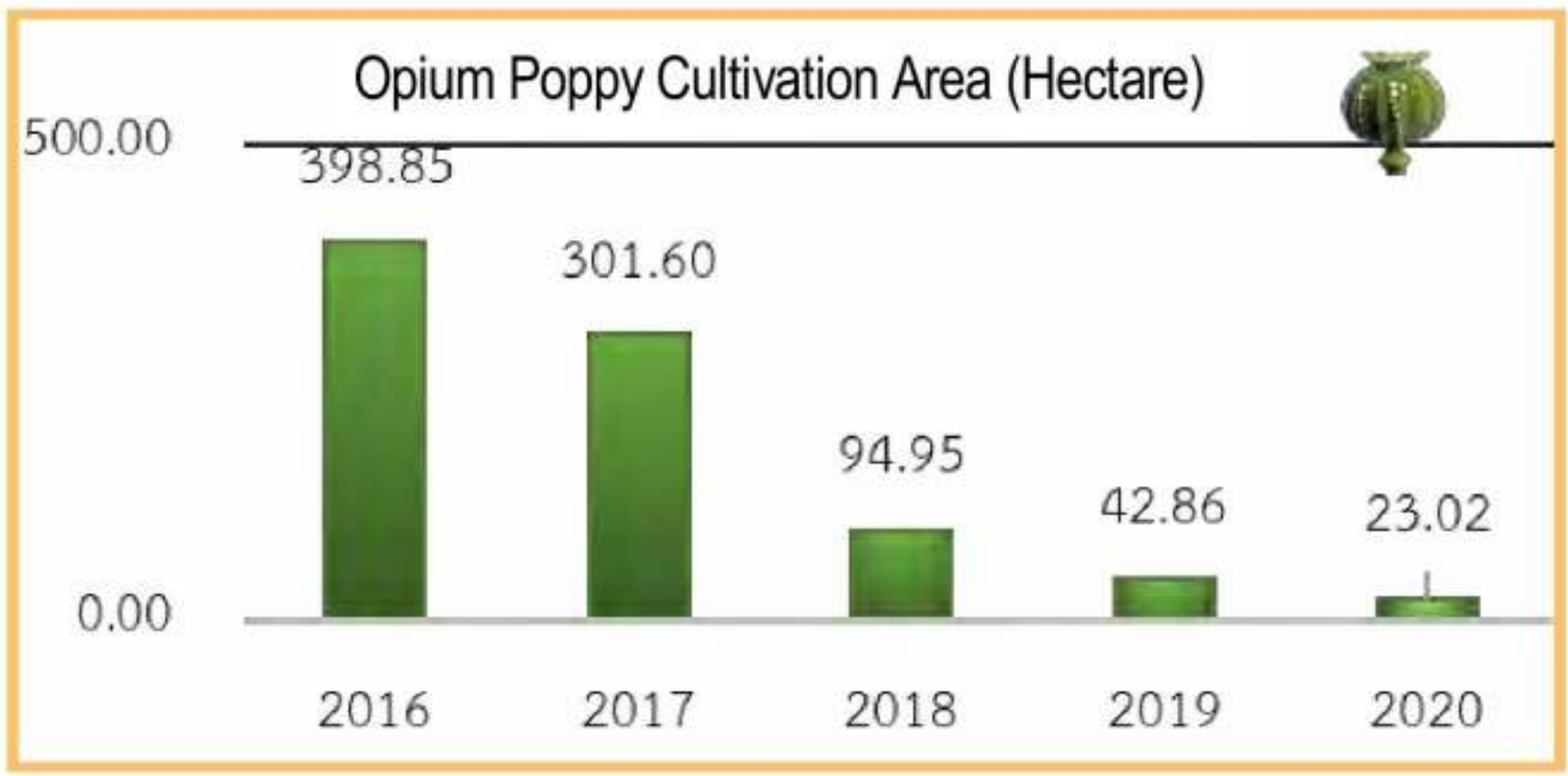


Figure 1: Number of Opium Poppy Cultivation Area 2016 - 2020

In 2020, there were three main patterns of illicit cannabis cultivation which are 1) growing in the mountainous forests and mixing with other cash crops 2) growing in greenhouses or in certain garden beds, 3) growing in living places.

Illicit cannabis cultivation in forest or in certain garden beds

Illicit cannabis cultivation in greenhouses

Illicit cannabis cultivation in living places

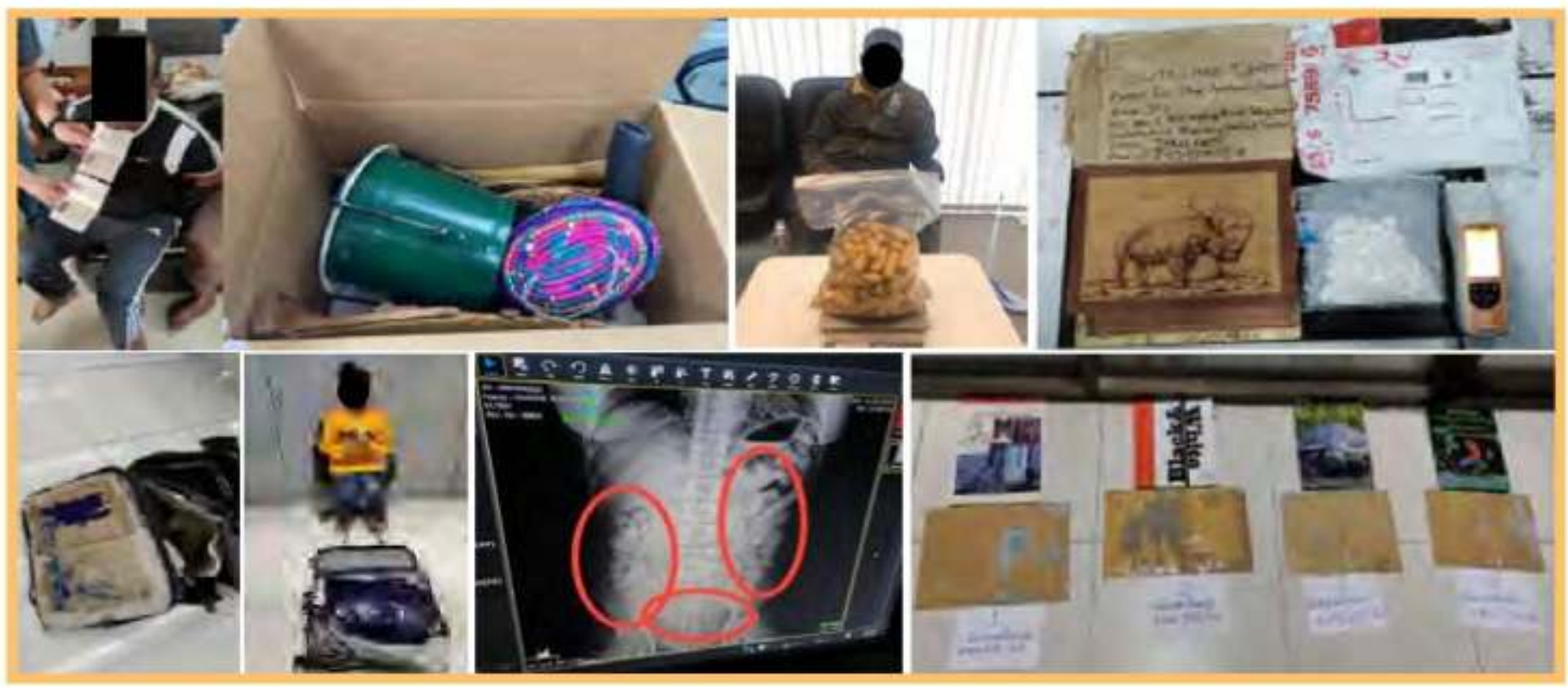
Illicit Cannabis Growing Patterns

2. Drug Smuggling into Thailand Situation

Thailand is both transit route and a widespread area of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle such as methamphetamine tablets (Yaba), crystalline methamphetamine (ICE), heroin, and ketamine. During the past years, synthetic drug production in the Golden Triangle has been increasing. Drug trafficking syndicates have continuously been smuggling illicit drugs into Thailand. Drug concealment methods often found were concealing in car passenger cabins or unmodified pick-up beds, concealing in secret compartment of trucks, or mixing with other goods, including putting drugs in sacks and taking them across the Mekong River, leaving them on the riverbank for further shipment. Moreover, sending drugs through parcel post service or courier service is still detected.

Drug Concealment Methods

Besides illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle area, Thailand also encounters illicit drugs smuggled from other regions, for instance, cocaine smuggling from Africa by Western African drug syndicates. According to the cooperation under Airport Interdiction Task Force – AITF, African drug syndicates smuggling cocaine from Africa to Thailand were arrested at international airports. However, smuggling patterns have been changed from self-smuggling to hiring a Thai woman to pick up drugs from source country and take them back to Thailand in order to avoid being busted. In 2020, there were nine cases of cocaine, seven offenders, and seizures of 25.52 kg. In 2019, there were 17 cases, 19 offenders, 24.01 kg of cocaine, and 6.14 kg of liquid cocaine. There were some interesting patterns of smuggling e.g. concealing in a knitted hat in a bangle bracelet, in luggage lining, in book covers, in parcel posts, in other goods delivered by courier service companies. Nonetheless, the prevalence of cocaine abuse in Thailand still remains low as only the rich can afford it



Cocaine Seizures and Concealment Methods

Furthermore, "ecstasy" smuggling via international parcel posts from European countries was reported. In 2020, the parcels from Germany, France, Netherland, Belgium, Portugal, and United Kingdom were seized in 56 cases with 389,974 tablets of "ecstasy". (In 2019, 20 seizures were made with 147,749 tablets of "ecstasy"). Some interesting concealment methods were concealing in baby milk powder boxes, and in Chinese tea bags. However, "ecstasy" is still abused in certain groups (people going to night clubs or joining parties). Generally, prices of "ecstasy" are around 500-800 THB/tablet, whereas online prices are around 400-500 THB/tablet.

Patterns of Ecstasy Concealment

For the arrest and drug seizure statistics in 2020, there were 138,867 arrest cases with 148,790 offenders. The numbers of arrests tended to decline from 2019. In contrast, drug quantities, especially Yaba, ICE, ketamine, and heroine tended to increase. This reflected that the quantities of seized drugs per case were on the rise.

Figure 2: Arrest Statistics and Number of Drug Offenders 2016-2020

Figure 3: Seizure Statistics of Yaba, 2016-2020

Figure 4: Seizure Statistics of Methamphetamine 2016-2020

Figure 5: Seizure Statistics of Heroin 2016-2020

Figure 6: Seizure Statistics of Ketamine 2016-2020

Most of drug offenders in 2020 were new ones, accounting for 58.65 percent. Most of them are male (91.08%). Young people aged 25-29 were found committing drug crime most (20.55%).

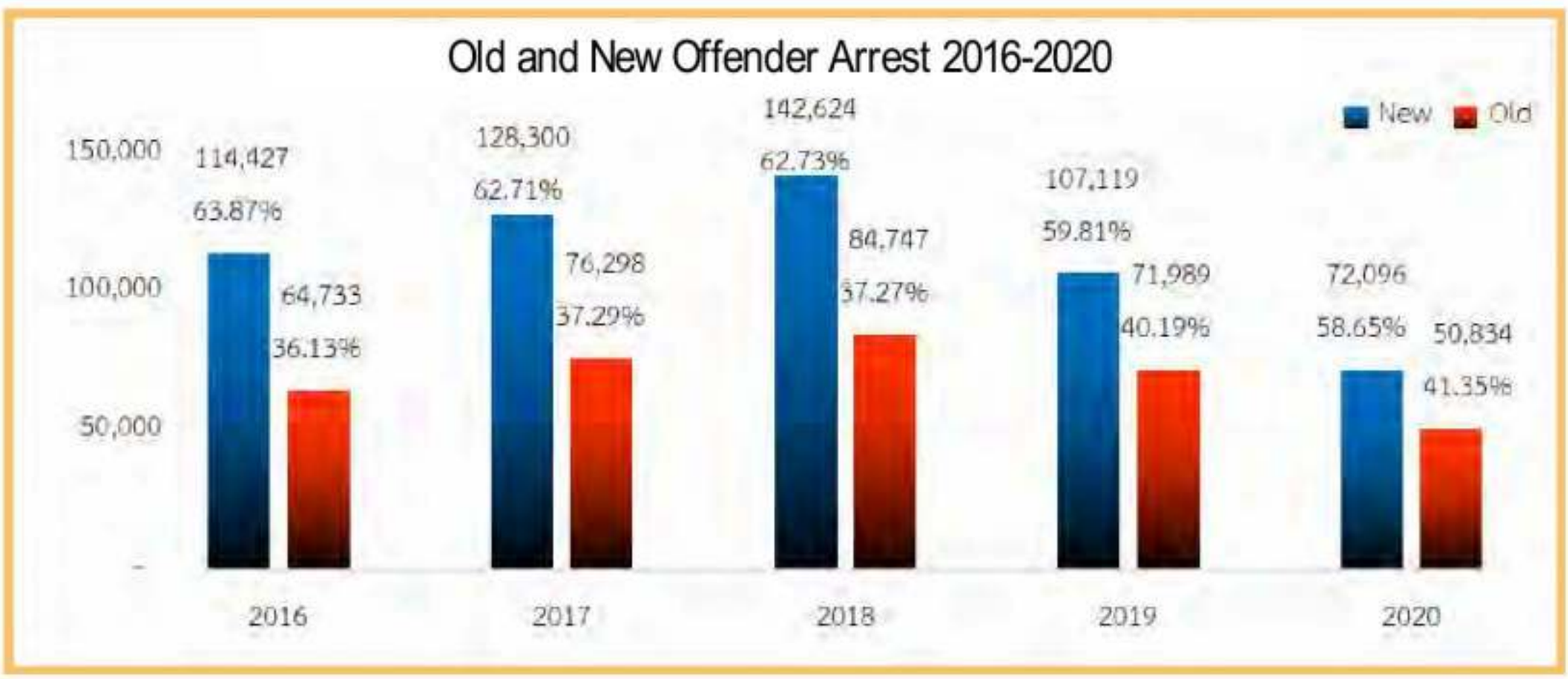


Figure 7: Old and New Offender Arrest 2016-2020

Figure 8: Arrest Statistics Classified by Age Group 2016-2020

Figure 9: Arrest Statistics Classified by Gender 2016-2020

Besides Thai drug traffickers, there were many foreign drug traffickers with various nationalities doing their drug business as traffickers and couriers in Thailand. In 2020, 2,325 foreign drug offenders with 41 nationalities were arrested. Most of them are from ASEAN countries (2,213 persons or 94.65 percent), followed by European offenders accounting for 2.48 percent (58 persons), other Asian offenders (non-ASEAN) (15 persons or 0.65 percent), African offenders (18 persons or 0.77 percent), and drug offenders from other regions (21 persons or 0.90 percent).

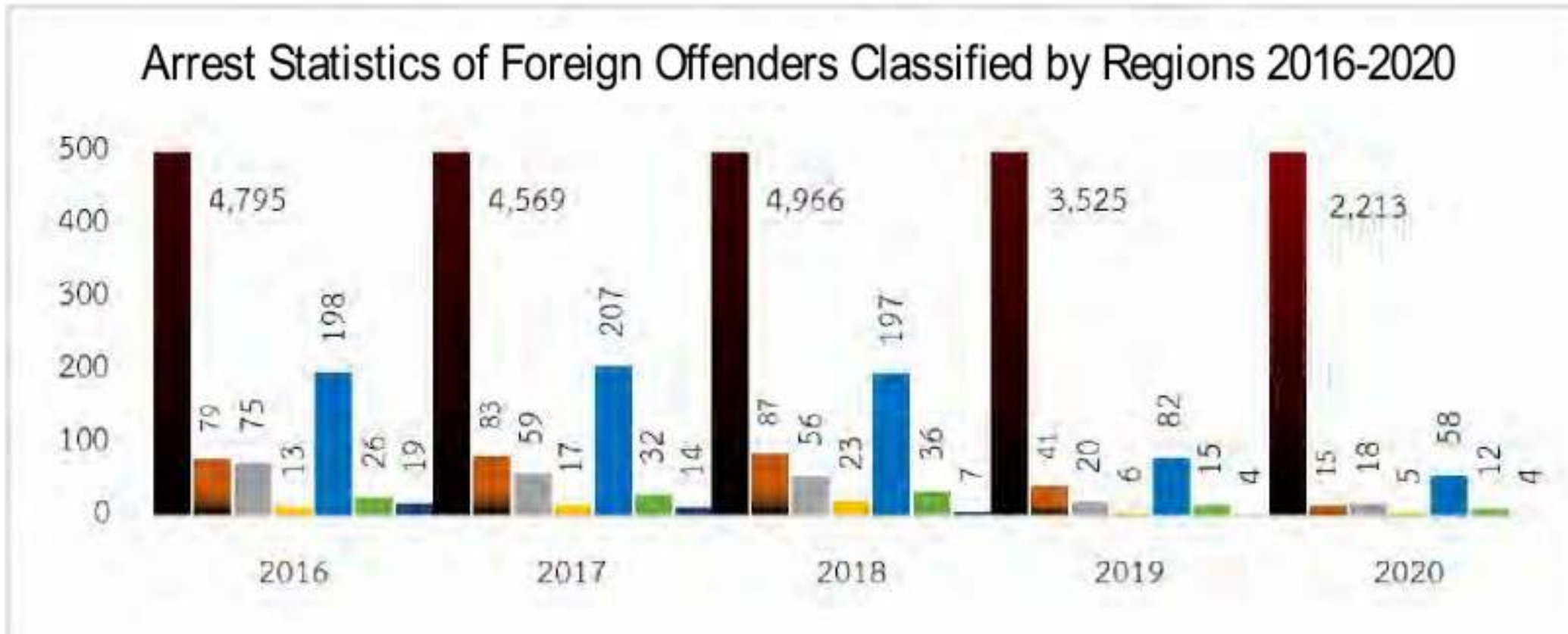


Figure 10: Arrest Statistics of Foreign Offenders Classified by Regions 2016-2020

Apart from existing drug business, drug trafficking syndicates now increasingly utilise online platforms and parcel post service to distribute illicit drugs. Twitter is the most popular online platform for drug business (97.1%), followed by Instagram (1.6%), and Facebook (1.3%) respectively. According to the online platform investigation, it is found that 77.9 percent of all drug dealers are new while old dealers are only at 10.8 percent. Dealers whose accounts were suspended and recovered were at 11.3 percent. Dealers who sell a single drug accounted for 62.2 percent, and those who sell more than one drugs accounted for 37.8 percent. For the dealers selling a single drug, they sell ICE (47.2%), cannabis (27.6%), Tramadol (8.6%), Kratom leaves (4.5%), and Alprazolam (3.5%) respectively. In addition, other drugs such as cough syrup (Dextromethorphan(DXM)), LSD, Yaba, magic mushroom, heroin, cocaine, and "ecstasy" were found.

Illicit Drug Sale via Online Platforms

3. Prevalence of Drug Use (Drug Demand Reduction)

Due to the influx of illicit drugs into Thailand with cheap prices, the number of drug users remained high. In 2020, a total number of drug users applied for treatment was 132,023. Most of them were new users, accounting for 69.87 percent. It was found that the number of new users has been declining during the past five years while the number of old users or people with drug relapse has continuously been increasing. Most drug users were older than 39 years old or accounted for 20.71 percent, followed by users in the 25-29 age group (18.86%), and in the 20-24 age group (18.83%). Most of them were male (89.74%). According to the diagnosis results, people who use drugs in Thailand have been categorised into 3 groups: drug users (58.1%), drug dependents (37.0%), and recreational drug users (5.0%).

The most commonly abused drug is Yaba, accounting for 78.78 percent, followed by crystalline methamphetamine or ICE (10.23%), and cannabis (5.16%). Illicit drugs that vigilance of communities must be strong are ICE and heroin. ICE tends to be more widely spread. Since 2016, number of ICE users applying for treatment has risen from 8,398 to 13,446 in 2020. Most of them were new users accounting for 74.1 percent. For the overall heroin use, 53.2 percent of users were still old users; however, the prevalence of heroin use among children and adolescents in some areas has increased.

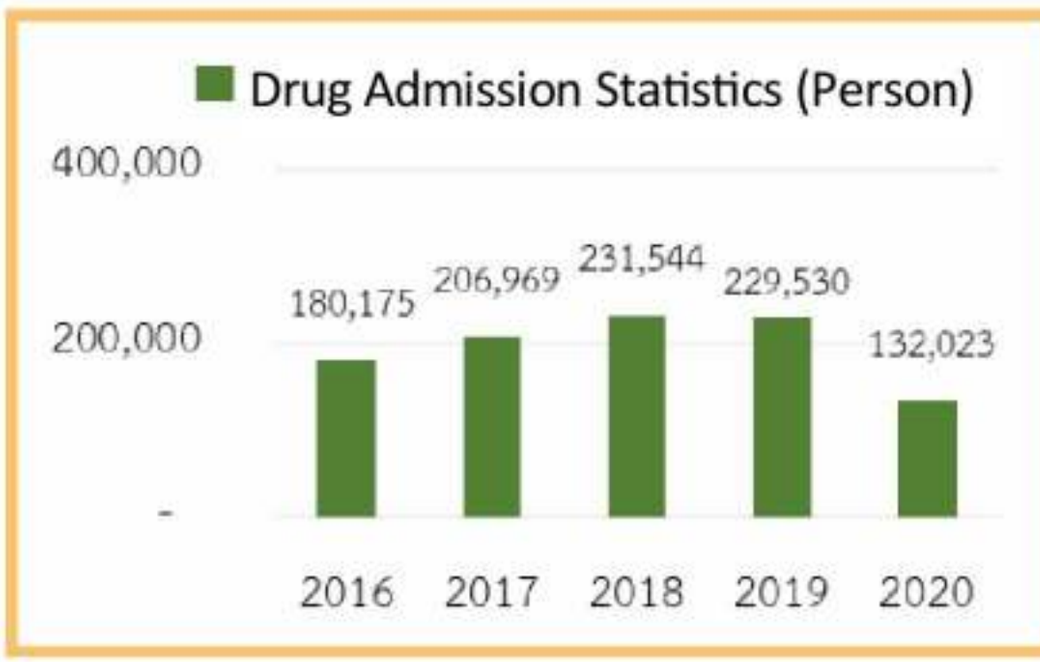


Figure 11: Drug Patients Applied for Treatment 2016 - 2020

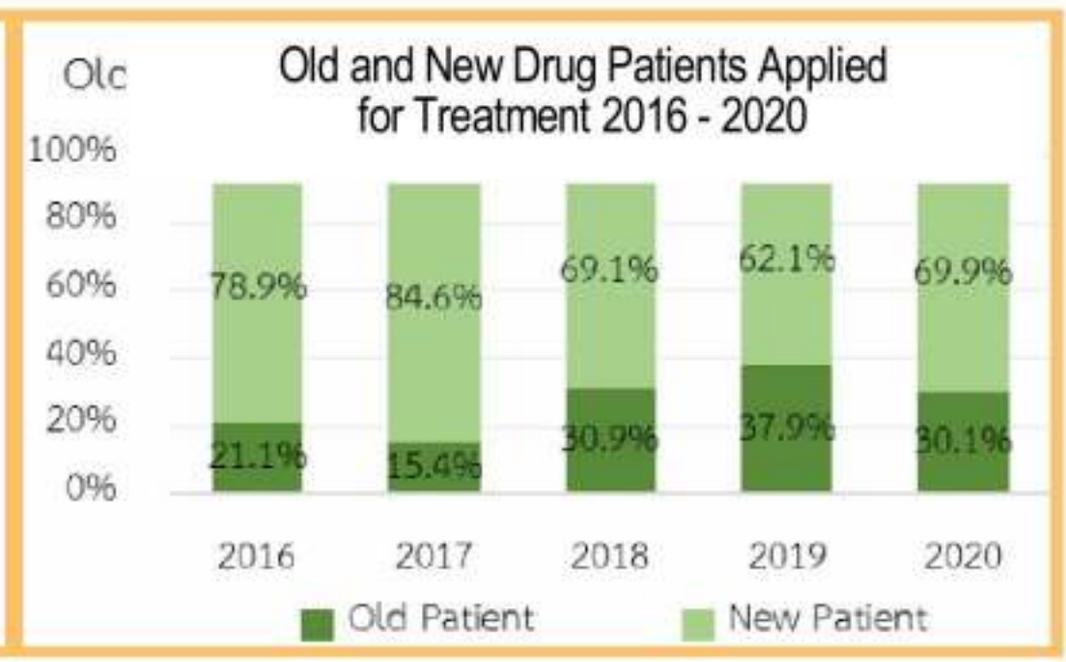


Figure 12: Old and New Drug Patients Applied for treatment 2016 - 2020

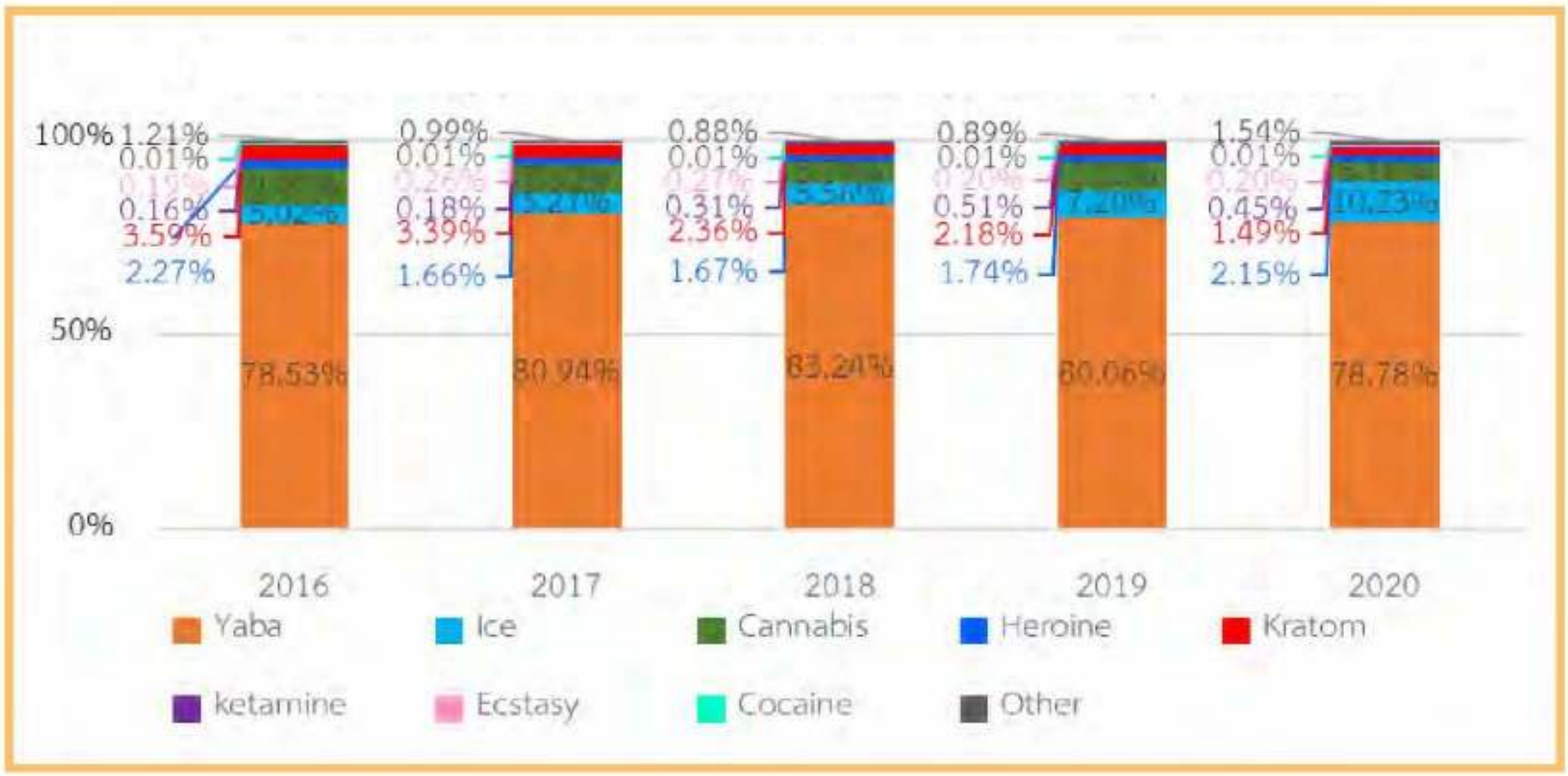


Figure 13: Number of Drug Patients Applied for Treatment Classified by the Types of Drugs 2016 -2020

4. Drug Purity Analysis

Narcotic Analysis and Technical Service Institute, ONCB is responsible for analyzing the purity of seized drugs. In the past 5 years, it was found that the purity of many drugs has increased. This reflected the higher production capacity with lower costs of precursors and essential chemicals, including easier access to chemicals sources. These factors facilitated drug producers to be able to produce higher purity drugs, including various kinds of packaging and physical appearance of drugs that made them unique from others.

