



ANNUAL REPORT

THAILAND NARCOTICS CONTROL

2015

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE



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Office of the Narcotics Control Board
Ministry of Justice



Foreword

The drugs problem has caused a wide impact towards the living of the people and the problem seems to become more and more serious. It has become a source of various drugs related crimes, the Royal Thai Government has put priority on the problem, it is deemed to be one of the urgent national policy for the Government to tackle with every efforts. Therefore, the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) approved the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019 on November 6, 2015 and it was endorsed by the Cabinet on March 10, 2015. After that, the Action Plan on Narcotics Control for 2015 was devised to be in line with the 5-year Strategic Plan 2015-2019. The objectives of this Action Plan are to reduce the number of persons who would get involved in committing drugs related crimes, to pull out the people from the vicious cycle of drugs crimes so that they could not cause any impacts towards society and the general public. The focus had been put on the following areas of work, namely prevention of the new risk groups and assistance program to drugs abusers by setting up treatment standard, and following up process to prevent them from relapsing, integrated interception of narcotic drugs, eradication of drugs trafficking networks, suppression of the trafficker network in prisons, international cooperation on narcotics control, particularly in ASEAN, integrated management for successful narcotic drugs control. The Thailand Narcotics Control Annual Report 2015 accumulates the achievements on narcotics prevention and control which derived from the concerted cooperation of all concerned sectors to tackle the problem successfully.

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) would like to take this opportunity to render our heartfelt thanks to all concerned organizations both in the central part and provincial areas, public and private sectors as well as civil society that have intentionally work with us. We do hope that these fruitful collaboration will continually move on as far as the narcotic drugs problem still cause damages and detriment towards the national security.

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board
Ministry of Justice



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Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control

Background

In the year 2003, during the royal annual visit to the Phu Phan Ratchanivet Palace, Sakhon Nakhon Province, Her Majesty the Queen Sirikit graciously granted an audience to a group of civil volunteers against drugs and other groups at the Conference Hall, Sakhon Nakhon Irrigation Project (Huay Diek). At that time, there was a wide spread of drugs throughout the Northeastern Region and the ONCB worked closely with the 2nd Army Region to tackle the drugs problem. Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board was the then Director of the ONCB Northeastern Regional Office, therefore, had the opportunity to have an audience with Her Majesty the Queen to report the drugs situation to Her Majesty the Queen.

Working with the 2nd Army Region, which was successful in defeating communists by using the political strategy prior to the military strategy. The approaches were to build up strong community with the procedure that enable them to win over drugs problem. The ONCB worked with a key instructor of the 2nd Army Region, Colonel Suwan Cherdchai, who set up the main working procedures comprising to bring the drugs pushers for training which was quite successful as the villagers who used to be drugs pushers and drugs abusers confessed their wrong doings and agreed to change their vicious behaviors. Such training was extended to many areas. When Her Majesty the Queen resided at the Phu Phan Ratchanivet Palace, Sakon Nakhon Province to visit the people in various villages as several areas took part in the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Technique of Her Majesty the Queen Sirikit of Thailand or SUPPORT Project (Silpacheep), the 2nd Army Region reported the drugs situation to Her Majesty the Queen. As a result, the ONCB cooperated more with the 2nd Army Region in tackling drugs problem.





Every year when Her Majesty the Queen came to reside at the Phu Phan Ratchanivet Palace, Her Majesty would graciously grant an audience to several groups of people during which the villagers would perform local shows. On November 21, 2002, Her Majesty donated her own personal fund to Mr. Kitti Limchaikit, the former Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board and the following years, on November 25, 2003, Her Majesty the Queen, again, donated her own personal fund to Police General Chidchai Vanasatidya the then Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board, at the Conference Hall of the Sakhon Nakhon Irrigation Project (Huay Diek).

Ever since the year 2003, the ONCB has brought into action Her Majesty's strategy that wished the people in villages/communities join hands in getting rid of drugs with their strong unity. Her Majesty donated her own personal fund through the Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board, and Her Majesty would like to see that the fund should be used to support the people's activities on drugs prevention in the villages/communities. In the year 2004, the ONCB set up the matching fund to add on Her Majesty's personal fund by allocating the ONCB's budget for setting up the fund for villages/communities which actively participated in solving drugs problem. Her Majesty gave the name of the fund as "The Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control". The fund was aimed at controlling the drugs problem in villages/communities in a sustainable manner. With the power of unity of the villagers, it would lead to the solving of other social problems. Moreover, it would help build up reconciliation and unity linking to the loyalty towards the monarchy institute, which was already the center of national unity. The fund focused on the role of the people sector in mobilizing the implementation, the fund would be used as seed fund for the villages/communities which were strong in preventing and controlling drugs problems in their own areas. The villages that received the fund were called "The Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control Villages".

Objectives of the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control

1. To be used as the fund for prevention, vigilance, and tackling drugs problem in villages/communities in a sustainable manner.
2. To serve as the center of unity, sacrifice, self-reliance, and dependence on each other's strength in the villages/communities which had set up the fund.
3. To be used as a fund for promoting the development activities based on the royal principle of sufficiency economy in the villages/communities as according to Her Majesty the Queen's wish.

The Guidelines for Selecting the Villages/Communities to participate in the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control

The Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control is considered a sacred fund, villages/communities that would be selected to receive the Mother of the Nation's Fund for



Drugs Control are needed to be the quality villages/communities. The selecting criteria were set as follows:

1. The village/community leader should be strong and has implemented concrete activities.
2. The members in the villages/communities keenly participate in the activities organized in their villages/communities.
3. The meeting to find the way out for drugs problem should be held at least once a month.
4. The activities of the villages/communities should be done based on self- reliance principle.
5. The social measures to tackle drugs problem should be declared publicly and be seriously applied.
6. The drugs monitoring mechanism should be systematized in the villages/ communities, as well as the clear assignment and written monitoring result report.
7. The regular searching for drugs problem should be done by villagers, themselves. They should accept the finding, and they should not conceal it.
8. The drugs prevention and control activities that suited the local situation should be organized.
9. The consensus of people in the villages/communities should be obtained to show that they agreed to participate as the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control Village.
10. Their own anti-drug fund should be set up to match with the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control.
11. The strong integration of various groups of people in the villages/communities should be promoted.
12. The regular activities that reflected their loyalty to the monarchy should be organized.

To ensure that the selection procedures are effective, the villages/communities which would be named as the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control Villages should pass the criteria no. 7, 8, 9 and 10 and other more 3 numbers of criteria, so that they will be qualified to be proposed for selection.

The ONCB holds the ceremony to grant the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control annually, and for the year 2105, the ceremony was held on August 3, 2015 in front of the picture of Her Majesty the Queen, for granting the Fund of the year 2014/2015 to 2,520 villages/communities at the Royal Jubilee Ballroom, Challenger Building, Muangthong Thani, Nonthaburi Province. The ceremony was chaired by H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice. He also witnessed the receipt of the fund by the governors or representatives from 77 provinces, following by the eulogy for Her Majesty the Queen.



Moreover, an exhibition was organized with various pavilions namely the pavilion to honor Her Majesty the Queen, the pavilion on the background of the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control, the pavilion to show the beneficiary of the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control, the pavilion to show procedure instructors and, and the pavilion to show the role of the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control in extending to the sufficiency economy.



Guidelines for Receiving the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control in the Year 2015

1. The governors from 76 provinces and the Governor of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) were the representatives of the Mother of the Nation's Fund for Drugs Control Villages of the year 2014/2015 to receive the fund in front of the picture of Her Majesty the Queen.
2. The governors and the Governor of BMA should keep the fund in the appropriate place before further giving to the villages/communities within 30 days after receiving the fund.
3. After receiving the fund from the governors/Governor of BMA, each village/community took Her Majesty the Queen's Fund back to the villages and should organize a welcoming ceremony for bringing the fund to their villages/communities.



Activities as According to the Her Majesty the Queen’s Wish towards the Mother of the Nation’s Fund for Drugs Control

Upon receiving Her Majesty’s Fund for Drugs Control, the Provincial Narcotics Control Command Centers/BMA Narcotics Control Command Center should explain how to make use of the fund that each village/community received. Apart from serving as a sacred “Seed Fund” of the village/community, the fund committee of each village/community should use the fund for tackling drugs problem in their areas as a priority, after that they could use the fund to solve other social problems. The Royal Wish for the Mother of the Nation’s Fund for Drugs Control was aimed at focusing on the following activities:



1. Drugs vigilance activities such as support the patrol along the community check points to prevent drugs problem.
2. Activities to prevent the risk group, the user group and the group who used to be drug pushers in the village/community from falling back to their past behaviors.
3. Activities to enhance thought, knowledge, grouping, creating awareness, meeting, exchanging of knowledge in term of the learning center to build up strength in the village/ community.
4. Activities to support the sufficiency economy in the village/community for sustainable development.
5. Activities to help the needy or the misery in the village/community to reduce or ease their troubles such as providing welfare in the forms of giving money or other materials.

In 2014/2015, there were altogether 19,204 villages/communities under the Mother of the Nation’s Fund for Drugs Control. Besides, for the year 2015, the ONCB had the Strategic Plan for Narcotics Prevention and Control 2015-2019 which defined that 81,909 villages/communities should be aware of drugs problem in their own areas as well as built up strength to beat the drugs problem and further extended to become the Mother of the Nation’s Fund for Drugs Control Villages.

Year	2004	2005	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Mother of Nation’s Fund for Drugs Control Villages	672	1,029	1,770	2,407	1,456	3,008	1,839	2,151	2,353	1,591	929	19,205





The Celebration of the International Day against Drugs in 2015

June 26, 2015



“Think Virtuously, Do Virtuous Deeds to Fight against Drugs”

Background

The United Nations General Assembly, in June 1987, adopted a resolution to set June 26, every year as the International Day against Drugs, and Thailand has a strong determination to join hands with the international community to fight against drugs. Every year, all the concerned agencies both public and private and people sectors have continually organized special events to celebrate the International Day against Drugs since 1989.

In 2015, it was a special occasion that Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn had the 5th cycle birthday anniversary on April 2, 2015, the government ordered all the government agencies and the private sectors to organize activities across the nation in honor of the Princess throughout the year 2015 to show loyalty and gratitude upon her kindness towards the people and the nation. Consequently, some activities launched to celebrate the International Day against Drugs for the year 2015 will also contribute to the 5th cycle birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn. The ONCB and the National Drugs Control Command Center (NDCCC) set up the series of activities to be launched for the celebration of the International Day against Drugs on June 26, 2015 and publicized to the public.

Conceptual Framework

Drugs situation has become a serious problem which has the trend to become more and more serious continually especially in the children and youth group which are easily to be involved with drugs. The strategy to prevent the group from not being involved with drugs in the year 2015-2019, thus, focused on building up immunity for drugs prevention. To prevent the youth from being involved with drugs, it is necessary to build up immunity by implanting the



youth to think virtuously and to do virtuous deeds. On the auspicious occasion of the 5th cycle birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn on April 2, 2015, coupling with the International Day against Drugs on June 26, 2015, the ONCB prepared the guidelines for organizing activities under the conceptual framework of “Think Virtuously, Do Virtuous Deeds to Fight against Drugs” to honor Her Royal Highness.

Major activities on International Day against Drugs

1. The Project to Honor Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn

The ONCB, the Ministry of Justice defined the slogan for the International Day against Drugs in the year 2015 which was “Think Virtuously, Do Virtuous Deeds to Fight against Drugs”. Focus was given to the children and youth group to implant the virtuous thought and behaviors for not getting involved with drugs. Moreover, the ONCB intended to create awareness on anti-drugs among all concerned agencies both public, private and people sectors so that they would have the determination to do virtuous deeds to fight against drugs to honor Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn. The ONCB in cooperation with its network organized 4 activities under this project which were as follows:

1.1 The 1st Activity: The Religious Camp to Build up Immunity on Drugs Prevention.



On April 2, 2015, the Office of the National Buddhism in cooperation with the Office of Ecclesiastical Province organized religious camp with the financial support from the ONCB to build up drugs prevention immunity in the youth by recruiting the primary students from grades 5-6 in 77 provinces to join in the religious camp, one camp in each province, each camp had 100 students. Altogether, 7,700 students joined in the religious camp project.

1.2 The 2nd Activity: The Ordainment of Novices to Build up Immunity for Drugs Prevention During Summer.

On April 2, 2015, the ONCB recruited the youth both in and out of the school system from 10 provinces, 60 persons from each province to ordain as novices during the summer time, altogether 600 youth were ordained to build up immunity on drugs prevention and to contribute to Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn.



The ONCB, the central region, organized the 1st and 2nd activities at the building for dharma retreat, Pakbor Temple, Suanluang District, Bangkok with Somdej Phrapudhdajarn, a Member of Central Sangha Association, the eastern primate, the abbot of Wat Trimitr Widdhayaram Royal Temple as the monk chairman and H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice as the secular chairman. Live broadcasting/live streaming were run at 6 places through the National Broadcasting of Thailand (Channel 11) in various areas namely, Wat Chang in Ang Thong Province, Jittapawan College in Chonburi Province, Wat Palai in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Wat Prasingrajavaramahaviharn in Chiang Mai Province, Wat Santiwan in Pitsanulok Province and Wat Suthichalaram in Surat Thani Province.

1.3 The 3rd Activity: The Tree of Virtue and the Determination Leaves to Fight against Drugs

The activity allowed the youth to show their intention or determination to do virtuous deeds/things for Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn and to let Her Royal Highness the Princess know what the children and the youth tried to do for her. This activity was useful for the youth without having to invest much. This became the source of the Tree of Virtue with the Leaves of Determination to Fight against Drugs hanging on the branches of the tree showing that the tree had the valuable leaves that weaving the hearts of the youth towards Her Royal Highness the Princess. The leaves were purple which is the Her Royal Highness's birthday colour; on the front of the leaves, the youth wrote down their biography such as ID number, their schools' names while on the back of the leaves, the youth wrote down their determination to do good and virtuous deeds for Her Royal Highness the Princess. Then, the leaves would be hung on the tree.

In May 2015, the ONCB supported the youth from the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Centers from all provinces to write down their determination on the leaves and later put the leaves on the tree. Altogether, there were 10 trees with 2,498 leaves each. The total of 24,980 Determination Leaves were put on the Trees of Virtue throughout the country.





1.4 The 4th Activity: The Superb Photos Competition for Drugs Prevention

The ONCB organized the Superb Photos Competition for Drugs Prevention during May- July 2015 both at provincial and national levels. The competition at provincial level was held and judged by the end of May 2015, the awards were given on June 26, 2015. The winners from each province were competed at the national level and received the award on July 2, 2015 at the ONCB.



The activity was aimed to transfer Her Royal Highness the Princess Sirindhorn's manner that wherever Her Royal Highness goes, Her Royal Highness will take a camera and take photographs in order to record good memory and impressive atmosphere. The ONCB deemed it useful if the youth learned to notice things around themselves and used their cameras to take photos that reflected activities or benefits on drug prevention. The competition was opened for any of types of camera used in photo taking. The competitors had to describe why they appreciated the photo and how they would be beneficial to the general public or they could compose a poem describing their photos.

2. The Destruction of Seized Safrole, Precursor Chemical as Narcotic Drug Schedule 4

On June 11, 2015 at 11.00hrs, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, chaired the destruction of seized Isosafrole and Safrole, precursor chemical which is categorized as Narcotic Drug Schedule 4 weighed 16,165 kilograms, according to Section 101 b is of the Narcotics Control Act, 1979 and the Regulation of the Ministry of Public Health on the Storage of Narcotic Drugs Exhibits, 1998. The event was organized by the ONCB in cooperation with the Customs Department, the Office of Food and Drug Administration, the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Industrial Works, the Department of Medical Sciences, Trat Province, Samut Prakarn Province, with the diplomatic corps and the members of Foreign Association on Narcotics Control as witnesses at the Akkhie

Prakarn (Public Company) Limited in Samut Prakarn Province. This was the second destruction of seized Safrole by the incineration at the Akkhie Prakarn (Public Company) Limited which could burn the substances down into ash without creating any harm to the environment. The first time of the seized Safrole incineration was on 10 September 2010 with 50.4 tons of seized Safrole.





3. Record of the Speech Reading on the Occasion of the International Day against Drugs



On June 18, 2015, at the Santi Maitree Building, the Government House, Mr. Vittawan Sunthornkajit, Deputy Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board paid a courtesy call to H.E. General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister to report the objectives of the International Day against Drugs and to present a memento to the Prime Minister in appreciation of his commitment towards narcotic drugs control as he kindly recorded the speech reading on the International Day against Drugs in the year 2015, to show the strong determination of the Royal Thai Government in fighting against drugs problem. The speech was on air nation-wide through the national television pool on Friday, June 26, 2015 after the evening news at the National Broadcasting of Thailand. (NBT)

4. The Press Conference on the International Day against Drugs (26 June) in the Year 2015 and the Introduction of Anti-Drugs Presenters

On June 19, 2015 at 10.00 hours, Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board together with the ONCB executives held the press conference on the activities organized on the International Day against Drugs under the theme of “Think Virtuously, Do Virtuous Deeds to Fight against Drugs” at the ONCB, Din Daeng. The theme was aimed to create the awareness on the peril of drugs among the youth, the general public, the network organizations both public and private sectors so that they would continually and seriously join hands in tackling drugs problem. Most importantly, this year’s activities were organized to honor Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn, for her grace that has been bestowed upon the Thai people.





5. The ASEAN +3 Workshop on Drug Monitoring Network



On June 22, 2015, at 09.30 hours, Mr. Permpong Choavalit, Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board presided over the ASEAN +3 Workshop on Drug Monitoring Network under ASEAN-NARCO with the participation of the representatives from 10 ASEAN Member States namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam and Thailand as well as 3 dialogue countries namely China, Japan and South Korea, the representatives from UNODC and Administrative Committee members from the Substance Academic Network of Thailand during June 22-24, 2015 at the Century Park Hotel, Bangkok.