5. Results of Methamphetamine Analysis

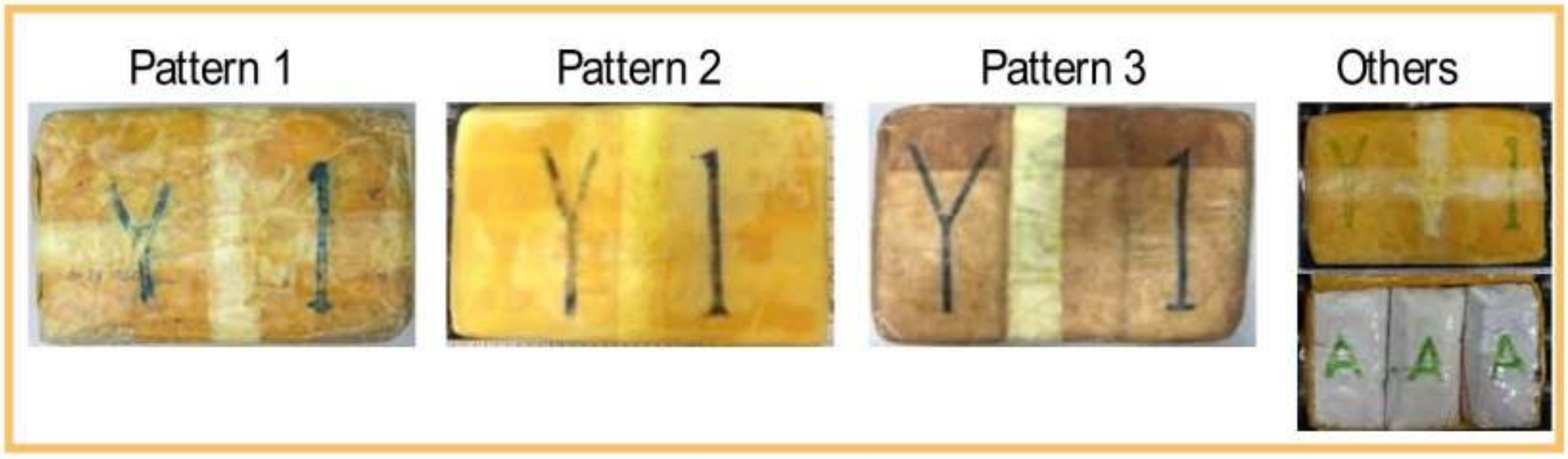
According to the purity analysis results of methamphetamine tablets during 2016-2017, it mostly showed that a tablet contains 20.01-25.00 percent of methamphetamine purity. The purity of methamphetamine most likely decreases to 15.01-20.00 percent of pure methamphetamine during 2018-2020, particularly in 2020, it was found that 76.74 percent of seized methamphetamine tablet samples contained such purity.

Table 1 Purity Analysis Results of Methamphetamine Tablets 2016-2020

Purity (Percent)	Percentage of Methamphetamine Purity				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.01-5	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.92	0.93
5.01-10	0.10	0.14	0.71	0.25	2.59
10.01-15	0.34	0.58	5.96	27.36	13.70
15.01-20	34.89	38.91	77.61	62.24	76.74
20.01-25	62.73	57.68	14.84	8.94	6.02
25.01-30	1.20	2.05	0.22	0.29	0.02
>30.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Percent for All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Packaging patterns with various brand marks found in Thailand:

Brand Marks on Yaba Packages



Brand Marks on Yaba Packages

New Brand Marks on Yaba Packages

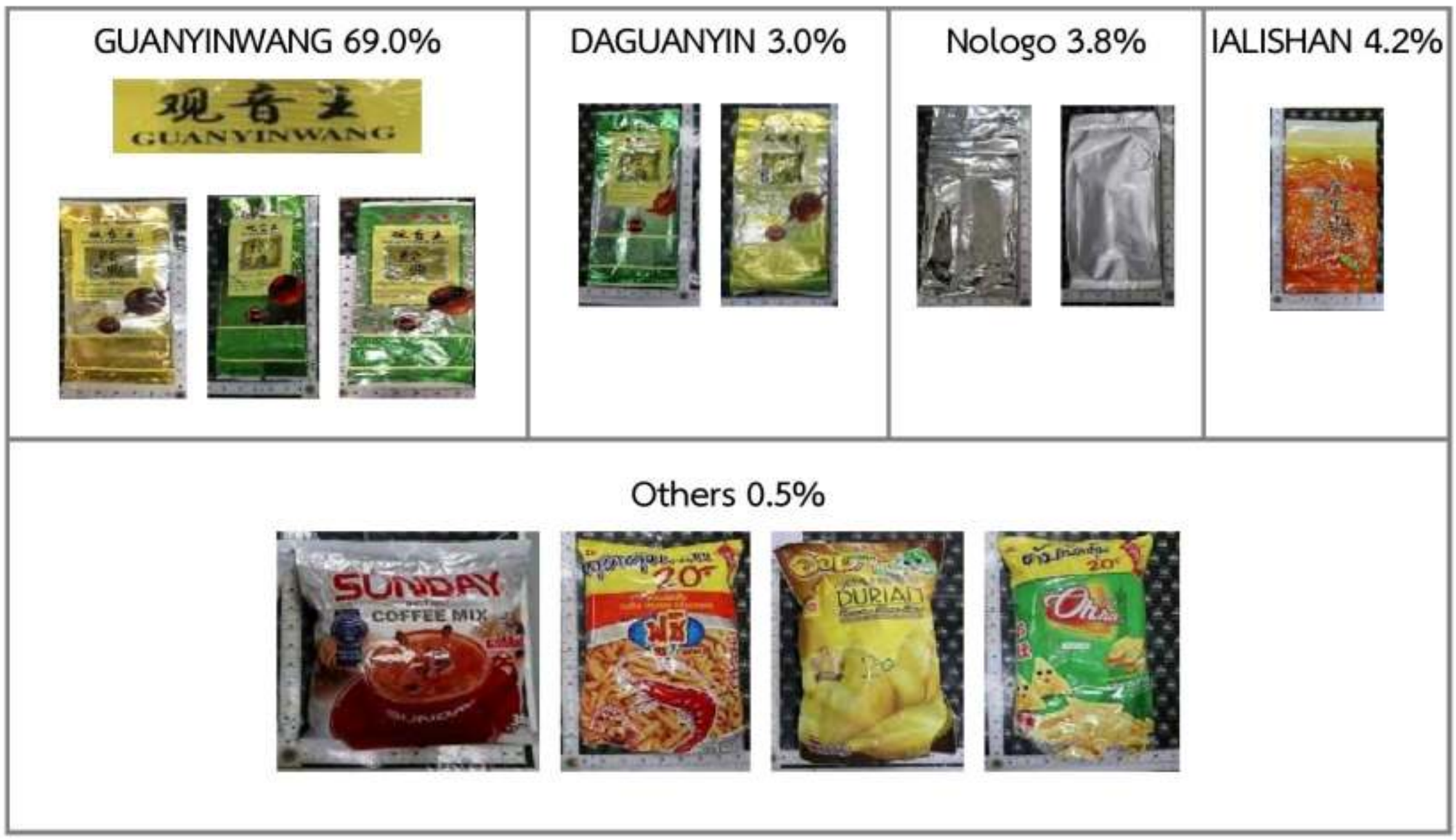
6. Analysis Results of ICE

According to the purity analysis of ICE in 2016-2020, methamphetamine purity in ICE has risen, particularly in 2020, it was found that 26.22 percent of net weight of seized ICE samples contained the highest purity of methamphetamine accounting for 98.01-100 percent.

Table 2 Purity Analysis Results of Crystalline Methamphetamine (ICE) 2016-2020

Purity interval (Percent)	Percentage of ICE Net Weight per Each Purity Interval				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
90.01-92.00	16.81	19.95	6.02	11.63	7.59
92.01-94.00	43.52	19.50	27.18	27.17	14.80
94.01-96.00	16.76	21.44	38.02	18.75	22.02
96.01-98.00	11.13	20.11	21.53	40.01	25.62
98.01-100.00	9.70	5.83	7.08	1.42	26.22
Total Percentages of Purity (90% upwards)	97.92	86.83	99.83	98.98	96.25

69 percent of ICE packages generally found in Thailand are Chinese tea bags with the letters "GUANYINWANG" and plain Chinese tea bags without letters, colours, and pictures or logo. Furthermore, the concealment by using ready-to-drink coffee and snack packages to contain ICE was first found in 2020.



The Most ICE Packages Found in Thailand

Analysis Results of Heroin

According to the analysis results of seized heroin samples during 2016-2020, it was found that its purity was 80.01-90.00 percent. In 2020, 57.14 percent of seized heroin samples contained such purity.

Analysis Results of "Ecstasy"

According to the analysis results of seized "ecstasy" samples during 2016-2020, it was found that their purity was 40.01-50.00 percent. In 2020, 41.03 percent of seized "ecstasy" samples contained such purity.

Analysis Results of Ketamine (Crystal/Powder Forms)

According to the analysis results of seized ketamine samples (crystal/powder forms) during 2016-2020, it was mostly found that their purity was over 90.01 percent. In 2020, 99.74 percent of seized of ketamine samples contained such purity.

Analysis Results of Ketamine (Liquid)

According to the analysis results of seized liquid ketamine samples during 2016-2020, it was mostly found that their purity was 0.01-10.00 percent. In 2020, 100 percent of seized liquid Ketamine samples contained such purity.

Drug Situation During the Pandemic of Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Thai authorities detected the first COVID-19 infected case in January 2020. Consequently, the Royal Thai Government has issued preventive and control measures for controlling the widespread of COVID-19 by closing all permanent and temporary border checkpoints and points of entry along the borders of Thailand and neighbouring countries, including implementing lockdown measures in varying degrees throughout the country. COVID-19 screening points were set up in every province and resulted in travel and transportation difficulties. As a result, trafficking syndicates struggled to smuggle drugs into Thailand at the beginning, so big drug seizures were quite rare. However, after easing the lockdown and related measures, drug smuggling has recovered.

Even though entertainment venues were ordered to close to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic, gatherings of drug abusers were still found in rented houses, apartments, condominiums. Rehabilitation camps that could not be operated probably caused drug users in communities to keep on using illicit drugs.

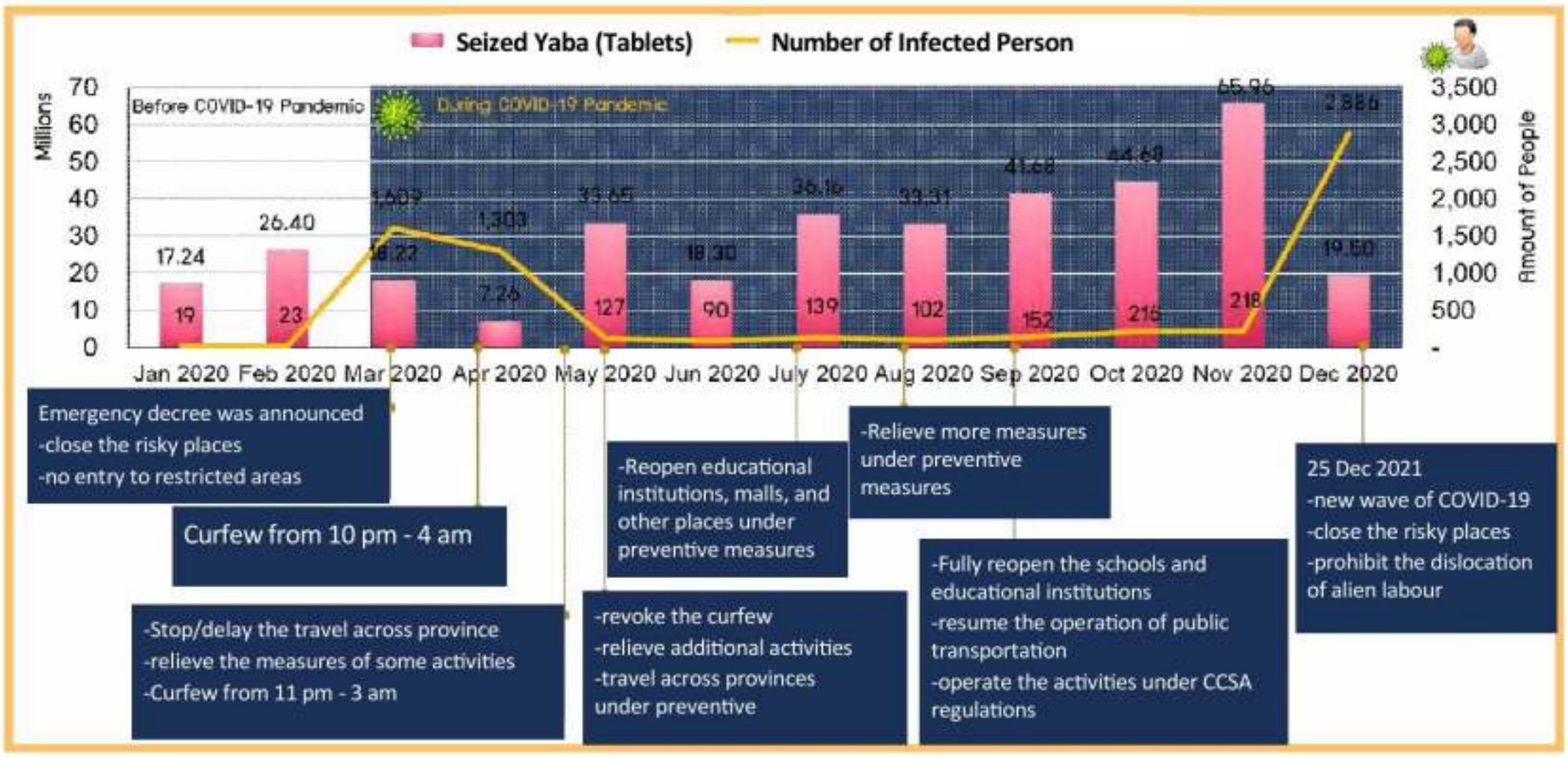


Figure 14: Arrest Statistics Comparing to the Number of New COVID-19 Infected Cases during the Pandemic 2020 (Jan-Dec 2020)

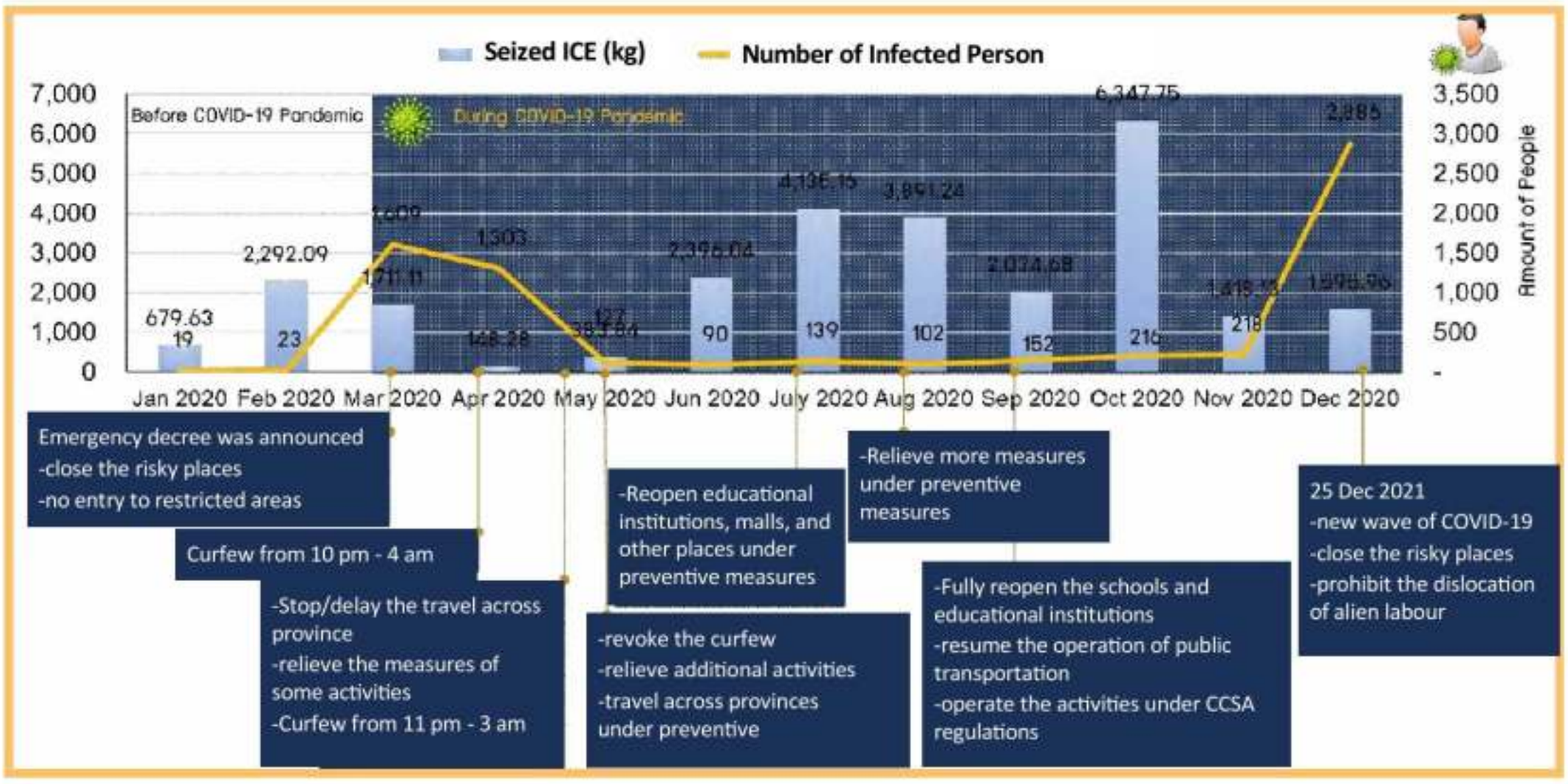


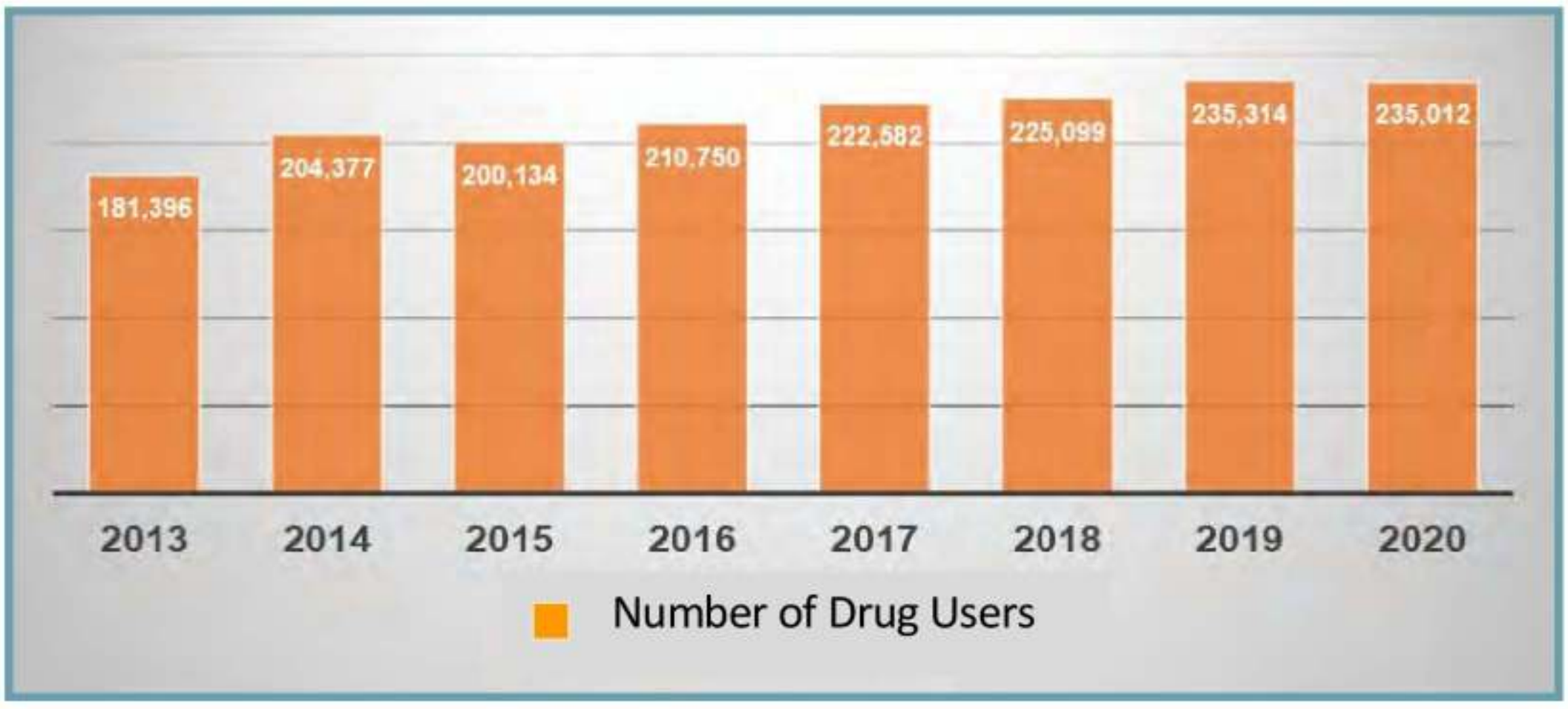
Figure 15: ICE Arrest Comparing to the Number of New COVID-19 Infected Cases during the Pandemic 2020 (Jan-Dec 2020)

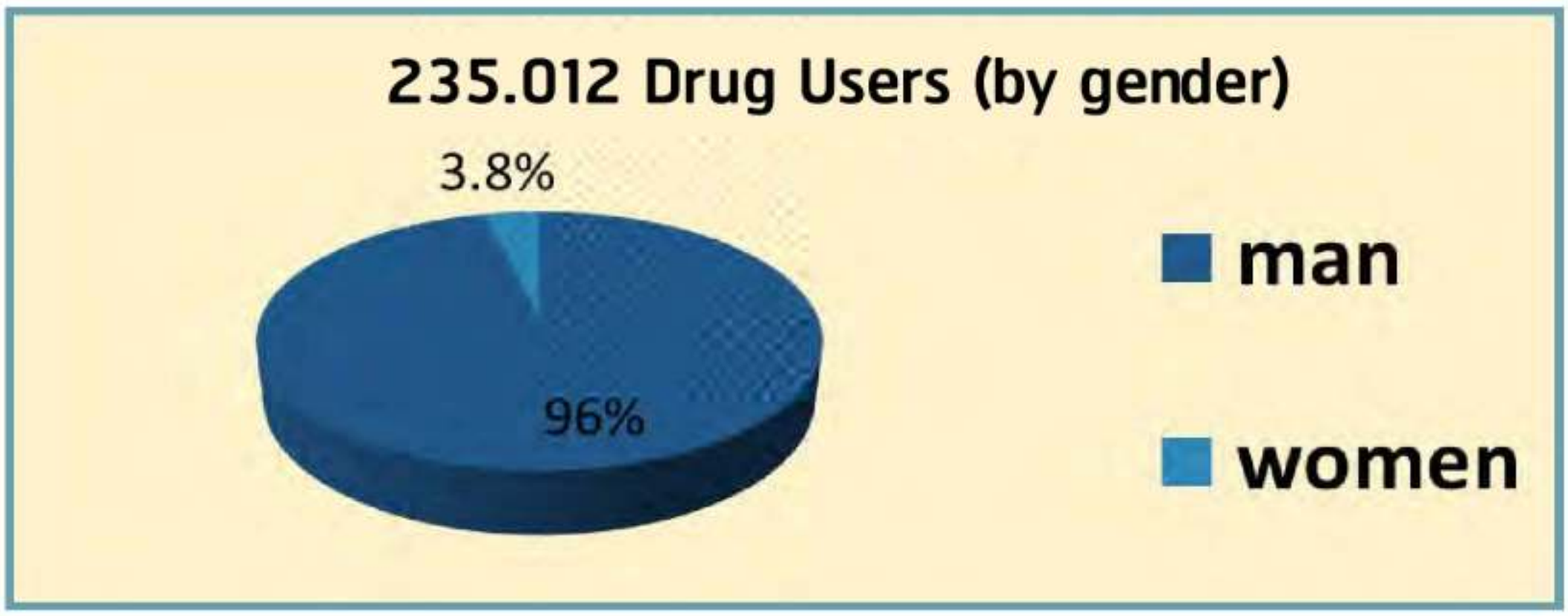
VIET NAM

Overview of Drug Situation

1. Drug Use Situation

In 2020, there are 235,012 drug addicts, most of whom are living in society. The proportion of drug addicts who are men accounts for about 96.2% and women accounts for about 3.8%. The illegal use of drugs has seriously affected the life, health, and psychophysics of users. Many murders, traffic accidents and mental disorders are caused by drug abusers, directly affecting social order and safety. In 2020, there is an increase of drug addicts in 46 localities and a large decrease of drug addicts in 17 localities.





2. Drug Crime Situation

Over the past time, drug situation in Viet Nam has been remains complicated. The drugs come from foreign countries, mostly from Golden Triangle areas, which are illegally transported and trafficked into Viet Nam for consumption or illegal transport to the third country by land, air, sea, postcode routes, and even cyber space.

Recently, Drug crime situation in Ho Chi Minh city and south-west border provinces have been more and more complicated, become "hot spots" on drug crime in Viet Nam. The Chinese and Taiwanese (China) drug dealers have illegally entried into Viet Nam and connected with domestic subjects for operating. They work as the companies, rent warehouses, workshops, apartments, then operate the drug trafficking line from the Golden Triangle area through Lao PDR, Thailand, and Cambodia to Viet Nam for consumption or continuing to the third country. The concealment methods consists of: concealing drugs in electric motors; packing drugs mixed in goods such as furniture, machinery, electronic equipment, agricultural products, tea, plastic beads, scrap iron, electrical tape, children's toys, speakers, and even concealing in the stomach of pigs.

On the Northwest and North Central border, there are signs of complications again, drug offenders often change the trafficking routes to evade detection by the fictional forces. Drug criminals operate extremely dynamically, they usually use "hot" weapons to fight against the functional forces when they are detected and pursued.

On the air route, the offenders took advantage of the form of express delivery, consignment of goods, non-commercial gifts combining with the electronic clearance policy to send drugs from European countries (like Netherlands, France, Germany, Czech, Belgium, etc.) to Viet Nam for domestic consumption or from Viet Nam to the third country.

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

The drug dealers also took advantage of the advancement of science - technology to commit crimes, consist of: using international bank cards, virtual currencies (bitcoin, ethereum...) for transactions, communicating via social networks (Zalo, Facebook, Viber, Telegram...), and even the deep web that makes challenge for functional forces to dismantle the drug cases.

Achievements

1. Law Enforcement

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

In 2020, 25,767 cases were dismantled and 38,303 subjects were arrested, seized 841.03 kg and 181 bricks of heroin, 3,950 kg and 2,436,507 Meth tablets, 274.82 kg of marijuana, 13.4 kg of opium, 6.63 kg of American herb and other properties and evidences. Compared to 2019, there was an increase of 12.85% of cases, 9.15% of subjects and 113.24% of meth tablets while a decrease of 47% heroin amounts, 37.02% Meth volume and 55, 93% marijuana.

2. International Cooperation

Viet Nam has been actively strengthening drug control cooperation with other countries in region and over the world, especially bordering countries, agreement signed countries, international agencies and organizations in order to promote the effectiveness of law enforcement, improve the officers' capacity.