The ONCB set up the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center or ASEAN-NARCO in short around the end of 2014, to serve as the cooperation center for the efficiency in narcotics control in ASEAN and to build up the cooperation network among ASEAN member States, most importantly, for data development on drug monitoring network under ASEAN-NARCO for the exchange and warning on narcotics problem among ASEAN Member States, which would lead to narcotics data linkage of the ASEAN Member States in form of ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network. This Network would be developed in 3 phases as follows:

The first phase was seeking cooperation and finding facts: This phase is aimed to convince the member countries to realize the benefit of the data network on drug monitoring and agree to set up the regional networking and help define the needed data to be shared and collected for preparing for ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report as well as to develop Work Plan for the next step of ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network.

The second phase was collaboration development: The ASEAN Member States would jointly define the guidelines for drug data collection and linkage, and open the platform for ASEAN Member States to implement a common information exchange; they should agree upon system, mechanism, channel for information exchange, as well as to assign the responsible officials for information sharing on supply reduction, demand reduction and data management, including to develop a coherent and sustainable data management plan for continuity and sustainability. The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network Team would be formed.



The third phase was the development of the database for ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network: This includes the continuity of data development leading to the establishment of database, data linkage which would be done with the existing data and mechanism, the formulation of human resources development plan for ASEAN in data linkage, data collection, strengthening drug analysis for drug monitoring purpose. This will lead to the development of Center of Excellence on Drug Analysis which link to drug monitoring in ASEAN.

6. The Destruction of the Seized Drugs of Which the Lawsuit Already Ended at Bang Pa-in Industrial Estate, Ayutthaya Province

On June 26, 2015, H.E. Dr. Yongyuth Yuthawongse, Deputy Prime Minister, presided over the 45th the destruction of the seized drugs on the occasion of the International Day against Drugs, with H.E. Dr. Rajata Rajatanavin, Md, Minister of Public Health and the representatives from the ONCB as witnesses at the Service Center for Public Utilities and Environment, Bang Pa-in, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.



This was the 45th destruction by the incineration for 7,340 kilograms of narcotic drugs from 5,508 lawsuits which already ended. Of the total amount, 5,958 kilograms were methamphetamine pills or 66 million pills, worth 19,862 million baht; 798 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine worth 1,996 million baht; 418 kilograms of heroin worth 335 million baht; 35 cocaine worth 115 million baht; 6 kilograms of ecstasy pills or 27,000 pills worth 24 million baht; 18 kilograms of opium worth 600,000 baht. The total value of the drugs was 22,334 million baht. Besides, there were the seized drugs from the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau comprising 2,128 kilograms of cannabis worth 5 million baht to be destroyed. All the



drugs were incinerated by Pyrolytic Incineration, in the temperature not less than 850 degree Celsius during which the molecules of the drugs would decay rapidly and it would not create pollution towards the environment and the air. The ashes from the incineration would be brought back to the Department of Medical Sciences for checking whether there were any drugs left before further burying.



7. The Presentation Ceremony of Citation Plaques to the Persons and the Organizations with Outstanding Performances on Drugs Prevention and Control in the Year 2015



On June 26, 2015 at 14.00 hours, H.E. General Prayut Chan-O-cha, Prime Minister, presided over the Presentation Ceremony of Citation Plaques to the Persons and the Organizations with Outstanding Performances on Drugs Prevention and Control in the Year 2015 on the International Day against Drugs (26 June). Also presence at the ceremony were H.E. General Anupong Paochinda, Minister of Interior, and H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, with the management level officials from the concerned agencies, from public, private and people sectors, totaling 500 people participated in the ceremony at the Grand Hall of the Public Relations Department, Bangkok.

The Presentation Ceremony of Citation Plaques to the Persons and the Organizations with Outstanding Performances on Drug Prevention and Control was organized by the ONCB in cooperation with Police General Pow Sarasin Foundation. It was held for the 22nd times to take part in declaring the strong determination to fight against drugs in accordance with the International Day against Drugs on June 26, every year, as according to the United Nations' resolution; to build up awareness on the roles of public, private and people sectors, the youth, the artists, and the volunteers, who devoted themselves in fighting against drugs seriously and continually; and to enhance moral support and honor the persons and organizations which show their outstanding performances on drugs control. This year, 197 persons and organizations received the awards, it was special for this year as there were Appreciation Plaques presentation to the family of the officials who sacrificed their lives during narcotics law enforcement operations or other narcotics control missions and Certificates of Appreciation were conferred to the injured officials during the narcotics law enforcement operations. The details were as follows:

1. The Excellence Citation Plaques for 3 persons and organizations with the award of 100,000 baht cash each.



2. The Outstanding Citation Plaques in 5 areas namely;
 - Drug Policy Management for 14 persons
 - Drug Prevention for 28 persons and 26 organizations.
 - Drug Law Enforcement for 32 persons and 6 organizations.
 - Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drugs Addicts for 17 persons and 5 organizations.
 - Enhancement of Drugs Control for 25 persons and 7 organizations.
3. The Appreciation Plaques for the family of the officials who lost their lives during their mission/operation on drugs control for 8 persons.
4. The Certificates of Appreciation for the officials who were injured during their narcotics law enforcement operations for 20 persons.
5. The Appreciation Plaques for 6 artists/TV stars/movie stars/singers who helped in anti-drug activities launched during the year 2015 as anti-drugs presenters.

8. Plaque Presentation on the Superb Photos Competition for Drugs Prevention



On July 2, 2015, Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary- General of the Narcotics Control Board, presided over the award presentation for “The Superb Photos Competition for Drugs Prevention”, at the national level to honor Her Royal Highness Princess Sirindhorn on her 5th Cycle Birthday Anniversary, at the ONCB meeting room. The objective of this activity was to launch the awareness of building up immunity against drugs and drugs prevention. Altogether 10 awards were conferred, the winners would be awarded with plaque, certification, and cash. Besides, an exhibition was organized to show the award-winning photos. This was organized in tandem with the Tree of Virtue, with the determination leaves, and the activities in providing education and correct understandings on drugs to the children and youth group.

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Provincial Drugs Control Command Centers, (PDCP), and Ministry of Interior organized “The Superb Photos Competition for Drugs Prevention” and 4 sets of octamer poem, at provincial level. The winners from each province would be sent for the national competition. The competitors were classified into 2 types namely;



Type 1 for the students from high school/ vocational school/and the out of school youth group, aged not more than 18 years old, there were 5 awards;

- The winner was Piriyalai School, Phrae Province which received a plaque, certificate and 50,000 baht cash.

- The first runner up was Wat Nong Khun School, Ubon Ratchathani Province which received a plaque, certificate and 30,000 baht cash.

- The second runner up was Dhammakositwittaya School, Nakhon Phanom Province, which received a plaque, certificate and 20,000 baht cash.

- Two honorable mention awards for Srisamphaoloon High-School, Surin Province, and Surathpittaya Scool from Surat Thani Province, both schools received a plaque, certificate and 10,000 bath cash for each school.

Type 2 for the student from university/ vocational college/the out of school youth group aged over 18 years old but not older than 25 years old. There were 5 winning awards which were conferred to the followings:

- The winner was Rajamongkol Technology University, Lanna, Chiang Mai Province, received plaque, certificate and 50,000 baht cash.

- The first runner up was Dusit Panichayakarn Vocational College, Bangkok, received plaque, certificate and 30,000 baht cash.

- The second runner up was Nong Khai Ship-Building Vocational College, Nong Khai Province received plaque, certificate and 20,000 baht cash.

- Two honorable mention awards went to Roi Et Vocational College, Roi Et Province and the Thai Youth Team, Uttaradit Province, each received a plaque, certificate and 10,000 baht cash.





The Strategy on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019

The Strategic Implementation on Drugs Prevention and Control

1. The Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019

The ONCB, as the central agency in devising the strategy on drugs prevention and control plan, drew up the Strategic Plan on Drugs prevention and Control 2015-2019 with the cooperation of the concerned agencies. Several workshops had been held to study, analyze review, all the relevant policies and strategies, past performances, trend of drugs situation, strong and weak points, opportunities and threats before boiling down into conceptual idea, directions, vision, missions, objectives, goals, strategy, plan, projects, budget, implementation mechanism and key performance index, before the Strategic Plan was drafted. The ONCB also organized public hearings on the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019, starting from explaining the objectives of the public hearings, welcoming, video presentation, and panel discussion by resources persons and members of the Drafting Committee. Besides, the participants had opportunities to debate and to give recommendations on the Strategic Plan. The overall picture showed the enthusiasm of the participants in giving opinions and views, the afternoon session was the group sessions divided by strategy, by defining the issues to discuss, using the card technic to show the views in parallel with speaking. The public hearings were organized in the regions 4 times to cover the whole country.

The 1st public hearing was organized on September 9, 2014 at Charoenthani Hotel, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province, the participants were from the upper and lower of the northeastern region, comprising the representatives from Provincial Drug Prevention and Control Centers, Local Administration Organizations, leaders in local area, community leaders, leaders of children and youth, private sectors, academics and media, with the total of 228 persons.





The 2nd public hearing was held on September 10, 2014, at the Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok. The participants were from the Bangkok area and the central region comprising the representatives from Provincial Drug Prevention and Control Centers, Local Administration Organization, religious leaders, leaders from the local area, community leaders, leaders of children and youth, private sectors, academics and media, with the total of 320 persons.



The 3rd public hearing was held on September 11, 2014 at the Amarin Lagoon Hotel, Muang District, Phitsanulok Province. The participants were from the upper and lower northern region, comprising of the representatives from Provincial Drug Prevention and Control Centers, Local Administration Organization, local leaders, community leaders, leaders of children and youth, private sectors, academics and media, with the total of 185 persons.



The 4th public hearing was held on September 11, 2014, at the Diamond Plaza Hotel, Muang District, Surat Thani Province. The participants were from the upper and lower southern region, comprising the representatives Provincial Drug Prevention and Control Centers, Local Administration Organization, local leaders, community leaders, leaders of the children and youth, private sectors, academics and media with the total of 180 persons.





The overall opinions indicated that the participants had both the same and different views depending on the socio geography situation of each area. In general, they viewed that the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019 was clear and covered all

Dimension of drugs prevention and control, the next significant step was to turn the Strategic Plan into action to keep up with the situation, and to show concrete outcomes. All the concerned agencies had to join hands in transforming the plan into action to achieve the decided intention.

The Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019 had the following vision: “The strong Thai society to be free from drugs through the implanted immunity and the measures to reduce the number of drugs dealers and drugs users including the international cooperation on drugs control to achieve the obligation and goal of ASEAN Vision by 2019.” The plan comprised 8 main strategic plans namely, the strategy to prevent the risk group to get involved with drugs, the strategy to control drugs and drugs traffickers, the strategy to overcome the problem of drug users/addicts, the strategy to enhance the international cooperation on narcotics control, the strategy to establish and develop the support system for returning good people to the society, the strategy to build up the healthy environment for drugs prevention, the strategy to enhance the people’s participation and the strategy on integrated management.

On March 10, 2015, the Cabinet approved the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019 to be used as the direction framework for implementation, and the tool for management, coordination, resources allocation, and assessment of the concerned agencies. The Cabinet also assigned the ONCB to work with the concerned agencies to draw up the annual action plan on drugs prevention and control to be in harmony with the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019, from the year 2013 onwards.

The Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019

Vision

“The strong Thai society to be free from drugs through implanted immunity and the measures to reduce the number of drugs dealers and drugs users including the international cooperation on drugs control to achieve the obligation and goal of ASEAN Vision by 2019”



Mission

1. Aim to increase the power strength of all sectors for drugs prevention and control to secure the Thai society from drug menace.
2. Aim to strengthen and extend the close and continual cooperation with the ASEAN Member States to control and tackle the drugs problem.

Strategic Focus

1. To strengthen the drugs prevention immunity in the children and youth groups so that they will not become the new drugs users.
2. To Improve the standard in prevention and problem solving in various target groups.
3. To strengthen the cooperation on illicit drugs interdiction.
4. To develop and enhance the cooperation to ensure that the common practices in the judicial process will be set up in ASEAN
5. To increase the capacity in terms of equipment, technology, personnel in drugs suppression, prevention, drugs analysis and treatment.
6. To develop the information technology linkage for the benefit of drugs control.

Goals

1. Every children and youth has immunity against drugs.
2. Village/community, educational institutes and workplaces are strong to prevent drugs.
3. Children, youth, community are not involved with drugs and join hands to fight against drugs.
4. Eradicate the criminal syndicates/organization that are related to drugs, reduce the illicit narcotic crops cultivation area and destroy illicit drugs production sites.
5. The drugs addicts receive the standard treatment and rehabilitation.
6. Thailand becomes the center of ASEAN on drugs prevention and control.



2. The Action Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015

The plan was in harmony with the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019, the details were as follows:

1. **The 1st Strategy, to prevent the new risk group to be involved with drugs**, with the strategic goal in building up immunity in the children and youth groups, the labor group as well as empowering family and community to reduce the number of individual who might get involved with drugs.

2. **The 2nd strategy, to solve drugs users problem** with the strategic goal in reducing the number of drugs users by sending them for standardized treatment process which suits the drugs users by focusing on qualitative management and voluntary treatment system as according to the measures declared in the 108/2015 Declaration of the National Council on Peace Keeping and Order.

3. **The 3rd strategy, to establish and develop the support system for returning the good people to society**, with the strategic goal in following up and assistance those who completed treatment and rehabilitation to return back to society and live a normal life, not relapse to drugs and take care those who requested assistance.

4. **The 4th strategy, to control drugs and suppress drugs dealers**, with the strategic plan to control the smuggling in of drugs; to intercept the drugs smuggling through public transportation services, trains, post parcels, and international airports; to empower the village/community along the border areas; to arrest the major wrong-doers; to arrest those who proved to take part in the conspiracy, support and assistance the drugs traffickers; to forfeit the asset according to the legal measures on major drugs traffickers; to stop the drugs spreading in the prison; and to punish the government officials who were involved with drugs.

5. **The 5th Strategy, to enhance the international cooperation on narcotics control** with the strategic goal to seek, enhance and develop the cooperation in prevention, suppression and tackling of drugs problem with the neighboring countries and international communities as well as international organizations in order to increase competitiveness in interception, and suppression of drugs that were smuggled into Thailand, to increase the role of Thailand in serving as the main coordination center in tackling drugs of ASEAN.

6. **The 6th strategy, to build up healthy environment for drugs prevention**, the strategic goal was to build up, control and manage the environment that support the prevention and control of drugs in a sustainable way. All provinces were required to identify the enterprises which were the risk area around the educational institute as their urgent implementation plan.

7. **The 7th strategy, to mobilize the people's participation**, the strategic goal was to help village/community tackle the problem and to empower the village/community which had several problems; to strengthen the village/community to conquer drugs problem; to extend the young plants of the Mother of Nation's Fund; to urge for the people's participation and build up the people's network to conquer drugs.



8. The 8th strategy, to conduct integrated management, the strategic goal was to develop management system on drugs prevention and control to turn the policy into concrete action; restructuring; to develop planning system, budget and budget expenditures; to develop the monitoring system and reporting system as according to the strategy plan on drugs prevention and control.

8 Strategies

To prevent the risk group to get involved with drugs.	To solve drugs users problem.	To build up and develop the system for returning the good people to society.	To control drugs and suppress drugs dealers.	International Cooperation	To build up healthy environment for drugs prevention.	To Mobilize the people's participation	To conduct Integrated Management
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3. Management Mechanism on Drugs Prevention and Control

1. Mechanism at strategic level, according the Narcotics Control Act 1976, the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) set up the policy and measures on drugs prevention and control in the overall picture for the concerned agencies to put into action.

2. Management mechanism, the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center puts the policy into action.

3. Mechanism at mission level, the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center at Ministerial/Organizational level manages the drugs prevention and control plan in their responsible missions and roles.

4. Mechanism at area level, the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center at Provincial/District level manages the drugs prevention and control plan in their respective provinces and districts.

5. Special mechanism, the command center or the special task force to tackle the problem in the special area.

4. The Policy Mobilization

1. The meeting of the Narcotics Control Board (NCB)

➤ On November 6, 2014 at 10,00 hours, H.E. Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam, Deputy Prime Minister chaired the 1st/2014 of the Narcotics Control Board meeting. The meeting was attended by members of the Board which comprised H.E. Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuwardhana, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, the representatives of 7 ministers concerned and the management level officials from 9 concerned agencies. The meeting acknowledged the restructuring of the components of the NCB and the improvement of the NCB's roles, the establishment of the Drugs Prevention and Control



Command Center to monitor the work of all the concerned agencies. The meeting approved the Strategic Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2015-2019. The meeting was organized at the Cabinet's meeting room, 2nd floor, Office of the Cabinet's Secretariat Building (new building), the Government House.

➤ On August 21, 2015 at 13.30 hours, H.E. Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam, Deputy Prime Minister chaired the 1st/2015 meeting of the Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of the Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, the high management level officials from 7 Ministries and 13 management level officials from the concerned agencies and Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, the Secretary-General of the NCB as a member and secretary to the NCB.

The meeting was aimed to follow up some important resolutions of the NCB such as the amendment of the laws related to drugs, to acknowledge the drugs situation and major achievements, as well as to consider the Action Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control 2016 which would focus on reducing the number of drugs offenders and reducing the number of the people who were in the drugs circle as many as possible. The meeting took place at the meeting room 301, Command Building 1, the Government House.





2. The Meeting of the National Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center

On June 8, 2015, at 13.30 hours, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice as the Director of the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center, chaired the 1st /2015 Meeting of the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center with the participation of the committee members from the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Anti-Money Laundering Office, Office of Attorney-General and the concerned agencies with the total of 100 participants. The main points of the meeting were the report of the outcomes of drugs prevention and control during the



past 7 months (October 1, 2014-April 30, 2015), the findings of the visit of the Supervision and Monitoring Sub-Committee, the integration the drugs prevention plan and drugs control plan, the launching of the International Day against Drugs for 2015, and the budget integration for the year 2016. The meeting was organized at the meeting room, 3rd floor, Building 2, the ONCB.

Drug Situation in the Year 2015 and Its Trend

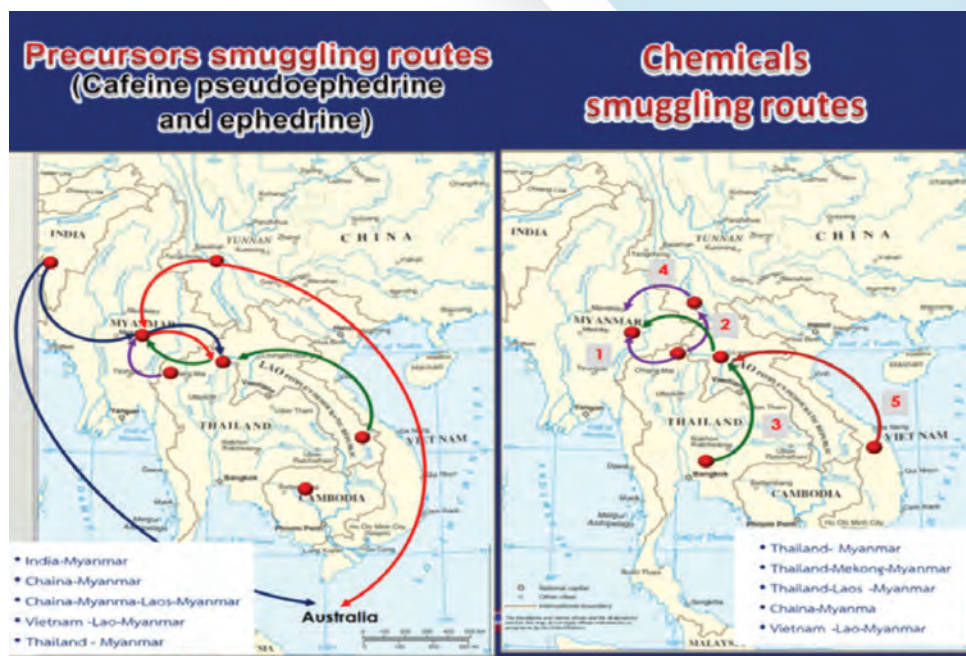
The Drugs Situation in the Region



From the combined force of 4 countries, namely, China Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand under the 2nd Phase, an extension period of the Safe Mekong Operation Project (May11-September 11, 2015), in jointly seized drugs, intercepted chemicals and precursors and impaired the drugs production potential immensely, the outcomes of the operation were crystal clear in terms of drugs interception along Mekong River, the crackdown of the drugs production sites along the border areas, the major implementation outcomes were as follow; the arrest of 4,265 cases with 4,523 suspects, the seizures of 78.95 million pills of methamphetamine, 234.39 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine, 1,947.63 kilograms of heroin, 1,320.17 of opium as well as the large amount of chemicals and precursors. China could seize 16 tons of Ethyl Alcohol, 3.75 tons of Hydrochloric Acid, and 6 tons of other chemicals. Lao PDR could seize 2,880 liters of chemical. Myanmar seized 260 liters of Acetic Anhydride, 1,880 liters of Acetone, 6,507,500 pills of Pseudoephedrine, 151.25 of powder Pseudoephedrine, 34.04 kilogram of ephedrine, 483 gallons of Sulfuric Acid, 100 gallons of Hydrochloric, 2,150 kilograms of Phenylacetic, and 1,200 kilograms of P2P. Thailand seized 20 tons of Methylene Chloride. All those seizures greatly affected drugs production of the ethnic/lineage groups in the neighboring countries.



Though Thailand heavily intercepted chemicals and precursors from reaching the drugs production sources in the Golden Triangle, but chemicals and precursors were still smuggled to the area. The source of those chemicals and precursors were India and China. Pseudoephedrine and ephedrine were continually smuggled to production sites, the precursors were still available, whereas caffeine was smuggled from Viet Nam passed through Lao PDR to the production sites in the Golden Triangle Area.



Internal Drugs Situation

Most of the drugs which spread in Thailand were smuggled in from other countries, the area that needed close surveillance were still the same area in the 3 northern provinces namely, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son, which were the main area for the smuggling of methamphetamine, crystal methamphetamine and heroin. The area in Nong Khai Province, Nakhon Panom Province and Bueng Karn Province which marihuana was smuggled in and the new area which needed to keep an eye on as there was a tendency of more drugs smuggling, were Kanchanaburi Province and Prachaub Kirikhan Province which was the location of Singkorn checkpoint.

The main internal factors which affected the current drugs situation and were not solved were the major drugs traffickers were still at large, as could be seen from the continuity of the seizures of the large amount of drugs as well as the involvement with drugs of the law enforcement officials and local government officials. The involvement of the mentioned groups made it more difficult and complicated to tackle the problem.



The problem of the involvement of the new drugs dealers and drugs users was considered serious which affected prevention measures since the past period these group of people had the high ratio of 70 percentage especially the youth group aged between 15-25 years old, who were the main group who was involved with drugs.

The amount of the seized drugs indicated that methamphetamine was the largest amount of the seized drugs, though currently it came to a stand-still situation. This fact matched with the consumption of drugs users of which over 80 percent used methamphetamine. However, the problem of crystal methamphetamine, marihuana and heroin could not be overlooked since there was the increase use of marihuana and heroin. But what should be concerned during the economic slowdown was the abuse of medical drug as a single drug and to use with other drugs to enhance its affect to respond to their need such as the NPS group, and Ya Pro.

According to the assessment of those who underwent treatment, it was found that the number of drug addict and the severe drug addict groups continued to increase which reflected that the problem of crimes related to drugs and the problem of mental symptom of the drug users was the problem that the concerned agencies had to prepare to curb it.

The Situation on Illicit Drugs Production

1. Narcotic Crops Cultivation

1.1 Opium Poppy Cultivation, according to the survey of opium poppy cultivation during 2014/2015, it was found that the opium poppy cultivation decreased from the year 2013/2014. Throughout the past 10 years, over 90 percent of opium poppy were eradicated but it was also found that there were efforts to illegally grow opium poppy by adjusting their way of cultivation by growing in a small plot of land separately and in the more remote area, in the fold of the hills, grew in mingle with other crops to evade the survey/eradication of the government authorities. Besides, there were off season cultivation using fertilizer and sprinkle to increase the produces. This made the survey and eradication more difficult. Most of the opium poppy cultivation plots or 80 percent had less than 1 Rai of area especially the remote area which was difficult to get access to such as Om Koi District and Chiang Dao District in Chiang Main Province, and Mae Ramard District and Tha Song Yang District in Tak Province. The main factor that there was still opium poppy cultivation was the lucrative price of opium, which was quite high. The survey of the retailing price of opium poppy at Om Koi District in Chiang Mai and in Mae Ramard District in Tak Province was at 1 Moo=120-150 baht, 1 kilogram=84,000-105,000 baht, 1 Joint (1,120 Moo/1.6 kilogram) =134,400-168,000 baht.

1.2 Marihuana Cultivation, Thailand still had marihuana cultivation and use especially among the youth who imitated the behaviors of the youth in foreign countries. The pattern and the area of marihuana cultivation changed especially in the northern part of Thailand which had the suitable area as there were dense wild forest as blinder from the eye-sight of the officials while they made inspection/survey. High and steep hills were natural



hinders for eradication. The area where the largest marihuana cultivation was found was Doi Pha Daeng, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province.

In the Northeast, marihuana cultivation was found in the area of Kud Bark District in Sakhon Nakhon Province, Kam Muang District in Kalasin Province, and Dong Luang District in Mukdahan Province. This marihuana was grown for selling to the local users. As for marihuana in Kaeng Krajam District in Petchaburi Province, most of it was grown within the rice field.

Marihuana cultivation in Thailand was not for commercial purpose but the spreading marihuana mostly was ready made imported from foreign countries especially from the northeastern border. From the survey in Dong Luang District in Mukdahan Province, the price of fresh marihuana was at 5,000 baht per kilogram.

1.3 Kratom Plant Cultivation, in the past, kratom leaves were used in the remote area, mostly in the southern and central parts of Thailand. Most users were gardeners and farmers. At present, kratom was spreading in all regions of the country. The price of kratom leaf was at 4-8 baht per leaf.

2. The Seizure of Drugs Production Site in the Country

The illicit methamphetamine production, in 2015 pelletize machines and 5 punching machines with Y symbol were seized in Uttaradit Province reflected the fact that there was possibility that drugs traffickers turned to drugs producers when the situation was right. It was also found that some trafficker groups tried to remix methamphetamine and pelletize again to increase the drug volume to earn more benefit.

Precursor Chemicals Situation

The interception of the smuggling of precursor chemicals from reaching drugs production sources in the Golden Triangle which was the cooperation from several countries in the region was highly satisfied, when comparing to other countries it was found that the routes from Thailand were used least. Most of chemicals and precursors were smuggled from India, China, and Lao PDR. It was more difficult to smuggle to Thailand as there was strict control of chemicals and precursors, Thailand was mostly used as bypass to the production area in the neighboring countries. However, it was recently found that some substances could be used for drugs production. The statistics of the seizures of chemicals and precursors during 2010-2015 were as follow;

In 2010, 32,883,788 pills of pseudoephedrine were seized.

In 2011, 9,633,820 pills of pseudoephedrine were seized.

In 2012, 2,018,300 pills of pseudoephedrine were seized.

In 2013, 2.4 kilograms of red phosphorus, 500 liters of Hydrochloric, 990 kilograms of Acetic Acid Glacial 99.85 %, 302,630 pills of pseudoephedrine, 1,760 kilograms of Sodium Carbonate and 3.7 kilograms of caffeine were seized.

In 2014, 1,000 kilograms of Sodium Carbonate, 600 of Ammonium Chloride, and 5,500 kilograms of Sodium Cyanide were seized.



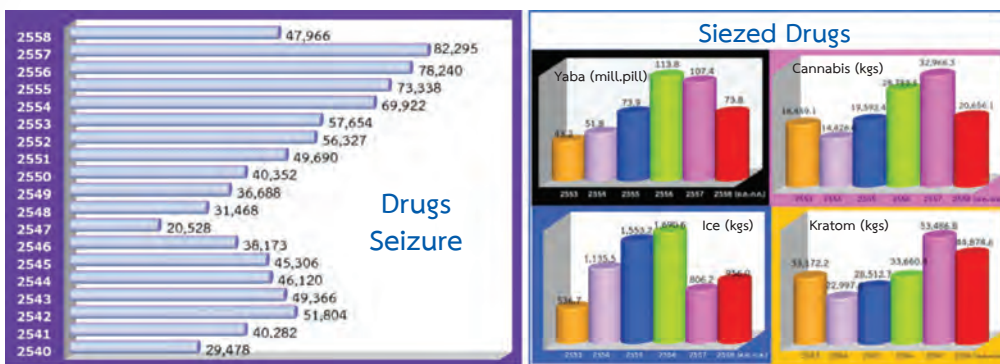
In 2015 (October 2014-July 2015), 60,000 pills of pseudoephedrine and 20 tons of Methylene Chloride.

Drugs Smuggling into the Country

The main smuggling area of methamphetamine, ice and heroin was still the northern part of the country especially in Chiang Rai Province, Chiang Mai Province and Mae Hong Son Province as the area was close to drugs production and storage areas in Myanmar. Thanks to the Safe Mekong Operation which was the cooperation of 4 countries, drugs interception was highly satisfied. According to the assessment of the Internal Security Operation Command and Northern Border Narcotics Control Management Center, it confirmed that Safe Mekong Project could reduce drugs smuggling successfully. Cocaine, was smuggled by the Western African drugs traffickers through airports, or through the airports of the neighboring countries then smuggling to Thailand by land route. While the smuggling of marihuana to Thailand, most of them was smuggled from the northeastern region and the source was from Lao PDR.

Drugs Trafficking Situation

Drugs trafficking situation was still serious, the arrest of drugs offenders was considered very high, during the past 10 years, the number of drugs offenders increased 3 times. The amount of the sized drugs also reflected the seriousness of the problem, the main drugs had tendency to increase to quite a considerable level. The drug groups which had the tendency to continually increase was methamphetamine or Ya Ba, in 2010, 43.2 million pills were seized increased to 107.4 million pills in 2014 or 2.5 times higher. And for 2015 (October 2014-July 2015), 73.8 million pills were seized.



Another major internal factor which affected drugs situation, which still could not be curbed was stopping the imprisoned drugs traffickers from masterminding drugs trafficking from the prison, though recently the concerned agencies tried their best to tackle the problem. 7 jammers were installed and the transfer of main drugs traffickers to be imprisoned in the area which was known as Super Max in Khao Bin Central Prison. The selection and transferring

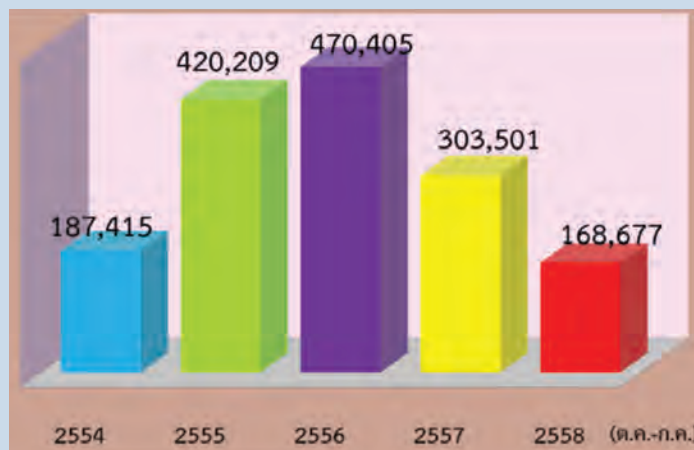


measures scared the inmates. Any sayings or codes which could be decoded or translated into the matter of drugs, the prisoners would immediately transfer to Super Max. The strict inspection on the smuggling of mobile phone into the prison, and the frequent raids of the prison led to difficulties to mastermind drugs trafficking from the prison. However, it was found that drugs trafficking dictations from the prison were still prevailed from some high security prisons such as Khoa Bin Central Prison, Ratchaburi Prison, Rayong Central Prison, and Pattani Central Prison. The order was done through the visit of relatives by talking in codes, the visiting groups mostly were father, mother, husband/wife, or hired woman or lawyer. It was also found that in other prisons in the region, there were still orders from the prisons through mobile phones, but the tendency decreased. 3 prisons that were found to use mobile phones to mastermind drugs trafficking at serious level were Bang Kwang Central Prison, Klong Prem Central Prison and Songkhla Central Prison

Drugs Epidemic Situation

Drugs problem was a serious problem which needed to be tackled urgently so that it would not impact the security of the people's life and asset and the general public. According to the outcomes of bringing drugs users for treatment system during the past 5 years, there was the tendency to decrease and in 2015, the Action Plan on Drugs Prevention and Control which was aimed to reduce the number of drugs users in the area by bringing them for the standard treatment system which suited to each user.

The Statistics of the Total Drugs Users Who Underwent Treatment





The Achievement on Drugs Prevention

The strategy to prevent new risk group who have chances to get involved with drugs during the year 2015-2019 was aimed to build up immunity and to prevent drugs use in the new risk group by strengthen their life skills to prevent drugs use in children and youth groups which suited to their ages. Various activities were used to prevent these groups from drugs abuse in the future. The application of practices according to the religious principles was another significant alternative which could lead to sustainability in overcoming life's problem.

The Mobilization of Drugs Prevention

1. The ONCB in cooperation with 9 concerned agencies (the Office of the Permanent-Secretary of Education, the Office of the Basic Education Commission, the Office of the Higher Education Commission, the Office of the Permanent-Secretary of Interior, the National Police Bureau, the Office of the National Buddhism, Mahachulalongkorn Rajawidhayalai University, and Mahamakut Buddhist University) signed an MOU on Drugs Prevention and Control Cooperation in Children and Youth Groups in Educational Institutes, on January 22, 2015 at Impact Arena, Muang Thong Thani. The MOU was aimed to set up the system and to mobilize the integrated drugs prevention and control cooperation between the concerned agencies. The MOU signing ceremony was witnessed by the Ministry of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, and the Deputy Minister of Education, H.E. General Surachet Chaiwongs.





2. The ONCB organized the meeting to monitor the mobilization and integration of drugs prevention and treatment on June 5, 2015, which was chaired by H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, the Minister of Justice. The meeting was aimed at building up immunity to children, youth and labor as well as urging for the full participation of the people from all sectors.



3. The ONCB launched a set of story books to build up immunity against drugs in the early childhood age called “Reading for Warm Love” on March 29, 2015 at the Atrium of the National Book Fair Week, at Queen Sirikit National Convention Center, Bangkok. The books were tested by asking the parents to tell the story to their children at early childhood age and discussed the benefit of the immunity building books for early childhood which inserted the knowledge and skills on “Brain’s Capacity in Life Management” or known as Executive Functions (EF)





4. On July 16, 2015, the National Police Bureau in cooperation with the ONCB invited the concerned agencies to attend the meeting to mobilize the implementation of the Campus Safety Zone Project and the Integrated Drugs Tackling Implementation at the conference room of the Operation Center of the Royal Thai Police, which was chaired by the Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya through the video conference system. The meeting was aimed to explain the Campus Safety Zone Project, currently there were 89 educational institutes participated in the project comprised 39 higher education institutes, 50 vocational schools, the project would start around August, 2015 onwards. As for the Project on the Coordination between Police and School (1 policeman, 1 school), which was carried out by the National Police Bureau since May 15, 2015, currently, 1,495 educational institutes participated in the project.



5. On August 26, 2015 at 13.30 hours, the ONCB, the Ministry of Justice organized the meeting to integrate the joint operation in major projects/activities in drugs prevention in the out-of-school youth group and the labor group, which was chaired by H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice. The chairman gave the policy to the management and operational officials in 4 main responsible Ministries namely, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Justice, to set up integrated operational plan for the out-of-school youth group and the labor group to be highly effective, and to cover the whole target groups.