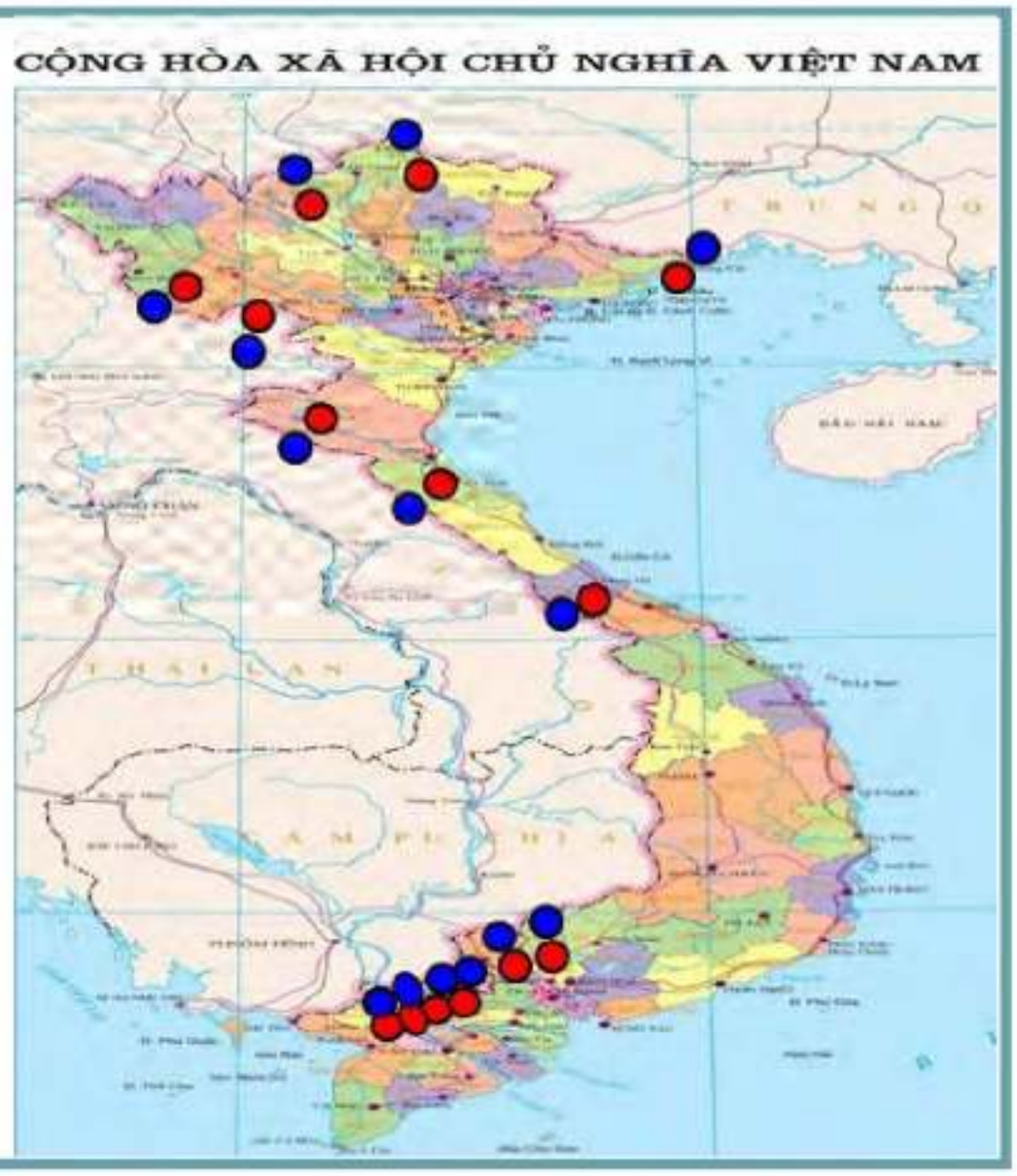
In the multilateral cooperation framework, Viet Nam demonstrated its role as the incumbent ASEAN Chair on the drug issue 2018-2020 with a speech at the 63rd Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND 63) from March 2nd to 6th, 2020 in Vienna, Austria. The speech expresses clearly the Viet Nam's views and policies on the drug problem. Viet Nam's guidelines, policies and laws are always consistent with ASEAN's common view of intolerance towards drugs and disapproval of the drug legalization trend. Moreover, Viet Nam will ensure a balance between solutions to reduce supply and demand, while staying steadfast with the roadmap towards the vision of building a drug-free ASEAN Community. Besides, Viet Nam also nominated delegates to attend three CND sessions on June 25th - 26th, August 24th - 25th and October 19th - 21st, 2020 to discuss on WHO recommendations for cannabis and cannabis resigns.

63rd CND in Vienna, 2nd - 6th March 2020

Viet Nam also actively participates in regional cooperation framework consist of: The MOU 1993 Senior Officials Meeting on November 17th, 2020; The 11th MOU 1993 focal point meeting on the sub-regional action plan (SAP 11) held on October 22th, 2020; the Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) framework; ASEAN cooperation framework like 41st ASOD, ASEANAPOL, 20th SOMTC 9th ADMN, ASITF, AAITF...

The meeting results will be reported and proposed to the Senior Leaders of the National Committee for AIDS, Drugs and Prostitution Control in order to fulfill the obligations and responsibilities of Vietnam in the multilateral framework. In 2020, the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam, permanent agency of National Committee, had advised the Government to approve the SAP XI for the period 2020-2021 and the Bangkok Joint Statement at the MOU 1993 Ministerial Meeting (MOU1993) in Thailand in 2019.

With UNODC, Viet Nam continues to effectively deploy a network of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) to promptly exchange information on the drug crime with bordering countries. Currently, Viet Nam has established and operated 21 BLO offices (in which the Viet Nam - China borderline has 06 BLO offices, the Viet Nam - Lao PDR borderline has 08 BLO offices, the Viet Nam and Cambodia borderline has 07 BLO offices);



In the bilateral cooperation framework, Viet Nam has been also promoting bilateral cooperation in depth and effectiveness, especially with bordering countries, countries in region, agencies and donor partners.

In 2020, Viet Nam hosted the bilateral meeting on drug control cooperation between Viet Nam and Thailand; welcomed and worked with the Acting Director of the U.S Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on January 10th, 2020; send a delegation to attend the 5th Viet Nam - Myanmar Bilateral meeting on drug control cooperation in Myanmar; send a delegation to the High-campaign Review Meeting on drug prevention and suppression on the Viet Nam - Cambodia borderline from 25th - 26th February 2020 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Deputy Minister LE QUY VUONG at bilateral meeting between Viet Nam and Cambodia on drug control cooperation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 26/2/2020

At the bilateral meetings, the Vietnamese delegation and other countries had reviewed cooperation results and discussed the way forward, focusing on some key contents: 1) Enhance the exchange of information on the drug crime situation via the hotline mechanism between Viet Nam other countries; (2) Strengthen the joint investigation for cases related to transnational drug crimes; (3) Coordinate closely to control drugs psychotropic substances, precursors and raw materials for precursors production; (4) Coordinate to implement the high-campaign on drug prevention and suppression on the borderlines; and (5) Strengthen delegation and experiences exchange, improve the capacity of drug control officers.

3. Demand Reduction

Pursuant to Government's Resolution on strengthening the direction of drug treatment in the current situation, Viet Nam has been implementing drug treatment in the following models: Drug treatment in Centres, Community-based treatment and Methadone Maintained Therapy (MMT).

Drug treatment in the centre: In 2020, there were 64,549 patients treated in 117 centres, in which the number of new admissions were 26,305 patients, the number of people transferring from 2019 were 38,244 patients, the number of people reintegrating into the community were 19,563 patients. Currently, the total number of patients in centres are 38,409 patients, in which the number of compulsory patients are 30,253, number of voluntary patients are 5,181, number of patients in social facilities are 2,975. The patients are also attended the vocational training and education courses in treatment centres.

4. Precursors Control in Viet Nam

In 2020, the Ministry of Public Security advised the Viet Nam's Government on N2O control regulations; propesed the Government to promulgate Decree 60/2020/ ND-CP on amending list of narcotic substances and precursors enclosed with the Government's Decree 73/2018/ND-CP on list of narcotic substances and precursors, adding 28 narcotics and 13 precursor chemicals to the control lists of Government; reviewed eight years of implementation of the Prime Minister's Decision No. 52/2011/QD-TTg dated 21/9/2011: "Issuance of a regulation on control coordination of legal activities related to drugs". The MPS has also implemented a project named "Improving the effectiveness and capacity for competent authorities in controlling legal activities related to drugs". Ministries and branches continue to prevent the abuse of addictive substances, psychotropic substances and misuse of precursors; review and propose new addictive substances, psychotropic substances and precursors into control list of Government.

In addition, the Counter-Narcotic Police Department, MPS, the focal point of INCB in Viet Nam, has coordinated with relevant ministries and agencies to process 585 pre-export notifications, closely inspect and supervise the precursors export - import activities via Pen online, PICS, and IONICS systems; fulfill its obligations under the three United Nations Conventions on Drugs.

The precursor substances are imported into Viet Nam mainly from China, India, Korea, Australia, Japan, Germany, and exported to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka and Fiji.

5. Eradication of Drug Cultivation

Viet Nam's competent authorities have been implementing the solutions to prevent planting and replanting of narcotic-containing plants, especially mountainous areas consists of propaganda activities, establishments of working groups to detect, inspect and eliminate all narcotic-containing plants. Thanks to that, the areas of narcotic-containing plants have been controlled.

In 2020, the authorities detected and eliminated 11,491 m^2 of narcotic-containing plants, in which there are 11,128 m^2 of poppy plants in the mountainous provinces consist of Lai Chau 6,243 m^2, Dien Bien 418 m^2, Son La 2,160 m^2, Bac Kan 155 m^2, Lang Son 2,153 m^2, and 363 m^2 of Cannabis plants (41 m^2 in Can Tho and 322 m^2 in Bac Kan). Most of cultivation areas are related to Mong ethnic group and unidentified owners.

6. Drugs Preventive Propaganda and Education

The Vietnamese government has always focused on drug preventive propaganda and education, targeting on key areas, high-risk audiences like teenagers, pupils, students.

The National Committee continues to direct the effective implementation of Decision No. 2140/QD-TTg dated December 30th, 2017 of the Prime Minister on approving the "Project of Coordinating propaganda on HIV, drugs and prostitution prevention and control until 2020" between 03 standing agencies, including: Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and 03 media agencies consist of Viet Nam Television, Voice of Viet Nam and Viet Nam News Agency.

In 2020, Viet Nam's ministries and branches implemented many anti-drug propaganda activities with encouraging results. The Ministry of Public Security coordinated with media agencies in promoting propaganda on drugs prevention and suppression to ensure social safety for the Lunar New Year 2020; building news and reportage for propaganda on the occasion of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2020 (June 26th); maintaining the operation of the website:pcmatuy.bocongan.gov.vn

to inform and propagate the results of law enforcement on drugs, international cooperation activities on drug control, exemplary models, receiving and responding to citizens' comments. The Ministry of National Defense organised more than 1,500 propaganda sessions for more than 200,000 people, distributed more than 40,000 leaflets, posters, posters, slogans on drug prevention. The press agencies had 659 news and articles reflecting information related to drug prevention and control activities, produced 02 documentaries on drug control to broadcast on television. and Voice of Viet Nam. Viet Nam News Agency carried out 1,200 news, photos and video news to broadcast on News Television channel.

Challenges

In 2020, Viet Nam has achieved a number of positive results in drug prevention and suppression with encouraging results. However, there are still challenges in drug control for the Viet Nam's Government consists of:

* The situation of illegal production, trading and transportation of narcotics is booming on a global scale, especially synthetic drugs. The Southeast Asia, especially the "Golden Triangle" has been one of the largest opium-producing areas of the world. In addition, the amount of drugs trafficking via air and sea routes is increasingly complicated. The subjects leading the criminal lines are often Taiwanese, Chinese, South American and West African, operated with sophisticated methods and tricks, causing many difficulties in the investigation and detection.
* There are no extraditions and mutual legal assistance agreements between Viet Nam and many countries in the region and the world makes it difficult to arrest wanted people, exchange evidences and traces related to drug crimes.
* Due to many reasons (profit, demand ...), criminals are increasingly trading precursors for illegal purposes criminals. In particular, some high-risk substances like Pseudoephedrine, Ephedrine, etc. are used to produce illegal drugs. Meanwhile, the lengthy process of amending drug laws leads to not meet practical requirements. Authorities also have difficulties in controlling many types of precursors because they appear in most areas of life and society.

On the other hand, there are still some other potential challenges such as: emergence of many new types of NPS, capacity of law enforcement officers, lack of equipment, etc.

Conclusion

The Government of Viet Nam always pays great attention on drug control activity on every issue by building a comprehensive legal documents on drug control, strengthening law enforcement activity, enhancing international cooperation, judicial matters, drug treatment, etc. More importantly, Viet Nam also appreciate international cooperation through bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding are signed between the Vietnamese and foreign governments and international organizations, the activities of cooperation have been implemented effectively in many aspects: the exchange of criminal information; coordination and assistance in investing crimes and arresting international wanted subjects; the exchange of experience and training; therefore, drug prevention progress between Viet Nam and other countries has achieved important results.

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

CHAPTER 4

Research Knowledge and Innovation

INDONESIA

INOVATION

Thematic Group Discussion Activities

Backgrounds

Drugs use behavior will cause physical, mental, and behavioral illness to the user.

Drugs use behavior will cause the user have a mental illness that may change the behavior and physics. To overcome this problem, the National Narcotics Board (BNN) becomes the front line for users' rehabilitation. Though for decreasing drugs there are lots of things that need to be improved. One of those things is improving the rehabilitation quality.

Improving rehabilitation quality becomes the biggest challenge to fight the drug users. Therefore, one of the rehabilitation services that has been developed by BNN is individual needs-based interventions through a group approach by applying the Thematic Group Activity Concept design.

From the Thematic Group Activity that implemented by BNN, at least there are 5 (five) aspects of needs that have been found as the efforts to improve rehabilitation services. There are:

1. Drugs abuse requires treatment and care for recovery;
2. Services according to individual problems;
3. Group-based individual approach, because it is in inpatient activities;
4. Facilitating individual needs both physical, psychological, and social;
5. A learning system that allows clients to actively solve their problems in groups. Presented in the service with TC approach, which is modified to facilitate the approach of individual needs through a group approach.

Contents

Why should we accommodate individual needs?

Sure it becomes a question to all of us, why should we accommodate individual needs. It is based on thought based on the principle of NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse).

- **NIDA's Principle**
  Individualised services are considered as a form of personalised therapy services that are related and can understand the needs of clients who actually vary. The reason why so far the TC approach has been difficult to accommodate individual needs is that Individual service also demands collaboration between service providers and

clients, focus on building good relationships and solving client problems, this is something that is not included in the TC approach. In fact, individual needs do not mean having to face to face (direct individual services), but the problems that arise are reflected in individual assessments that can be understood as individual problems. Therefore, BNN made the thematic group activities.

- Thematic Groups Activities

  "Thematic Group Activities are one of the models in integrated learning which is a learning system that allows clients to actively explore and formulate concepts and principles of material holistically and meaningfully". So that through this activity, it is expected to be able to improve the quality of drug rehabilitation services in Indonesia, and be able to eradicate drug abuse.

  The targets are in the service of these thematic activities are all clients who are undergoing an inpatient rehabilitation programme at the BNN Rehabilitation Centre.

  About Thematic Group Activities

  1. Consists of a series of individual services in inpatient care. This is done by assessing and assessing every drug addict who experiences low risk (short intervention), medium (hospitalised) and high (hospitalised) risk.
  2. The concept of Inpatient Services with the KKT programme. This is done through 2 (two) programme unit activities, the first one is the Individual Programme, and the second one is the General Programme. The Individual Programme is carried out by participating in the bio-psycho-social Class (KKT) which is held at 09.00-11.30 and 13.30-15.00. While the General Programme applies to activities of users who are hospitalised for 3/6/12 months, accompanied by regular programmes throughout the day except for certain times and Individual Counseling sessions.

  There are 3 (three) basic principle in Thematic Groups Activities:

  1. Integrative & sustainable;
  2. Continue to apply TC tools and TC programmes;
  3. Accommodating individual needs:
     * Due to budget constraints, the programme duration is still based on time (time-based programme).
     * Individual needs are translated into providing "classes" with specific themes that are generally needed in the client recovery process.

Accommodating Individual Needs in Thematic Group Activities

There are two things that can be done to accommodate individual activities, including; Standard Model, Development Model.

The Standard Model, aimed at embracing passive clients by conducting seminars where the seminar sessions are attended by all relevant clients, regardless of the different needs. So that the topic is presented without a module, there is no evaluation before & after the topic, so that participants are also passive.

Development Model, aimed at embracing passive clients to become active, by conducting seminars. Where seminar sessions are converted into training sessions; the client follows the session based on the results of the baseline assessment & assessment during the rehabilitation process. So the topic is based on the module, participants get a certificate when they finish the module and there is a quantitative and qualitative evaluation for each client to be declared "worthy" to get a certificate.

Thematic Group Activity Challenge

There are at least 5 (five) challenges in the implementation of thematic group activities, there are:

* Increasing the competence to become a facilitator: communication style and motivating;
* Mastering certain topics: theoretical and practical;
* Each topic has facilitator team team to be responsible for material delivery, understanding, and evaluation;
* There will be confusion to change passive behavior into active;
* Individual approach like this only compatible for those who doesn't have serious cognitive or psychiatric problems.

To be able to prevent/overcome these obstacles can be done by making a treatment plan which is considered in the discussion to be the key to determining individual needs, such as conducting individual, group, and family counseling.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines, through the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), regularly conducts policy studies, surveys, and social researches to determine the nature and extent of the country's problem on illegal drugs and determine new ways of responding to the menace.

These studies prove to be helpful in scientifically determining root causes of the problem and effective solutions or interventions in the form of policies, projects, or programmes.

For 2020, the focus of the DDB on this endeavor has been the conduct of the survey on the patterns and trends of drug abuse in the country and best practises of selected drug-free barangays or villages.

2019 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON THE PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF DRUG ABUSE

The 2019 survey was undertaken by the DDB in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and i-Metrics Asia Pacific Corporation. In line with the institutionalization of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy, the survey was conducted to determine the lifetime and current user prevalence rates, patterns, and trends of drug abuse in the country.

Respondents of the survey are Filipinos aged 10-69 randomly selected from 9,341 households in all the 17 regions of the country. With the sample size and at a 95% confidence level, the margin of error is +/- 1.01%.

Based on the results of the 2019 National Household Survey on the Patterns and Trends of Drug Abuse, around 1.67 million or two out of one hundred Filipinos aged 10 to 69 are current users of drugs.

The 2019 Drug Survey estimates the current user prevalence rate at 2.05 percent, significantly lower than the 2018 global estimates of 5.3 percent published in the World Drug Report 2020.

Noting the results of the 2019 Drug Survey, and comparing it to the estimation of 4 Million Filipino drug users in 2016 based on anti-drug operations and intelligence data, it shows a clear significant decline which can be attributed to the success of the government's anti-drug campaign and steadfast priority given by the government to create drug-free communities under the current administration.

The survey also gave light on the number of lifetime users. Based on the 5.8% lifetime user prevalence rate, about 4.73 million or six out of every 100 Filipinos aged 10-69 tried drugs at least once in their life.

Results also indicate high public awareness and approval of the government's anti-drug campaign. It showed that the directions and programmes that the government has undertaken under the current administration have been proven effective as evidenced by the public's acceptance of the government's anti-drug campaign and the drop in the user prevalence rate.

Based on the survey, it can be concluded that the government not only succeeded in flattening the user prevalence rate but has also reversed the trend.

Trends in Drug Use

Cannabis or marijuana (57%) was found to be the most commonly abused dangerous drug followed by methamphetamine hydrochloride or shabu (35%).

For lifetime users, the average age when most of them started trying drugs is 22 years old. Of the current users, on the other hand, most belong to the age group of 18-59 years old.

Perception on Drug Use

In terms of the general public's awareness of dangerous drugs and substances, shabu was seen to be the most well-known at 47.9% followed by marijuana at 35%. When respondents were again asked about other dangerous drugs or substances that they may be aware of, they mentioned cocaine.

Most of the respondents are also aware of the negative effects of drug use such as problems on health, separation from family, and damage on self-image.

When asked about institutions or people that would be helpful to those who use drugs, 42.2% of the respondents considers the household to be the most helpful, followed by the police at 33.9% and the local government at 26.1%.

Risky Behavior

The survey also gave an insight to the connection of other risky behaviors such as smoking and drinking to drug use. It was found that those who started smoking at 15 years old and below have greater chances of becoming drug users than others. In the same way, those who started drinking at 18 years old and below are more likely to be drug users than others.

Awareness of and Reception to the Government's Anti-Drug Campaign

About 65.8% of respondents are aware of the government's campaign against drugs. Of those who are aware, 81.6% approves of the campaign. A high number of respondents also believe that the current drug situation under the present administration has slightly improved (34.7%) to greatly improved (45.5%).

BEST PRACTISES OF SELECTED DRUG-CLEARED BARANGAYS: A BASIS FOR A "DRUG-FREE" COMMUNITY PARADIGM

The overall goal of the government's campaign against illegal drugs is to attain drug-free communities. In this pursuit, it is important to define what makes a drug-free community. The DDB conducted a study to identify the conditions, elements, and parameters present in drug-free communities based on the narratives of Local Government Units (LGU) and Anti-Drug Abuse Councils with successful anti-drug programmes.

The research showed an in-depth reading of the narratives and highlighted how best practises were formed into three major themes:

1. Communities reframed the problem of drugs as an urgent and complex social issue with the war on drugs as a call for agencies to be functional and operational.
2. Institutionalization appears to be a common theme across case narratives. This suggests that the agenda of making drug-free communities needs integration down to the smallest level of organization, across sectors, and in diverse settings. This requires a holistic, systemic, and programmatic approach to deal with practical measurements of establishing effective and efficient programmes that work to deliver measurable results.
3. Cohesive and effective coordination of drug-related efforts and activities should occur at all scales and fronts.

The study also showed that LGU leadership remains a critical success element in giving coherence to the diverse initiatives of multiple contributors in making drug-free communities.

Furthermore, the LGU's role at the City and Municipal level is vital in directing, streamlining, and increasing the penetration of programmes in its territory. The leadership at the local level is also the best person to facilitate strategies for scale-up and expansion of best practises and programmes to other sites and areas.

The comprehensive documentation of the cases serves to illustrate the painstaking process of attaining the vision of a drug-free Philippines. This involves values to worldviews, operational processes, working relations that need alignment and coordination.

The gear model emerged from the ideas, principles, and practises governing approaches applied by each community in addressing their drug problems.

Shown below is a model that serves the best representation of the drug-free community paradigm which comprises three main gears: Mindset Transformation, Progressive institutionalization, and Accelerated mobilization

Mindset Transformation

The change in thinking encompasses a wide range of ideas: the value of life and its preservation; destigmatization of addiction; use of evidence-based and scientific approaches in addressing drugs; creation of socially and culturally appropriate interventions; multidimensional and holistic, extend the intervention to the social environment and the society where the PWUDs are; interventions need to be responsive, creative, and innovative.

The Oro Citizens' Wellness and Development Center anchored their initiative on a framework that looks at the drug-abuse problem from a socio-cultural and health perspective, in congruence with the national policies on the fight against drugs. It combines the whole-of-nation approach with that of the Philippine Anti-illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), where the former focuses on the socio-economic agenda to uplift the dignity and human rights of every Filipino, while the latter pays particular attention to community involvement.

The systematic process and holistic approach to a perennial problem allowed them to create an intricate yet functioning network among the city government, the barangays, and civil society groups. It proves that a well-structured programme, coupled with people who have the proper mindset, motivation, and dedication to the advocacy, are two ingredients to an effective campaign against illegal drugs.

Progressive Institutionalization

This refers to the steps taken to establish actions and practises as a standard convention or norm on an organizational level, which includes increasing the capacity to learn from the organization's experiences; formalizing the practises, systems, procedures, and protocols implemented by the community; compliance with the functionality assessment; consistent availability of resources, regular assessment, and strategic planning; integrating the drug programme with other related campaigns, continuous knowledge building, documentation of practises, and sharing/ exchange of these learnings.

The institutionalization of the efforts in Quezon City at the city level through its Anti-Drug Abuse Council, Molave Youth Home, Special Drug Education Center, and at the Barangay level, through AKAPBUHAY and community volunteer groups are a manifestation of best practise because it promises sustainability. Structures at various levels and fronts show the maturity of the practise while integrating it into a community's organizational structure.

Accelerated Mobilization

This refers to the process of bringing together various stakeholders to generate involvement and contribute to service deliveries. This encompasses assessing and profiling the capabilities of partners and collaborators; formalizing the institutional arrangements with collaborators; generating increased engagement and participation from the community; ensuring coordinated and coherent intervention mechanisms or aligning collective actions to make it responsive and efficient; approach should accommodate efforts across scales and levels.

The experience of Barangay Poblacion in Consolacion, Cebu, is an exemplary model for a public-private partnership that capitalises on the particular strengths of each stakeholder. The private sector handles subject matter expertise, technology, network, and other resources, and the barangay LGU takes care of human resources, grounding, awareness, and demand raising.

About the Research

This research documented case narratives from five (5) research sites (NCR: Quezon City, San Juan City, Sanlakbay Restoration, and Recovery Center, Luzon: Tanay, Visayas: Brgy. Poblacion of Consolacion, Cebu, Mindanao: Cagayan De Oro City and Tangub City) and examined the context and social construction of the drug situation, principles, frameworks governing programme, policy responses, implementation process, resource inputs, covering budget allocation, workforce, materials, indications of corresponding outputs and outcomes in each site.

The study highlighted the lessons learned from the best practise initiatives for replication and sharing with other stakeholders and social actors. Specifically, the objectives of the research are:

1. To identify and determine various initiatives of the different sectors or agencies in the community that might qualify as best practises.
2. To determine essential elements that constitute as best practise.
3. To document and describe the best practises defining an initiative or programme in a way that analyses the resource inputs employed in delivering outputs and outcomes of implementation; and
4. To compile the evidence, facts, reports that will be used in supporting the best practises narratives.

With the conduct and publication of these studies, the Dangerous Drugs Board was able to come up with recommendations on the overall strategy and programmes to address the illegal drug menace.

These studies also added to the array of evidence-based references that can be used not only in the country but in the ASEAN region that share the same characteristics and social structures as the Philippines.

THAILAND

Study on the Relations Between Mitragynine Level in Blood and Its Effects on Brain Efficiency of Regular Kratom Users

Asst. Prof.Dr.Somchai Sriviriyajan and colleagues from Prince of Songkla University have conducted a research on the relations between Mitragynine level in blood and its effects on brain efficiency among regular kratom users. The study objectives are as follows:

1. To study mitragynine level in blood and its effects on brain efficiency among regular kratom users.
2. To study factors relating to kratom usage which effect mitragynine level and brain efficiency.
3. To study the response of thinking, analyzing, and focusing, autonomic nervous system functions, and electroencephalography.

Study Method

Information and blood samples were collected from two target groups which are 99 non-kratom users (NKU) and 192 kratom users (RKU) who have used kratom as a traditional medicine for more than 1 year. The study proceeded in Nam Pu Sub-district, Ban Nasan District, Suratthani Province. The researchers carried out the target groups' cognitive skills test, electroencephalography, and autonomic neurological examination by analyzing a heart rate variation. The study started from March 2020 to February 2021.

Rusults

1. Database of the Target Groups

1.1 Average ages of the RKU group and the NKU group pointed that the group of RKUs were 55.2 years old on average, males are 55.3 years old and females 55.8 years old on average. On the other hand, NKU's average age is 56.1 years old, males are 58.4 years old and females 55 years old on average.

	All Participants		Non Kratom Users (NKU)		Regular Kratom Users (RKU)	
	Mean (SD)	Max, Min	Mean (SD)	Max, Min	Mean (SD)	Max, Min
Total	55.52 (11.8244)	86, 23	56.09 (12.5544)	86, 23	55.55 (11.4523)	80, 24
Sex: Male	55.76 (11.9697)	86, 24	58.36 (12.9266)	86, 34	55.31 (11.6899)	80, 24
Ages: < 50 Years Old	41.94 (6.7619)	50, 24	42.88 (5.1723)	50, 34	41.65 (7.2078)	50, 24
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	56.18 (3.2737)	60, 51	57.11 (3.2575)	60, 51	56.02 (3.2809)	60, 51
Ages: < 60 Years Old	67.44 (5.4447)	86, 61	69.05 (6.3865)	86, 61	66.88 (5.0145)	80, 61
	All Participants		Non Kratom Users (NKU)		Regular Kratom Users (RKU)	
	Mean (SD)	Max, Min	Mean (SD)	Max, Min	Mean (SD)	Max, Min
Sex: Female	54.94 (11.5191)	78, 23	55.04 (12.2566)	87, 23	57.78 (10.3417)	76, 35
Ages: < 50 Years Old	43.58 (6.6990)	50, 23	52.4 (7.7487)	50, 23	45.38 (4.3309)	50, 35
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	55.48 (3.0838)	60, 51	55.93 (2.7378)	60, 51	54.80 (5.5839)	60, 51
Ages: >60 Years Old	67.86 (4.9942)	78, 61	67.63 (5.2516)	78, 61	68.33 (4.6637)	76, 61

1.2 It is found that the duration of kratom use among RKU is longer than 20.8 years on average. The longest use period is 57 years. Averagely, the duration of kratom use in males is 23.2 years while the use in females is 8.3 years.