6. On September 2, 2015 at 10.00 hours, the ONCB participated in the festival of “Rally of D.A.R.E.’s People to Fight against Drugs 2015” at the Gymnasium 1, Thammasat Conference Center, Rangsit Center, Pathumthani Province. The event was presided over by H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, he was welcomed by Police Lieutenant General Kamrob Panyakaew, Deputy Commander of the National Police Bureau, Police Lieutenant General Raywat Klinkesorn, the Commissioner of the Police Narcotics Suppression and the high-level officials from the National Police Bureau. 3,000 students under D.A.R.E which were in the responsible area of the Metropolitan Police Command and the Provincial Police 1, 2, 7 participated in the event. Besides, the same event was organized at the same time throughout the country, the activities included drugs exhibition, the students’ work and shows, oath-taking ceremony of the D.A.R.E students, and the presentation ceremony of honorable pin and declaration to the police teachers in D.A.R.E Project for their outstanding performances.



7. On September 9, 2015, the Launching of the Development Project on Effective Functions for the ONCB Officials. The project combined the knowledge on neurology and Executive Functions (EF) which was the functions of the brain to control emotion, thought, and decision making which affected the people’s actions. The knowledge was applied to build up immunity against drugs in the early childhood children through the latest tool which was a set of story books “Reading for Warm Love”





Treatment and Rehabilitation, Following up and Assistance for the Drugs Addicts Who Completed the Treatment and Rehabilitation Process

In the year 2015, apart from the normal treatment system which comprise the voluntary system which is run by the Ministry of Public Health, the compulsory system which is run by the Department of Probation and the convicted system which is run by the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, there was also the implementation of the National Council for Peace and Order's Order, NPCO no. 108/2014 on "The treating of the drugs offence suspects in sending them for treatment and rehabilitation". The purpose of this order is to improve/develop the overall treatment system and process from identifying process/screening the drugs addicts for suitable treatment; following up, taking care and assistance after the treatment process; limiting the number of the drugs addicts to undergo treatment under the voluntary/semi-voluntary system; and developing and improving all the treatment system to respond to the drugs addicts' conditions and behaviors. Later, the ONCB issued 2 more orders to respond to the National Council for Peace and Order's Order NPCO no. 108/2014 which were the ONCB's order dated October 6, 2014, and the ONCB's order dated June 15, 2017, on "the guidelines to overcome the spread of drugs in an integrated manner in the area level" both of which focused on the treatment processes which was in line with the NPC's order.

The implementation of the National Council for Peace and Order's Order, NPCO no. 108/2014 comprised 2 main mechanisms namely 1) the setting up of the screening centers to control the quality of the drugs addicts screening process so that they could undergo suitable treatment; 2) the coordination center for looking after the drugs addicts who underwent treatment and rehabilitation processes with have the objectives to serve as the core center in directing and supervising the quality of the following up, taking care, and assistance to the drugs addicts who completed the treatment and rehabilitation processes. 898 screening centers were set up nation-wide and the number of 70,622 drugs addicts were screened. And 1,029 coordination centers for looking after the drugs addicts who completed the treatment and rehabilitation processes were set up throughout the country, about 150,365 drugs addicts received the assistance. (The data of September 30, 2015)



As for the implementation of the National Council for Peace and Order's Order, NPCO no. 108/2014, the processes start from identifying the drugs users/the drugs addicts by the integrated task force which comprises the officials of local administration, public health and the policeman, the involvement of village/community, the social order, the setting up of integrated check points. The screening process might be done at the general hospitals, the central hospitals as stated in the ONCB's declaration on "The sending of the suspect for treatment and rehabilitation and the evaluation of the suspect who underwent treatment and rehabilitation (the second declaration) 2015 dated June 15, 2015". Another screening process or the integrated screening process in the area during which the public health officials will participate in screening in case of integrated social order and the setting up of integrated check-points. After screening and narcotic drugs were found at the amount not over the defined amount and eligible to the criteria set up as according to the NPCO's Order no. 108/2014 and the suspect was willing to undergo treatment and rehabilitation for example the treatment in the form of behaviors changing camp or known as "The Soul of the Nation Center", which the ONCB in cooperation with the concerned agencies developed the program to standardize the process nation-wide and to use the same title all over the country. Another alternative treatment process was sending the suspect for treatment in the hospitals under the Ministry of Public Health, for those who agreed to undergo treatment for not over 5 times which would be controlled by the NISPA, but if it was found that the person underwent the treatment more times than it was defined as according to the NPCO's Order no. 108/2014 which stated that the suspect should not undergo the treatment for more than 5 times, which would be controlled by the NISPA. When it was found that they agreed to undergo treatment, they would have to undergo the compulsory treatment which stated that the person should undergo the strict compulsory treatment system, which was now under the development of the Department of Probation to increase the concentration of the curriculum, to increase the potential of admission for those who would like to join in the program. Currently, about 30,000 persons could be admitted, the Ministry of Public Health was now developing the treatment process and the potential of admission.

Apart from the normal process of the following up and assistance for those who underwent the treatment such as the following up of the walk-in patients of the public health officials, there was another process which was carried out by the multidiscipline team of the district's chief and the village's head through the direction of the coordinating center for those who underwent the treatment and rehabilitation as well as NISPA to help manage and forward the data from the coordinating center to the multidiscipline team for suitable following up and assistance. The multidiscipline team had to analyze whether the assistance was suitable or not by sending the data of the needed assistance to the coordination center of the district level. If the district coordination center could not help, it would further forward the data to the provincial coordinating center which had more potential and could integrate their work with other concerned agencies.



The major implementation for the treatment development as according to the NCPO's Order no. 108/2014 were as follows:

1. Push forward the policy on bringing the drugs users/drugs addicts for treatment and rehabilitation as according to the NCP's order no 108/2014 by

1.1 Set up the working guidelines as according to the NCPO's Order no. 108/2014 which were 1) issued the ONCB's notification on sending the suspect for treatment and rehabilitation and the assessment of those who underwent treatment and rehabilitation 2014 dated October 6, 2014. 2) produced the manual and guidelines in searching and referring the suspect as according to the NCP's order no 108/2014. 3) produced the working manual and guidelines for the screening centers as according to the NCP's order no 108/2014.

1.2 Prepared for upgrading the potential of the treatment centers for the drugs addicts in voluntary system as according to the NCPO's Order no 108/2014. Primary, the Ministry of Public Health prepared to increase its potential in the treatment centers under its supervision (out-patients admission) and to select the hospitals in the health service areas for supporting the drugs addicts or the heavy drugs addicts. The Ministry would also coordinate with its treatment network such as the armed forces to extend the treatment in behaviors changing camps and the hospitals under the armed forces.

1.3 The ONCB in cooperation with its network agencies namely the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Health and the National Police Bureau hold the meetings to discuss about the implementation of the NCPO's Order no 108/2014 in regional level to build up the correct understanding in the purpose and implementation guidelines of the order during March-April 2015.



1.4 The setting up of the Working Group on the Implementation of the NCPO's Order no 108/2014 to overcome the problems, difficulties in implementing the order such as the searching and screening of the drugs addicts, the referring of the drugs addicts for treatment and rehabilitation, as well as the following up and assistance for those who completed treatment and rehabilitation, the guidelines for checking the items suspected to be drugs as according to the declaration on the guidelines to overcome the problems in the prosecution of drugs offenders.



1.5 The Ministry of Public Health organized the meeting to deliver the policy on drugs prevention and control at the Centara Hotel, Bangkok on August 21, 2015 which was presided over by Lieutenant Commander Doctor Boonroeng Tiroengworawat, Director of the Drugs Control Commanding Center, the Ministry of Public Health. There were 1,000 participants from the network agencies attended the meeting to learn of the delivery of the Ministry of Public Health's policy and roles on drugs control, the screening of drugs addicts, the caring of the drugs addicts in the behaviors changing camps or "the Soul of the Nation Center" and the guidelines to overcome the spread of drugs in an integrated manner. Focus was made on the preparation of the setting up of the screening centers to bring the drugs addicts for treatment and rehabilitation in every district by making use of community hospitals, general hospitals, central hospitals, public health service clinics to evaluate the screening for 24 hours.

1.6 The ONCB produced 4 video programs namely The Collection of Anti-Drugs Documentary, The Basic Knowledge for Taking care of the Drugs Users/the Drugs Addicts in Community, Comfortable Community without Drugs, and The Fundamental Knowledge on Drugs. All the 10,000 sets of video were distributed to the district's chiefs and the village's heads.

2. The Improvement of the Quality of Treatment and Rehabilitation

2.1 Voluntary System

1) The ONCB in cooperation with the concerned agencies such as the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labor devised the curriculum and the manual for behavioral change in the drugs addicts in the voluntary system (new standard) as well as organized 2 training courses for the instructors in the proto-type behaviors changing camps (new standard) in 20 provinces throughout the country (Nonthaburi, Rayong, Yasothon, Udon Thani, Chiang Rai, Payao, Petchabun, Nakhon Pathom, Petchaburi, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Ang Thong, Sa Kaeo, Nakhon Ratchasima, Roi Et, Nakhon Sawan, Kampaeng Phet, Krabi, Pattani, and Bangkok) There were altogether 139 participants, the curriculum was used for the drugs addicts who underwent treatment in "the Soul of the Nation Center".





2) Organized the Workshop on the Potential Development of the Teacher Trainers type A of the Behaviors Changing Camps as according to the New Curriculum Standard during May 26-27, 2015 at the Princeton Hotel, Din Daeng, Bangkok to enhance the knowledge and understanding in the curriculum and develop new knowledge on the improvement of behaviors changing camps to be more effective; as well as to exchange views and to learn from other teacher trainers. The participants were teacher trainers type A in 19 provinces and representatives from the concerned agencies.

2.2 Devised the common standard curriculum in the compulsory system by using Therapeutic Community: TC as the principle in combination with the strong points of the current treatment and rehabilitation program. Produced the manual for the rehabilitation of drugs addicts in the compulsory system for distributing to all the Soul of Nation Centers. Besides, the trainings to improve the potential of the rehabilitation centers were organized by the Department of Probation for the responsible persons in 67 rehabilitation centers with 68 participants. The Department of Civil Affairs of the Royal Thai Army organized 2 trainings to develop the potential of 70 trainers.

3. The following up and assistance for those who underwent treatment and rehabilitation under the compulsory system.

3.1 Discussions were made to define the guidelines for following up and assistance for those who underwent the treatment and rehabilitation under the compulsory system. The guidelines were sent to all concerned agencies for cooperation and support for those who completed the treatment and rehabilitation as a special case. As for vocational promotion for those who completed the treatment and rehabilitation under the compulsory system, the ONCB in cooperation with the Department of Probation and the Department of Employment carried out 2 pilot projects namely the Soul of the Nation Center of the 23rd Cavalry Battalion, the 5th Royal Guard Cavalry Regiment in Saraburi Province and the Soul of Nation Center of the 3rd Army Infantry Battalion, the 21st Royal Guard Army Infantry Regiment in Sa Kaeo Province. After the pilot projects were over, the working guidelines would be made to extend the work to cover all the Soul of Nation Centers.

3.2 The ONCB organized the Workshop to Develop the Potential of the Trainers on Vocational Guidance for Those who Underwent the Treatment and Rehabilitation under the Compulsory System at the 23rd Royal Guard Cavalry Battalion, Saraburi Province in order to develop the potential of 15 trainers in the rehabilitation centers so that they had the correct understanding on testing the readiness for vocation which would lead to the more effective assistance for those who completed the treatment and rehabilitation as well as to serve as a proto type for integrated management for vocational promotion nation-wide.



4. The data-base system development on the national treatment which was scheduled to be implemented during 2015-2016, after completing, there would be the linkage of data between all the concerned agencies which would lead to unity and effectiveness in data management. The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya signed the order of the Drugs Control Command Center no. 1/2015 on the setting up of 3 Sub-Committees on the data system development on the treatment of drugs addicts on November 12, 2015 namely

- 1) The Sub-Committee on the Central Coordination for Data-Base System Development on Treatment
 - 2) The Sub-Committee on the Data System Development on Treatment and Rehabilitation
 - 3) The Sub-Committee on the Data System Development on the Following up, Taking Care of and Assistance for Those Who Completed Treatment and Rehabilitation.
- On July 20, 2015, the ONCB organized an inaugurate meeting on the National Data-Base System Development of the Drugs Addicts which was presided over by Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB, Mr. Vittawan Sunthornkajit and was participated by the representatives from all the concerned agencies. It was expected that the project would be completed and the central data-base could be used within the year 2016. On September 3, 2015, the ONCB organized the 1st/2015 meeting of the Sub-Committee on the Data System Development on Treatment and Rehabilitation to report the progress of the project on the national data system development on treatment and rehabilitation which was developed by Arthos IT Solution and Services Company Limited. The ONCB together with the concerned agencies considered the progress report of the project.

The Mobilization of the Treatment, Rehabilitation, Following-up and Assistance

1. On April 27, 2015 Mr. Vittawan Sunthornkajit, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB participated in the opening ceremony of the training and the distribution of the royal goods in the project to overcome drugs problem in the voluntary system in the form of behavior changing camp (as according to the new standard) at the Soul of Nation Center, Nakhon Sawan Province, at the Multi -Purposes Building. An exhibition was also organized at Bueng Borapetch, Muang District, Nakhon Sawan Province. The event was presided over by Air Chief Marshall Chalit Pookphasook in providing the royal goods to 479 persons who completed the training as according to the project to overcome drugs problem in the voluntary system in the form of behaviors changing camp (as according to the new standard) at the Soul of the Nation Center, Nakhon Sawan.





2. The ONCB organized the 2nd/2015 meeting of the Steering Committee of the Pilot Project for Integrated Cooperation on Vocational Promotion on April 28, 2015 at the ONCB. The meeting was chaired by Mr.Prasarn Mahaleetrakul, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Probation with the participation of the representatives from the Department of Probation, the Department of Employment, the Department of Skill Development, the Drugs Control Commanding Center of the Ministry of Public Health, the Department of Civil Affairs of the Royal Thai Army. The objective of the meeting was to report the outcomes of the 2 pilot projects which were carried out at the Soul of the Nation Center of the 23rd Cavalry Battalion, the 5th Royal Guard Cavalry Regiment in Saraburi Province and the Soul of Nation Center of the 3rd Army Infantry Battalion, the 21st Royal Guard Army Infantry Regiment in Sa Kaeo Province.



3. Mr.Sirinya Sitdhichai, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB visited the rehabilitation center at the Volunteers Defense Corps, Nong Khai Province on September 10, 2015, which was a treatment and rehabilitation center under the compulsory system with lenient rules, under the Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. The center runs a 120 day program, it treats the drugs addicts as patients not criminals to develop their personality and change their behaviors to adjust themselves to get along with other people and to fit in the environment as well as to provide vocational promotion to prevent them from other social problems such as crimes and others.





The Achievement of the Narcotics Law Enforcement

The policy to crack down the narcotics trafficking network and the continual narcotics suppression which is aimed for qualitative accomplishment, has led to the higher trend of arrest. In the year 2015, there were altogether 64,975 cases with 284,499 offenders and among those cases, 62,594 were considered serious cases. Thus, the emphasis has been given to magnify the accomplishment and cut down the financial cycle of the major traffickers which led to the arrest of 2,317 offenders and the forfeiture of their assets valued 996.96 million baht. It also included the cases of conspiracy, support and assistance to the offenders. The ONCB received the petition for conviction or the notification for conviction on abetment for 838 cases with 2,259 convicted and 559 were arrested. The arrest of the serious cases are as follows:

8.1 The Suppression of the Major Narcotics Traffickers

8.1.1 The Local Narcotics Traffickers Cases



1. On February, 2015, the Narcotics Suppression Bureau, the ONCB arrested 6 offenders together with 25 kilograms of crystal-methamphetamine, 1 pick-up car and 7 mobile phones at the LPG station on Petchakasem Road, Sanamchandra Sub-District, Muang District, Nakhon Pathom Province. The offenders were in an ethnic minority group network in the northern border area. They procured drugs which were sold in Bangkok and its vicinity as well as in the South by concealing drugs in the ice-cream barrels and being trafficked from the North. Drugs were stored in the Central part area.

2. On April 11, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with Chiang Rai Provincial Police announced the result of the blockage of the target area during April 7-11, 2015 before Songkran Festival. Accordingly, 76 offenders were arrested with 82,881 pills of methamphetamine and 7.2 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine. Among the offenders with warrant, was Mrs. Muey Srinathithundon aged 30 years old lived in Moo 9, Chokchai Sub-District, Doi-Laung District, Chiang Rai Province, she was the wife of a former deputy superintendent of Chai Prakarn Police Station, Chiang Mai Province who was arrested in Mae Sai, Chiang Rai Province with 800,000 pills of methamphetamine and 1 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine on August 18, 2014. From the magnifying interrogation, it was found that Mrs. Muey supported and helped the deputy superintendent. Later, the Chiang Rai court approved the arrest warrant no 289/2014 dated August 19, 2014 that enable the officials could arrest Mrs. Muey on April 10, 2015 before magnifying the case. This led to the forfeiture of a house and 2 Fortuner pick-up cars.



3. During 2-3 June, 2015, Payao Provincial Police Station in cooperation with the Local Administration and the 17th Infantry Regiment seized 350,000 pills of methamphetamine at the road along the field of Ja Pa Wai Sub-District, Muang District, Payao Province. This was due to the investigation and following up of the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) on June 2, 2015 on a group of Hmong. The officials trailed the suspected car from Ta Khao Pluak Sub-District, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. The police found a pick-up car left on the road along the field and found 78,000 pills of methamphetamine hidden in the cab behind the driver's seat and another 158,000 pills of methamphetamine hidden in the sided compartment of the car. Then on June 3, 2015, the officials searched the areas around again and found 120,000 pills of methamphetamine hidden in the grass hollow close to the area where the car was left. The officials found out that the car belonged to Mr. Napas Leechoensuwan, a Lisu ethnic aged 26 years old whose address was at Chong Khaeb Sub-District, Pob Phra District, Tak Province.





4. During June 12-14, 2015, the ONCB cooperated with the Department of Special Investigation launched the second operation as according to the strategy on “The cutting down of financial cycle of the narcotics network”. The operation was aimed at cutting down the financial cycle, cracking down 5 drug trafficking networks targeting on the trafficking network with more than 25 members. Altogether there were 32 targets in 34 areas in 10 provinces for searching i.e. Bangkok, Pathum Thani, Samut Sakorn, PrachinBuri, Chanthaburi, Trat, Surin, Buri Ram, Chiang Mai, and Chiang Rai. The overall assets which were forfeited was 91 million baht, the details is as follows:

- The 1st network known as Kriangkrai or Keng’s network
- The 2nd network known as Miss Orawan’s network
- The 3rd network known as Mr.Charoon’s network
- The 4th network known as Miss Lawan’s network

As for the operation of magnifying the cutting down of financial cycle of the narcotics network, it was carried out in according to the legal procedures and evidences that could be traced back, the authority would forfeit the assets and arrested related persons in order to crack down the network and the major drugs trafficking structure in various regional areas which caused great impact on the spread of drugs in the country. Based upon the authorization empowered by the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991 (the section , and asset forfeiture) as well as the measures from the Anti Money Laundering Act, which are significant tool that is in compliance with the government’s policy to eradicate the major drugs traffickers, financiers, undermines, or those behind the scene who gained benefit from drugs trafficking by processing the assets or processing the assets in other person’s names, as well as laundered the money in various forms. The assets forfeiture measure was applied as the main tool to deprive or cut down the financial cycle of the narcotics network.

5. On July 17, 2015 the ONCB in cooperation with the Provincial Police Region 5 and the concerned parties blockaded, searched and forfeited the assets of a narcotics case under the operation of “Indhanon Secret Code ¼” in Chiang Mai Province. As a result, 4suspects were arrested, 2 of those were committed the charge on money laundering namely Mrs. Somporn aged 49 years old and Mr. Bancha aged 27 years old who were mother and son. Mr. Bancha was



arrested as he possessed the narcotic drugs type 1 for distribution, after that the officials magnified the investigation which led to the arrest of Mrs. Somporn under the case of money laundering. The officials were able to forfeit their assets namely Surin Mansion Apartment, 1 plot of land with a building, 27 plots of land with total area of 65 Rais, 2 Ngan, 56 Square Wa, 22 items of gold ornament weighed 214.3 grams or 14 baht, 6 cars, 8 motorcycles, 7 bank accounts, 30,000 pills of methamphetamine, altogether worth around 252,100,000 million baht. Another case, 2 convicted were arrested namely Mr. Worawit aged 35 years old and Miss Nichaphatra aged 33 years old, both were arrested by the Mae Ping Provincial Police Station with 30,100 pills of methamphetamine in front of the restroom at a gas station in Tasala Sub-District, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province.

8.1.2 The Foreign Narcotics Trafficking Network

1. On April 18, 2015, the ONCB together with the Customs Officials of Phuket International Airport and the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau arrested 4 suspects namely Miss Mintra aged 26 years old, Mr. Wilhelm Peter Grobler, an African aged 26 years old, Mr. Onuejbu AnnsilamKadoa Nigerian aged 37 years old. They were arrested with the cocaine weighed 3.8 kilograms, 9 mobile phones and 1 sedan car. The incidence occurred at Phuket International Airport, Phuket Province. Before that the officials trailed them from the parking lot of the apartment in Wang Thong Lang District, Bangkok and a room in a condominium in Suan Laung District, Bangkok.





2. On April 21, 2015, Mr. Jemanie Iksan, an Indonesian national aged 63 years old, was arrested with 5.3 kilograms of cocaine, Rupia banknotes, Thai banknotes worth totaling 48,000 baht at the Phuket International Airport. The officials at the arrival hall of the Phuket International Airport asked Mr. Jemanie Iksan for checking as he travelled from Bogota, Colombia, Panama City - Panama, South Paolo - Brazil, Doha, Qatar, Singapore by the Silk Air Flight with the final destination at the Phuket International Airport. As a result, 5.2 kilograms of cocaine were found hidden in the cover of 3 hard copied books and in 6 spools of tissue rolls.

3. On April 22, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with the customs officials at the Phuket International Airport arrested Ms. Diana Batishcjeva, a Russian aged 21 years old, with 1 kilogram of cocaine at the Phuket International Airport. After investigating the Russian network in Thailand, it was found that Mr. DJ Lenz had procured cocaine from Brazil to be sold to the foreign tourists in Thailand. The officials, thus continually kept an eye on his network, until they found Ms. Diana who traveled from South Paolo, Brazil to Singapore before connected the flight to Phuket. They asked for searching which led to the finding of 1 kilogram of cocaine hidden in the roll-on case and lotion bottles.





4. On April 27, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with the officials from the BMA and the 6th Metropolitan Police officials, arrested 2 Nigerians namely Mr. Chinadoo Eyada aged 33years old and Mr. Ogafore Sunday Prosper aged 29 years old together with 6.3 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine, 19 lady bags, 6 mobile phones with sim cards, 2 glue tubes, 1 roll of scotch tape, and 1 cutter. The officials also forfeited bank accounts, which were under the name of Miss Surinthara Kamkhwa aged 29 years old whose address was in Phuwiang District, Khon Kaen Province. The offenders confessed that they were hired by Mr. Sook, a Nigerian, for 50,000 baht to bring in the crystal methamphetamine through an air- transportation company from China, then they repacked again and put in the lady bags and hired an Asian woman to smuggle it to Malaysia.



5. On May 21, 2015 at 13.00 hours, the ONCB took part in the press conference on the arrest of the drugs network of the neighboring countries. There were 6 convicted with 1,608,000 pills of methamphetamine. This successful operation came from the close collaboration of 4 countries namely China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand under the Safe Mekong Project, phase 2 that Thailand was the host in 2015.



6. On June 22, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with the Police Suppression Bureau in the Suvarnabhumi International Airport, arrested 2 Taiwanese namely Mr. Huang Jyun Jie aged 21 years of old, whose passport and Mr. Liao Ping Hsiang aged 22 years old. The seized drugs were 12.07 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine with 3 travel baggage, 2 mobile phones, air-ticket from the Suvarnabhumi International Airport to Oakland, New-Zealand, bank notes worth 2,820 dollars. The arrest was made at the Suvarnabhumi International Airport.





7. On August 27, 2015, the ONCB Region 6 in cooperation with the Provincial Police 6, arrested Mrs. Supangkorn Nithimetharat aged 28 years old and Mr. Donald Yang, a Hmong-Lao with American nationality, aged 43 years old holding the U.S. The seized drugs were 220,000 pills of methamphetamine. The arrest was made in Huadiad Sub-District, Tak Province following the arrest, a house which belonged to Mrs. Supangkorn in Pitsanulok Province was forfeited; the officials forfeited the assets totaling 88 items i.e. a plot of land with building, a resort, silver ware, cash and cars worth 13 million baht.



8. On September 7, 2015, the ONCB Region 2 in cooperation with the Provincial Police Investigation Division of Rayong Province, Nongkrab Provincial Police Station and the Provincial Administration arrested 3 offenders, 2 of them were Nigerians namely Mr. Joseph Uyammado and Mr. UmeanoTochukwu Emmanuel, another offender, Mr. Gomez Escobedo William, a Peruvian. The 3 convicted were arrested with 180 grams of cocaine, “possession of the narcotic drugs type 2 (cocaine) for sell” The arrest was made in Bankhai District, Rayong several items of precursor chemical which could be used as extracting substance, 2 sedans. They were accused of Province.

The Narcotics Analysis and Technical Service Institute, the ONCB inspected and analyzed the seized drugs which were diesel petrol, acetone, kerosene, acetic acid, saltpeter, acidic, Sulphur chloride, sulfuric acid, and sodium carbonate. There was cocaine in a fiber lump and a small amount of liquid cocaine in the drum which was going to be crystalized. While the officials were searching, the convicted had dropped some cocaine into the toilet bowl and some crystal cocaine were left on the floor around the toilet. The officials magnified the investigation which led to the arrest of Mrs.Pornthip Uyammado aged 34 years old, Mr. Joseph’s wife, owner of the house.



The Forfeiture of Assets Related to Narcotics Cases

The narcotics problem is a national problem which the government places as the priority, thus the strategic plan for narcotics prevention and control was set up especially the strategy on the control of narcotics, the suppression of drug traffickers, the interception of illicit precursor chemical before entering into Thailand, the destruction of drug trafficking structure to cut down the cycle of drug smuggling and the linkage of financial route by focusing on magnifying the investigation leading to the usage of measures on assets for forfeiture and taxes collection toward the drug trafficking groups. According to the mentioned strategy, it could be seen that besides the arrest of the offenders, it also aimed at the assets that the suspects used or received from the related narcotics offences. This is to cut down the cycle of illicit drug business by preventing them from using their assets earned from drug dealing and for further developing their trafficking networks.

The forfeited assets could be classified into 2 types as follows:

- (A) The assets that were used or had in possession for to be used or being used as equipment in narcotics offences.
- (B) The assets that were related to narcotics offences.

After the forfeiture of the two types of assets, the law defined the channel or process for requesting the court to forfeit the asset in various ways as follows;

1. The asset that was used or had in possession for to be used in narcotics offences or being used as an equipment which resulted in narcotics offences, the investigation officials would gather all the evidences and submitted their view to the prosecutor in order to request the court to forfeit the assets which were used or had in possession for use. In the past, the prosecutors would request the court to forfeit the assets according to section 33 of the Criminal Law or section 102 of the Narcotics Control Act, 1979. Later, when the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991 became effective, the court had the authority to forfeit the assets used or had in possession for use in narcotics related offences and extended to cover the assets that were used as equipment in narcotics related offences according to section 30 of the mentioned Act. The assets forfeiture according to the Criminal Law in section 33 and section 102 of the Narcotic Control Act 1989, the asset would be vested to the state property but the assets that were forfeited according to section 30 of the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991, the asset would be vested to the Narcotics Control Fund. Moreover, the court could forfeit the assets in such cases no matter there was suspect or not and it would be absolutely forfeited, the asset owner could not appeal according to section 36 of the Criminal Law.



2. The asset which did not hold guilty, neither the asset that was used for offences, nor the assets that derived from narcotics offences that had lawsuits which the investigator was unable to propose the prosecutor to request the court to forfeit the assets as according to section 33 of the Criminal Law and section 102 of the Narcotics Control Act 1989. Nevertheless, that assets might be forfeited as the assets which were related to narcotics offences as according to section 27 of the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991. The act defines that the asset forfeiture in the narcotics related cases should go through asset examination by the Committee on Properties Examination which was chaired by the Minister of Justice with the Attorney General as Vice Chairman and comprised the following members namely Commissioner of the Royal Thai Police, Director-General of the Public Land Management, Director-General of Enforcement, Director-General of the Customs Department, Director-General of the Revenue Department and the Governor of the Bank of Thailand as members with the Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) as member and secretary. The processes of the asset forfeiture of narcotics related cases started when the suspect was arrested and the arrester or investigator considered at the suspect possessed the asset that could be related to narcotics offences which could not forfeit according to the general laws, they would coordinate with the ONCB, which serves as the secretary of the Committee on Properties Examination, to submit the case to the committee to order for asset examination and temporarily forfeit the asset for further inspection. After the ONCB verified the fact and deemed that the case was in line with the conditions stated in the law, the ONCB would submit the case to the Properties Examination Committee to consider the asset examination of that case and assigned the officials to inspect and forfeit the asset on behalf of the Committee as according to section 19 and section 21 and 23 of the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991. In urgent case, the ONCB would recommend the Secretary-General, NCB to use section 19, paragraph 2, to order for the properties examination and assigned the responsible officials and later reported to the Committee.

The statistic on the outcomes of the implementation of the measure on Asset Forfeiture (Section 22), as according to the Act on Measure for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, 1991.

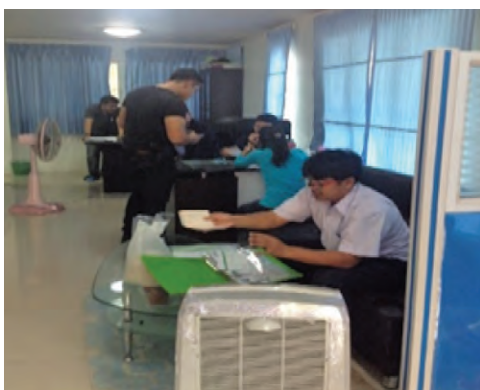
Year	Examined (Case)	Forfeited (Million Baht)	Types of properties (million baht)			
			Cash	Deposit	Movable Property	Real Estate
2010	1,792	1,140.5	137.5	313.5	467.2	122.3
2011	2,761	1,409.2	432.9	289.4	529.6	157.3
2012	4,955	1,3785.58	176.96	126.51	1324.3	157.85
2013	4,609	2,19.24	188.54	2459.44	828.92	919.42
2014	3,127	1,295.31	68.09	295.93	536.37	394.90
2015	1,840	766.59	101.07	154.52	335.50	135.50

The Result of the Major Asset Forfeiture Cases

1. On November 14, 2014, the ONCB officials searched a house in Klong Song Sub-District, Klong Luang District, Pathum Thani Province which belonged to Mrs. Wallapa Benjapanya, the suspect from the arrest warrant of Yala Court dated November 13, 2014 being charged of conspiracy on narcotics offences with Mrs. Kulrasmi or Rachani Piroon, the suspect from the arrest warrant of Songkhla Court dated April 24, 2014 being charged of conspiracy on narcotics offences. It was found that there was no one living in the house as well as another house, Mrs. Wallapa had it rented and the following assets were found:

1. A plot of land with a building (2 townhouses) worth about 3 million baht.
2. The deposit in 24 bank accounts worth about 1,388,428.71 million baht.

The total asset was 4,788,428.71 million baht.



2. On January 23, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau and Phamuang Task Force arrested Mr. Arthit alias Kau Rati-anan (the suspect from 2 arrest warrants in 2012), Mr. Rajan alias Big Leeta and Mr. Anuwat alias Wat Sawisit with 1,769,800 pills of methamphetamine, crystal methamphetamine weighted 36 kilograms, and the officials could magnify the case leading to the inspection of a townhouse in Kwaeng Nuan Chan, Bueng Khum District, Bangkok which resulted in the forfeiture of the following assets:





1. Two luxurious cars (Lamborghini and Porsche) worth about 40 million baht.
2. Four sedan cars (Honda Brio, Mazda 2, Toyota Wish, and Honda CRV) worth 6 million baht.
3. One motorcycle worth 60,000 baht.
4. One fire arm worth 100,000 baht.
5. Seven mobile phones worth 70,000 baht.
6. Nine bank accounts with the deposit of 1.9 million baht
7. Two boats with engines (one is a fiber boat, another one is a rubber boat)worth 250,000 baht.

The total asset was 50 million baht.



3. On May 6, 2015, the ONCB joined in the operation “Magnifying the Cut Down of Financial Cycle of the Narcotics Network” in 3 target areas. There were 10 target persons, 19 target areas in 6 provinces i.e. Bangkok (8), Ang Thong (2), Nakhon Pathom (2), Ratchaburi 2), Kanchanaburi(3) and Nong Bua Lam Phu (2). The results were the arrest of 4 suspects and the forfeiture of asset worth 61.4 million baht.



The Safe Mekong Operation Project

Background

The Office of National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC), the central narcotics control agency of China, initiated the Safe Mekong Operation Project in 2013 with the objectives to tackle the illicit drugs production in and illicit drug trafficking from the Golden Triangle Area, to intercept the smuggling of drugs and precursor chemicals as well as to suppress illicit drugs smuggling through the Mekong River as it threatened the security of the navigation on the river since there were crimes on pillaging and killings for drugs. The Chinese authorities organized the meeting of 4 parties namely, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand in Beijing during March 27-28, 2013 to present a joint operation plan to crack down the drugs trafficking network along the Mekong River which was named “Joint Operation Safe Mekong” with the implementation period during April 20-June 20, 2013. China set up the Joint Command Center: JCC in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan and requested the participating countries to send 2 liaison officials from each country to work at the Center.

Safe Mekong Operation Project

The illicit drugs production and smuggling in the Golden Triangle Area in 2014 were still serious and caused grave impact to the drugs situation in Thailand and other countries along the Mekong River. To suppress illicit drugs production and trafficking networks in the Golden Triangle, to intercept the drugs smuggling from the production sites, and to destroy the smuggling of the precursors chemicals and production equipment through the Mekong River, it needed the close cooperation of the 4 participating countries. In the year 2015, Thailand by the ONCB, under the Ministry of Justice, continued this cooperation as the 2nd Phase by proposing to host the meeting to prepare the plan for the cooperation of China –Lao PDR - Myanmar - Thailand under the Safe Mekong Operation. The participating agencies in Thailand comprised the ONCB, the Royal Thai Police, the Royal Thai Army, the Royal Thai Navy, the Customs Department and the Ministry of Interior. The ONCB established the Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) in Chiang Mai to serve as the information and operation coordinating center of the 4 countries and planned to operate for 2 months during January 12- March 12, 2015.



The 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Operation Project

The 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Operation Project, the 4 participating countries set up the areas of operation by considering from the information indicating that the areas were used as drugs production sources, drugs storage and smuggling routes for drugs and precursor chemicals along the border on the Mekong River of each country as follows:



China

5 cities in Yunnan Province were selected as the areas of operation. These areas were adjacent to the borders of Myanmar and Lao PDR. They were Bao San Province, Dehong District, Lincang Province, Pu're Province and Xishuangbanna. 36 checkpoints/interception points were set up with the participation of the following agencies namely, the police, the border police, the customs officials and the marine police altogether about 1,200 officials.

Lao PDR

2 areas were selected as the areas of operation, they were the areas which were adjacent to the borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand, they were Luang Namtha and Bor Kaeo. Six checkpoints/interception points were set up with the deployment of the officials from various concerned agencies namely, 267 officials from the police, the border police and the customs, of these number 150 officials were from the special task force from Vientiane and 117 officials from local.