	Kartom Use Duration (Year)	
	Mean (SD)	Max, Min
Total	20.840 (13.8788)	57, 1
Sex: Male	23.220 (13.2965)	57, 1
Ages: <50 Years Old	14.620 (8.9417)	33, 1
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	23.590 (10.4865)	41, 1
Ages: >60 Years Old	30.440 (14.4334)	57, 1
Sex: Female	8.267 (9.5120)	37, 1
Ages: <50 Years Old	8.077 (7.0174)	23, 1
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	4.300 (3.1640)	10, 1
Ages: >60 Years Old	14.290 (15.9762)	37, 1

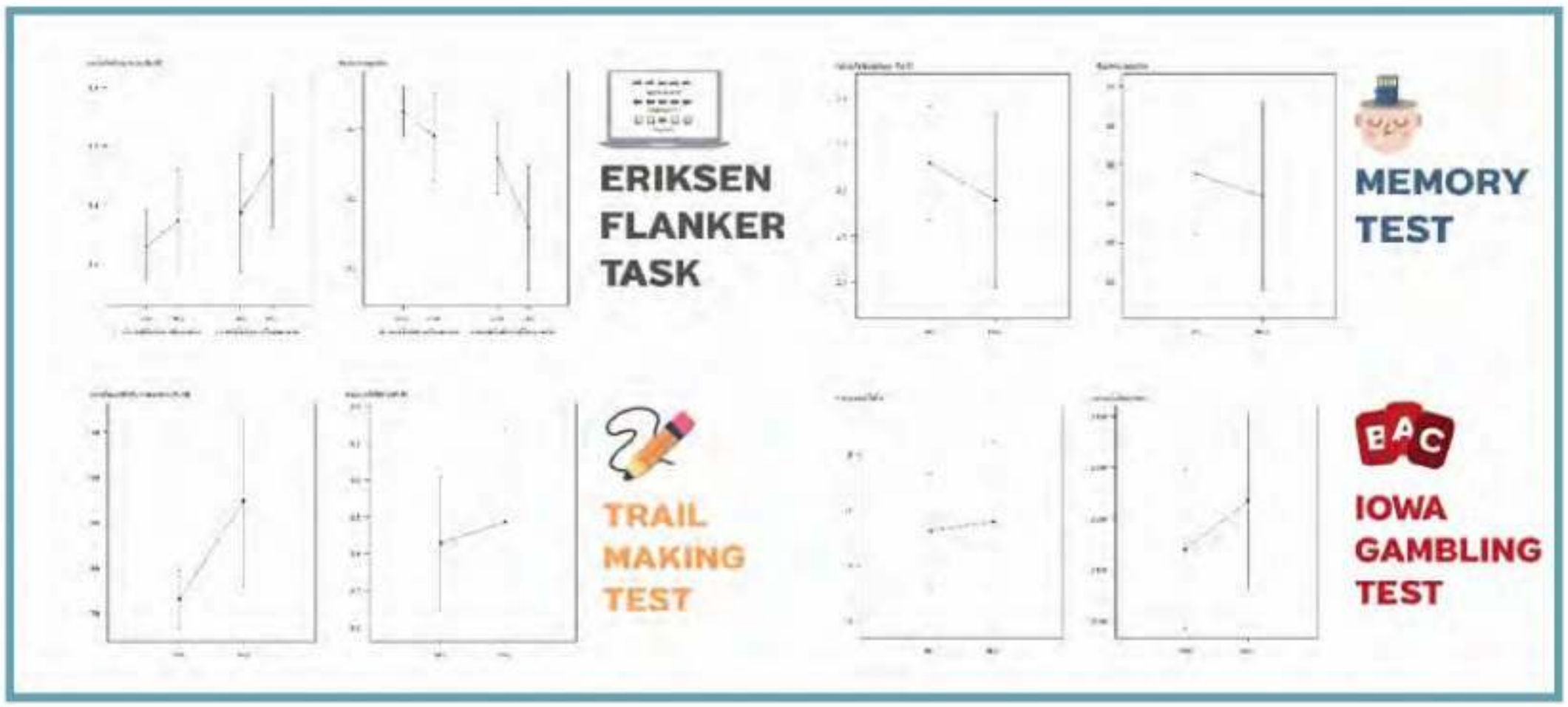
1.3 The average consumption of kratom leaves is 17.7 leaves per day. It is found that males use kratom leaves more than females at 19.9 leaves per day. Females, in contrast, generally use 4.4 kratom leaves per day. Furthermore, more-than-60-year-old RKUs use 200 kratom leaves a day.

	Amount of Kratom Leaves Per Day (Leaves)	
	Mean (SD)	Max, Min
Total	17.66 (25.2727)	200, 1
Sex: Male	19.85 (26.6231)	200, 1
Ages: <50 Years Old	17.900 23.6240)	120, 2
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	19.520 20.4269)	100, 1
Ages: >60 Years Old	21.680 (32.1789)	200, 1
Sex: Female	4.368 (3.3864)	12, 1
Ages: <50 Years Old	5.778 (3.7675)	12, 1
Ages: 50-60 Years Old	2.833 (1.8348)	6, 1
Ages: >60 Years Old	3.500 (3.6968)	9, 1

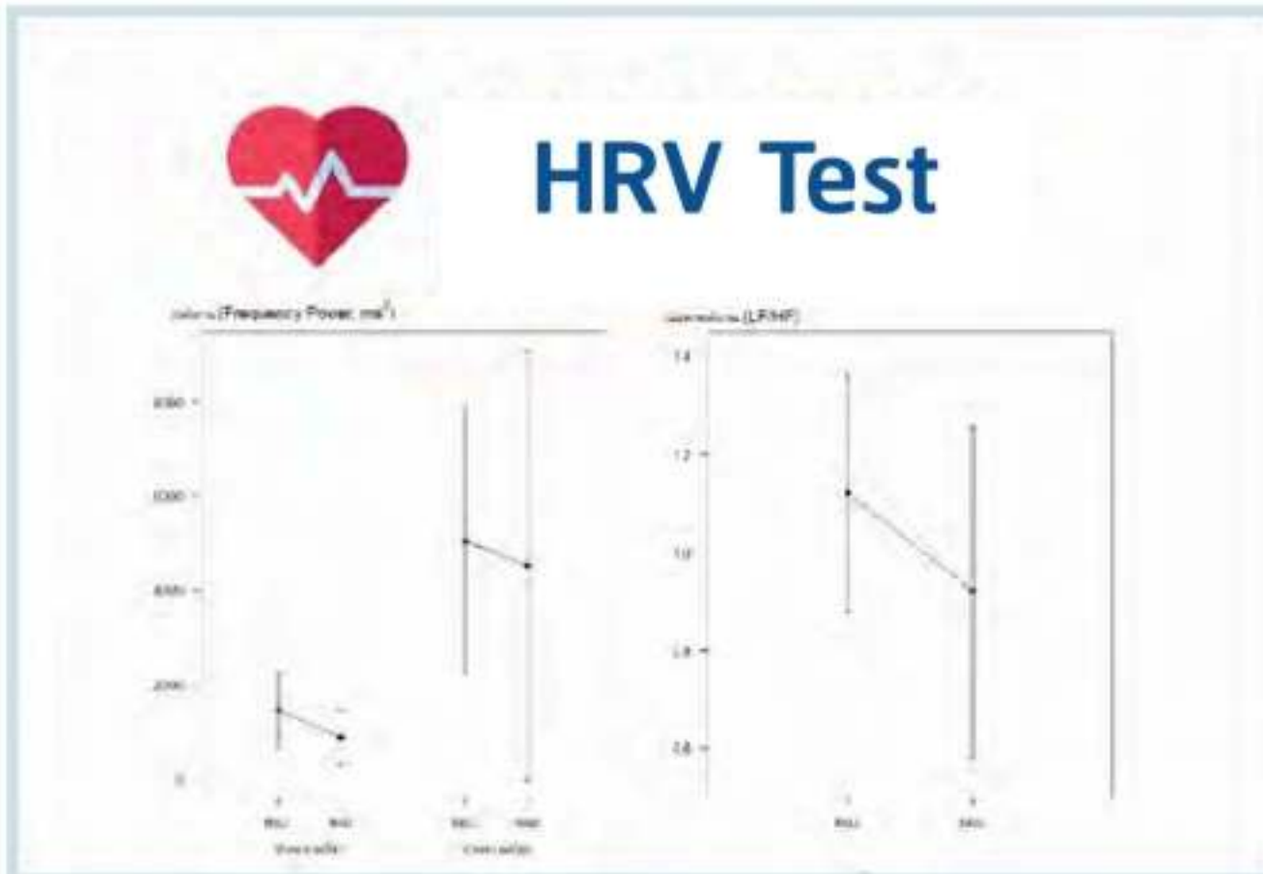
2. The findings of the study on mitragynine level in blood and its effects on brain efficiency among RKUs show that traditional use of kratom like chewing its leaves or boiling its dried leaves for drinking does not affect the target groups' cognitive and perceptive capacities, autonomic neurological functions, and brain capacity. The details are as follows;

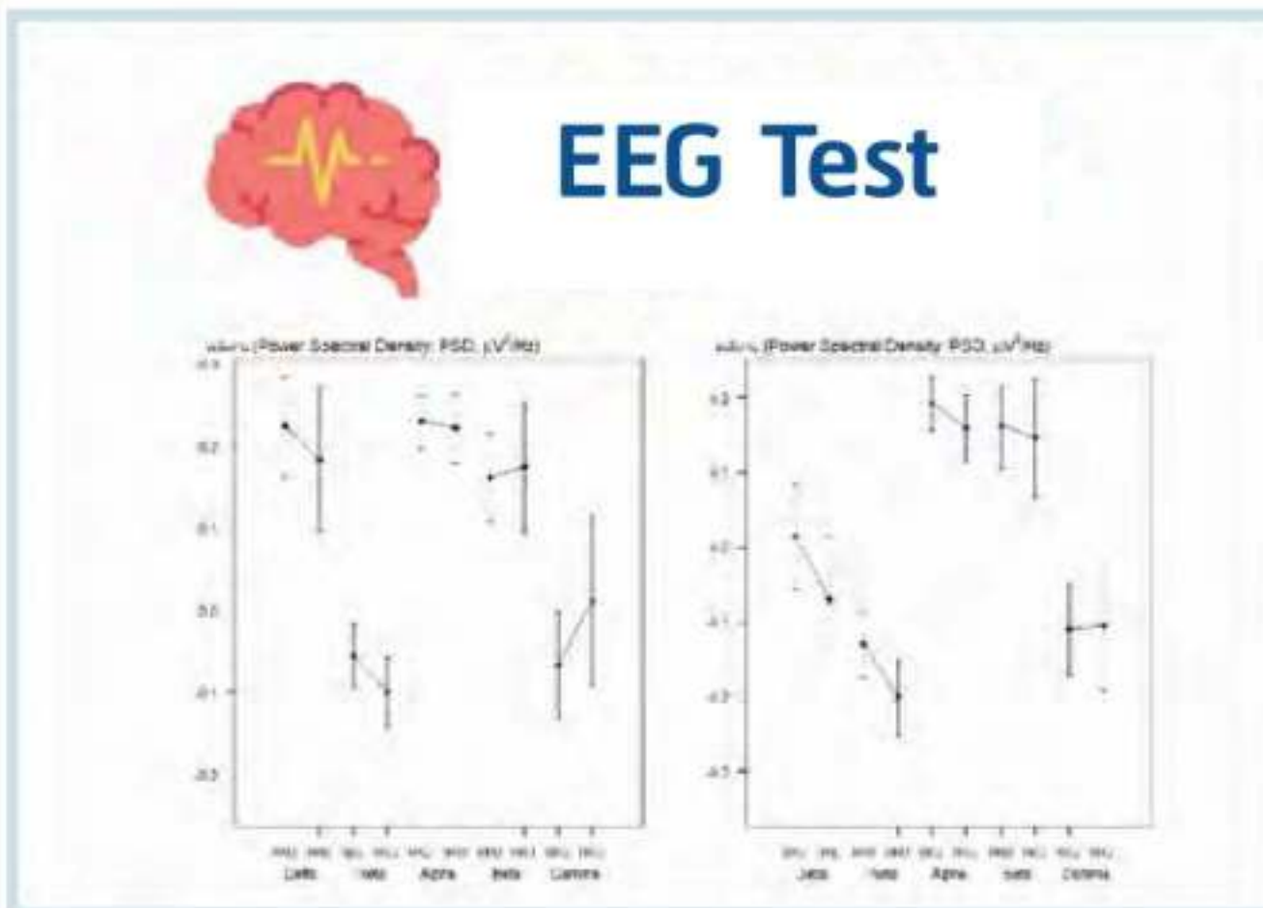
2.1 The intensity of mitragynine in the blood of kratom users linearly related to the amount of used kratom leaves and the period of kratom using.

2.2 Consistent use of kratom did not affect the efficiency of the target group's cognizing and thinking. To examine, four tests which are 1) Attention and Focusing Test imitated Ericsen Flaker's test, 2) Short-term memory test, 3) Trail Making Test (TMT), and 4) Decision-Making Test imitated Lowa Gambling Test were employed. According to statistical analysis, the results show no statistically significant difference between regular kratom users (RKU) and non-kratom users (NKU). Hence, this study revealed that despite a large number of kratom leaves use, chewing them did not impact any brain functions concerning thinking and perceiving evaluation processes which are cognitive processing, memory procession, and executive function.



2.3 Heart Rate Variability (HRV) from Low frequency (LF) power, High frequency (HF) power, and the ratio between LF and HF in RKU and NKU show no statistically significant difference. It was implied that consistent usage of kratom does not affect the autonomic neurological functions.





2.4 Analysis of electroencephalography with frequency scales of delta (1-4 Hz), theta (4-8), Hz alpha (7.5-13 Hz), beta (13-30 Hz), and gamma (30-40 Hz) in the area of the upper left (AF7) and right forehead brain (AF8) showed no statistically significant difference between RKU and NKU. It is clear that normally use of kratom does not affect brain functions.

VIET NAM

Drug Treatment in Viet Nam

Since 2020, Viet Nam has established and maintained 5,892 support groups on drug treatment with 42,804 members. The support groups has mobilised 2,663 turns of patients for community-based treatment and 3,011 turns of patients home-based treatment. Totally, the support groups have treated for 3,157 turns of patients with community-based treatment and 2,964 turns of people with home-based treatment; granted certificates of treatment completion to 3,193 patients.

Besides, the Ministry of Health has been implementing Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) programme in 63 provinces and cities. As of September 30th, 2020, there are 343 MMT facilities, treating for 52,491 patients.

Indeed, the Ministry of Health has also launched a trial of a drug treatment programme with Buprenorphine under Decision No. 5700/QD-BYT dated September 25th, for 591 patients in 08 provinces and city consist of: Lai Chau province: 166 patients, Dien Bien province: 116 patients, Son La province: 112 patients, Nghe An province: 40 patients, Yen Bai province: 55 patients, Thanh Hoa province: 38 patients, Hoa Binh province: 33 patients and Hanoi city: 31 patients.

CHAPTER 5

Policy and Programme Implementation

Policy and Programme Implementation
Brunei Darussalam

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY THROUGH PREVENTIVE DRUG EDUCATION

The Preventive Drug Education Division ('PDE' Division) is one of SIX (6) main divisions in Biro Kawalan Narkotik ('BKN') whose role is to educate and raise awareness on the danger of drugs to the various levels of community in Brunei Darussalam.

The PDE Division undertakes this responsibility through all means of communications, be it face to face interaction, printed media, electronic media or social media, with the support from public and private sectors and various civil society associations.

PDE ACTIVITIES

In an unprecedented turn of event globally brought about by the COVID-19 pandemics, the year 2020 saw some unprecedented PDE initiatives to reach out to the community with more creativity and intensified efforts;

1. ANUGERAH PELANGI PROGRAMME (translate: 'Pelangi Awards' Programme)

This programme is part of continuous efforts between BKN and its strategic partner, Department of Radio Television Brunei ('RTB') a state-owned broadcasting agency. In January 2020, the 7th Pelangi Awards was held at the Jerudong Park Amphitheatre to acknowledge local talents in the music industry. Through this partnership, BKN has capitalise our local talents and artistes to deliver anti-drug messages at all national radio networks and television. On this occasion, BKN provided sponsorship in the of form of door gift and bottled drinking water for guests.

2. ANTI DRUG MESSAGE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Under the Brunei Nationality Act, 1961, Brunei indigenous people comprises of 7 ethnics groups, namely, Malay, Belait, Tutong, Dusun, Bisaya, Murut, and Kedayan. These ethnics collectively represented nearly two-thirds of the whole of Brunei Darussalam population. This programme is first of its kind, to reach out to all race and disseminating anti-drug message delivered in their ethnic dialects.

3. LAUNCH OF PDE-INSTA VIDEOS AND QUIZ

Challenges brought about by COVID-19 had been used as leverage to capitalise on the use of social-media

in dissemination of anti-drug messages. This platform has enabled continuous delivery of such messages on the dangers of drugs to society especially the targeted age-group through video messages by PDE officers, as well to invite public participation through PDE quiz as posted in the social media.

4. INTERNATIONAL DRUGS DAY CELEBRATION

At the start of new year 2020, several activities had been planned to commemorate the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Trafficking on 26th June. However due to the outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 in March 2020, PDE Division only managed to carry out limited activities during the de-escalation phase;

a. Larian Cabaran Sipatir

(translate: Sipatir Challenge) In December 2020, PDE Division has organised a sports challenge amongst enforcement departments as part of events to commemorate International Drugs Day, as well as to strengthen working relationship amongst these agencies through sports and to promote healthy lifestyle.

b. Strategic Partners Appreciation Day

At the close of the year 2020, an Appreciation Day was held to acknowledge the contributions by strategic partners and sponsors in support of PDE activities throughout a year. The event also saw prize giving ceremony for winners during the Sipatir Challenge. The event was graced by the presence of the Permanent Secretary (Security, Welfare and Law), Ministry of Home Affairs.

5. COLLABORATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

a. Department of Youth and Sports

PDE Division was invited to conduct exhibition during Blood Donation Drive organised by Anti-Doping Committee, Department of Youth and Sports at the natatorium of National Stadium Swimming Pools. The targeted group of visitors to the PDE exhibition was the athletes, especially swimmers.

b. Department of Radio and Television Brunei

To generate greater awareness of the harms of drugs at all levels, BKN together with RTB have been working jointly to produce short videos to be broadcast through the network's 3 television channels (RTB Perdana, RTB Aneka and RTB Sukmaindera).

A weekly 15-episode dedicated to raising drug awareness has been produced and shown in one of RTB television channels. This television programme

called 'Youth Chat Corner' talked about issues related to drug abuse with different topics by invited guests according to their area of expertise. Each episode was participated by 6 youths, selected between the age of 15 to 25 years old.

c. Ministry Culture, Youth and Sports

Annually, PDE Division will participate to conduct one of training modules in a 3-months training programme called 'Programme Khidmat Bakti Negara ('PKBN') or the National Service Programme. This has been going on since PKBN inception in 2011. PKBN aims to promote patriotism, commitment and resilience among participants, in addition to strengthening their understanding of the constitution and state philosophy.

d. Collaboration with Telbru

In 2020, BKN through PDE Division has collaborated with local telecommunication company, Telbru to sponsor and produce a 1-minute short video titled 'Love your life and family'. This video gives insight on the process of recovery for residence of Pusat Al Islah, the sole treatment and rehabilitation centre in Brunei Darussalam. This video can be watched form PDE Instagram (nodrugsatall).

e. PDE effort by Campaign Partners

PDE activities involving the public and private sectors has played important role specially to raise awareness at workplace environment. This strategic partnership between BKN and its partners is also significant as part of their corporate social obligation. The role of these campaign partners is very important because their contributions over the years have to some extent helped launch drug prevention education programmes organized by the BKN. This is also in line with the Department's strategy to encourage the participation of all sections of society in addressing drug issues, especially in drug prevention education campaigns.

ANNEXES

Photo 1: Pelangi Award, 18.01.2020 at Jerudong Park Amphitheatre – Acting Director BKN with Honourable Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport

Photo 2: Head of PDE Division and staff with representatives of indigenous ethnic groups

Photo 3: Virtual PDE video and Quiz

Photo 4: International Drugs Day Activities – SiPatir Challenge and Strategic Partners Appreciation Day

Photo 5: A Collaboration with RTB – Youth Chat Corner Programme

Photo 6: PDE session at PKBN (National Service Programme)

Photo 7: Short video sponsored by Telbru

Photo 8: Telbru sponsored video

Photo 9: PDE effort by Brunei Gas Carrier Company - Corporate Calendar with drug facts

Photo 10: PDE Division 2020 Campaign Partners

Policy and Programme Implementation
Cambodia

New Development Programme

* Piloting the Comprehensive approach between Harm Reduction Programme and Law Enforcement partnership in Public Health
* Launching the Web System for Law Enforcement
* Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports had integrate the Basic Understanding on Drugs into Training Curriculum of Primary and Junior Secondary schools.
* Development of Anti-Drugs Library in Target Educational Institutions supported by Chinese Government.

Policy and Programme Implementation
Indonesia

In early 2020, President of Indonesia issued Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2020 concerning National Action Plan (NAP) of Prevention and Eradication of Illicit Drug Abuse and Trafficking (P4GN) Year 2020-2024. Drug problem in Indonesia needs to be tackled jointly by all components and resolved from all aspects;

The Presidential Instruction instructs all ministries and agency to implement P4GN. The Implementation is divided into 2 major programmes, namely a generic action programme in which all Ministries/ Agencies implement it and a special action programme in which each Ministries/ Agencies implements it independently and/or in cooperation with BNN.

Generic action programmes include:

a. Anti-Drug Campaign;
b. Enactment of Ministerial P4GN Regulations;
c. Early detection through regular urine tests;
d. Establishment of Anti-Drug Task Force/Volunteers;
e. Development of Anti-Drug Education curriculum.

Specific actions include activities carried out by technical implementers in the field of supply reduction and demand reduction, such as Joint Operations in the implementation of mapping and destroying cannabis fields, Disclosure of drug smuggling across regional borders, Analysis of financial transactions related to illicit drug trafficking and any other illegal transaction.

For report period of 2020, even though COVID-19 pandemic affected all territories of Indonesia, Ministries/ Agencies/Municipal contributed to implemente National Action Plan (NAP) P4GN, where 55 of 73 Ministries/Agencies (75.34%) and 249 of 548 municipal (45.43%) reported the Implementation of NAP P4GN, both generic and specific. The progress obtained in general can be described as follows:

* The progress of Generic NAP of Ministries/Agencies in reporting period of 2020 is 72.60% or in the 'Good' category.
* The progress of Specific NAP of Ministries/Agencies in reporting period of 2020 is 74.41% or in the 'Good' category.
* The progress of Generic NAP of Provincial Level in reporting period of 2020 is 94.11% (32 of 34 provinces) or in the 'Excellent' category.
* The progress of Specific NAP of City/ Regency Level in reporting period of 2020 is 42.11% (217 of 514) or in the 'Deficient Good' category.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic is not over yet, the implementation of Presidential Decree Number 2 of 2020 in general has made a real contribution to the implementation of P4GN, despite the limited budget in each Ministries/ Agencies/Municipal.

In order to improve the quality of the reporting and punctuality, it is necessary for all the liaisons of Ministries/ Agencies/Municipal to be able to report the implementation progress of NAP in each environment.

Policy and Programme Implementation
Malaysia

Introduction

Drug abuse had become the main concern of Malaysian government since 1983. In that year, the government had launched a national campaign which was called "Drugs Are Number One Enemy". At that time, drug addiction was not only regarded as a social problem but also a threat to national security. Since then, Malaysia is committed to address the drug issues.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

There are three types of treatment and rehabilitation services provided in Malaysia, namely:

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the unforeseen challenges globally including Malaysia in 2020. As the result, Malaysian Government has applied strict protocols and orders known as Movement Control Orders (MCO) to curb the Covid-19 outbreaks nationwide. The new enforced law required the people practising new norms and strict routines as a precaution measures to control the pandemic.

During the pandemic, Natoinal Anti-Drug Agency (NADA) has consistently assessed the treatment and rehabilitation modules. The pandemic paved the opportunity for NADA to implement new strategies accordingly.

Recovery Pocket Book (RPB)

One of the challenges in providing a comprehensive service during MCO or RMCO is physical attendance. Since the restriction has limited the services physically, NADA came up with flexible treatment and rehabilitation modules.

The introduction of Recovery Pocket Book (RPB) was a successful alternative to physical and face to face session. RPB provides practical guidance on recovery during the pandemic virtually. The book consists of 19 sub-items that self-explained the method of addressing or coping with thought, emotion and behaviour. RPB is a self-administered therapy session which available on social media such Facebook and YouTube. It also has been streamed through online video streaming (Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, WhatsApp, Telegram).

Hijrah (Migration) Programme

Hijrah (Migration) Programme was introduced nationwide as to provide a new opportunity to the drug users who had been released from NADA rehabilitation centres. This programme will allow them:

i. To start a new life in a new community and environment
ii. To seek new employment opportunities
iii. To undergo supervision programmes outside their home town and to lessen the stigma

Hijrah is an initiative to help drug users get suitable job and indirectly integrated the drug users into healthy lifestyle within the community. A total of 802 drug users have joined the programme last year. This step also associated with Malaysian Government efforts to encourage companies to hire recovering clients with special tax exemption.

Minimum Standards Evaluation

Rehabilitation centres are crucial institution to support people with substance and drug addiction in the community. In Malaysia, rehabilitation and treatment services are not only provided by the NADA but also offered by private rehabilitation centres or non-governmental organisations. Private rehabilitation centres become an alternative for drug users who are keen to try other alternatives to overcome their addiction especially through faith-based treatment.

To reduce the gap of services and to ensure minimum standards practise among the private service providers, NADA has developed standards and guideline as part of supportive collaboration for their contributions in rehabilitation and treatment.

Field-inspection and evaluation are based on the guidelines provided. The main objectives of the evaluation and guidelines are to standardises code of conduct and practices among the private rehabilitation centres and to help to identify areas for improvement

In 2020, an evaluation has been carried out on 48 registered private rehabilitation centres. The evaluation emphasises on six elements:

i. Basic Services;
ii. Core Services;
iii. Management Systems;
iv. Customer Management;
v. Services to People with Special Needs; and
vi. Physical Facility.

With the introduction of the standards and guidelines, NADA has been able to provide effective advocacy and consultation to the treatment and rehabilitation service providers.

Collaborative with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) In Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes

NADA had initiated collaboration with several NGO that actively involved in drug demand reduction activities. NADA has identified 17 NGO with strong capabilities to assist and conduct collaborative programmes 12 high-risk areas which started in January 2020. The NGO have carried out variety of activities and programmes including outreaching to those non-compliance drug users who were under supervision of NADA.

The NGO assisted NADA to provide them with variety of supportive rehabilitation programmes. In addition, with frequent visits and persuasion during outreach activities, the percentage of clients' attendance increased up to 70% in 12 months.

Preventive Drug Education

NADA has taken another step to strengthen the Preventive Drug Education strategy by initiating a project namely the Integrated Approach in Addressing Drug Abuse, Substance and Social Deviation Programme. This programme is a collaborative effort between government agencies, NGO and community as to strive the issue of drug and substance abuse as well as other social deviation problem. This effort has been implemented in targeted areas which has been identified as high-risk areas based on area profiling tabulated by NADA.

NADA had come up with new five guidelines to address specific target groups in those areas such as:

i. Sustainable Family – to strengthen the role of family and create productive families that are free from any risky behaviours including drug abuse.
ii. Educate – to safeguard students ranging from 7 to 12 years old from being involved in social deviation especially drug abuse and promote healthy lifestyle.
iii. 5G Mission – 5G stands for Develop (Garap), Genius, Active (Giat), Persistent (Gigih), and Dignified (Gah) in addressing the drugs abuse. With the aim to strengthen the main group of adolescents, it is hoped that new skills such as the right etiquette in using social media and self-resilience can be instilled among them.
iv. GREAT Generation – BAGUS stands for Brilliant (Bijak), Active (Aktif), Glorious (Gemilang), Superior (Unggul), and Healthy (Sihat). This programme targeted at adolescents in nurturing and raising awareness on the adverse effect of drugs as well as developing resilient among them on how to prevent themselves from involving in risky

behaviour.

v. We CARE is the guideline especially developed for anti-drug volunteers (Anti-Drugs Squad) to implement awareness and to establish a drug-free community.

NADA revisited the number of high-risk areas. The high-risk areas were decided based on the indicators related to number of drug addicts in the community, the number of drug related crimes, the number of drug related public complaints and particularly in low-cost housing areas, fishery villages, federal land development areas as well as suburb areas. Among other indicators are the geo-anthropology and sociology issues that are prevalence in the areas. To date, there are 155 high-risk areas were identified.

NADA emphasised on Drug-free Workplace Strategy whom the target group consists of employers and employees in government organization, private and agronomy sector. The implementation of TEKAD is considered vital since 14.99 million of Malaysian are employed, which made up about 46% of the total population. This group of population also consists of parents, youth and community members in the society who can be deemed as productive agents in spreading the anti-drug messages among family circles and significant others. NADA has collaborated with various agencies and private sector such as in transportation, health, industry and other fields in delivering awareness campaign to both employers and employees.

Enforcement Initiatives

Complaints Management System

NADA Enforcement Programmes aim to help the drug addicts to be treated and rehabilitated. A Complaints Management System was introduced by NADA and known as SHARP System. It was fully operated since January 2019. A total of 9,299 complaints were received nationwide in 2020 and were successfully registered into the SHARP system. This system enables effective management of public complaints regarding drug addiction and monitoring the actions taken by NADA Officers on each complaint.

Addressing Drug Smuggling Issues

Enforcement Initiatives to Tackle Drug Abuse: The Special Committee meetings to Address Drug Smuggling Issues in the East Coast States-known as "Kota Bharu Discussion" was held on 13th July 2020. These meeting was involving 14 departments from three states namely Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang, attended by senior officials of key enforcement agencies such as Royal Malaysia Police, Malaysia Arms Forces, Royal Malaysia Customs Department, Malaysia Immigration Department, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency,

APMM, Malaysian Marine Department, National Security Council, Border Control Agency and other enforcement agencies closely linked to Malaysian border control.

The establishment of this committee aims to mobilise all government agencies in the East Coast States, to coordinate enforcement actions to address the problem of drug smuggling into the country through the national border, especially the Malaysia - Thailand border and to work together in addressing the issue of drug trafficking in the East Coast in particular.

Operation to Detect and Detain

In addition, the implementation of operations to detect and detain drug addicts were carried out based on strict standard operating procedures (SOP) to ensure that NADA enforcement personnel are not exposed to the risk of COVID-19 infection while performing their duties. By focusing on operations related to public complaints, a total of 7,580 operations were conducted last year with 20,924 arrests in 2020.