Myanmar

Myanmar selected the whole areas of Shan State as the areas of operation which comprised 6 provinces and 5 districts. The main operation areas were 3 provinces that were adjacent to the borders of China, Lao PDR and Thailand which were Siew Province, Keng Tung Province and Tachileik Province. Set up 71 checkpoints/interception points with the deployment of 1,430 officials from the police, the border police, the customs, the immigration and the marine police, of these number there were 3 special task forces with 70 officials from Nay Pyi Taw.



Thailand

3 areas of operation were selected in northern provinces adjacent to Myanmar and Lao PDR which were Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Payao Provinces, 40 checkpoints/interception points were set up, with the deployment of 996 officials from the army, the provincial police region 5, the border patrol police, Mekong Riverine unit, the marine police, the customs officials, the immigration police, the officials from the Harbor Department and the ONCB.

Measures/Missions of the 2nd Phase of China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand Operation under the Safe Mekong Operation

1. Set up checkpoints/interception points.
2. Blockade for searching in the target areas.
3. Mekong patrol and interception.
4. Joint river patrol.
5. Investigation for intelligence and joint operation.
6. Follow up the cross -border fugitives who escaped arrest warrants.
7. Monitor and ambush the drugs smuggling along the border.

The Location of the 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Coordination Center

The Safe Mekong Coordination Center: SMCC was at no 188, Moo 3, Chotana Road, Tambon Changpuek, Muang District, Chiang Mai 50300. The Center has the working office area for staff, the office for the liaison officials from 4 countries and a large meeting room installed with video wall and video conference system.





The Achievement of the 2nd Phase of the Safe Mekong Operation
(January 12-March 12, 2015)
and the Extension of the 2ndPhase (May 11-September 11, 2015)

1. The Operation Outcomes in Thailand

Types of Operation	Number of Operation
1. Set up checkpoints/interception points.	1,450
2. Blockade.	867
3. River/land Patrol.	254
4. Joint patrol with the participating countries.	1
5. Investigate for intelligence.	12
6. Follow up the fugitives who escaped arrest warrants.	11
7. Monitor and ambush the drugs smuggling.	318

2. The Operation Outcomes of the 4 Countries

Arrest	Offenders	Yaba	Ice	Heroin
7,329 cases	7,923 persons	104,843,277 pills	286.93 kgs.	333.95 kgs.
Precursor Chemicals				
Methylene Chloride				25.25 tons
Pseudo-ephedrine				293 kgs.
Ethyl-alcohol				10 tons
Hydro chloride				3.75 tons
Alcohol				9.75 tons
Acetone				8.8 tons
Acetic Anhydride				260 liters
Medicine for influenza with the mixture of Pseudoephedrine				6,482,500 pills And 293 kgs.
Pseudoephedrine powder				151.25 kgs.
Ephedrine				34.54 kgs.
Sulfuric Acid				2,197.65 kgs.
Hydrochloric Acid				4,550 liters
Phenylacetic Acid				2,150 kgs.
1-Pheny1-2Propanone (P2P)				8,190 liters
Carbon Powder				750 kgs.
Organic Acid				750 kgs.



Major Operations

1. Mekong Patrol from Chiang Saen Port 1 to Har Chaing Port, Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province

On January 16, 2015, Safe Mekong Coordination Center and the liaison officials from 4 participating countries joined the ONCB officials to attend the briefing at Mekong Riverine Unit in Chiang Rai and boarded the patrol boat from Chiang Saen Port 1 to Har Chaing Port, Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province.



2. Mekong Patrol by 4 Participating Countries

On February, 2015, Safe Mekong Coordination Center and the liaison officials from 4 countries joined the Secretary-General, NCB and the management officials from the 4 countries to observe the joint patrol on Mekong River by the Mekong Riverine Unit in Chiang Rai, the river patrol unit from Lao PDR, the river patrol unit of Myanmar, the the patrol unit of China. The patrol covered the area from the Golden Triangle-Ban Mom Port in Kwaeng Bor Kaeo in Lao PDR, Ban Pong Port in Muang Pong, Tachileik Province in Shan State in Myanmar.





3. The Study Trip on Drugs and Precursor Smuggling Route on the borders of Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar

During February 22-23, 2015 Safe Mekong Coordination Center and the liaison officials from the 4 participating countries made a study trip on the drugs and precursor smuggling routes along the borders of Thailand, Lao PDR and Myanmar and also attended the briefing from the operation units in Lao PDR and Myanmar.



4. Participation in the Cracking down of a Drugs Trafficking Network on the Mekong River in Chiang Rai Province

On June 13-14, 2015, Safe Mekong Coordination Center and the liaison officials from the participating countries joined the Secretary-General, NCB's group in the cracking down of a drugs trafficking network on Mekong River in Muang District and Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai Province which was the result of magnifying the arrest of an army officer with 1,600,000 pills of Yaba and 150 kilograms of Ice at Den Chai District, Prae Province on November 26, 2014.

The operation deployed 500 officials from the Provincial Police Commission Region 5, Chiang Rai Provincial Police Division, Prae Provincial Police Division, the ONCB, Pha Muang Task Force, Riverine Unit, and Mekong Riverine Unit to blockade 30 targets in Mae Sai District and Hmong drugs smuggling network at Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province. The result was the arrest of 18 suspects with warrants, the seizure of 100,000 pills of Yaba and the forfeiture of asset which included fire arms, cash, vehicles, motorcycles, gold jewelry, a house and estate, and an apartment with the total value of 200 million baht.





The Major Suppression and Arrest



1. On February 8, 2015, the ONCB in cooperation with the police, the military, and the Department of Special Investigation launched “Operation to Destroy the Drugs Network 2.1” by making arrest/searching drugs trafficking network in 14 targets in the areas of Chiang Rai Province (4 targets), Chiang Mai Province (1 target), Samut Prakarn Province (1 target), Nonthaburi Province (1 target) and Songkhla Province (3 targets), with the deployment of 165 officials. The result was the cracking down of 4 major drugs trafficking networks which could be magnified to forfeit the total asset of 40 million baht.

2. On February 11, 2015 at 07.00 hours, Mr. Sirinya Sitdhichai, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB led the officials to blockade and search the drugs trafficking group and the suspects who escaped warrants in Chiang Rai Province and Payao Province under “The Operation of the Dawn at Mekong River”. The operation was supported by the ONCB Regional Office 5, the Provincial Police Commission Region 5, Pha Muang Task Force, the Police Narcotics Suppression Commission, Mekong Riverine Unit in Chiang Rai. The result was the arrest of 77 suspects with the seizure of 447,051 pills of Yaba, and the forfeiture of asset worth about 65 million baht.





3. On September 27, 2015 at 10.30 hours, Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the NCB together with Mr. Narong Rattananugul, Senior Narcotics Control Advisor, Commissioner of the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau, Commissioner of the Provincial Police Region 5, Commander of Pha Muang Task Force who participated in “Safe Mekong” operation, joined in the press conference with the suspects and the seized drugs which were 2.3 million pills of Yaba, 42 kilograms of Ice, 36 kilograms of heroin and the large amount of asset at the Safe Mekong Coordination Center, Chiang Mai Province.





Future Operation

Thanks to the successful operation of the 2nd phase of the Safe Mekong Operation hosted by Thailand, during the meeting on the review of the mid-term plan in Chiang Roong, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, the People's Republic of China, and 4 participating countries agreed to continue the project in the long term for the sake of drugs control in the Golden Triangle Area by assigning Safe Mekong Coordination Center to draw up a 3 years plan for Safe Mekong Operation (2016-2019). Thailand, therefore, invited 2 representatives from 3 other member countries and the liaison officials who worked at SMCC to draft the plan in Chiang Mai Province during September 12-28, 2015. It was the first time that all the participating countries had the opportunity to jointly draw up the plan, as in the past the host country would be responsible for it.

The 3 years Safe Mekong Operation Plan (2016-2019) applied the strategy of 2 extensions, 4 controls and 1 alternative as the main framework in the cooperation of the participating countries in tackling drugs problem in the Golden Triangle Area. 2 extensions meant the extension of the operation periods to be continually carried out through 3 years and the extension of cooperation to other countries in the region namely, Cambodia and Viet Nam; 4 controls meant the control of precursors and chemicals used for drugs production from reaching the production areas, the control of drugs spreading from the production sources, the control and stop the conducts of the major drugs traffickers, the control of the areas that were used for production, trafficking, and smuggling of drugs, precursors, and chemicals as well as the smuggling channels in the Golden Triangle Area. 1 alternative was building up alternative development in the drugs problem area. Moreover, measures that made Thailand successful in the 2nd phase were added especially the asset inspection.

Most importantly, according to the draft 3-years Safe Mekong Operation Plan (2016-2019), all member countries agreed to set up the Safe Mekong Coordinating Center in each country to serve as the main mechanism in coordinating plan and operation as well as in information exchange to magnify the control of drugs in the Golden Triangle Area and the Mekong Sub-region. This was the advancement of the project in each country to become more concrete. Thailand was recommended to prepare the readiness as being the country which initiated the establishment of the Safe Mekong Coordination Center in Thailand by upgrading from the special task force center to become a center with permanent structure to mobilize the coordination in drugs control in the Golden Triangle on a continual basis and in a professional manner, If the drugs production and trafficking decreased it would be a direct impact towards drugs control in Thailand.



The Achievement of the International Cooperation on Drugs Control

1. International Cooperation at the Bilateral Level

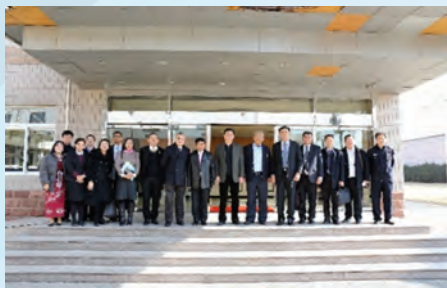
- Discussion between the Minister of Justice and the Ministers/high-level officials of the neighboring countries on drugs control cooperation
- The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya visited the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to hold a discussion with Minister of Home Affairs and the high level officials of Myanmar



On October 31, 2015 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice paid the courtesy call on Minister of Home Affairs, H.E. Lt. General Ko Ko to have a bilateral talk on cooperation on drug control. The discussion issues based the drug law enforcement operation cooperation and the information on drug situation that concerned both countries, Thailand requested the cooperation from Myanmar on the operation against the drug smuggling along the border and the arrest of major drug trafficker based on the arrest warrants data of the Thai suspects, the amnesty and release of the Thais who were imprisoned in Myanmar, Thailand's support to Myanmar in the future and the progress of the Thailand-Myanmar Alternative Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project.



➤ **The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya visited the People's Republic of China to hold talk with Minister of Justice and the high-level officials of China on drug control cooperation**



During January 26-29, 2015 in Beijing, China. The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya made the study visit on judicial cooperation and drug control. He met with Minister of Justice of China and had bilateral talk with Minister of Public Security and high level officials of National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) to whom he emphasized on the drugs control cooperation in the Golden Triangle and expressed his appreciation to the Chinese authorities in initiating the 1st phase of the Safe Mekong Operation Project which Thailand prepared to continue the project and lastly, the Minister of Justice requested the Chinese government to play a leading role in drugs control in the Mekong Sub-Region as China was a superpower country which had strong influence in the Sub-Region.

➤ **The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya visited the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to have the discussion with H.E. Police Colonel General Le Quy Voung, Vice Minister of Public Security**

On March 23, 2015 in Hanoi, Vietnam, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice paid the courtesy call H.E. Police Colonel General Le Quy Voung, Vice Minister of Public Security. The Minister of Justice thanked the Vietnamese government in providing fruitful cooperation to the Thai government especially in the fight against drugs and that Thailand was ready to provide the assistance to the neighboring countries to develop their potential in drugs control in the Golden Triangle. Moreover, the Minister of Justice requested the Vietnamese government to control drugs and to intercept the precursor chemicals and that Thailand would be pleased to organize a study trip for the Vietnamese officials to exchange views and to learn from each other on drug control.





- **The discussion between the Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya and Mr. Victor Evanov, Director of FSKN, who had the status of Russian Deputy Minister**



On April 7, 2015 at the Naree Samosorn Building, the Government House. Both sides discussed the cooperation on drugs control and on the control of other related crimes especially on the exchange of information on the suspects with warrants of the Russian government which needed the cooperation from the Thai government, the sending of Russian liaison officials to station in Thailand. In addition, both sides congratulated each other on the signing of the drugs control cooperation Memorandum of Understanding between the ONCB and the FSKN after the long negotiation of over 20 years.

- **The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya with the high-level management officials from the Ministry of Justice and the ONCB visited the Kingdom of Cambodia**

During September 9-10, 2015, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice had courtesy call with relevant Ministers of Cambodia and hold discussion with the high level officials of the Ministry of Justice of Cambodia, to emphasize the cordial relations and close cooperation between the drugs control agencies and the agencies under the Ministry of Justice of both countries.

- **The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya made the visit to Lao PDR.**

During September 16-17, 2015, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice with the high-level management officials from the Ministry of Justice and the ONCB visited Vientiane, Lao PDR to pay a courtesy call and had discussion with relevant Ministers and the high level officials of Lao PDR.



➤ **The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya visited Kunming, Yunnan Province, China**

During September 22-25, 2015, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya with the high-level management officials met and held a discussion with the high level officials of Yunnan Province as well as made a study trip to the border area between China and Myanmar.

On September 23, 2015 the Thai delegation met with Mr. Gua Ju Zhang, Deputy Governor of Yunnan Province and attended the briefing on drugs situation in Yunnan Province before having the discussion with the Commissioner of the Border Police of Yunnan Province. Later, the Thai delegates took a trip to Dehong and observed the work of the officials at Moo Kang checkpoint on route no. 320 (Myanmar-Kunming to Shanghai) which was the main checkpoint to intercept drugs and precursors which were smuggled through this route.

➤ **The Bilateral Meeting with the Countries that Thailand Had Obligation on Drugs Control**

➤ **The 17th Thailand-Myanmar Bilateral Meeting on Narcotics Law Enforcement Cooperation**

During December 16-17, 2015 at the Imperial Mae Ping Hotel, Chiang Mai Province. The meeting was co-chaired by Police Major General Kyaw Kyaw Tun, Myanmar Chief of Police and Secretary of CCDAC. The outcomes were as follows:

(1) Both sides agreed to select the area in Tachileik Province and Mae Sai District in Chiang Rai Province as the common areas of operation for drugs suppression.

(2) The Thai side proposed to the Myanmar side to set up the checkpoint/interception point in Tachileik area which would help intercept drugs smuggling into Thailand and to set up checkpoint/interception point along the Myanmar-Indian borders to prevent the smuggling of precursor chemicals into Myanmar. Thailand was ready to support the capacity building for the Myanmar narcotics law enforcement officials.

(3) The Thai side proposed common targets for investigation as there were numbers of those involved in drugs trafficking.

(4) The Thai side proposed the Thai- Myanmar Drugs Analysis Project which Thailand would support Myanmar on the equipment for drugs analysis and training of Myanmar scientists.

(5) The Thai side proposed to have the joint trainings for the narcotics law enforcement of both countries.

(6) The Thai side requested the Myanmar side to help in pursuing a Thai drug trafficker who is believed to be in Myanmar.

(7) The Thai side confirmed that it never supported the minority groups who were against the Myanmar government.

(8) The Myanmar side informed the Thai side that both the police and the military helped building the unity with the minority groups which would lead to the reducing of drugs problem and requested the Thai side to strictly control the border area.



➤ The 9th Thailand-Viet Nam Bilateral Meeting on Drugs Prevention and Control

On March 24, 2015, in Hanoi, Viet Nam during which the following issues were discussed:

(1) The Vietnamese side requested Thailand to arrange the study visit on drugs analysis, on the control of precursors and on the treatment and rehabilitation of the psychoactive substances or methamphetamine addicts. The Thai showed interest to have a study trip on drugs interception by sea and air routes and drugs control in Viet Nam

(2) The Thai side will support Viet Nam to purchase the Gas Chromatography and other equipment worth about 2 million baht.

(3) The Thai side informed the Vietnamese side that in 2015, Thailand would host the 4th Meeting on the Drugs Interception on the East-West Economic Corridor which was the tripartite cooperation between Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

(4) The Thai side requested the Vietnamese side to have more exchanges of drugs information and to impose more on strict interception of chemicals and precursors which might be smuggled into the production sources in the Golden Triangle as well as the control of pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, tramadol and caffeine.

➤ The 9th Thailand-Cambodia Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation



During 21-24 July, 2015 at the Novotel, Rayong Province. The Thai delegation led by Miss Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB and the Cambodian delegation led by Police Lieutenant General Meas Vyrih, Secretary-General of NACD, the central drug control agency met at the bilateral meeting. Both sides agreed on the following issues:

(1) More cooperation between the two countries on drugs suppression were carried out such as the drugs interception at the airport, the exchange of drugs information, the surveillance on the West African drugs network, the interception of chemicals and precursors and the drugs analysis.

(2) Enhancing cooperation within the framework of the Border Liaison Office (BLO).

(3) Increase technical cooperation on the training on treatment and rehabilitation of drugs addicts.

(4) The appointment of the Thai Minister Counsellor on Narcotics Control in PhnomPenh, the Thai side thanked the Cambodian side for the support in this matter.



Moreover, the Thai side informed the meeting that Thailand would host the Workshop for Drugs Interception and Control between Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam within 2015 in Ubon Ratchathani Province with the objectives to discuss about the measures to control drugs in the southern part of the Mekong River in the area of Ubon Ratchathani in Thailand, Champasak Province of Lao PDR, and Satueng Treng Province in Cambodia. The Vietnamese representatives would be invited as observer.

➤ The Thai-Lao Bilateral Ministerial Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation



During August 6-7, 2015 at the Chateau de Khao Yai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, chaired by the Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya. The Lao delegation was led by H.E. Mr. Kou Chansina, Chairman of the Lao National Drug Control and Supervision who also was the co-chairman of the Meeting. The Thai delegates comprised Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB (Miss Rachanikorn Sarasiri), Director of the Narcotics Law Enforcement Bureau, Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau, Advisor on Security of the Ministry of Interior, Director of Thanyarak Institute, and representative from the Royal Project. Both sides signed the Letter of Agreement for the Project on the Development of Drugs Law Enforcement, the signing was done by Secretary-General, NCB on behalf of the Thai side and Mr. Bounpon Sirivong, on behalf of the Lao PDR side with the Minister of Justice and H.E. Mr. Kou Chansina as witnesses. The results of the meeting were as follows:

(1) Both sides agreed to have closer cooperation on drugs law enforcement especially in supporting the Safe Mekong Operation, interception of drugs, chemicals and precursors before being smuggling into the Golden Triangle Area, the arrest of drugs traffickers with warrants and the coordination on drugs suppression along the border.

(2) The Thai Side was willing to support the Alternative Development Project in Lao PDR.

(3) The Thai side was ready to support the drugs prevention, treatment and rehabilitation to Lao PDR.



➤ The 18th Thai-Myanmar Bilateral Meeting on Narcotics Law Enforcement at the Mandalay Hill Resort Hotel, in Mandalay, Myanmar.



The Thai delegation was led by Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, the Secretary-General, NCB with 2 Deputies Secretary-General, NCB, namely, Miss Rachanikorn Sarasiri, and Mr. Sirinya Sitdhichai, Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial Police Region 5, Commander of the Police Narcotics Suppression Division 3, Commissioner of the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau and the high-level officials of the ONCB participated in the meeting. The Myanmar delegation was led by Police Major General Zaw Win, Chief of Myanmar Police Force cum Secretary of CCCDAC. The results of the meeting were as follows:

(1) The Thai side requested the Myanmar side to send the sample of the seized Yaba in the case of 26.7 pills of Yaba were seized in Yangon as well as the precursors and chemicals that were seized in Muang Nam Sun for further analysis.

(2) The Myanmar side asked the Thai side to exchange the information on the Myanmar citizens who were arrested in Thailand in the case of Yaba trafficking and to help pursuing a major convicted who played an important role in the trafficking of 26.7 pills of Yaba.

(3) Both sides agreed to enhance the cooperation in controlling the chemicals and precursors from being smuggled to the production source. The Thai side would inform the Myanmar side on the new chemicals which were not yet controlled.

(4) The Thai side requested the Myanmar side to monitor the new routes for smuggling of chemicals, precursors and drugs including marine route.

(5) Before the extension of the 2nd phase of the Safe Mekong Operation ended, the Thai side requested the Myanmar side to continue its river patrol and Thailand would propose to host the meeting of the operational officials to jointly draft the 3 year plan of the project.

(6) The Thai side proposed to host the meeting between the Border Liaison Offices of Thailand and Myanmar.

(7) The Thai side focused on the future extension of the Alternative Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project to Pong Pak Khaem Area, Muang Tone.

(8) The Thai side would support the training of the Myanmar narcotics Law Enforcement Officials as per request, and asked the Myanmar side to inform its need so that the Thai side could provide assistance under the Letter of Agreement on Law Enforcement and Drugs Control of the year 2015.



- Meeting of the Joint Commission (JC) on Bilateral Cooperation
- The 6th Thai-Russia Joint Commission Meeting

During July 14-15, 2015 in Moscow, Russia, Mr. Sirinya Sitdhichai, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB and an official from the Foreign Affairs Bureau participated in the meeting which divided into 2 levels, the senior officials meeting and the plenary commission meeting, the details were as following:

(1) **The Senior Officials Meeting** was held on July 14, 2015 at the Ministry of Economic Development in Moscow, Russia, the Thai delegation was led by Mr. Vitavat Srivihok, Deputy Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The meeting considered the report of the related meetings on bilateral cooperation in various areas such as security, economic and trade, industry, tourism, and environment. As for the drug issue which was under the security cooperation, both sides agreed to push for the alternative development concept at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS). The Russian side was informed that Thailand would host ICAD 2 and would like to invite the Russian representatives to join. In addition, the cooperation on drugs prevention and control under the MOU, both sides were satisfied with the successful conclusion of the MOU, and agreed to have an exchange of knowledge on drugs analysis and drugs surveillance.

(2) **The plenary commission meeting** was held on July 15, 2015 at Volenskoe Congress Park which was co-chaired by H.E. General Tanasak Patimapragorn, Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and Mr. Dennis V. Mantunov, the Minister for Industry and Trade of Russia. The meeting ratified the report of the meeting of the senior officials and agreed to increase cooperation in various areas especially in trade and development. As for the drugs cooperation, both sides agreed to push forward the guiding principles on alternative development and enhance the drugs cooperation under the MOU on Drugs Cooperation. The Russian side expressed its appreciation in the efficiency of drugs prevention and control of Thailand as well as emphasized on close cooperation to mobilize the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development for drugs producing countries during the UNGASS which would be organized in 2016.

- The Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Drugs Control Cooperation





The Signing Ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of the Kingdom of Thailand and the FSKN on the Cooperation in the Control of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Chemicals and Drugs Abuse on April 8, 2015 at Santi Maitree Building, the Government House. The Secretary-General, NCB, Mr. Permpong Chaovalit signed the MOU on behalf of the Thai side, while Mr. Victor Evanov, Director of FSKN signed on behalf of the Russian side.

2. International Cooperation at Multi-Lateral Level

- The Implementation under the United Nations Framework
- The 58th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drug (CND)

The Thai delegation headed by Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the NCB attended the 58th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drug (CND) which was held during March 9-17, 2015 at the Vienna International Center, Austria. The key outcomes of the CND were as follows:

- (1) The Session was divided into 2 parts:
 - a) the special session during March 9-12, 2015 for the preparation of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drugs Problem in 2016, which would be the discussion to monitor the implementation progress in compliance with the Political Declaration 2009 and the Action Plan on International Cooperation towards the integrated and balance strategy to fight against the global drugs problem.
 - b) the regular session on March 13, and March 16-17, 2015 which was organized in parallel with the Committee of the Whole to consider various resolutions as well as the draft resolution 7 on the promotion of the implementation of the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development which was jointly proposed by Thailand and Peru.
- (2) One of the issues which the CND paid the special attention was the voting for the change in the drugs control schedule. The CND considered 13 substances which were proposed to become under control of 2 United Nations Conventions for international drugs control. Thailand supported the control of most of the proposed drugs in exception of Gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) and 1,4-butanediol as they might cause impact to the domestic industry. The meeting agreed not to control the 2 substances.
- (3) Thailand supported China on the review of the international control of Ketamine, however, since the study research found that the effect of Ketamine was not clear, the meeting, therefore, defer the review of Ketamine.
- (4) During the CND, the Thai delegates had opportunities to have bilateral meetings with the delegates from the USA, Mexico, Germany, Afghanistan, Morocco, India, Guatemala, China and Viet Nam to discuss drugs control cooperation and to publicize the 2nd International Workshop and Exhibition on the Mobilization of the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (ICAD II) which scheduled to be organized during November 19-24, 2015.



➤ The Ministerial Meeting and the Senior Officials Meeting of the Signatories to the 1993 MOU on Drugs Control



During May 19-21, 2015 at Lotte Hotel, in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya was the head of the Thai delegation during the Ministerial Meeting and the Secretary-General, NCB was the head of the Thai delegation during the Senior Officials Meeting. The meeting was participated by representatives from the following countries namely, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand and UNODC, the results of the meeting were as follows:

(1) The meeting unanimously agreed that there was a need to raise the budget from the participating countries and from the outside sources to support the implementation of the mechanism according to the 1993 MOU on Drug Control.

(2) As for the Sub Regional Action Plan on Drug Control (SAP) and the support for secretariat work and the partnership of the signatories under 1993 MOU on Drug Control, the meeting agreed with 3 projects proposed by UNODC namely, the Prevention of the Alteration of Precursors, the Operation of the Border Liaison Offices and the Public Health which Recognized the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drugs Addicts.

(3) As for future cooperation, the meeting agreed to survey 3 risky routes namely, Mekong River route, drugs smuggling route between Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Myanmar and East-West Economic Corridor. The meeting also agreed to standardize drugs analysis and Thailand would host the discussion meeting on the details that still had no solutions such as the quantity of the sample drugs, and the channels to send drugs for analysis.

Moreover, the Minister of Justice and the Ministers from the signatory countries signed the documents amending the additional document on the partnership of the 2nd MOU on May 19, 2015. The content was the confirmation of the intention of the signatories in strengthening partnership and taking responsibility in tackling drugs problem in the Sub-Region by updating the context as well as increasing the efficiency and enlarging the criteria in resources raising to have broader coverage.



- The Implementation under the ASEAN Framework
- The 3rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters: AMMDM



During December 2-3, 2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia, the meeting was divided into 2 levels namely, the Senior Officials Meeting and the Ministerial Meeting. The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya was the head of the Thai delegation at the Ministerial Meeting while the Secretary-General, NCB was the head of the Thai delegation during the Senior Officials Meeting. The meeting unanimously agreed on the necessity for closer cooperation to fight against drugs and to reduce the risk from the threatening of drugs by using various cooperation mechanism especially under ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center or ASEAN-NARCO and the cooperation development on international drugs interception on land, marine and air routes. At present there was ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force-AAITF, which was the regional cooperation project.

- The 2nd Meeting of the Working Group on Drugs Law Enforcement during the Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD)



On March 17, 2015 in Manila, the Philippines with the objective to exchange information on drugs law enforcement among ASEAN countries such as the cooperation in drugs interception along the borders, the information of western African syndicates, and new psychoactive substances. Besides, there were the following up of the progress on drugs law enforcement as according to resolutions of various meetings such as the 35th ASOD meeting, the 1st meeting of the working group on drugs law enforcement during the ASOD meeting, and the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting etc.

➤ ASEAN and China Cooperation Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs – ACCORD

The meeting was organized during June 9-10, 2015 at the Regent Cha-am Hotel and Beach Resort, Cha-am District, Petchaburi Province, presided over by Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, the Secretary-General, NCB. The objectives of the meeting were to review the working mechanism under ASEAN and China Cooperation Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs and to jointly draw up the future operation plan. The participants were from ASEAN Member States, and ASEAN Secretariat, Miss Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB served as the chairperson of the meeting.



The meeting agreed to retain ACCORD and priority would be given to the missions that were agreed upon by the members which should not be redundant with other existing mechanism especially the meeting framework of ASOD and ASEAN NARCO. The meeting also discussed on the Term of Reference-TOR between ASOD and China Consultation during August 2015.

➤ The Workshop on ASEAN Drugs Monitoring Network under ASEAN-NARCO

During June 22-24, 2015 at the Century Park Hotel and the ONCB, Bangkok. The workshop was participated by the representatives of the national drugs control agencies of ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three countries namely, China, Korea and Japan. The workshop was aimed to seek for cooperation and agreement in the building up of ASEAN drugs monitoring network, data framework, and to draw up the action plan for stepping into the next stage. The meeting agreed to set up ASEAN Drugs Monitoring Network, the meeting also exchanged information and defined the criteria of information exchange which would lead to the next stage of development.





➤ The 36th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs Matter (ASOD)



During August 24-26, 2015 in Singapore, Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the NCB led the Thai delegation to participate in the meeting. The meeting discussed and exchanged the information on drugs prevention and control and treatment and rehabilitation. The Thai delegates presented the implementation of drugs control under ASEAN cooperation framework especially the mobilization of the operation of ASEAN-NARCO to serve as the mechanism in information exchange for drugs monitoring and efficient drugs suppression in the region to attain the common target of ASEAN Drug Free 2015.

3. The International Cooperation on Precursors, Chemicals and Psychotropic Substances

➤ The International Meeting on Precursors, Chemicals and Psychotropic Substances, during April 21-24, 2015 at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok

The meeting was organized by the cooperation of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office of Drugs Control (UNODC) and the ONCB. The Minister of Justice presided over the meeting which have the objectives to serve as the platform for management officials, experts, and concerned persons to discuss on the measures to prevent the leak of chemicals and precursors for abusing, the measures to prevent the abuse of the new psychotropic substances which were not controlled, as well as international cooperation development to fight against the problem.



4. The International Cooperation in the Safe Mekong Operation Project

➤ China – Lao PDR – Myanmar – Thailand Operation Safe Mekong 2014

The workshop was held during December 9-13, 2015 at the Wieng Inn Hotel, Chiang Rai Province. Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, the ONCB's Secretary-General led the Thai delegation and Mr. Wang Hongru, the Director of Intelligence, NNCC was the head of the delegation from China, Mr. Bounpone Sirivong, Deputy Secretary-General of the LCDC was the head of the delegation from Lao PDR and Police Colonel Myint Thein Deputy Secretary-General of the LCDC was the head of the delegation from Myanmar. The meeting was aimed to set up the measures to effectively intercept drugs smuggling through the Mekong River such as setting up of target, defining the area for joint operation, operation guides and operation time frame during January 12-March 12, 2015.



➤ The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya presided over the Opening Ceremony of Safe Mekong Coordination Center (Thailand-Lao PDR-Myanmar-China)



On January 15, 2015 at the Safe Mekong Coordination Center, Muang District, Chiang Mai province. The representatives from each country also participated in a workshop, during which they thanked the Thai side to initiate the project and expressed their pleasure to participate in the project which they believed that it would serve as an important mechanism to tackle drugs problem in the Mekong Sub Region. The Minister of Justice revealed his vision and gave the implementation policy that Safe Mekong Operation was the cooperation at operational level, which could be the good start for stronger international cooperation in tackling drugs problem at the high level with the countries in Mekong Sub-Region and other countries outside the Sub-Region.



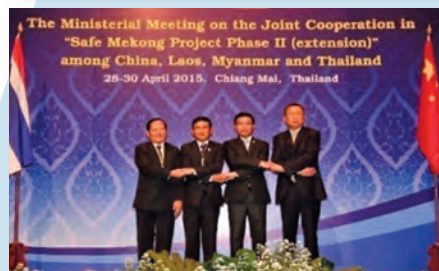
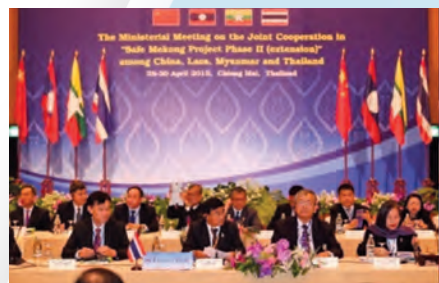
- The Minister of Justice, H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya and H.E. Mr. Meng Jianzhu, Special Ambassador of the Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping, Member of the Political Department, Chief of the Commission of Politics and Law, member of the Communist Central Commission, China



Visited the Safe Mekong Coordination Center on February 7, 2015 at the Safe Mekong Coordination Center, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. The Minister of Justice expressed his sincere thanks to the Chinese Government for its leading role in tackling drug problem in the region, he also added that the Thai Prime Minister had an idea to extend the cooperation to overcome the regional problem permanently. H.E. Mr. Meng thanked the Thai Government in paying attention to the tackling of drugs problem in the Mekong River, which was considered the common problem of China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand. The Chinese Government was pleased to support and to mobilize the strategy on drugs prevention and control in the region to be concretely carried out.

- The Ministerial Meeting on the Cooperation of the 4 Countries on the Safe Mekong Operation in an Extension Period of the 2nd Phase between China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand

On April 29, 2015 at the Shangri-La Hotel, Chiang Mai. The Minister of Justice was the head of the Thai delegation and also served as the chairman of the meeting which had the objective to discuss the cooperation on tackling drugs problem in the Golden Triangle Area as according to the Extension Period of the 2nd Phase of Safe Mekong Project (May- September, 2015). The 4 participating countries agreed to cooperate in the interception and smuggling of drugs by land and marine routes in the Golden Triangle Area, and the eradication of drugs problem by implementing alternative development according to His Majesty the King's initiatives.





➤ H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, the Minister of Justice together with Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the NCB welcomed H.E. Brigadier General Kyaw Zan Mint, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of Myanmar and the Myanmar delegation on July 29, 2015 at the Safe Mekong Coordination Center, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. On the occasion of the visit of Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and delegation, both sides had the opportunity to discuss on working measures and to give recommendations to the operational officials, as well as to acknowledge the outcomes of the Safe Mekong Operation, an Extension Period of the 2nd Phase.

5. The major International Cooperation on Drugs Control

➤ The Implementation of Thailand – Myanmar Alternative Development for the Sustainable Livelihood Project



Deputy Secretary-General of the NCB , Miss Rachanikorn Sarasiri, headed the Thai delegation to participate in the 2nd Meeting of the Joint Project Steering Committee (JPSC) of the Thailand-Myanmar Alternative Development for the Sustainable Livelihood Project on October 9, 2015 at Doi-Tung Development Project, Chiang Rai Province to discuss on the progress of the project implementation, how to overcome the difficulties such as the export of the products from the project areas, and overcoming of problems in the project's area, as well as the extension of the project's area. The details would be discussed at the next meeting.



On October 10, 2015, the Secretary-General of the NCB headed the Thai delegation and the Director-General of the Department of Border Area and Race Development of Myanmar headed the Myanmar delegation to make a study visit to the area of the Alternative Development Project in Tachileik Province and Mong Sat, Myanmar.



➤ The 3rd/2015 Joint Project Steering Committee Meeting of the Thai-Myanmar Alternative Development for the Sustainable Livelihood Project



On July 15, 2015 at Zann Mon Hotel, Tachilek Province, Myanmar. Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General of the NCB led the Thai delegation to participate in the JPSC meeting of which the results were as follows:

(1) The meeting acknowledged the progress of the project for the fiscal year 2015 (October 2014-June 2015) and ratified the implementation plan for the fiscal year 2016 of Mae Fah Luang Foundation which comprised the continual activities such as public health care, development of irrigation system, livestock, and the new activities such as the setting up of the tuberculosis patients center, community treatment project and the public relations activities.

(2) The meeting considered the future cooperation in major issues, the meeting agreed and approved the following issues:

A. Extend the project's area to cover 3 more areas namely, the area in Ban Hae in Thachileik Province, and the area in Tan Seng and Ban Loy Song in Mong Sat.