"Terminal Operations" was launched on 29th July 2020 during Aidil Adha celebration. This operation was carried out by NADA in collaboration with the Road Transport Department and Terminal Authority. Bhd. at the Southern Integrated Terminal (TBS). The purpose of this operation is as an early preventive measure against bus drivers to ensure that those drivers are free from drug abuse. This effort can prevent road accidents and other malicious behaviour related to drug use. The "Terminal Operations" were also implemented simultaneously in 25 bus terminals throughout the country.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

Close Cooperation with the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department, Royal Malaysia Police - a bilateral meeting arranged between the Director General of NADA and the Head of the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department of Royal Malaysia Police was aimed at strengthening cooperation between NADA and Royal Malaysia Police to eradicate the drug problem in country. Through this platform, a discussion on the actions to be taken by both parties in dealing with drug supply and demand activities was held and several strategic decisions were successfully agreed upon as to address the drug problem effectively. Other inter agency collaboration was held such as:

i. Cooperation with the National Task Force (NTF) - has started on 13th October 2020. This cooperation aimed at addressing drug smuggling and intelligence at the country's borders.

ii. Involvement in Stronghold Operations (Ops Benteng) To Strengthen National Border Control in Curbing the Covid-19 Pandemic. This programme aimed to address the issue of entry of Illegal Immigrants at the country's borders who are at risk of spreading the Covid-19 Pandemic. The scope of the NADA's work is handling drug issues as well as

helping to channel information related to Illegal Immigrants along the country's borders.

iii. Collaboration with the Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) as to increase the effectiveness of enforcement operations, NADA has collaborated with MYSA through the use of MYSA drones for the purpose of mapping areas and reviewing drug abuse and social diversion activities in known risk areas for sure. One of the pilot drone use programmes with MYSA was implemented in the locality Desa Mentari housing area, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, which is one of the 12 Integrated Initiative Areas in the project. This collaboration will be continued on an ongoing basis to improve the effectiveness of enforcement operations by leveraging the latest technology use of drones and related systems.

Managing People Under Supervision

Based on the statistics collected for 2020, a total of 57,382 People Under Supervision (PUS) have undergone a period of supervision to follow treatment and rehabilitation programmes between two to three years in the community. Emphasis is given to the management of pre-determined client file categorization and this is a method of assessing the level of compliance based on the status of the identified clients and arranged according to compliant and non-compliant categories throughout the supervision period. In addition, urine tests must also be tested upon PUS in ensuring drug-free and adherence to surveillance conditions throughout this period.

Regional and International Cooperation

In February 2021, the NADA Enforcement and Security Division participated in the 5th ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) by teleconference. The annual meeting was chaired by Brunei Darussalam. This meeting aimed to share information and expertise as well as coordinate cross — border operations in the region through the cooperation of various enforcement agencies of ASEAN member countries to combat drug trafficking syndicates through international waters.

In addition, a meeting of the Technical Meeting Mid-Term Review (MTR) ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2016-2025 was held on 31st March 2021. Through this meeting, all ASEAN member countries have shared their views to the National Narcotics Bureau (BNN) Indonesia which will conduct a mid-term analysis on the ASEAN Work Plan which has begun to be reported by all ASEAN countries in 2016. BNN has sent a questionnaire to identify the achievements of all ASEAN countries based on the Work Plan that has been set.

The sharing of the latest information and data on the country's drug supply and demand through the 10th ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Meeting (ADMN) was conducted by teleconference on 7th - 8th April 2021. ADMN is a technical and capacity development platform operated by ASEAN NARCO to monitor, collect and analyse drug addiction trends in the region to be updated from time to time through the annual ADMN report.

NADA Enforcement and Safety Division and the International Branch also participated in the 64th Session of The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) on 12th - 16th April 2021 online held in Vienna, Austria. The CND conference is held annually to discuss, consider and decide on various decisions and resolutions related to the drug problem at the international level. The conference also aims to enhance the role of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs as well as strengthen anti-drug programmes at the international level, especially those implemented under the UNODC platform.

Harm Reduction

Malaysia has implemented the harm reduction approach since 2005 primarily to reduce HIV infection among People Who Inject Drug (PWID). PWID are one of the key populations for HIV infection in Malaysia and are included in the Integrated Biological Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) survey at regular interval (two to three years) since year 2009.

Key populations				
	FSW	MSM	PWID	TG
Population size estimate[a]	22,000	220,000	75,000	37,000
HIV prevalence[b]	6.3%	21.6%	13.5%	10.9%
Know their HIV Status[b]	35.1%	43.3%	38.9%	43.0%
ART coverage[b]	22.5%	62.6%	34.6%	34.0%
Condom use last sex[b]	83.5%	65.4%	25.7%	83.3%

[a]Size Estimation of Key Population Malaysia, 2018
[b]IBBS 2017

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Given that sharing injection paraphernalia is the main mode of transmission in Malaysia since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, Harm Reduction Programme that consist of Needle and Syringe Exchange Programme (NSEP) and Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) remained the mainstay of prevention programmes to PWID in Malaysia.

The OST Programme coverage offered at selected government and private health facilities since 2006, has shown an increased to more than 70% since 2017. While the NSEP programme, implemented through smart partnership with NGO under Malaysian Aids Council (MAC) at their outreach points throughout the country has reported a significant reduction in programme coverage of less than 50% since 2017.

NSP and OST Coverage among PWID, 2016-**2019**

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

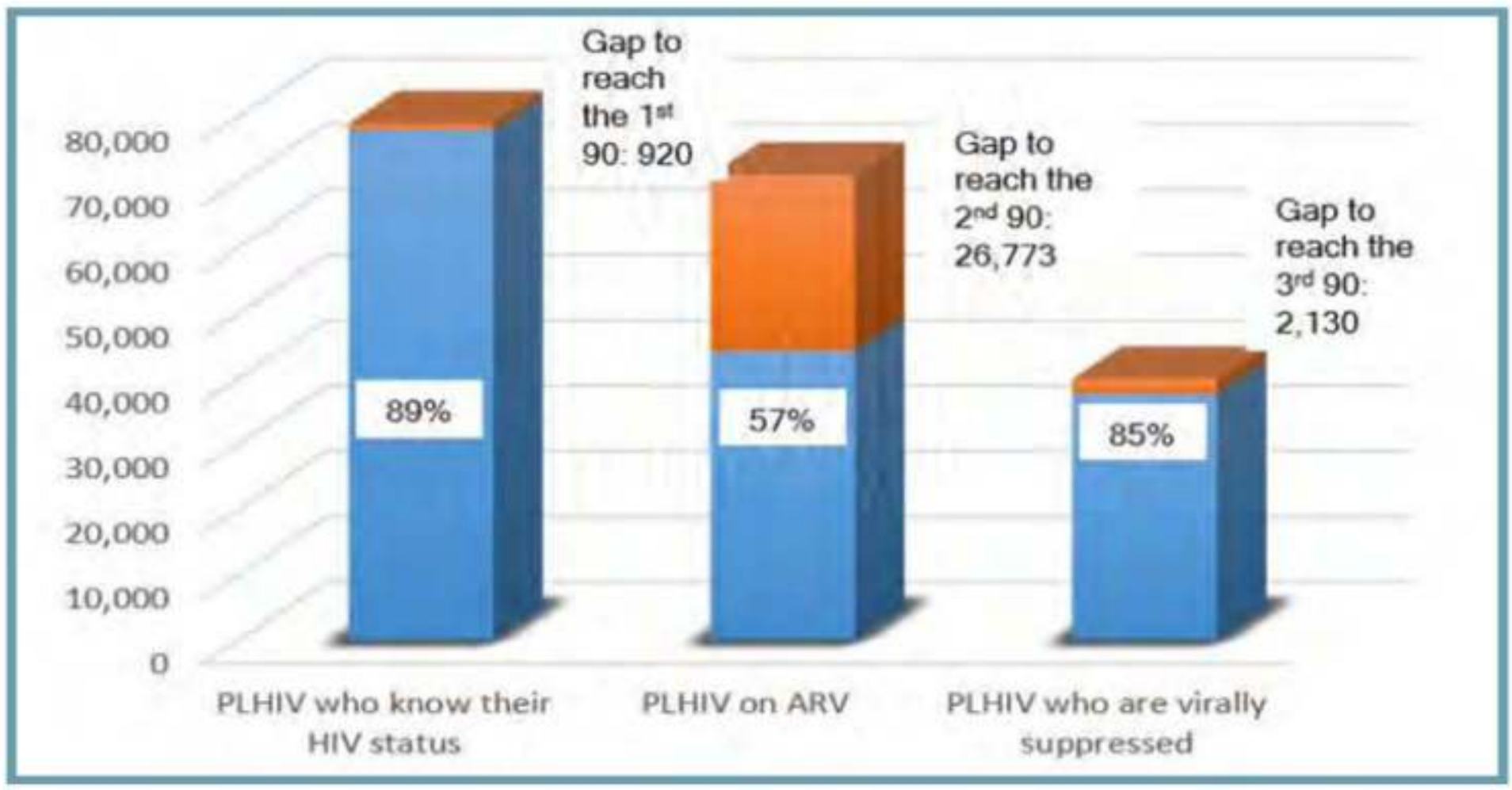
This is in line with the National Strategic Plan for Ending AIDS that encourage opioid injectors to shift to OST to ensure better ART uptake.

According to IBBS results from 2012 to 2017, the coverage of prevention programmes among PWID have been moderate (50%-70%) but higher compare to other key population.

Coverage of Prevention Programmes Among Key Populations, Malaysia, IBBS 2012-2017

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Malaysia has its sight set on the beginning of the end of AIDS in the country through the new National Strategic Plan on Ending AIDS for 2016-2030 including fast-track-treatment target of 90-90-90; with 90% of people living in HIV (PLHIV) know their status, 90% PLHIV will receive Antiretroviral Treatment and 90% PLHIV receiving Antiretroviral Therapy will have viral suppression. In that regard, Malaysia has achieved 89%-56%-85% as of 2019 as shown on the chart below.

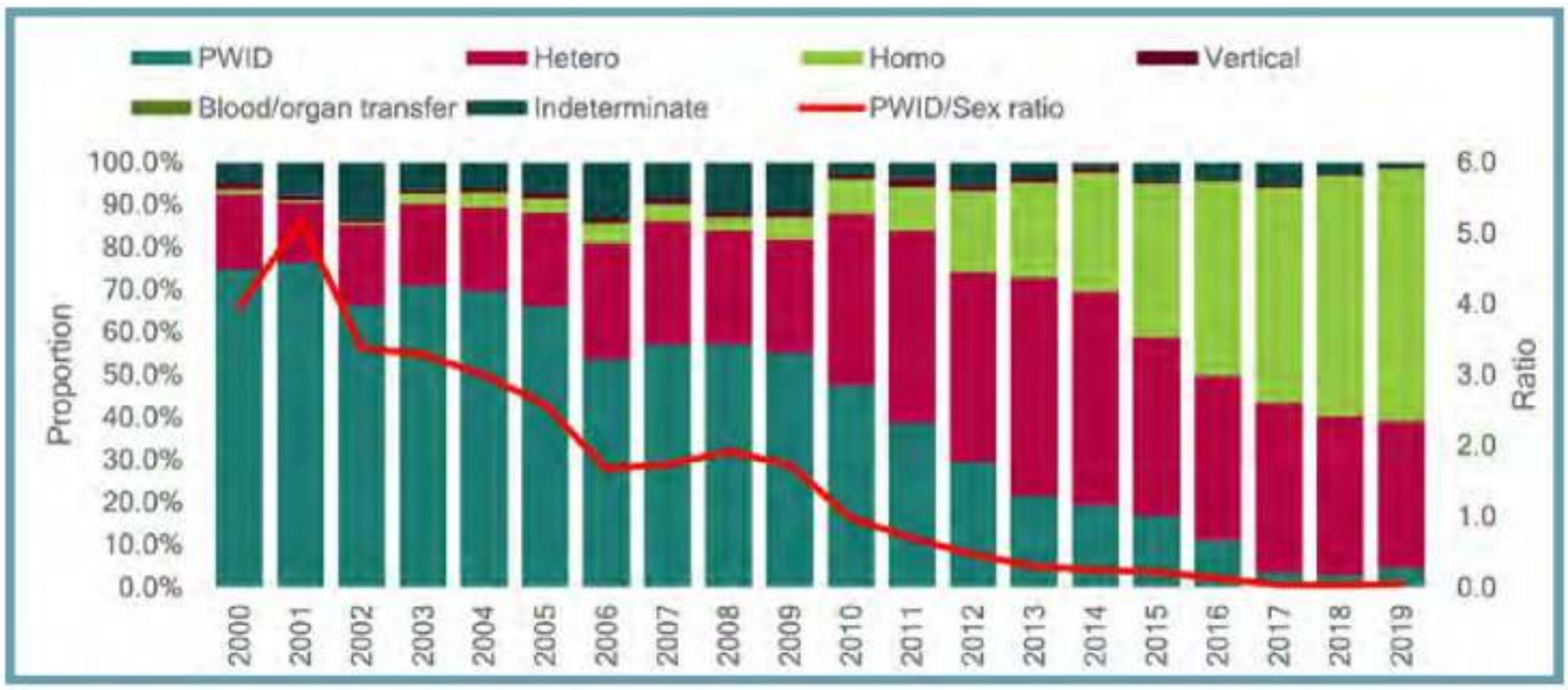


HIV Testing and Treatment Cascade, Malaysia, 2019

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

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

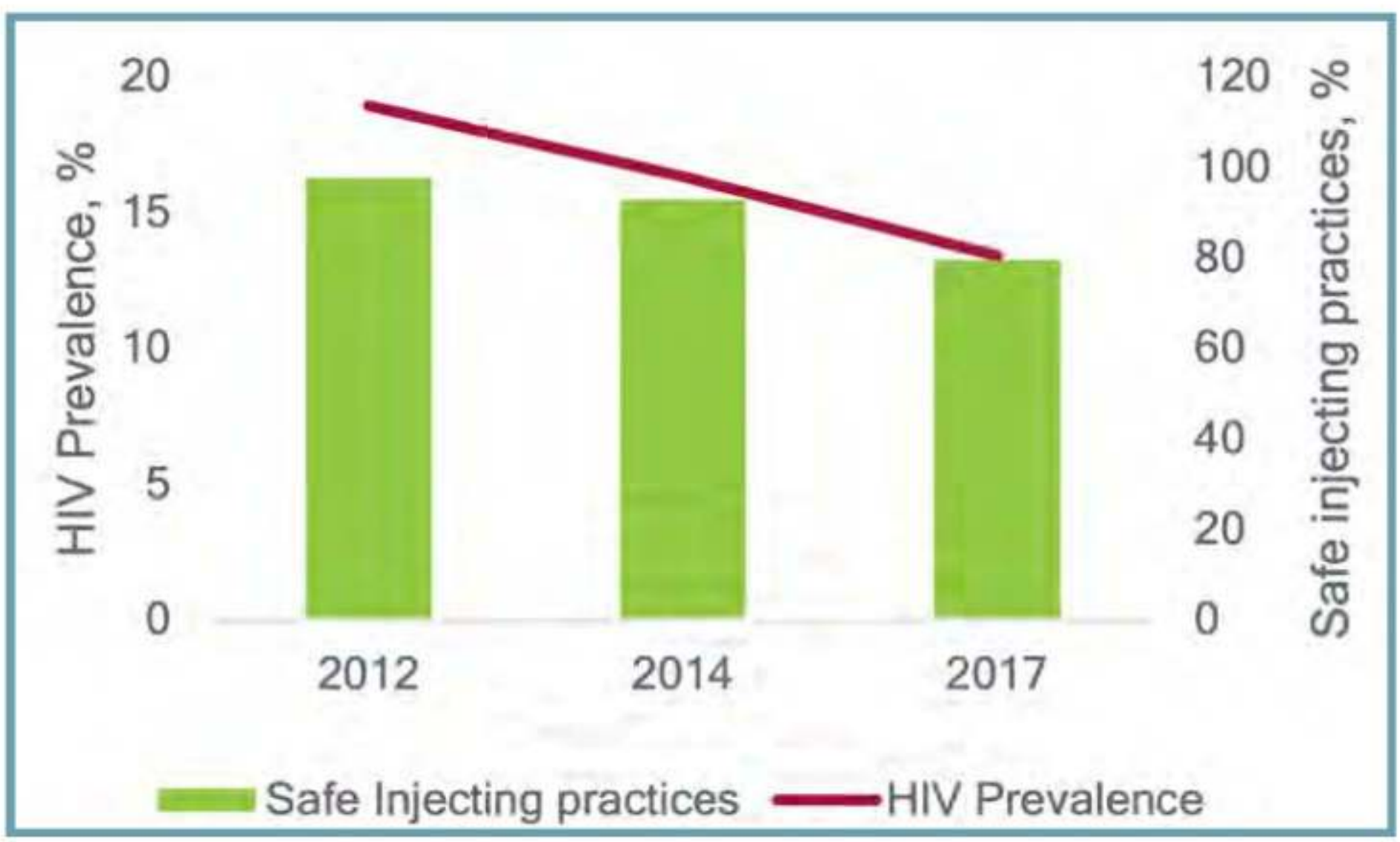
In the past one decade, the country observed gradual changes in the HIV epidemic landscape from predominantly PWID to more sexual transmission. The proportion of sexual transmission has increase to more than 90% in 2019. However, these changes bring forth new challenge related to sexual behaviour with drug use.



Trend of HIV infection by Mode of Transmission, 2000-2019

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

In the nutshell, these programmes (harm reduction) have positive impact as reflected in the declining of HIV prevalence and increasing continuous safe injecting practises above 80% in this key population.



HIV Prevalence and Safe Injecting Practises among PWID, IBBS 2012-2017

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2020, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Conclusion

Integrated and balanced approaches have been carried out to curb substance abuse and drug addiction in Malaysia. Five main thrusts of National Drug Policy were translated into programmes and activities that are aimed to reduce the illicit drugs trafficking and protect the community from the menace of the drugs.

Policy and Programme Implementation
Philippines

Description of Policies Released in 2020

In the fulfillment of its mandate, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) formulates policies which aim to address new and emerging issues on drug abuse prevention and control.

From January to December 2020, the policy output attained by the DDB recorded four (4) Board Regulations and seventeen (17) Board Resolutions which are now being implemented at the various levels of the community. The following are the relevant policies issued:

Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2020

(Subject: Immediate Adoption of Changes in the Scope of Control of Substances Pursuant to the Three (3) United Nations International Drug Conventions)

Pursuant to the three (3) United Nations International Drug Conventions: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Regulation provides for the immediate adoption of changes in the scope of control of substances based on the amendments made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) as reflected in the Schedules of the Convention.

Board Regulation No. 2, Series of 2020

(Subject: Guidelines in the Nationwide Implementation of Drug Clearing Programme in Controlled Facilities for Persons Deprived of Liberty)

This Regulation was issued to establish a clear and unified Guidelines in the Nationwide Implementation of Drug Clearing Programme in Controlled Facilities for Persons Deprived of Liberty in support of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drug Strategies and other policies of the government to pursue an integrated approach in the planning and implementation of anti-drug strategies.

Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2020

(Subject: Placing Drug Products Containing Cannabidiol (CBD) with no more than 0.1 percent Tetrahydrocannabinol in Schedule 4 of the Philippine Schedule)

The Board approved and adopted Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2020 on 24th September 2020 that drug products containing CBD with no more than 0.1 percent (0.1%) tetrahydrocannabinol ("Drug Products Containing CBD" for brevity) be reclassified from Schedules 1 and 2 to Schedule 4 of the Philippine Schedule.

The Regulation specifies that only physicians with S2 Licenses are members of specialty divisions or societies engaged in neurology can prescribe drug products containing CBD with the use of the Special Prescription Form for Dangerous Drugs of the Department of Health.

Board Regulation No. 4, Series of 2020

(Subject: Guidelines for the Oversight of General Interventions (GI) and Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Programmes (CBDRP) Implemented and Adopted by the Local Government Units at Various Levels)

To provide accreditation and certification mechanisms for the conduct of intervention programmes being done at the community level, the DDB issued a Board Regulation which allows the Department of Health (DOH) to review, evaluate, certify, and oversee the interventions for low risk, moderate risk and mild substance use disorder being implemented by LGUs, PNP, and other stakeholders. The Regulation provides Guidelines for Review and Certification of General Interventions and Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Programmes Implemented by the Local Government Units.

Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2020

(Subject: On the Product Registration of LIANHUA QINGWEN Capsules with the Food and Drug Administration)

On the product registration of Lianhua Qingwen capsules with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Board interpose no objection, provided that should FDA issue a Certificate of Product Registration, the importer thereof shall secure the proper license from the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency and comply with all regulatory requirements set forth in Board Regulation No. 1, Series of 2014 and other relevant issuances of the Board.

Board Resolution No. 3, Series of 2020

(Subject: Closure Order Against Better Days Ahead Recovery Centre in Bacolod City)

During the 2nd Special Online Session of the Board, A Resolution has been approved and adopted that a closure order be served against Better Days Ahead Recovery Centre in Bacolod City for operating illegally and without accreditation from the Department of Health.

Under Section 81 (j) of RA No. 9165, the Board shall initiate and authorize closure proceedings against non-accredited and/or substandard treatment and rehabilitation centres based on verified reports of human rights violations, subhuman conditions, inadequate medical training and assistance, and excessive fees for implementation by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency.

Board Resolution No. 4, Series of 2020

(Subject: Extending the Validity of the Provisional Accreditation Granted to Physicians Authorized to Conduct Drug Dependency Examination by the Department of Health for a Period of Two (2) Years)

Given the COVID-19 pandemic and the realignment of programmes and resources towards addressing the same, training activities for the accreditation of physicians have been suspended. To grant the request of Health Secretary Francisco Duque III, the DDB issued a Resolution which provides for a two-year extension of validity of provisional accreditation of physicians to avoid forfeiture of their existing accreditation and allow them to undergo additional training upon normalization of government operations.

Board Resolution No. 5, Series of 2020

(Subject: Adoption of the DOH Interim Guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities)

The Resolution adopts the DOH Interim Guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities covered under DOH Memorandum No. 2020-0264, dated 29 May 2020. This is in response to the COVID-19 pandemic wherein the risk of viral spread is high among people in clusters, especially in closed areas, such as in Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (DATRCs).

Board Resolution No. 6, Series of 2020

(Subject: Approving the Provision of Financial Assistance from the Special Account in the General Fund of the Board to Government Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres and Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities for CY 2020)

Section 75 of RA No. 9165 provides that the Board shall support the establishment of government-operated regional treatment and rehabilitation centres and shall give priority funding for the increase of subsidy to existing government drug rehabilitation centres.

Approving the recommendation of Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration Committee (TRRC) for the release of financial assistance, the Board issued Board Resolution No. 6, Series of 2020 to authorize the provision of financial assistance amounting to Php 21.43M to the following rehabilitation facilities: (1) Municipal Government of Maluso, Basilan, (2) City Government of Ormoc, (3) DOH-TRC San Fernando La Union, and (4) Central Luzon Centre for Health Development for Mega DATRC.

Board Resolution No. 9, Series of 2020

(Subject: Approval and Adoption of the Unified Manual in the Investigation and Prosecution of Dangerous Drugs Cases)

During its 4th Virtual Session, the Dangerous Drugs Board, through a Resolution, approved and adopted the Unified Manual in the Investigation and Prosecution of Dangerous Drugs Cases for implementation by law enforcement agencies and prosecution agencies of the government. This shall serve as the operation tool for cases involving violations of RA No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.

Board Resolution No. 10, Series of 2020

(Subject: Approving the Provision from the Special Account in the General Fund of the Board to Government Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres and Community-Based Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities for CY 2020)

By virtue of a Resolution, the Dangerous Drugs Board approved the recommendation of the Treatment, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Committee and authorized the provision of financial assistance to government treatment and rehabilitation centres and community-based treatment and rehabilitation facilities. The funding assistance will be used for the establishment and maintenance of new drug treatment and rehabilitation centres in the country, as well as the operation and maintenance of existing ones.

Board Resolution No. 14, Series of 2020

(Subject: Approving the Memorandum of Agreement Between the Dangerous Drugs Board and the National Dairy Authority for the Provision of Support Relative to the Implementation of Nutrition Management Guidelines in Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres)

With the technical assistance of the Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI), the Board introduced dietary manuals designed to provide nutrition management guidelines on the adoption of a balanced and nutritious diet for persons who use drugs who are currently admitted in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres.

The National Dairy Authority (NDA), an attached agency of the Department of Agriculture, markets local milk and milk products sourced from farmers and promotes the dairy industry as a model for asset creation, job generation, and increased income. The NDA has expressed its willingness to partner with the Board for the implementation of nutrition management guidelines through the provision of financial support which may be utilized by drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres.

The issuance of the Resolution provides for the approval of the Memorandum of Agreement between the DDB and NDA for the provision of support relative to the implementation of nutrition management guidelines in the amount of Php 2,000,000.

Board Resolution No. 16, Series of 2020

(Subject: Grant of Financial Support for the Proposed Research Project of the University of the Philippines-Drugs of Abuse Research Laboratory (UP-DARL), entitled: Development and Validation of a Plastic-Based Microfluidic POCT-Device (E-tox) used to detect Intoxication with Selected New Psychoactive Substances and Pharmaceuticals)

Pursuant to Section 81 of RA 9165 which empowers the Board to initiate, conduct and support scientific, clinical, social, psychological, physical, and biological researches on dangerous drugs and dangerous drugs prevention and control measures; the Board expressed favorable consideration for the grant of financial support the proposed research

project of the University of the Philippines – Drugs of Abuse Research Laboratory entitled: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A PLASTIC-BASED MICROFLUID POCT DEVICE (E-TOX) USED TO DETECT INTOXICATION WITH SELECTED NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND PHARMACEUTICALS, in collaboration with different notable academic and medical institutes, and hospital from the University of the Philippines.

The objective of the study is to develop, optimize and validate a plastic-based microfluidic screening device for intoxication with selected New Psychoactive Substances which are commonly associated in poisoning.

Board Resolution No. 17, Series of 2020 (Subject: Closure Order Against Zen Haven Rehabilitation Centre in Silang, Cavite)

Similar to Board Resolution No. 3, Series of 2020, a Closure Order against Zen Haven Rehabilitation Centre in Silang, Cavite was issued based on verified reports of operating illegally without accreditation from the Department of Health. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency shall implement the Closure Order against the said rehabilitation centre, with assistance from the DOH and submit a report to the Board within seven (7) days from the implementation thereof.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

I. On Capacity Building and Advocacy Programmes

A. Training of Trainers on the Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use: Family-Based Implementer Series

The training series is an eight (8) day live-in training programme which provide an overview of the family as the primary socialization agent of children, the science behind family-based prevention intervention, and the application of such evidence-based approaches to help prevent the onset of substance use among children. A total of twenty (20) national trainers representing Local Government Units (LGUs), National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were trained from 27th January - 5th February 2020.

B. Updates on the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy

This activity was designed to give an update on the new Board Regulations formulated by DDB. One-hundred (100) Health Directors of the Seventh Day Adventists (Luzon-wide) were trained on 27th - 28th February 2020.

C. Workshop on the Development of Implementing Guidelines for Tahanang Pangkabuhayan (Sheltered Workshops) Programme

This is a joint undertaking of DDB and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to create sheltered workshops that provide skills training and livelihood projects for drug surrenderers enrolled in the community-based programme. A two-day workshop to develop the implementing guidelines programme was organised on 3rd - 4th March 2020 and was participated by 17 technical staff from DDB and TESDA.

D. Drug-Free Workplace Programme

The advocacy programme aims to promote drug-free workplace both in government and non-government organizations/agencies. It was designed to encourage workplaces to implement drug abuse prevention activities geared towards the creation of drug-free workplaces. For 2020, 50 staff from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the National Museum were trained on 21st January 2020. Also, 100 field office managers of the Land transportation Office were trained on 27th - 28th February 2020.

E. Anti-Drug Symposium

DDB organised a symposium in response to Nemesio Yabut Senior High School's request to provide resource persons on Drug-Free Workplace Policy in schools, conduct of drug testing, anti-drug related programmes for the youth and the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy. The event conducted in 7th February 2020 benefitted 200 students and faculty members of the said school.

II. Online Implementation of Programmes

Effective Parenting
#preventyourchildfromdrugs
#protectyourchildfromcovid19

The activity was delivered through a two-hour webinar that aims to enhance the participants' knowledge and skills on parenting and their roles as parents in drug abuse prevention. A total of 138 participants registered online, 74 enterd the meeting platform while 50 joined in the Facebook livestream aired on 28th May 2020.

F. Virtual Workshop on Reimagining Community-Based Drug Rehabilitation Programme (CBDRP) and NGA Workshop

DDB organised a workshop on policies and intervention on the Community-based Drug Rehabilitation Programme (CBDRP) for Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs). The virtual workshop focused on how important services are delivered even during pandemic.

G. Usapang Milenyal (Millennial Talk) **with the theme "Katatagan ng Kabataan Tungo sa Kaligtasan"**

This webinar was focused on millennials and explored topics on how to be safe and healthy during the pandemic. The event was conducted on 11th June 2020 wherein 123 participants registered. A livestreaming was also done in DDB's Facebook Page and was viewed by 1100 people.

A seminar was also organised for the Cebu Provincial Government's Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council) officers and members. This was done on 19th November 2020 and participated by 115 youth officers of the province.

H. New Client Flow for Wellness and Recovery from Substance-related Issues

The International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT) is an annual celebration which aims to improve the understanding of the world drug problem and foster greater international cooperation for countering its impact on health, governance and security. The 2020 celebration was based on the theme "Better Knowledge for Better Cure".

DDB, for its part, organised webinars on the New Client Flow for Wellness and Recovery from Substance-related issues. The webinars tackled the pertinent provisions and procedures institutionalised under DDB Board Regulation No. 7, Series of 2019. In total, 651 participants registered for the webinar, 207 of which joined the meeting platform while 345 viewed the Facebook livestream.

I. Discouraging Drug Use in the Workplace

The event was an online discussion on how to effectively discourage and address drug use in the workplace; 109 attendees in the virtual session while 169 joined Facebook livestream last 3rd July 2020. A similar webinar was conducted in three parts for 103 employees from Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) last 29th October 2020.

J. Impact of Drug Use to Mental Health

This was a webinar conducted last 17th July 2020 on the relationship between drug use and mental health including mental disorders and how to address the same and COVID 19 as part of mental stress. A total of 318 registered online, 50 attended the virtual session while 360 people joined the Facebook livestream. This webinar was also delivered specific to 112 OSG employees on 6th November 2020.

K. Use of Nutritional Guide for Persons Who Use Drugs (PWUDs)

Last 24th July 2020, DDB organised a webinar on the importance of adopting a balanced diet for PWUDs with emphasis on the dietary manuals developed by the Department of Science and Technology -Food and Nutrition Research Institute (DOST-FNRI). Registered participants totaled to 345, 39 attended the virtual session, 200 joined the Facebook livestream. The livestream had 2,400 views during the webinar day.

L. What You Should Know About Republic Act (RA) 9165

This was an online discussion on the significant provision of Republic Act 9165 or the Comprehensive Drugs Act of 2002. It was held last 14 August and participated by 60 people in the virtual session and 159 in the livestream.

A similar webinar was also conducted upon the request of the OSG last 19th November 2020. It was participated in by 77 OSG staff.

M. Alamin Upang Hindi Biktimahin (What to Know to Avoid being Victimised)

On 28th August 2020, a total of 314 participants registered in the online discussion on issues of illegal drug trade, various trends and methods of drug concealment, modus operandi, and the drug courier problem in the Philippines. The discussion was also live streamed and 159 people joined in.

N. Training on Clinical Supervision for Substance Abuse Programme

This was a two-hour webinar on clinical supervision intended for rehabilitation workers. It was participated in by 154 Programme Directors, Counselors, Psychologists and Rehabilitation Workers on 8th October 2020.

O. Rethinking on Preventive Drug Education in the New Normal: The ASEAN Experience

The activity was spearheaded by the UP-ASEAN Training Center Preventive Drug Education in collaboration with the Dangerous Drugs Board. It aims to provide a venue for sharing country experiences in developing a preventive drug education continuity plan and to redesign prevention programmes in the context of a pandemic. The activity spanned for six (6) webinars conducted starting 7th October to 11th November 2020. A total of 471 Programme Managers and Practitioners from the ASEAN Member State virtually attended the webinars via Microsoft Teams.

P. Plea Bargaining on Drug-Related Cases

This was a discussion on plea bargaining with focus on drug-related cases attended by Councils, Parole and Probation Administration (PPA), and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) officers from different regions, USAID officers, and NGO handling drug-related cases. The webinar was successfully conducted on 30th October 2020.

Q. Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) for Substance Use Course 2: Pharmacology and Physiology for Prevention Specialists

Training programmes for the UPC covered two modules: (1) Course 2: Pharmacology and Physiology for Prevention Specialists and (2) Course 5: School-Based Prevention Interventions. The Course 2 training was conducted for two days with the overall goal of reducing the significant health, social, and economic problems associated with the substance use by building international prevention capacity of the substance use prevention workforce. The 4th - 5th November 2020 training was participated by 33 members

from 25 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and 12 staff from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

The Course 5 training was delivered in a three-day programme which provided participants an overview of the schools in society, the science behind school-based prevention intervention, and application of such evidence-based approaches in the school settings. The training was held on 9th - 11th November 2020 and was similarly attended by 33 participants from HEIs and 12 staff from CHED.

R. Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Week 2020 Kick-Off Activity

DDB led the nationwide annual observance of the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control (DAPC) Week 2020 through an online kick-off event last 16th November. A total of 1,256 people registered online, 176 attended virtually, and 2,200 joined livestream. Participants came from various NGAs, LGUs, and NGOs including faith-based organizations.

S. A Public Manager's Experience in Creating a Drug-Free Workplace

This webinar was designed to help public heads/managers gain a clearer understanding of their roles and responsibilities on Implementing and maintaining a drug-free workplace. A total of 45 participants attended the virtual online, 156 joined the Facebook livestream which garnered 1,700 views.

T. Mitigating COVID-19s Negative Impact on At-Risk Communities in the Philippines

This webinar is part of a two-year project on COVID-19 response with funding support from the Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs. It comprises support to various key populations including young people, parents, teachers & non-teaching personnel in the school setting and people who use drugs, their families and the community. The virtual event last 18th November 2020 was joined by 88 participants while 1,800 watched the Facebook livestream.

U. Impact and Prevention of Drug Use in the Workplace

This webinar organised by DDB for the Department of Agriculture aims to enrich the participants' knowledge on the impact of drugs and substance use in the workplace and at the same time provide them with some tips on how to discourage drug use in the workplace. A total of 91 registrants, 85 participated in the virtual session last 25th November 2020.

V. National Drug Education Programme (NDEP) Webinar Series (Episode 8): The Role of Parents in Drug Abuse Prevention & Intervention

This was a webinar series for NDEP coordinators, "Barkada Kontra Droga" coordinators, and teachers spearheaded by the Bureau of Learner Support Services, School Health Division of the Department of Education. DDB was invited to discuss

the role of parents in drug abuse prevention and intervention in the 8th episode of the series.

W. Seminar-Workshop on Dangerous Drugs Law for Judges, Prosecutors and Law Enforcers for the national Capital Judicial Region

This is a three-day online workshop to coordinate and integrate the overall effort of the Criminal Justice System especially in the field of prosecution and investigation. The 02-04 seminar was joined by 26 judges, seven prosecutors, and 37 from law enforcement agencies.

X. Drug Abuse Prevention in the Workplace

DDB conducted an online discussion on how to promote drug-free workplace both in government and non-government agencies/organizations. The session was specific to the Department of National Defense (DND). It was designed to encourage workplaces to implement drug abuse prevention activities geared towards the creation of drug-free workplaces. About 119 rank and file employees of DND participated in the 10th December 2020 session.

III. Other Related Activities

Public Consultation on the Requirements for the Issuance of a Licence to Acquire, Possess and Use Unregistered Products Containing Dangerous Drugs for Personal Use and Reclassifying Cannabidiol (CBD) with Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from Schedule 1 to Schedule 4 of the Philippine Schedule

One of the public consultations organised by DDB to discuss control measures for unregistered products and substance reclassification. A session specific to CBD and THC

Was organised on 21st January 2020 and was attended by 40 representatives from different government agencies, private organizations, and stakeholders from the medical industries.

Y. Review of the 4th Quarter Priorities for the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS)

This is a quarterly review of PADS Priority Programme for the 4th quarter of Fiscal Year 2019. The review continuously ensures the alignments of the programmes of PADS-PMO with the mandates under the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy. It also set the next steps in the implementation of priority activities. A review was conducted last 23th - 25th January 2020 and was attended by 25 representatives from different divisions, units, and offices of DDB.

Z. Hosting of Testimonial Gathering and Ceremonial Signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DDB and Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP)

It was a testimonial gathering and ceremonial signing of MOA to strengthen the implementation of the shared commitment between DDB and IBP. A total of 265 officers from DDB and IBP Chapters from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao attended the ceremony last 24th January 2020.

AA. Roundtable Discussion on "To Test or Not To Test: Destigmatizing Drug **Testing"**

This was a programme of the Center Against Illegal Drugs of the Ateneo de Davao University to discuss legal requirements and processes in the implementation of Mandatory Random Drug Test (MRDT) in the educational institutions. It was held on 30th January 2020 and was attended by 80 participants from various HEIs in Davao.

BB. Conduct of the Reclassification, Addition or Removal of any Drug from the List of Dangerous and Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemical Committee Meeting

It was an activity designed to enhance, update, and harmonise Board Regulations and other current laws. A meeting of the Committee on Reclassification, Addition or Removal of Any Drug from the List of Dangerous Drugs and Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals was led by DDB last 4th February 2020. Twenty officials from member agencies including the Department of Health (DOH), PDEA, Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of Justice (DOJ), and National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) attended the committee meeting.

CC. Launching of the Food & Nutrition Research Institute Nutrition Manual

A partnership between DDB and DOST-FNRI was created to develop a dietary nutritional manual for patients under rehabilitation. This was part of DDB's efforts to continuously improve demand reduction initiatives and strengthen intervention programmes for the Treatment & Rehabilitation Centers (TRCs). About 106 officers and employees representing DDB, DOST, DOH, and TRCs attended the launching of the manual.

DD. Meeting of Philippine Officials with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR)

This was a meeting to prepare a comprehensive report on the human rights situation in the Philippines for presentation at the 44th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in June 2020. The preparatory meeting held last 12th - 15th February 2020 was attended by OHCHR researchers, and ambassadors and representatives from DDB, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Presidential Task Force on Media Security (PTFoMS), DOJ, PNP, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), and National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELAC).

EE. Workshop on the Finalization of Board Regulation No. 1, series of 2014

This was a one-day activity of the Technical Working Group (TWG) to finalise the amendments to the Board Regulation No. 3, Series of 2003, or the "Comprehensive Guidelines on Importation, Distribution, Manufacture, Prescription, Dispensing and Sale of, and Other Lawful Acts in Connection with Any Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Other Similar or Analogous Substances." The 17th February 2020 TWG activity was attended by 40 Officers from DDB, DOH, PDEA, PNP, DOJ, NBI and other stakeholders.

FF. National Movement of Young Legislators: 24th National Convention and Election of National Executive Committee

On 20th February 2020, the 24th National Convention of the Movement of Young Legislators featured a segment to discuss the current programmes, projects and advocacies of the DDB. The event was attended by 1,000 Lawmakers (Vice Governors, Vice Mayors, Provincial Board Members, City and Municipal Councilors, SK, and Association of Barangay Captains and Federation Presidents).

GG. Writeshop on the Development of the User Memorandum of Agreement for the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy - Agency Reporting and Monitoring and PADS Information System and Strategic Plan

This writeshop was designed to identify the requirements, allocation of budget and setting of the timeline for the development of the system and its launching. Around 21 members of DDB and the Consultative Working Group joined the event last 27th - 29th February 2020.

Policy and Programme Implementation
Singapore

AMENDMENTS TO MISUSE OF DRUG ACT

1. The global New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) situation remains challenging. The ease in which new types of NPS are produced has resulted in a highly dynamic NPS market. The Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) first introduced the generic listing approach to deal with NPS in 2013. Since then, it has observed the appearance of new types of NPS, designed to evade national control, entering the drug market. To address these challenges, the CNB worked with the Health Sciences Authority to review how to strengthen its coverage against NPS.

2. In 2020, the following amendments were introduced to the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) to strengthen CNB's enforcement against new types of NPS:

a. three new synthetic cannabinoid generic groups were introduced and these replaced three existing generic groups

b. a new Lysergide generic group which can deal with emerging Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) analogues replaced the previous group

c. derivatives of ketamine, MDMA and methamphetamine were controlled

3. With the above revisions, the MDA will contain 12 generic groups and 67 individually named NPS. These amendments enhance CNB's existing generic listing approach to control the proliferation of NPS, as well as enable CNB to take decisive action against the abuse and trafficking of a wider range of new, synthesised substances.

KEY Preventive Drug Education (PDE) Initiatives In 2020

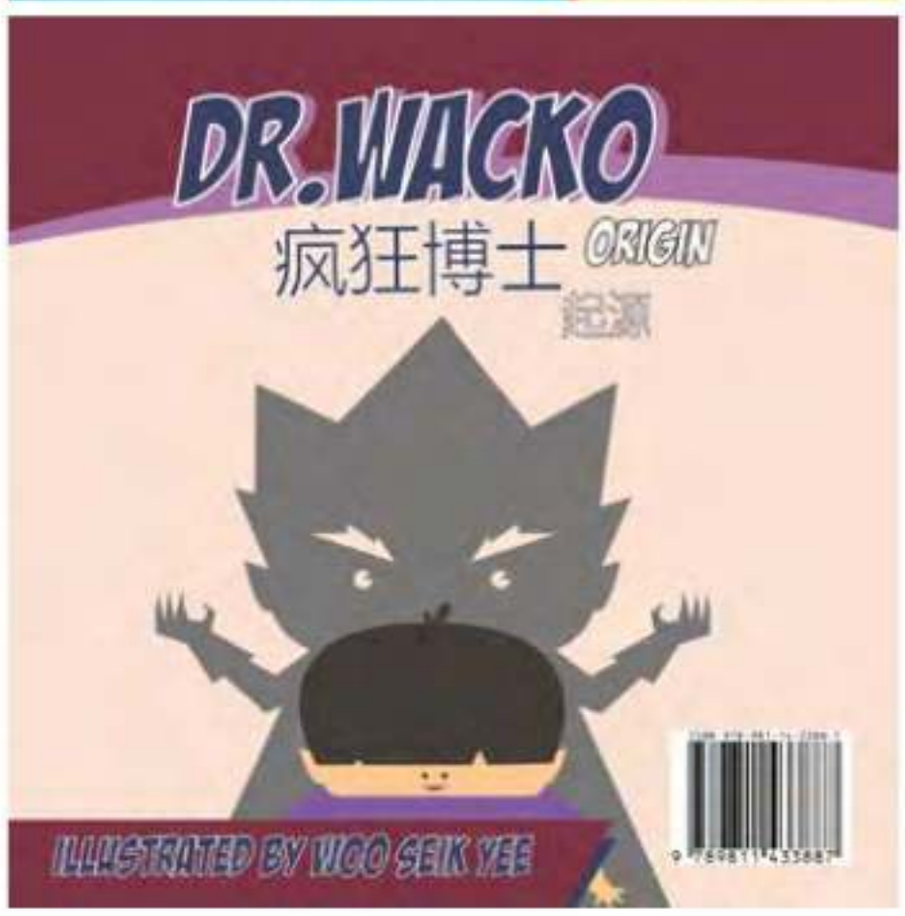
CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

School Publications: Little Red Dot (LRD) and IN Magazine

To complement existing Preventive Drug Education (PDE) offerings in schools, CNB has been leveraging the use of print media since June 2020 to run PDE advertorials and comic strips in the LRD and IN Magazine that are distributed to primary and secondary schools that subscribe to them. Teachers may use these as teaching materials, to engage students in discussions on the harms of drug abuse and further emphasise the importance of a drug-free lifestyle.

Activity Book

CNB collaborated with a Nanyang Polytechnic graduate to conceptualise, design and produce an activity book for children between five and eight years old. Titled "Captain Drug Buster & Dr. Wacko: The Origin", the book serves as an educational resource for parents and educators to engage young children on the topic of drugs through storytelling and simple activities, such as colouring, matching, and word search. To enhance young children's language and literacy competencies, the book comes in the English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages. It is available for loan from public libraries and libraries in all primary schools. It is also available for download from the CNB website.



kNOw Cannabis information booklet

kNOw Cannabis is an all-encompassing resource on cannabis to equip educators, parents and counsellors with facts and information to cascade to students and youths. The booklet includes statistics, trends of concern, tips, infographics, and proposed lesson plans for educators. Hard copies have been distributed to all schools and family service centres, and a digital version is available on the CNB website.

DrugFreeSG Video Competition 2020

Held between February and August 2020, the DrugFreeSG Video Competition offered youths who are interested in video production an avenue to creatively express their understanding of the harms of drugs. The competition, which encouraged youths to produce films with an anti-cannabis theme, attracted 38 entries (20 from the Youths category and 18 from the Young Adults category), with a total of 116 participants.

In lieu of a physical videography workshop, CNB posted three short video clips on its social media platforms to share tips on film making with participants, and for the Year 2019's winners to share their experiences. CNB ran a popularity contest post-competition in August 2020 for netizens to vote for their favourite videos.

Year 2019 winners sharing their experiences

After School Engagement (ASE) Programme

CNB continued to offer ASE programmes to students to inculcate a drug-free lifestyle. The customised programme provides students with a holistic experience to learn more about the harms of drug abuse and its consequences through a sharing session by an ex-abuser, an augmented reality (AR) experience, a tour of the CNB heritage gallery, an anti-drug talk by a CNB officer and a video screening session. With the support of the Ministry of Education (MOE), the programme is offered to 120 secondary schools. It was suspended in April 2020 due to COVID-19 but has since resumed in school premises in accordance with safe management measures.

Stills from Year 2020 winning entries

Stills from Year 2020 winning entries

PDE Video – Be Aware, Be Wise, Think Twice

Released in April 2020 on CNB's social media platforms, "Be Aware, Be Wise, Think Twice" is a video that aims to tackle the dangers of cannabis through spontaneous conversations between an adult and young children. We often advise children against accepting sweets and candies from strangers. In some parts of the world, these innocent-looking sweet treats can be laced with controlled drugs. The video acts as a cautionary message to parents and educators to stay vigilant against such 'edibles', while educating our children and teens on the harmful effects of drugs.

Interactive PDE Skits

CNB's interactive skits aim to educate and engage students on the dangers of drug abuse through humour, relatable themes and storylines that are relevant to youths today. Generally, the skits focus on reiterating the harmful consequences of drug abuse, how to lead a drug-free lifestyle and tips on how to say no. For primary and secondary schools, a Q&A segment is also incorporated to strengthen students' understanding of the anti-drug message. For post-secondary schools, the skits include interactive elements like facilitated intervention in handling scenarios such as peer pressure, so as to enable youths to experience and handle these situations should they encounter them in real life.

In light of the COVID-19 situation, CNB offered pre-recorded and live-stream performances, with teachers assisting in the facilitation of the Q&A and prize distribution segments within their respective schools to retain the interactive element.

Photos taken before the Circuit Breaker period

Anti-drug Ambassador Activity (AAA) and Anti-Drug Montage Competition 2020

The AAA is an activity booklet that is distributed annually to schools and community organisations, and aims to impart anti-drug messages to Primary 4 and Primary 5 students. The booklet comprises interactive and engaging activities designed to equip students with knowledge on the dangers of drug abuse. To inject novelty and encourage self-exploratory learning, CNB has incorporated AR markers and instructions to download the DrugFreeSG app in the booklets.

In 2020, a total of 71 schools and close to 29,000 students took part in the AAA activities. An anti-drug montage competition was also held alongside the activities for students to show their support for the drug-free cause through their artwork.

Entries submitted for the anti-drug montage competition

MEDIA CAMPAIGNS

Social Media Campaigns

CNB continues to reach out to youths via online platforms.

Mythbuster Series

From May to December 2020, the 'Mythbuster' series on social media highlighted various illicit drugs and the harms they bring to the human body. Through the use of explainer video clips, catchy infographics and quizzes, the series addresses myths about drugs from an evidence-based, science-driven angle.

#TheStruggle video series

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

In 2020, two videos were produced and published on CNB's social media platforms, including one produced in collaboration with students from Singapore Polytechnic.

#TheStruggle – Benny Thiam

Countering Misinformation about Drugs via Social Media

Besides the worsening drug situation, there have been several other developments globally that are of concern. There is a global movement towards more liberal attitudes on drugs, as some nations push for alternative drug policies decriminalising and/or legalising drug use. Fuelling this movement is the glamourisation and normalisation of drug use in pop culture and media, which promotes misleading information about drugs and drug use.

With this in mind, CNB curates timely news stories, research findings and articles of interest on the harms and facts of drugs, which are shared on CNB's social media platforms.

Examples of news stories and articles of interest from overseas (2020)

Bite-sized infographic on amendments to the First Schedule of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Sep 2020)

Sharing of local news stories / articles of interest (Oct 2020)

HIGH (NCADA's 2020 Campaign)

The National Council Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) launched its 2020 campaign with HIGH, Singapore's first interactive short film. Produced in collaboration with award-winning local director, Royston Tan, the film was designed to allow viewers to make choices on behalf of the protagonist to uncover various possibilities and endings, underscoring the importance of making informed decisions in a drug encounter.

The film was screened at various Institutes of Higher Learning (IHLs) in January 2020, reaching over 5,000 students. Each film preview was followed by a Safe Zone Discussion, an interactive and thought-provoking platform for students to share their thoughts on the film, on drug abuse and drug advocacy. The campaign went live online on 19th March 2020 and had since garnered more than 150,000 unique views.

From March to July 2020, NCADA worked with different mainstream and online media to spark broader conversations about the reality of drugs and address the drivers of drug abuse. NCADA's PR efforts expanded the scope of HIGH, with media covering content that included educational, social and advocacy aspects of the preventive drug narrative.

In 2020, the film was nominated as Singapore's national winning entry for the Asian Academy Creative Award. This is an Asia Pacific-level industry award recognising the best of the best creative works from 16 nations, including Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, Thailand etc. HIGH emerged as the Best Immersive Film at the awards.

BUILDING ADVOCACY

Youth Anti-Drug Advocate (ADA) Programme

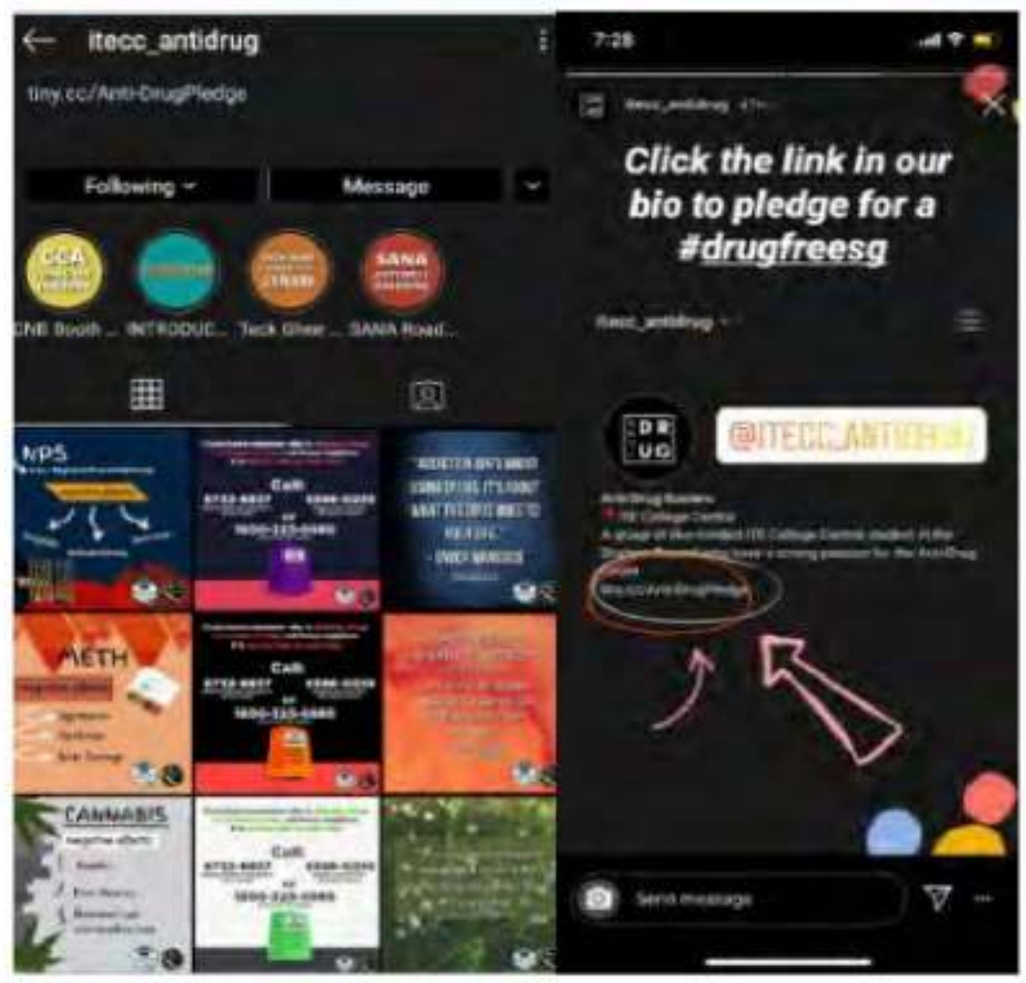
In building a drug-free society, CNB recognises that it is important to cultivate young individuals to be resilient and to speak up for the drug-free cause within their spheres of influence.

The ADA programme was created as a platform for the youth voice to be heard. It brings together youth advocates to equip them with the knowledge and skills to spread the anti-drug message, and youths are also encouraged to have a stake in the anti-drug cause by actively championing the drug-free cause as part of peer advocacy. As of December 2020, over 200 ADAs had participated in the programme.

ITEWECARE

In January 2020, Mr Javier Ng, an ADA with CNB, led a team of student volunteers to set up an anti-drug booth during the ITE College Central's Co-curricular activity roadshow. Activities at the booth include the folding of paper hearts to pledge support for a #DrugFreeSG, and distribution of anti-drug collaterals to raise awareness among the student population on the drug-free cause.

To further sustain anti-drug efforts during the COVID-19 period, the students followed-up with a social media campaign on Instagram launched in May 2020, which featured a series of infographics to educate the public on dangers of drug abuse and a digital anti-drug pledge platform.



ADA Training and Engagement Sessions

To continue our outreach to the advocates, CNB has been tapping on various digital tools such as Whatsapp/ Telegram, e-newsletters and video conferencing technology, to adapt to the new norm presented by the pandemic.

A group of ADAs also arranged for a Zoom workout session in May 2020, which ended with a recorded shout-out to highlight the importance of staying safe, healthy and drug-free. The video was posted on CNB's social media platforms.

The ADA training programme has been brought online to ensure new ADAs receive the necessary support to carry out anti-drug advocacy work.

Song - **#Struggle by A'KA$H**

CNB had worked with Amirul A'Kasah, a youth passionate about the anti-drug cause, to write and produce an anti-drug song and music video titled #Struggle. The heartfelt lyrics coupled with catchy tunes was a refreshing way to remind the audience of the dire consequences of drug use and fosters empathy for former drug abusers who are determined to change for the better. The song and music video were launched on CNB's social media platforms in February 2020.

COLLABORATION WITH INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING (IHLs)

Social Media Campaign - #YouUseYouLoseSG

Students from Ngee Ann Polytechnic's School of Film & Media Studies developed an integrated social media marketing campaign to unite the youths of Singapore in the fight against drugs. The campaign titled, #YouUseYouLose, was rolled out on Facebook, Instagram and TikTok between July and August 2020, and comprised a series of interactive content which include TikTok challenges, IG Story quizzes, giveaways and videos featuring sharing from ex-drug abusers. Prominent social media influencers were roped in to rally youths to pledge for the anti-drug cause. More than 1,500 pledges were garnered through this campaign.

Short Film - A House is Not A Home

CNB collaborated with students from the Nanyang Technological University's School of Art, Design and Media to produce a short film titled, "A House is Not a Home". The film recounts the story of a family impacted by drug abuse and how a family member's drug addiction brought about immense emotional stress to loved ones and cripple family relationships.

The film was launched on CNB's social media platforms in July 2020 and was also nominated for the National Youth Film Awards 2020 (Media Student – Live Action category).

PUBLIC EVENTS

Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign (ADAC)

2020 marked the 25th year of ADAC organised by CNB and the National Council Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) to commemorate the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June. The ADAC 2020 comprised three key activities - the DrugFreeSG Light-Up event, the anti-drug ribbon-folding exercise at MOE schools, and the #ILiveFor social media campaign – to raise awareness and garner public support for the drug-free cause.

DrugFreeSG Light-Up

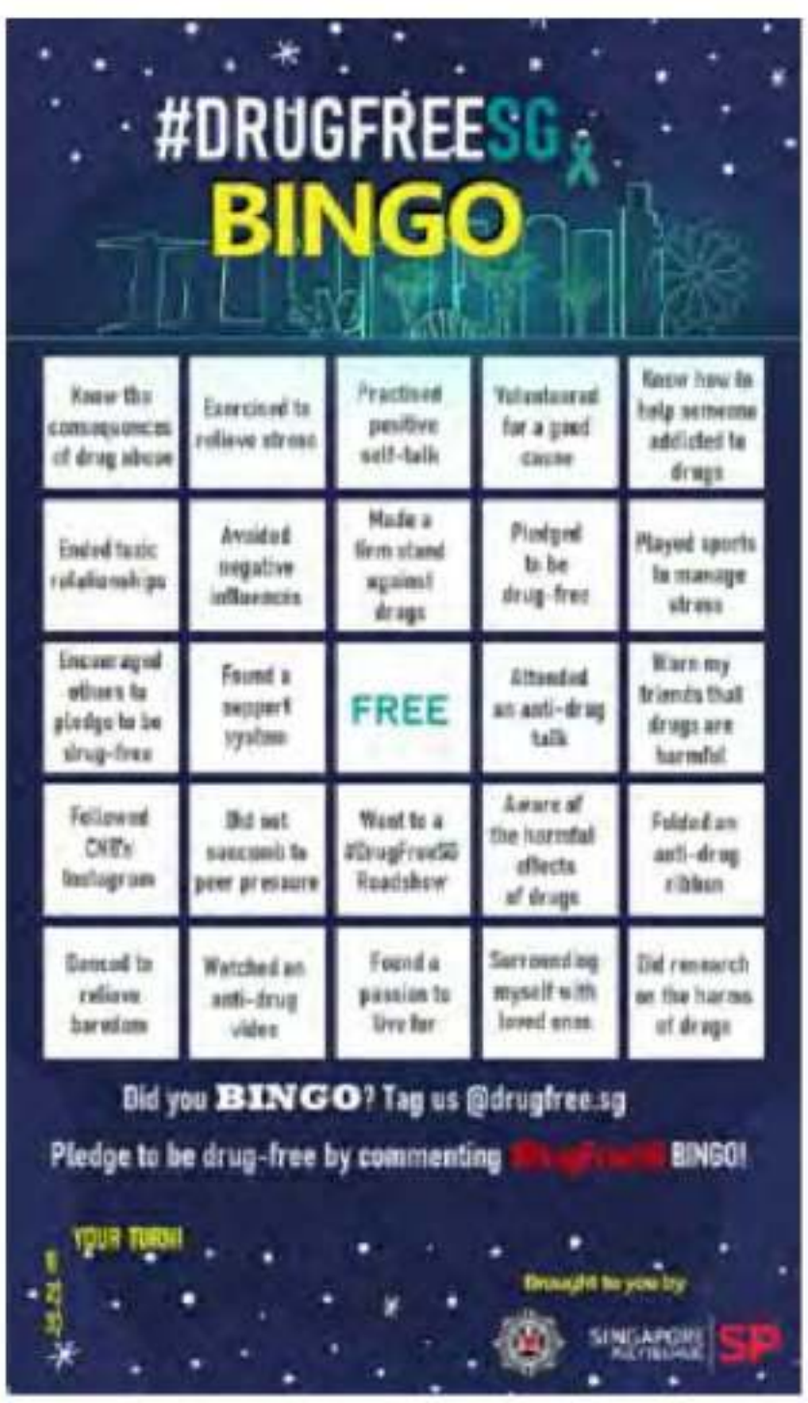
Held in the evening on 26th June 2020, the DrugFreeSG Light-Up 2020 saw 21 partners, including the Science Centre Singapore (SCS) and iconic structures and buildings within the Marina Bay area light up in green and white – the symbolic colours of the Anti-Drug Ribbon.

In line with COVID-19 safe distancing measures, online activities were organised to raise awareness on the significance of this day and to rally public support for the anti-drug cause. In collaboration with a group of Singapore Polytechnic students, a DrugFreeSG BINGO template was created for Instagram Stories. In the lead-up to 26th June 2020, a 'Glow Up' Instagram filter and a sticker pack were also launched to encourage members of the public to pledge their commitment to stay drug-free. The sticker pack incorporated elements of healthy activities and messages on positivity, and were made available on Instagram, WhatsApp and Telegram.

CNB's partners in the United Against Drugs Coalition also showed their support by sharing about the DrugFreeSG Light-Up and online activities on their social media platforms. For example, CNB collaborated with the SCS to curate anti-drug contents on SCS's website under the "International Days at Science Centre Singapore" segment to raise awareness on the issues of drug abuse. Other partners included Bapa Sepanjang Hayat (part of Centre for Fathering), Singapore Kadayanallur Muslim League, the Singapore Flyer, Broadwalk Anglers, Loopme (events/ lifestyle media platform), and Marina Bay Financial Centre which published shout-outs on the DrugFreeSG Light-Up and the online activities on their respective platforms.

'Glow Up' Sticker Pack available on Instagram, WhatsApp and Telegram

'Glow Up' Instagram pledge filter



#DrugFreeSG BINGO produced in collaboration with Singapore Polytechnic students

Science Centre Singapore's webpage content on the harms of drugs

Anti-Drug Ribbon-Folding Exercise

In conjunction with the ADAC, CNB has been conducting the anti-drug ribbon-folding exercise at MOE schools to encourage students to pledge their support for a drug-free Singapore.

CNB provided a short video to explain the significance of the activity, instructions on how to fold the anti-drug ribbon, as well as a message from Mr Hawazi Daipi, Chairman of the National Council Against Drug Abuse.

Anti-drug ribbon-folding activity in MOE schools

#ILiveFor Campaign

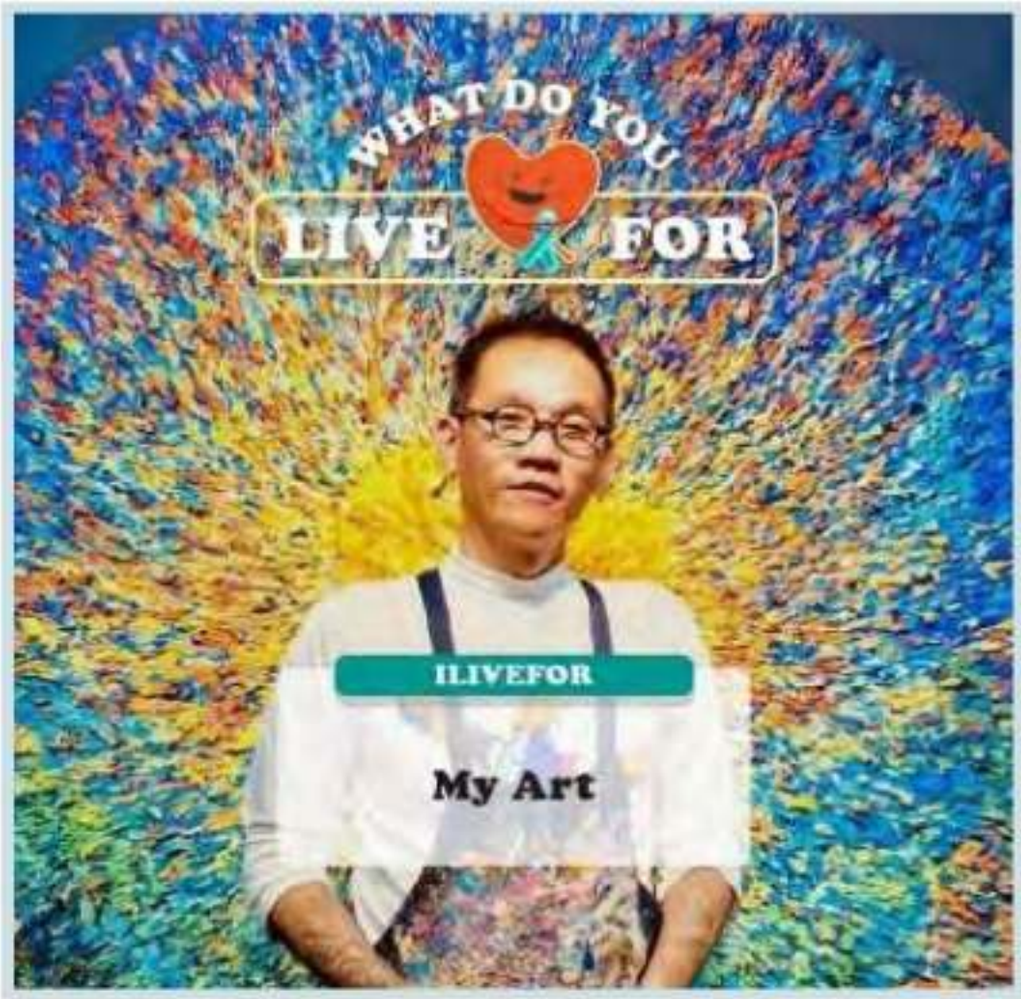
The #ILiveFor campaign was launched as part of CNB's efforts to bring ADAC 2020 online to reach out to more people in light of the COVID-19 situation. The campaign took a positive spin on the message: When one has something to live for, they are less likely to throw their lives away to drugs.

Through a series of interactive social media posts including profile features of everyday people, a 'Guess the Emoji' contest, as well as a sticker pack and an Instagram filter game featuring light-hearted and positive messages, the campaign aimed to encourage one to think about what or who they live for.

CNB also collaborated with Singapore Polytechnic students on several Instagram Story templates in line with the #ILiveFor theme. An #ILiveFor sticker pack was made available on Instagram, WhatsApp and Telegram, and an #ILiveFor Instagram filter was also created.

In September 2020, CNB's partners in the United Against Drugs Coalition – including Highpoint Community Services Association (HCSA) and the IHLs – also joined in the #ILiveFor campaign through interview features, and participated in a video compilation of individuals sharing what they live for.

#ILiveFor Instagram Filter Game and Sticker Pack



#ILiveFor profile features

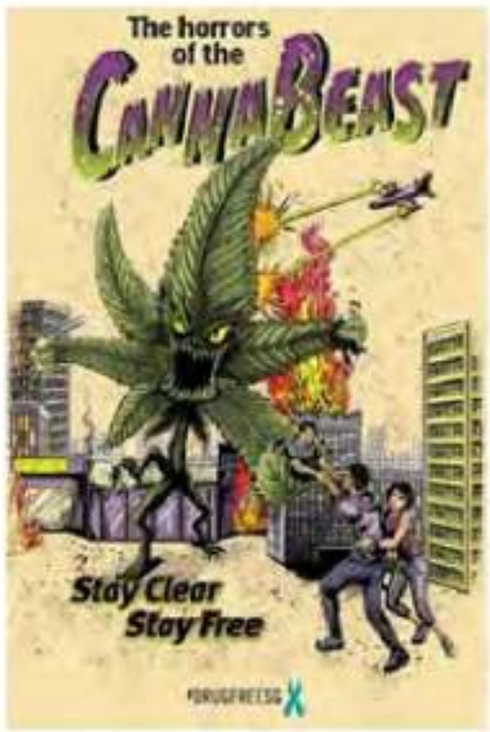
#ILiveFor 'Guess the Emoji' Contest

#ILiveFor Instagram Story template in collaboration with Singapore Polytechnic

#ILiveFor compilation video featuring IHL students

Ambient Marketing – Horrors of the Cannabeast

The Horrors of the Cannabeast, an ambient marketing campaign, was launched in public spaces and IHLs between December 2019 and February 2020. The campaign aimed to dispel myths of cannabis as a non-addictive and less harmful drug and was based on UFO catcher arcade games popular amongst youths. The campaign offered youths an interactive experience about how cannabis abuse can affect their well-being negatively, and sought to generate conversations about the importance for a drug-free community.



Programme

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

DIH Hari Raya Video

The campaign expanded its outreach online through an animated video produced for Hari Raya 2020 with the aim of reminding the MM community on the importance of forgiveness and building strong family relations. The video was published on DIH's social media platforms on the eve of Hari Raya 2020.

Online Inspirasi Series Outreach with Jamiyah and Pertapis Halfway House Residents

The Inspirasi (Inspiration) Series Outreach was initiated in July 2019 with the aim of directly engaging and inspiring vulnerable members of the Malay-Muslim community, while spreading anti-drug messages. The programme focuses on supporting ex-offenders in their recovery and journey to a better life through the sharing of advice and tips on how to live responsibly.

CNB strengthened its partnership with the halfway houses by organising an online outreach on 23rd June 2020 for 200 residents and staff of Jamiyah and Pertapis halfway houses. The event was conducted via the Zoom video conferencing platform and DIH influencer, Mr Aaron Aziz, attended the online event to interact and deliver anti-drug messages and advice to the residents. Residents from both halfway houses also contributed musical performances.

DIH-LMN Series of Online Talks Titled **"An All**-women Forum: The Wonder **Women Series"**

CNB works with its community partners to co-create programmes and activities promoting anti-drug messages for specific target groups, such as youths, parents, women, and ex-offenders.

CNB collaborated with Liyana Musfirah Network (LMN), a Malay-Muslim organisation that champions women's causes, to conduct a series of online forums specifically catered for Muslim women. Besides educating them on anti-drug matters, the online forums explored topics such as managing stress in multiple roles, and the role of Muslim women in providing a strong support system for those around them.

Over 250 Malay-Muslim women participated in the three online talks conducted on 23rd October, 20th November and 18th December 2020. Minister of State for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of National Development, Associate Professor Muhammad Faishal Ibrahim, attended the opening of the inaugural session.

Bringing the DIH message to a whole new stage – e-Piala Suara Serumpun 2020

2020 saw the continued collaboration with partners from the art scene as CNB strived to spread our anti-drug message to new audiences via alternative platforms.

On 7th November 2020, CNB was involved in the organisation of e-Piala Suara Serumpun 2020, a competition to promote traditional Malay choral singing amongst students from the various IHLs. This year, 13 groups participated in the online event – the first online dikir barat competition in Singapore – and over 23,000 online viewers tuned in to the event through SerumpunDKSG's YouTube channel and Tampines West Community Centre's Facebook page. Unlike previous editions where teams performed live, the participating teams at this year's event submitted their recorded performances prior to the online event broadcast due to the prevailing COVID-19 measures.

DIH-related quizzes were also conducted during performance intervals and winners received DIH collaterals.

BOTHAIPORULAI ETHIRTHU NIRPOM (BEN) CAMPAIGN

In 2019, CNB extended and expanded our outreach to the Indian community under the 'Bothaiporulai Ethirthu Nirpom' (BEN) campaign, which translates to 'We Stand United Against Drugs'.

#DontRushChallenge

In May 2020, CNB ramped up its engagement efforts amongst the Indian community by creating a social media campaign that featured the campaign's volunteers and BEN Anti-Drug Ambassador, Mr. Anand K. The #DontRushChallenge video with its subtle anti-drug message, resonated with many youths as it was produced by the volunteers themselves.

BEN'S Fitness Engagement Initiative: 'high in spirits & endurance, no to **drugs'**

CNB joined hands with 'Sculpt Singapore' and 'Fitmantras' in October 2020 to promote a healthy and drug-free lifestyle amongst fitness enthusiasts.

Complying with COVID-19 safe distancing measures, BEN campaign collaterals such as decals, shoe bags, stickers and towels, were distributed to their Indian clientele. In addition to promoting the anti-drug message, the emphasis on discipline and hard work in achieving one's goals was also reiterated by the advocates.

Short Film – **"The Reflection"**

CNB collaborated with several ITE College West students to create a short anti-drug themed film titled "Bimbam" ("The Reflection") giving a realistic look at the current drug situation in Singapore.

This final video was showcased at an event in January 2020, graced by Member of Parliament Vikram Nair, and attended by BEN partners and volunteers, film cast and production team as well as their family and friends. The video has been shared on social media platforms belonging to CNB social media platforms and BEN Anti-Drug Ambassador Mr. Anand K.

Policy and Programme Implementation
Thailand

Thailand Drug Demand Reduction Innovation in 2020

Drug demand reduction has been placed as priority to solve drug problem with the main focus on building immunity, safe environment, target groups access and assistance given to drug users. Drug prevention and treatment were

The Appropriate and Concrete Drug Prevention Measures in Each Target Group

1. Building up perception to enhance drug immunity to reduce new drug abuser by focusing on the high risk group aged between 15-24 years as well as the group that involved with the high risk group to create awareness, to urge them to take part in drug prevention for themselves, their family, community and society, to encourage them to change their behaviors as well as to build up social trend on recognizing and participating in drug prevention with the main content on "Safe Zone, No New Face" as the new generation did not use drug. The drug prevention measures were carried out through various channels as following;

1.1 Through the social media by building up perception in the form of 20 short VDO clips entitled "Building up Inspiration for Drugs Prevention".

1.2 Through the news broadcasting tower, public address system in schools, factories, villages and communities and radio stations, through partner agencies.

As the result of those measures, about 5.6 million people increased from the target of 4.9 million people who were the high-risk target group aged between 15-24 years or about 115.70% had the perception on drug prevention, their drug immunity were enhanced. Besides, 53.2 million people increased from the set target of 33.5 million people or about 158.69% comprised 9.1 million children and youth, 1.7 million workers and 42.4 million people from villages and communities had been aware of drug prevention.

2. Enhancing drug immunity by providing information and knowledge through all channels and organizing all kinds of activities which could reach the target groups so that the target groups had the right living skills.

2.1 Organised "Project on Safe Zone, No New Face (Youtuber)" to support the drug prevention policy in the youth target group which was aimed to have "Safe Zone", especially the safe zone on social media to reduce opportunities in involving with drug or other risky behaviors in the future. The activities included short VDO clips competition on the current important issues which were publicised through social media, public relations activities to build up perception and training to provide education to well-known influencer through the project's website to be in consistent with the interest of the target groups such as speaking and communication technique by Na-Nake (Ket Saepsawad Palakawong Na Ayutthaya) who is a popular TV star, speaking technique on content and discipline of being Youtuber by Bie The Ska (Krit Boonyarang) who is a popular Youtuber, etc.

2.2 Organised the talk project on "Getting to Know Yourself, No-one Wins or Loses" to enhance the knowledge, understanding and the right attitude in taking care of the youth target group, to share and exchange caring method and problems solving method on the youth, as well as to promote the setting up of parental network in adjusting and applying the knowledge in their families and in communicating the perceived information. The questions and answers session on related issues was also arranged by mental health professionals, the project was organised 3 times on the following topics;

1) Positive Energy, Home's Fence, School's Fence and Community's Fence towards Drug Immunity in the Youth by Associate Professor Doctor Suriyadeo Tripathi, Director of Moral Center (Public Organization).

2) How Difficult It Is, to Be a Youth by Doctor Jitrin Jaidee, a psychiatrist at the Mental Health and Rehab Center, Bangkok Hospital;

3) "Unlock the Popular Disease Causes by Teens" by Doctor Apisamai Srirangsan, Doctor Anothai Soonsawat, a psychiatrist at the Mental Health and Rehab Center, Bangkok Hospital.

Outcome of the Implementation

The Children and the Youth in Educational Institute

1) The early childhood level, drug immunity was built up by developing brain skills to lay the foundation of drug immunity in the long term through Executive Functions: EF about 74.54%, altogether 1,553,857 children received drug immunity.

2) Primary level, learning development in parallel with life skills development and morality instillation were conducted about 89.38% primary schools. There were altogether about 72.96% student participated in the programme.

3) Secondary level, vocational school and university level, drug immunity, drug prevention and supporting them to take part in social activities were conducted in 10,548 institutes out of 11,755 institutes which were the target number or about 89.73%. Altogether 4,034,460 youth participated in the programme.

The out-of-school youth group, an extension of the concept on "Change the Risk Group to the Powerful Group" was carried out by urging them to find themselves to continually build up immunity, activities to help, protect and take care of 107,125 persons who were in this group, such as helped 27,855 youth to continue their education, helped 17,324 youth on vocational training, and helped 43,967 youth on sports and recreation. Besides, trainings were organised for 7,088 Anti-Drug Volunteer Defence Corps.

Labor/Entrepreneur Group, campaign to provide knowledge and understanding on drug prevention and to strengthen drug immunity to the labor were conducted as following;

1. The workplace with more than 10 employees, campaigns were organised about 129.21%.

2. The small workplace with less than 10 employees, campaigns were organised about 115.16%.

The Measures to Adjust for Suitable Environment

Encouraging villages/communities to have safe area which was based on the idea of "Secured Sub-district", which was the creation of environment for drug prevention with the purpose to urge the concerned agencies to create safe area, which would be managed to control risk factors/risk area that would lead to the environment that supported drug prevention and saved from drug epidemic. The main responsible agency was Ministry of Interior which pooled cooperation from all sectors to take part in drug prevention activities and to overcome drug problem in 3 major dimensions, i.e. tending of the risk group, helping the people who had problem and increasing positive factors and area by organizing activities and positive area for drug prevention, drug eradication or control, watching out risk factors/ risk areas such as community mingling source, hidden shops, entertaining places and service places which had negative impact towards community.

Outcomes of the Implementation

The safe areas were extended to cover 6,507 subdistricts/districts, 71,384 villages/communities, among these number, 5,505 subdistricts and 46 districts were the target epidemic area, with the total target of 5,542 subdistricts, 46 districts, or about 84.6% The main activities were training and development of leaders, operation mechanism, strengthening families, and prevention activities for the youth risk group.

In addition, in 2020, priority was put on the lower northern region, which was the strategic area. The mechanism on drug prevention and drug vigilance was developed, by using villages/communities as the centre for overcoming drug problem. The safe area in the lower northern region were expected to set up in the target area in 6 provinces, namely, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Tak Province, Nakhon Sawan Province, Phichit Province, Phitsanulok Province, and Sukhothai Province, in 2020 the safe area were set up about 96.1% of the target areas. The main activities were drug watch out such as setting up check point, patrolling etc.

Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme

Bringing in Family/Community to Take Part in Solving Drug Abuser Problem

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) drove for the participation of family/community by set up the target area for 2020 in 890 villages/communities (divided the area in 76 provinces with 879 villages and 11 communities in Bangkok) and to organise working team/village committee/subdistrict operation unit to search for drug abusers and assist them from tending and providing the support appropriately as well as to transfer them for treatment or to conduct the community-based treatment and rehabilitation in their own villages including to follow up and conduct the aftercare to help them to get back to their normal life in society. As a result 1,421 persons were assisted.

In addition, the ONCB cooperated with the concerned agencies in supporting family to take care their children who used drug by organizing the Project entitled "Baan Lom Rak" to develop the potential of family on communication skills, children and youth psychology and drug knowledge, which would create their awareness and capability to take care their children.

Harm Reduction

The harm reduction service to every drug patient was aimed to reduce harm or impact which might happen from drug towards themselves, intimates or society. There were altogether 22,941 drug patients received harm reduction service or about 20% from 114,481 persons who underwent treatment in treatment centre. Besides, 6,145 injected drug addicts were reached by NGOs, civil society sector, of these number, 1,430 persons were HIV positive. Potential development of the government's harm reduction service centres and that of the civil society were carried out, the pilot project in using Buprenorphine or Suboxone for substitution in the opioids group drug abusers in all 7 Thanyarak Hospitals under Princess Mother National Institute on Drug Abuse Treatment.

Reduction of the Impact of Drug Patients who had Psychiatric Problem

The Handbook on the Measures to Reduce the Impact of Drug Patients Who Had Psychiatric Problem was published, the content contained the measures on prevention, watching out, referral for treatment, treatment and

following up for and after care/assistance. The concerned agencies in the area were driven to turn those measures into action, with the purpose to reduce the impact and harm which might occur from the drug patients who had psychiatric problem. The production of media in various forms such as Video Motion Graphic to educate families and communities to tend drug patient. The preparation of working flowchart in the form of Infographic and "The Handbook on the Measures for Watching out, Referral, Treatment and Following up and Aftercare and Assistance to the Drug Patients Who Had Psychiatric Problem" in the form of E-Book to distribute to the operational officials in the area to make use of it.

Psychosocial Clinic for the Prisoners and the Drug Offenders in the Court System

Providing opportunity to the drug offenders who had severe penalty and might become criminals and to reduce recidivism, the Memorandum of Agreement on the Cooperation to Provide Counselling on Psychosocial to Prisoners or Drug Offenders in the Court System was signed between Office of the Court of Justice, ONCB, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Justice and Office of Thai Health Promotion Foundation. The Office of the Court of Justice accepted to serve as the core agency in expanding the work. The ONCB served as the focal point in driving the work of the concerned agencies as well as supporting budget.

The 3-Year Narcotics Control Action Plan 2020-2022

Narcotic problem in Thailand has been placed as the priority issue relating to security issues that needs to be solved urgently. It was integrated in the National Strategy in the aspect of security issue. The Cabinet at its meeting on 3rd November 2020 approved the 3-Year Narcotics Control Action Plan 2020-2022 which was designed to be the narcotics control framework and the management tool to drive forward the narcotics control action and implementation by concerned agencies in order to achieve the ultimate goal which is the level of narcotic drug problem in Thailand become under the control to the level that does not affect to the security in life and assets of the people by reducing the number of drug dealers/ traffickers, drug users and narcotic offences repetition in the area. The Action Plan also focused on encouraging the involvement of all stakeholders for the integration to achieve the objectives, goal and vision of the Action Plan that is Thailand is sustainably secured from narcotic drugs.

The objectives of the Action Plan are as follows:

1. To be the guidance in moving forward for the narcotics control implementation and reducing the seriousness of the narcotics problem by at least 50% within 3 years as well as reducing the level of narcotics problem to be unaffected to the country administration by 2037.
2. To integrate the narcotics control policy and plans at every levels that target to the narcotics control in accordance with the set goals.
3. To be the framework on narcotics control management, operational coordination, resource allocation and monitoring for concerned agencies to put the Narcotics Control Action Plan 2020-2022 into practice with clear and concrete indicators.

The key conceptual framework of the Action Plan are as follows;

1. To use new paradigm shift in solving narcotic problem which is aimed at reducing the seriousness of narcotic problem in Thai society to reach the final achievement that is "Thai society is safe from narcotic drugs".
2. To solve narcotic problem in holistic manner because narcotic drug relates to other social problems, narcotics control, therefore, needs to be integrated with every dimensions which are drug prevention, drug law enforcement, drug treatment, international cooperation and management collectively in order to gain concrete achievement in building safe society without narcotic drugs.

3. To solve narcotic problem starting from the upstream where illicit drugs are produced through the international cooperation to put the end to illicit drug production outside the country including to intercept illicit precursor and chemical for not being able to enter the illicit drug production sites, to intercept illicit drug smuggling along the border, at the check points on the transportation links and inner area, to suppress drug trafficking at their storages in the country as well as to suppress drug trafficking networks/syndicates. To control narcotic drugs at the midstream level through the drug prevention in each target group appropriately, the adjustment of environment to suit each target group and go down to the downstream level which drug treatment is provided to drug users and drug addicts as well as to monitor and follow-up after treatment, to provide opportunity and aftercare so that they can reintegrate into the society and are accepted from the society, including the implementation of alternative measure and development measure for better livelihood and quality of life.
4. To focus on people-centred which emphasises on people in every target groups to be safe from narcotic drugs by preventing them from involving with narcotic drugs, trafficking, consumption and building up safety in health, in consequences to the society, the awareness on benefits and needs of people in order to respond to and solve narcotic drugs problem effectively.
5. To carry out narcotics control that suits the context of drug situation in the area by setting the strategic and creative guidelines in accordance to the needs of target groups in the areas that have different context of drug situation.
6. To give the priority to the participatory approach that promotes the participation of all concerned stakeholders to participate in the process of joint thinking, decision making and solving narcotic drugs in sustainable manner.
7. To solve narcotics problem by emphasizing on the concrete achievement.

The 3-Year Narcotics Control Action Plan 2020-2022 focuses on the participation of concerned stakeholders in order to integrate the implementation on narcotics control which will reduce the negative impact of narcotic drug problem in Thai society as well as to create the safety in life and reduce the people' suffering from narcotic drugs by;

1. To cut down the cycle of illicit drug trafficking structure and financial source of the drug syndicates including to seek the international cooperation for the joint efforts in solving the narcotics problem that affects the illicit drug supply in the country.
2. To build the drug defensive line along the border which is at the high

risk area for illicit drug smuggling with drug vigilance system in order to monitor the illicit drug smuggling along the border and to cut down illicit drug smuggling cycle through the participation of the communities/ civil society.

3. To prevent every target groups to get involved with narcotic drugs by focusing on the drug prevention in the high risk groups as the priority and the urgent implementation in order to cut down the cycle of new faces who are involved with drugs as much as possible.
4. To bring drug users, drug addicts to undergo appropriate drug treatment emphasizing on drug addicts who are at risk to create negative impact to family, community and society in order to reduce causing trouble or crimes in the society.
5. To carry out the aftercare and prevent the repetition of drug offence and drug addiction for those who had undergone drug treatment and who had been released from the imprisonment in drug cases.
6. To reduce the seriousness of drug situation in the area by determining the strategic and creative guideline in accordance with the different context of drug situation.
7. To utilise the appropriate alternative measures such as harm reduction, alternative development, diversion, and decriminalization.
8. To emphasise on the capacity building in every dimension in response to the changing environment which creates impact to drug situation.

The structure of the Action Plan comprises 5 measures and 9 guidelines as follows;

1. Proactive International Cooperation Measure

To build up international cooperation in every dimension with foreign countries and international organizations in order to put the pressure and the end to the illicit drug production outside the country through the cooperation on exchanging information/ intelligence with concerned countries as well as the cooperation on developing the area and livelihood of the people who live in the border or in the area affected by illicit drug production including the cooperation on intercepting the precursors, chemicals, equipment and chemists not being able to enter into the illicit drug production sites.

2. Narcotics Law Enforcement Measure

2.1. Interception of Illicit Drugs, Precursors and Chemicals

To intercept the illicit smuggling and transportation of illicit drugs along the border area including to intercept illicit drug smuggling in the inner area of the country via land route, waterways, and air routes by using technology to support the interception at check points, interception points along the transportation routes in the inner area, border area or the logistic transportation system.

2.2. Suppression of Illicit Drug Trafficking Groups

To destroy the illicit drug trafficking structure, influencers and government officials who ignore their duty, corrupt or get involved with illicit drugs through the integrated implementation on intelligence sharing, technology investigation, financial and digital currency investigation, property examination and asset forfeiture, suppression of narcotic drug storage in the country, suppression of illicit drug in the area and illicit drug epidemic in villages/communities as well as the improvement of justice system and strict narcotics law enforcement.

3. Drug Prevention Measure

3.1. To strengthen the villages/ communities along the border and to implement the alternative development. The alternative development is implemented to develop the area and communities along the border and special areas in the inner country area. This is to destroy the drug problem's structure and to integrate implementation in solving problem related to drugs which help to develop the people's quality of life in the area in accordance with Royal Initiative on Self Efficiency with the strategic guidance on Understanding, Access and Development and the Royal Wisdom which are the framework for solving drug problem as well as reduce the structural problem or related problem to narcotic drug including to create drug prevention volunteers in villages along the border area.

3.2. To implement appropriate and concrete drug prevention in each target group. Drug prevention is carried out appropriately to suit each target group with concrete programmes that instill the appropriate value and knowledge which give the impact to the right thinking and opinion. Drug prevention implementation is classified differently according to the targeted age groups starting from during pregnancy group, childhood at early age, school age, working age, labor group up to old aged group.

3.3. To adjust the environment for appropriate ecosystem. This is to manage the area for demand reduction in terms of eliminating the negative factors and increasing the positive factors for each target group of each age group to be able to develop their capacity and not to get involved with narcotic drugs such as family environment, school or workplace environment and village/community environment.

4. Drug Treatment Measure

To formulate guidelines for drug users, drug addicts to access for drug treatment and for harm reduction or for negative impact reduction from using drugs. The efficient drug addiction screening, appropriate drug treatment including after care, rehabilitation process as well as to mobilise the community participation in developing the quality of life of drug addicts who had undergone treatment to return to live in the community and in developing the model in accordance with new alternative measures to be more efficient and consistent with the context of Thai society such as harm reduction, case diversion.

5. Integrated Management Measure

5.1 To launch special programme/ project. In special area, the local level mechanism in the area is needed for the implementation in solving narcotics problem, including the urgent implementation for the issues derived from the government's policy such as controlling the use of narcotic crops under the law, developing guidelines upon using the new alternative measures such as decriminalization, legalization of drugs for medical and scientific purposes, implementing plan in special area.

5.2 To implement integrated management in terms of management, administration and moving narcotics control forward systematically. The integrated management is administered by Office of the Narcotics Control Board as the main host in the integration with 9 ministries, 26 agencies and 2 government agencies which are not under the Office of the Prime Minister or ministries, totaling 28 agencies.

The implementation of the Action Plan into the concrete action will be monitored by the mechanism at different levels from the national level to the local area level. The monitoring at the national level will be done by the Sub-committees on Narcotics Control Monitoring under the Narcotics Control Board and the National Command Centre on Narcotics Control or Inspector-General of ministries/departments while at the area level, the monitoring will be conducted by the Provincial Command Centre on Narcotics Control down to the district and local administration levels. The Narcotics Control Board is the key mechanism to drive and supervise the implementation of the concerned agencies that receive the narcotics control budget and shall report their implementation in accordance with the Action Plan to the Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

The 50-Year Journey on Sustainable Highland Development: The Royal Project Model

The Royal Project is the earliest and the most innovative project initiated by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great in 1969 aiming at addressing the problem on opium poppy cultivation of the hill tribes by the slash-and-burn which causes adverse effect on the environment, resulting in deforestation. For over five decades, a good number of national and international organizations have recognised the achievement of the Royal Project as the best practice in sustainable highland development.

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua (King Rama X) has made firm commitments to nurture, conserve and extend the work of the Royal Project to ensure its continued operation, offering the highland people with a better living while generating positive impact to other countries regionally and globally.

A few hundred years ago, the highlands in the North of Thailand were endowed with rich natural resources; some parts of the highlands are the origin of many rivers which are value to agriculture and human livelihoods in the northern and central regions of the country. The vast forest area had been cleared for the cultivation by the hill tribes who lived in extreme poverty and had the nutritional status and quality of life much lower than the acceptable standards. More than 1,600,000 highland inhabitants in 20 provinces depended on traditional farming and agriculture to earn their living. One crucial problem was the cultivation of opium poppy which is considered narcotic crops under the Thai law and international drug control convention. The opium poppy cultivation caused the immense destruction of the forest, land and soil, and water resources. With the deforested hills, emerged the problem of landslides as well as flooding in the lowlands. The government agencies attempted to solve the problems by entrusting the task of hill tribe development to the Hill Tribe Welfare and Development Division of the Public Welfare Department under the Ministry of Interior. Yet, the various problems remained unsolved.

From 1964 onwards, the late His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great (Rama IX) and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother along with senior members of the royal family regularly visited his subjects in faraway villages in the North. From his visit to highland hill tribe communities, King Bhumibol had learned of the extreme poverty and the low standard health and literacy status of the hill tribe population whose chief means of livelihood, traditional subsistence farming and opium poppy cultivation, had created serious environmental impact and potential threats to the national security. His Majesty then determined to help improve the quality of life of the hill tribe people and the social, economic and environmental conditions of the hill tribe communities by using "Alternative Development Approach", the "Royal Sponsored Hill Tribe Project" was created by royal initiative in 1969 and later its name was changed to the "Royal Project" for the development of hill tribe communities with the ultimate humanitarianism and national security objects. In 1992, the Royal Project was registered as the "Royal Project Foundation" to become a legal entity as a non-profit public organization to facilitate and ensure a sustainable operation.

Fifty years of the sustainable highland development, the Royal Project achieved its following objectives which has been the evidence-based to the national and international communities:

1. To render the hill tribe people humanitarian help;
2. To reduce the destruction of natural resources specifically forest and watersheds thus benefiting the whole country;
3. To eliminatethe opium poppy cultivation and;
4. To conservethe soil fertility and make proper use of land, by letting the forest be where it should, farming on land suitable for the purpose, and preventing the competing use of the same land.

In the early years of the operation, the Royal Project has received cooperation from many volunteers officially working in various government agencies and academic institutions including Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kasetsart University, Chiang Mai University, Maejo University, etc. It also received the cooperation and assistance in various forms from foreign

countries and international organizations such as USA, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Taiwan, and United Nations Programme for Drug Abuse Control – UNPDAC (UNODC at present).

His Majesty King BhumibolAdulyadej The Great graciously gave practical guidelines for the implementation of the Alternative Development Approach addressing the use of the core principle in the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as a driving mechanism and the consideration of his three personal way of working "understand, access, and development" to create the balance of all priorities of the highland community livelihoods. This approach is holistic in characteristics evolving with many lessons learned and experiences accumulated for over 50 years and yielding concrete and successful outcomes. The concept of alternative development has been valued as a model applicable and reproducible in not only other highland areas but also other fields of development in Thailand and beyond. Reputedly, it aligns well with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals set in 2015 toward the target year 2030.

The King's Philosophy in alternative development approach for the sustainable highland development reflected in the policies, goals, core activities and methods of the Royal Project's operation. The key conceptual framework for the operation follows the royal way of working as follows:

1. Understanding the traditional way of life of hill tribe people and highland context.

His Majesty understood the traditional way of life of the hill tribe population and highland situations. He perceived that

a) Improper convention farming practices in the highland ecosystem which could lead to the degradation of forest and watershed resources, would disappear if the hill tribe farmers got practical technical advice and knowledge concerning the cultural practices in the substitute crops which could give them Hill tribe farmers would discontinue opium poppy cultivation, their main cash crops to other substitute crops if the alternative could generate them the higher income than opium poppy cultivation did;

b) attractive income from good quality of crops or processing crops into marketable products and if they could make use of forest resources in a non-destructive nature; and

c) Quality of life of the hill tribe population could be improved once the hill tribe farmers had an access to knowledge and inputs for the farm production and processing of the selected economic crops and animals based on the results of studies, exploration and research. The early effort of the Royal Project after its

inception was to identify temperate and semi-temperate zone crops through study, survey, and research for further selection, breed improvement, and trials, as well as farm management design. In the course of 50 years, the Royal Project's operation has benefited farmers not only those in its operational areas but also those elsewhere with similar climatic and mountainous features to wide extent.

2. Access the remote highland and communities with different ethnic identity and social settings.

His Majesty and the senior members of the royal family visited the local villagers, particularly those in the operational area of the Royal Project and were seen meeting with their subjects in the rural setting in a down-to-earth, charming and friendly ways. These gracious manners enhanced the spirit of the hill tribe farmers to accept the substitute crops cultivation up to the point that the opium poppy cultivation in Thailand was almost completely eliminated. Moreover, the hill tribe villagers highly participated in the development activities to elevate the quality of life in the highland communities, conserve the natural resources and environment basins, as well as to ensure they could turn out the quality produce and products.

In the early years of its operation, the Royal Project got many volunteers from the project participating universities and government agencies to visit the hill tribe farmers in their responsible villages to provide farming advice, field demonstration and training relating to crop production and animal husbandry. The villages, understood the volunteers as their "assigned villages to visit", were those under the responsibility of volunteers from the Project Development Centers and the Royal Agricultural Stations to closely oversee the project activities. These Development Centers and Agricultural Stations are established totaling 5 Development Centers and 39 Stations in various locations in the Royal Project's operational area covering 18 provinces in the North and have the functions and responsibilities to look over the problems and the needs of hill tribe villages and serve as the agents of local development in social, economic and environmental aspects.

3. Develop from discerning the problems and the need of the highland communities to forming the Royal Project Way.

The Royal Project Way is characterised by the development efforts appropriate for the prevailing problems and the highland community context, utilizing multi-disciplinary knowledge and resources from the supporting government agencies and universities, with the participation of hill tribe people as the development collaborators. Its major components of work are agriculture, infrastructure, education and health, and environmental conservation. The hill tribe farmers gained more knowledge and understanding about practicing the environmentally friendly farming systems while building up a greater awareness of the importance of the protection and rehabilitation of natural resources and the environment. The alternative development was advised by His Majesty to be taken with the application of principles in the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and the consideration of upstream-to-downstream linkage beginning at the upstream level with research works to arrive at appropriate farming systems, moving to the midstream level at which agricultural extension and occupational promotion programmes are meaningful for the hill tribe farmers, and progressing toward the downstream level where marketing management has an important bearing on income of the farming household. With these efforts and strategies, the scenes of opium poppy fields, the poverty, slash and burned cultivation and destructive forest resources and environment have virtually become invisible in the northern highlands of Thailand

The Royal Project has undergone organizational and operational change and development through time particularly to respond appropriately to the change in the social and environmental context of the highland communities. The timeline of the Royal Project Model can be divided into four development phases as follows:

Phase 1: Inception pioneering highland research and development activities. Most of work in this phase were implemented according to the royal initiatives beginning with the land use planning in each community for the appropriate introduction of opium poppy replacement crops, the reduction of opium poppy cultivation area, and the zoning of

forest land. Research and agricultural extension works were undertaken to promote crop and livestock production for subsistence and some cash income.

Phase 2: Moving forward for hill tribe people to realise a good nutritional status, well-being and happiness as evidence of success.

The second phase focused on in-depth study, research and field trials as well as the support and promotion of opium replacement crops and livestock production for household consumption and income. Royal Project Development Centers were established in key villages primarily to oversee the agricultural extension activities involving postharvest, processing and product development. Moreover, in this phase covered the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and the building of social and community strength in the highlands.

Phase 3: Reinforcing the Royal Project Model to become an alternative development prototype for application elsewhere in Thailand and beyond.

The third phase advanced to build a balance of economic, social and environmental priorities. In the economic sphere, attention was placed on income generation from growing other cash crops while the social sphere, the public services were provided in terms of education, public health, and security in life

and property measures. Infrastructure was built including roads, electricity supply, and mountainous water supply system. The community strength was built from villagers' cooperation in national resources conservation. Besides, the market and marketing management were developed to help increase the value of products from the Royal Project's area. The holistic development is the goal of the Royal Project to "help the hill tribe people, help us, and help the world".

Phase 4: Continuing preserving and building upon the Royal Project Model. His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua (Rama X) has expressed his royal support to continue, preserve and build upon the Royal Project activities for the development of the highland areas in Thailand toward the international standards of the alternative development approach, which is a development for reaching at the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Royal Project has demonstrated its ability to drive the development toward all these goals by 2030 and thus becomes a best practice model for other to follow in Thailand and elsewhere in the world. The Royal Project Model for highland community development and opium poppy replacement cultivation was introduced by UNODC in Udomxai Province in Lao PDR, Shan State in Myanmar as well as in Columbia and Peru. Bhutan and Afghanistan also learned the experiences of the Royal Project. It has provided assistance in the forms of training the local extension workers and farmers as well as consultation services upon the request of recipient countries including the exchange of R&D experiences. This international cooperation has helped improve the quality of life in the local communities and strengthen the international efforts toward sustainable development.

The key steps of the Royal Project Model comprises research and study to identify the kinds of alternative plants and livestock for hill tribe farmers to cultivate and raise their income; to conduct the agricultural product processing and marketing; to preserve forest and environment; to conduct post-harvest management to reduce output loss; to promote the multi-party participatory holistic alternative development approach; to conduct economic development for income generation; to conduct social development through provision of education, public health, community self-reliance, learning of the Royal Project's experience.

The Royal Project Model has gained the recognition wide and far for its effectiveness in solving the multi-dimensional problems in the northern highlands as well as in application elsewhere. On 15th October 2005, the Cabinet passed the Royal Decree on Establishment of the Highland Research and Development Institute (Public Organization). The HRDI is responsible for implementing the development of new processes and mechanisms to support and strengthen the Royal Project's research and development activities. The focus of HRDI lies on sustainable social and economic development in Thai highland working beyond the existing operating areas of the Royal Project. The HRDI works hand in hand with the Royal Project Foundation for the highland development endeavor and the address of the principles of the Sufficiency Economy and the well-honored royal concept of "understand, access, and develop."

Since the Royal Project Model has been recognised as the prototype of best practice and sustainable alternative development endeavor for duplication and application elsewhere, in 2019 the Royal Project Foundation and HRDI celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Royal Project by organizing the Royal Project Fair in Bangkok on 9th - 18th August 2019 and in Chiang Mai on 19th - 24th December 2019. The events were to publicise the work of the Royal Project Foundation throughout 50 years and to promote products of the Royal Project, Doi Kham brand which was set up in 1994 to buy products from the Royal Project.

In parallel with the fair in December 2019, the significant event was the organization of the International Conference on Rising to the Challenge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Sustainable Development: The Royal Project Model on 22nd - 24th December 2019 at the Royal Park Rajapruek, Chiang Mai. The International Conference was intended to provide a platform for sharing to other organizations, both internally and internationally, successful endeavor, knowledge and experience of the Royal Project on promotion of illicit crop replacement and support a holistic approach for sustainable highland development. Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Narendira Debyavati Kromluangrajasarinisiribajra Mahavajrarajadhita graciously opened the Conference on 22nd December 2019 and visited the exhibition on the 50th Anniversary of the Royal Project to commemorate the benevolence of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great's profound wisdom and graciousness in bestowing the Royal Project for the benefit and happiness of the Thai highland people. Participants attending the meeting were those who have worked on alternative development, those who were experts on alternative development and those who were interested in alternative development work from foreign countries, UNODC and within Thailand. ASEAN Member States were invited to participate in the Conference; participants from Lao PDR and Myanmar joined the panel of discussion.

In addition to the Conference, the field visit to the Royal Project and the HRDI operation areas was organised in 3 routes in Chiang Mai to demonstrate the achieved sustainable solution through the holistic approach in economic, environment and social dimensions which were Mae Hae Royal Project Development Center represented economic aspect, Pa Miang and Teen Tok Royal Project Development Center represented environment aspect, and Pang Dang Nai Highland Development Project Using the Royal Project System represented social aspect. After the field visit, each group of the field visit presented their learning and reflection from the field visit in Group Presentation and Open Discussion.

Field visit at Mae Hae Development Center

Panel Discussion by Experienced Highland Development Practitioners

Following the said International Conference, the Royal Project Alternative Development Model should be Thailand's showcase to share knowledge and experience on successful endeavor, lesson learned, good practice for sustainable highland development with international community, therefore, it was timely considered on the occasion of the Royal Project Foundation's 50th Anniversary to share the Royal Project Model to reach a wider audience at national and international levels, the side event and exhibition on Thailand's 50-Year Journey on Alternative Development towards Sustainable Development: The Royal Project Model were organised at the 63rd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drug (CND) during 2nd - 6th March 2020 at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria.

The opening of the exhibition to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Royal Project and to demonstrate the remarkable story of its success was on 2nd March 2020 by H.E. General Kampanat Ruddit, Privy Councilor and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Royal Project Foundation together with Ms. Ghada Waly, Executive Director of UNODC who delivered the welcoming address. All delegations attending the CND were invited to join the opening and visit the exhibition.

Guests of honour at the opening of exhibition

H.E. General Kampanat Ruddit, Privy Councilor and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Royal Project Foundation

Visitors visited the exhibition booth

Ms. Ghada Waly, Executive Director of UNODC

The side event was also organised on 2nd March 2020 at 2.10-3.00 p.m. with the panel discussion on the 50-year achievement on alternative development, to highlight the Royal Project Foundation's holistic approach to alternative development and to showcase some of the Royal Project's success, lesson learned and best practices. The side event was chaired by H.E. General Kampanat Ruddit, Privy Councilor and Chairman of the Royal Project Foundation Executive Board. The panelists comprised Mr. Jorge Eduardo Rios, Chief of UNODC

Sustainable Livelihood Unit; Mr. Troels Vester, UNODC Country Manager in Myanmar; Ms. Supan Booranatet, a representative of farming community of Nan Province who described how the Royal Project Model helped her community to overcome the social, economic, environmental and health problems.

The Royal Project established the Royal Project Learning Institute for Sustainable Alternative Development with its function to provide technical, research and educational services in various forms for agriculture-related professionals, development workers, academics, and organizational administrators to learn and apply the knowledge about the best practice and successful development works. The development activities implemented by the Royal Project Development Centers are practical, effective and contribute to the highland development. The total 39 Royal Project Development Centers can function as specialised learning centres for agricultural technicians, academics, school children, college students, interested individuals and farmers to visit and get knowledge. Each year more than 500,000 visitors came to learn about sustainable highland development in all dimensions as they believe the knowledge and best practice they learned will be applicable elsewhere in Thailand and foreign countries. The Royal Project Approach, therefore, can contribute to the achievements of the SDGs.

It is vital to note that the holistic and integrated efforts and the "understand, access, and develop" principle in fostering the practice according to the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy are considered the key success factors for the operation of the Royal Project. The problem associated with narcotic drugs have been solved successfully due to the visionary thinking of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great focusing on the peaceful conflict resolution by participatory and holistic development approach. The Royal Project's success has gained recognition worldwide. UNODC removed Thailand from the list of significant opium poppy cultivation country in 2003.

Source:

- The Royal Project Foundation
- The Highland Research and Development Institute (Public Organization) – HRDI
- Office of the Narcotics Control Board
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Credit Photo:

- The Royal Project Foundation
- The Highland Research and Development Institute (Public Organization) – HRDI
- Office of the Narcotics Control Board
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Policy and Programme Implementation
Viet Nam

National Drug Control Programme (2017-2020)

When the National Drug Control Programme in period 2017-2020 was promulgated on 7th April 2017, the Vietnamese Government, the National Committee for AIDS, Drugs and Prostitution prevention, the Ministries and branches had issued directives, resolutions, action plans to implement this Programme from central to local levels. However, the drug crimes and addiction has been rather complicated.

In the four years under review, anti-drug forces nationwide have tackled 81,419 drug trafficking cases, arrested 124,167 criminals and seised about 20.4 tons of different kinds of drugs. In that period, 162,225 drug addicts have been treated with methadone in rehabilitation centres, an increase of more than 10 per cent compared to the previous five years.

The National Drug Control Plan laid down seven groups of targets – yet only five targets have been achieved. These five targets relate to mass communication, detection, handling crimes and reduction of planting poppy acreage. However, the targets of reducing the number of drug addicts and communes/towns with addicts have not been achieved.

In the fight against drug addicts, the functional forces have set the three most important tasks – cutting the drug supply, drug demand and drug harm reduction. According to national drug report, the number of drug addicts has increased some 5 percent year-on-year. On average, each year we have detected more than 20,000 drug trafficking cases and arrested some 30,000 drug traffickers.

New measures to be applied in the fight against drug trafficking/ addiction

The counter-narcotics forces believe that if everyone supports for the whole political system, we can control drug trafficking/addiction. In reality, drug crime is an economic crime. So, the authorities need to apply economic tools to fight against this kind of crime in which the promulgation of a legal document on confiscation of property related to drug crimes is particularly important.

The Authorities now are submitting to the Government for approval the National Drug Control programme for 2021-2025. This plan will play an important role in the fight against drug trafficking/ addiction in the upcoming five years. Furthermore, this National Drug Control

Plan is one of the most critical tool to make sure that Instruction 36 of the Viet Nam government which was released on August 16th, 2019, will be a driving force to ensure total success in the fight against drugs in Viet Nam.

ANNEX

Concealment and Packaging

Cambodia

Drugs and Packaging Profiling

Signature of Drugs (Logos and Symbol on Drugs)

No logo or signature on drug

November 01, 2020
very good

Y
December 06, 2020

November 18-19, 2020
888
888
888

October 21, 2020
AA
November 22, 2020
aa

Methamphetamine Tablets (WY)

Heroin

Malaysia

Types of tea bag packaging in Malaysia 2017-2020

'Golden Yellow'

'Lime Green'

'Qing Shan'

'High Grade Green Tea'

'Top Grade Green Tea' /

'Yellow Gold Leaf'

'Chinese Tea Gift'

'China Tea'

'Alishan Jin Xian Tea'

'Emperor'

'Pin Wei'

'Jasmine Tea'

Operation Golden Triangle 1511

Thailand

The Operation Golden Triangle 1511 under the Safe Mekong Operation Project is the collaboration of six countries in Greater Mekong Subregion, namely, China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, to intercept illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle area. The Office of the National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) of China initiated the Safe Mekong Operation Project in 2013 with the implementation period during 20th April - 20th June 2013. In 2015, Thailand by Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) hosted the 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Operation for two months during 12th January - 12th March 2015 and set up the Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) to serve as the information and operation coordinating center. After the end of the said two-month Operation, six member countries agreed to extend the Safe Mekong Operation Project to cover another five months during 11th May - 30th September 2015.

Due to the successful implementation of the 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Operation Project, four participating countries agreed to continue the project in long term for the sake of the interception of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle. Consequently, three-Year Plan of Safe Mekong Operation (2016-2018) was formulated; Cambodia and Viet Nam were invited to join the Operation. Six member countries agreed to set up the Safe Mekong Coordination Center in each country to serve as main mechanism in coordinating plan and operation as well as in information exchange to magnify the control of drugs in the Golden Triangle. Eleven targeted areas in border areas were identified by member countries. In 2018, member countries agreed to retain 11 targeted areas and extend the Plan to cover another four years (2019-2022). In 2019, the Operation Golden Triangle 1511 was launched to intensify the operation in 11 targeted areas and to be continued under the four-Year Safe Mekong Operation Plan. The implementation of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan also supports the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022 since illicit drugs produced in the Golden Triangle has affected ASEAN region and ASEAN Member States agreed to collaborate in tackling the drug problem from the Golden Triangle; five member countries of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan are ASEAN Member States.

In 2020, during the pandemic of COVID-19, illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle kept on going. Large amount of drugs and precursors were seized by six member countries. Narcotic drugs and illicit precursor chemicals were seized in the 11 targeted areas which cover the border areas of six member countries.

Drug and Chemical Seizures during January - December 2020							
Operation Golden Triangle 1511							
Under the Safe Mekong Operation Plan (2019-2022)							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Case	150	75	539	279	62	683	1,791
Offender	389	206	1,187	504	210	2,164	4,663
Yaba (tablet)	18,333,268	19,486,922	293,002,664	188,694,528	10,604	2,213,572	521,741,558
Ice (kg)	1,563.26	5,047.47	16,401.83	14,156.43	700.74	2,000.67	39,870.39
Cannabis (kg)	-	1,360.00	94.59	16,733.00	14.26	70.55	18,272.39
Cocaine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
Heroin (kg)	568.29	195.64	1,802.71	937.05	198.14	490.04	4,191.87
Ecstacy (tablet)	-	-	1,990	10,000	199,432	1,195,917	1,407,339
Opium (kg)	275.59	8.60	4,146.70	79.90	-	110.37	4,621.16
Ketamine (kg)	26.00	47.00	781.70	1,336.27	62.45	163.15	2,416.57
Krathom (kg)	-	-	712.12	-	-	-	712.12
Meth Powder (kg)	-	-	327	-	-	-	327
Morphine (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Precursors							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
N-Acetylanthranilic Acid (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-Anil ino-N-Phenethylpiperidine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic Anhydride (kg)	-	-	1,960	-	-	-	1,960
Potassium Permanganate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudoephedrine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -Phenyl-2-Propanone (kg)	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-Propanone (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Acetic (kg)	-	-	10,310	-	-	-	10,310
Acetone (litre)	31,760	-	39,740	-	-	-	71,500
Acetonitrile (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetyl Chloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allyl benzene (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonium Chloride (kg)	-	-	3,708	-	-	-	3,708
Ammonium Formate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonium Hydroxide (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthranilic Acid (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzyl Chloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzyldehyde (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromo Phenyl Ethyl Ketone (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caffeine (kg)	-	11,025.00	10,052.28	-	1.00	-	21,078.28

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Calcium Carbonate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CH30H (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroform (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Codeine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyclohexane (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethyl Acetate (kg)	90,770	30,060	52,320	-	-	-	173,150
Ethylamine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylidine Diacetate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrobromic (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrochloric Acid (litre)	30,000	-	52,497	-	-	-	82,497
Hydrogen Peroxide (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-Butyl Acetate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-Butyl Alcohol (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenol (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphoric Acid (litre)	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Phosphorous Pentachloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorous Trichloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piperidine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potassium Cyanide (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Sec-Butyl Alcohol (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium Acetate Trihydrate (litre)	-	-	103	-	-	-	103
Sodium Carbonate (kg)	-	-	150	-	-	-	150
Sodium Cyanide (kg)	-	-	105,030	-	-	-	105,030
Sodium Hydroxide Powder (kg)	-	-	233	-	-	-	233
Sodium Hydroxide (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium Hypochlorite (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfuric Acid (litre)	-	-	14,542.30	-	-	-	14,542.30
Thionyl Chloride (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thionyl Disulfate (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene (kg)	180,000	-	18,080	-	-	-	198,080
Trichloroethylene (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Alpha-Phenylacetoacetonitrile (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzyl Cyanide (kg)	-	-	14,880	-	-	-	14,880
Ergometrine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ergotamine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethyl ether (litre)	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Isosafrole (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lysergic Acid (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-Phenethyl-4-Piperidone (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norephedrine (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenylacetic Acid (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piperonal (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Safrole (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonium Nitrate (kg)	-	-	78,490	-	-	-	78,490
Potassium Phosphate (kg)	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
MDDP2P (kg)	-	-	-	-	600	-	600
Ethanol (kg)	-	-	38,960	-	703	-	39,663
Chemicals (kg)	-	-	25	-	10	-	35
DEXTROSE (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethyl Vanillin (kg)	-	-	89	-	-	-	89
Powder chemical (kg)	-	-	10,914	-	-	1	10,915
Flavoring liquid (litre)	-	-	52.40	-	-	-	52.40
Sodium Ethoxide (kg)	-	-	15,400	-	-	-	15,400

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Chemical reagent (litre)	-	-	5,927	-	-	-	5,927
Titanium(N) Methoxide (litre)	-	-	280	-	-	-	280
2-Bromoethtyl chloroformate (litre)	-	-	2,080	-	-	-	2,080
Methly Mercaptaw (litre)	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	1,800
Stimulant Powder (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methly Alcohol Acid (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dl-Tartaric Acid (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diaminopropionic Acid (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Charcoal (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acid (litre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral bone (kg)	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	1,250

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Urea (kg)	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Tri Fluoro Acetic Acid (litre)	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
Mixture of Methanol Nitric Acid (litre)	-	-	600	-	-	-	600
Dioxohexahydro (kg)	-	-	480	-	-	-	480
Dimethylhydan Dioxohexahydro (kg)	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
Dichloroethane (litre)	-	-	320	-	-	-	320
PROPIONYL CHLORIDE (litre)	-	72,000	400	-	-	-	72,400
Mixture of LITHIUM IODIDE Morphine (litre)	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
Mixture of Methylamine Sulfuric Chloride (litre)	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
PHENETHYLAMINE (litre)	-	-	3,840	-	-	-	3,840
NEODYMIUM TITANATE Arsenic Trichloride (litre)	-	-	200	-	-	-	200

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Sodium Acetate (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dithiooxamide 92% (kg)	-	-	320	-	-	-	320
Dicyclohexylacetic (kg)	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
Polypropylene Acid (kg)	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Trifluoracetophenone Acid (kg)	-	-	120	-	-	-	120
Ethyl Maltol (kg)	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Caustic Soda (kg)	-	-	10,500	-	-	-	10,500
BENZYL ETHER (kg)	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
N-Isopropy Benzylamine (kg)	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Opium-Mixed Acid (litre)	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	1,150
Sodium Chloride (kg)	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Potassium Chloride (kg)	-	-	8	-	-	-	8

Chemicals							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Nimetazepam (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical (kg)	194,480.00	-	2,208	3,167	3,170	-	203,025
Dibenzoyl -L- Tartaric Acid (kg)	-	-	1,125	-	-	-	1,125
Un-identified black object (kg)	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	1,250
Acetic acid Sodium (kg)	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Effervescent c (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dimethyl Sulfate (litre)	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	48,000
Theophylline (kg)	-	-	14,350	-	-	-	14,350
Dichloromethane (litre)	-	-	2,640	-	-	-	2,640
Polypropylene Acid (kg)	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Tartaric Acid (kg)	-	-	750	-	-	-	750
Dimethyl Carbonate (litre)	-	-	2,400	-	-	-	2,400

Other Drugs							
	China	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Viet Nam	Total (6 countries)
Tramadol (capsule)	-	-	110,232	-	-	-	110,232
alprazolam (tablet)	-	-	2,900	-	-	-	2,900
Cold Medicine (bottle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diazepam (tablet)	-	-	18,300	-	275	-	18,575
LSD (sheet)	-	-	-	-	-	70	70
Medicine (tablet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LORAZEPAM (tablet)	-	-	600	-	-	-	600

Source: Safe Mekong Coordination Centre (SMCC), Chiang Mai, Thailand

Note: The drugs, precursors and chemicals were seized in the 11 targeted areas of the Safe Mekong Operation specified by 6 member countries, not overall seizures of the country.