B. Solve the problem on the entry of the project's staff into the project area which was under the influence of Wa ethnic group and was not trusted by the Myanmar military.

C. As for the organizing of the 2nd International Conference on the the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (ICAD2) in November 2015, during which the study trip would be made in the project's area in Myanmar, the Myanmar requested the Thai side to prepare for the details of the visiting area, the names and the levels of persons who would join the trip so that the Myanmar could send all the details to the government for consideration.

Moreover, the committee made a study visit to the project's area, after that the meeting agreed to extend the project's area as following;

(1) The area in 3 villages of Ban Tan Sieng namely, Ban Mae pan, Ban Mae Kor1 and Ban Mae Kor 2.

(2) The area in 2 villages in Ban Loy Song namely, Ban Bar Ton, Ban Pha-E, Ban Too Dot and Ban Na Lae

(3) The area in 2 villages in Ban Muang Hae namely, Ban Pan Ku and Ban Pa Sa.

The three new areas had 3,030 population, (the size of the project was 4 times smaller than the present project), the Mae Fah Luang Foundation would prepare the project, the implementation plan and the budget for project extension before proposing to the ONCB for consideration.

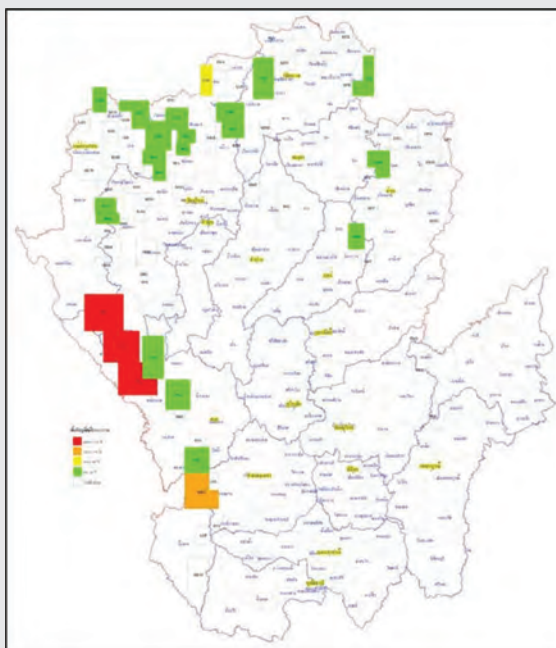
The Achievement of the Survey and the Monitoring of Narcotic Crops

The Survey of Narcotic Crops Cultivation

In the year 2015, 51 flights of aerial survey and 19 land surveys of narcotic crops cultivation were carried out, satellite imageries and geographical information technology were used for reference analyzing location coordinates and the size of the narcotic crops cultivation area.

The map showing the narcotic crops cultivation situation during 2014-2015

The major narcotic crop which was surveyed was opium, surveys were made in 76 highland areas, 1-3 surveys for each area. It was found that during the opium cultivation period in 2014-2015 (August 2014-June 2015), there were altogether 2,303 plots of opium cultivation areas covering 1,981.69 Rais in 7 provinces as follows:





Province	The opium poppy cultivation area		Percentage of the total cultivation area
	(Plot)	(Rai)	
Chiang Mai	1,500	1,196.90	60.40
Tak	614	634.67	72.03
Mae Hong Son	74	58.42	2.95
Kampaeng Petch	24	52.52	2.65
Chiang Rai	57	21.69	1.10
Nan	26	12.70	0.64
Prae	8	4.79	0.24

Five districts which had the highest opium poppy cultivation area.

District	Province	The opium poppy cultivation area		Percentage of the total cultivation area
		(Plot)	(Rai)	
1) Omkoi	Chiang Mai	1,260	972.19	49.06
2) Mae Ramard	Tak	335	308.07	15.55
3) Tha Songyang	Tak	183	179	9.03
4) Chai Prakarn	Chiang Mai	46	62.83	3.17
5) Chiang Dao	Chiang Mai	59	61.30	3.09

According to the survey on other narcotic crops which were marihuana, hemp and kratom plant, the cultivation areas were found as follows

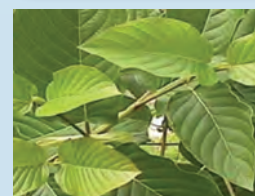
Marihuana, according to the survey, 10 plots of marihuana cultivation areas which were wild marihuana was found in Da Luang District, Mukdahan Province or about 2.5 Rais.



Hemp, hemp cultivation area which received the license from the Food and Drug Administration under the Project on Promotion of Hemp Cultivation as Cash Crop of the Highland Research and Development Institute, in 5 provinces namely, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak, Nan, and Petchaboon. The total plots of hemp cultivation were 28 plots or 80 Rais.



Kratom plant, according to the land survey, 100 Rais of kratom plant cultivation area were found in Manang District, Satoon Province.





2. The Eradication of Narcotic Crops



Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute coordinated with the 3rd Army Region, which was the main unit in eradicating narcotic crops, and provided financial support to their operation. Moreover, the institute pointed out the target area by preparing the map and the survey data of opium cultivation plots to the 3rd Army Region and the 3rd Regional Border Patrol Police Division for eradication. The Institute also monitored, inspected and prepared the eradication report, of which could be summarized as follows: 2,267 plots of opium cultivation area were eradicated or about 1,957.34 Rais or 98.77 percent of the surveyed area. Equipment for opium poppy cultivation were destroyed such as water pipeline and pesticides.

3. Support the Patrol to Prevent Opium Poppy Cultivation



Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute coordinated with the 3rd Army Region to prevent the area where opium poppy was densely cultivated during August 2014-September 2015 by focusing in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai Province and the adjacent area, 93 villages in Tak Province which were the area that was difficult to enter. The activities included patrolling, setting up checkpoint/interception point and searching point, psychological and mass relations operation in order to pressure the cultivators to inhibit their decision and to grow opium poppy, and providing assistance.



4. Coordination, Support the Implementation of Thailand - Myanmar Alternative Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project

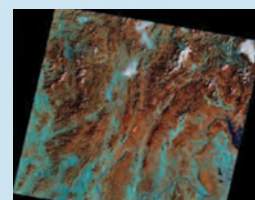


Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute as the coordinating and support agency for the implementation of Thailand-Myanmar Alternative Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project at the area level for Mae Fah Luang Foundation under the Royal Patronage, organized 4 meetings of the working group for project's coordination and operation with the cooperation of the Drugs Prevention and Control Command Center Chiang Rai Province. The Institute supported the Thai-Myanmar Border Coordination Committee, Mae Sai Customs Office and Mae Sai Immigration Office and the government concerned agencies to carry out many important activities such as mobile medical unit, mobile livestock unit, export equipment, materials and utilities to the project's area, and organizing of the study visit for local government officials, community leaders, and development volunteers of Myanmar to Doi Tung Development Project.

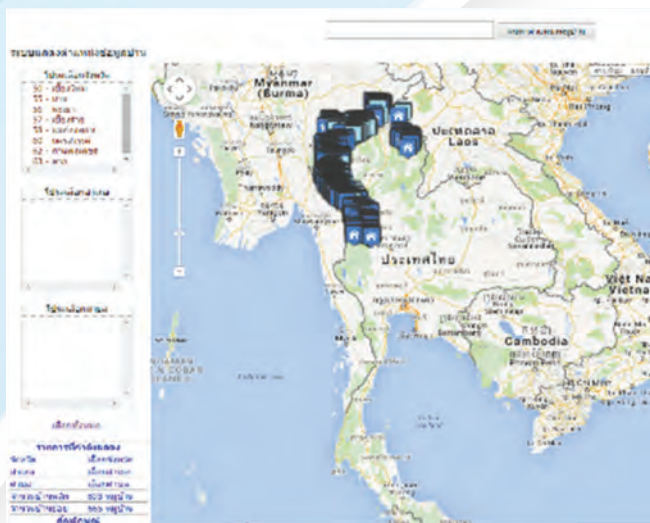
5. The Development and Application of Geographical Information Technology

According to the development plan of the geographical information technology, the Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute achieved major outcomes as follows:

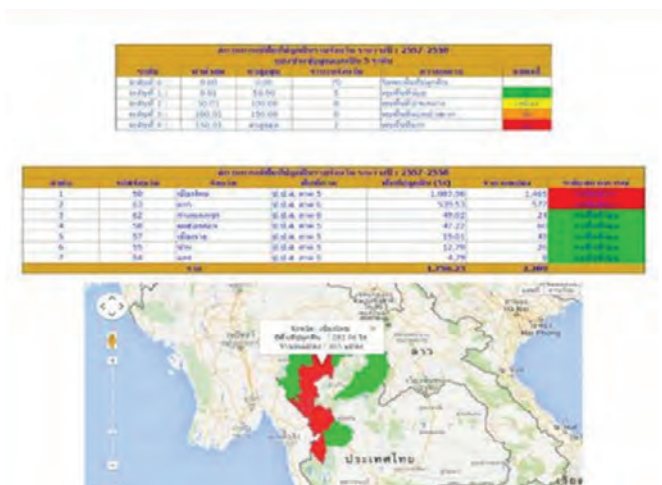
1. The preparation/the amendment of geographical information by coordinated /made survey/monitored and prepared all the details of opium poppy cultivation area at village level. The data of 545 villages were kept in the village information system.



2. Prepared the satellite imageries to support the survey on opium poppy cultivation area in the Thailand-Myanmar Alternative Development for Sustainable Livelihood Project through the on-line map system by using high resolution imageries KOMSAT 2.3 Worldview and GEOEYE and average resolution imageries LandsatTM7.



3. Analyzed the situation of the crops in the area by using NCR data base, analysis of the density of opium poppy cultivation and the villages which were involved with opium poppy cultivation from the survey data base from 2008-2015.



4. Develop the monitoring system on narcotic crops cultivation to support the survey and to send the target area for eradication and on narcotic crops situation analysis. The system could record the survey result, make separate report by area, sub-district, district, province, and by annual. Besides, the system could show the comparative maps on yearly basis, the additional part was the record of the survey result and the opium poppy eradication, the seizure of opium, marihuana and hemp.



6. Technical Development on Narcotic Crops Survey and Geographic Information Technology



6.1 Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute had an MOU on the Development of Unmanned Aircraft System for the Survey of Narcotic Crops Project with Far-Eastern University to integrate and share the knowledge on the development of unmanned aircraft, which was the modern innovation and could be used for surveying narcotic crops in the highland area which was difficult to enter and could be applied in drugs suppression operation in the future.

6.2 The human resource development of Narcotic Crops Survey and Monitoring Institute was as follows:



6.2.1 The course on the use of geographic map and the use of the equipment to check geographic location coordinates on earth. This training course was aimed to develop the efficiency of the opium poppy eradication units of the 3rd Army Region and the 3rd Regional Border Patrol Police Division so that they could eradicate opium poppy more efficiently and could get more access to the target area.

6.2.2 The course on the application of geographic information to present drugs situation to the official from the ONCB, and the agencies in justice network in Chiang Mai and the concerned agencies to understand the on-line map service system which could be applied in planning and overcoming drugs problem in the area with more efficiency.



The Achievement of Narcotic Drugs Analysis

Narcotic Analysis and Technical Service Institute, the ONCB analyzed the seized drugs in order to use the analysis result as evidences for prosecuting drugs offenders and to make surveillance and tackle drugs problem. The total cases which were sent to the Institute were 4,739 cases with 6,720 samples weighted 11,531,258 grams which could be classified into the following types of analysis namely, qualitative analysis to identify the type of drugs and the quantitative analysis to find the purity of the drugs.

No	Type of Analysis	No of Cases	No of Samples
1	Qualitative Analysis	3,237	3,436
2	Quantitative Analysis	1,502	3,284

The amount of the seized drugs classified by type of drugs.

No	Type of Drugs	Amount of Sample	Net Weight
1	Methamphetamine	3	5,952,895 (59,275,201 pills)
2	Crystal methamphetamine	1,828	644,102
3	Marihuana	880	4,503,416
4	Heroin	58	109,071
5	Ecstasy Pill	90	5,293
6	Cocaine	45	21,426
7	Opium	19	40,645
8	Kratom	102	182,986
9	Ketamine	140	15,087
10	Other Psychotropic Substances	205	56,337



The Report on the Qualitative Analysis

1. The Analysis of Methamphetamine

According to the analysis on physical and chemical components of methamphetamine or Ya Ba from the drugs analysis centers nationwide to monitor its epidemic, in 8,679 cases with the amount of 76,363,548 pills, the findings were as following:

1.1 The Size and Shape of Methamphetamine Pill

Methamphetamine pill was round flat pill with the diameter of 6.00-6.24 millimeter or 77.51 percent and the width was at 3.00-3.24 millimeter or 65.85 percent with the weight of 90.00-94.99 milligrams or 71.68 percent.

1.2 The Amount of Methamphetamine in Each Pill

Most of the pills or 57.02 percent contained the amount of methamphetamine at 15.00-19.99 percent, following by 22.50 percent with methamphetamine at the range of 20.00-24.99 percent.

1.3 The Amount of Caffeine in Methamphetamine Pills

Most of the pills or 46.35 percent contained caffeine at the range of 70.00-79.99 percent, following by 0.09 percent with the range of caffeine by 60.00-69.99 percent.

1.4 The Spreading of Methamphetamine

The groups of drugs which were found spreading in the country were 74 groups, the most spreading drugs were G23, or about 37.25 percent, following by G157 and G171 or about 17.25 and 15.46 percent respectively.

The table shows the ratio of the spreading of various groups of methamphetamine.

No	Group of Methamphetamine (G)	Frequency (percentage)
1	G 23	37.25
2	G 157	17.29
3	G 171	15.46
4	G 170	4.54
5	G 203	2.52
6-74	Others	22.93

Methamphetamine G23

The symbol on the package was Y1, most of them were found spreading in the eastern and northeastern regions.



The Picture of Ya Ba G23



The amount of chemical components-15-20 percent were methamphetamine hydrochloride, and 65-80 percent were caffeine.

Methamphetamine in G157 Group



The picture of Ya Ba G157, Type 1



The picture of Ya Ba G 157, Type 2



The symbol on the packages.

The Amount of Chemical Components

- Methamphetamine Hydrochloride, in orange pills about 17-23 percent, in green pill less than 1.00 percent.
- Caffeine, in orange pill by 65.00-75.00 percent, in green pill by 97.00-99.00 percent.

Methamphetamine Group G171



The picture of Ya Ba G171, Type 1



The picture of Ya Ba, G171, Type 2



The picture of Ya Ba G171, Type 3



The symbol on the packages.

The amount of chemical components

- Methamphetamine Hydrochloride, in orange pill by 17-23 percent, green pill by 1.00 percent.
- Caffeine in orange pill by 65.00-75.00 percent, in green pill by 97.00-99.00 percent



1.5 Analysis of the Impurity Profiling in Methamphetamine

Analysis of the impurity profiling of methamphetamine was carried out to identify the source of methamphetamine (leavening agent group) which was used in Ya Ba production. It was found that the leavening agent were from 3 sources namely, X2 group was 77.20 percent, X3 group was 21.80 percent, and X1 was 1.00 percent.

2. The Analysis of Ice

The analysis on the impurity profiling of crystal methamphetamine (Ice) to identify the source and evaluate the spreading situation and the trend. It was found that Ice that spread in Thailand was smuggled from the Golden Triangle Area or about 62.50 percent, these groups of Ice had high purity about 80-99.89 percent.

The Spreading of NPS (New Psychoactive Substance)

“NPS” or New Psychoactive Substance was a new drug which was spreading throughout the world, most of it had chemical structure designed by scientific technology to modify into a new specie that was not illegal. The drugs that spread in Thailand were as follows:



Methylone



Mephidrone



Buildtlyone



The Operation in the Repeated Narcotic Drugs Epidemic Areas in 201 Villages/Communities Nation-Wide

The operation was done under the Project on the Integrated Narcotics Control in the Area Level which was initiated by H.E.General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, who determined that there should be a big operation to tackle the epidemic of narcotic drugs in village/community level as in the past focus was made on law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation and prevention. Despite several drugs control measures which were carried out, the epidemic of drugs in villages/communities remains and people could expose it directly. This is in line with the survey of drugs situation of various educational institutes which showed that most people viewed that there were the drugs users/drugs addicts in their areas, drugs were sold in villages/communities, drugs dealer could sell their drugs to the drugs users/drugs addicts in the villages/communities and they did not receive any legal action. Some of the government officials involved with drugs. All these problems, if the government by the NCPO could reduce their seriousness, certainly, it would increase the people's confidence and it would make the overall drugs situation better.

Therefore, the mobilization of all forces from all concerned sectors to reduce the seriousness of drugs epidemic in villages/communities was considered the urgent and the most important task in the past 3 months (July-September, 2015). The operation focused on listening to the reflections of the villagers about the drugs problem in their villages/communities as they were exposed directly to the problem which would enable us to tackle the problem at the right point. Priority would be given to reducing the number of the drugs users/drugs addicts in the village/community by using the complete treatment and rehabilitation, following up and assistance. Besides, another support measure would be used that was reducing the number of drugs dealers in village/community.

As for the drugs dealers' network in the area, the measures to identify the area and the persons involved in the drugs selling in that area would be carried out. Then evidences would be collected to request for subpoena before blockading the area for searching and arrest of the suspects. The drugs users would be sent for treatment. The operation would be done periodically to monitor the situation and to search for drugs dealers and drugs users to deter them from repeated wrongdoings.

The Project on the Integrated of Narcotics Control in the Area Level had 2 objectives as followings: first was to tackle the problem by reducing the seriousness of the drugs epidemic in the village/community with clear and concredited result; second was to build up the people's confidence towards the government's endeavors on narcotic drugs prevention and control.



“The Operation in the Repeated Narcotic Drugs Epidemic Areas in 201 Villages/Communities throughout the Country”, was the operation that was executed in the villages which had serious and repeated drugs epidemic throughout the country. It was a short term project, 3 months long, (July-September, 2015) in 201 villages/communities which were the areas under the responsibility of the ONCB Offices Region 1-9/ Bangkok.



The outcomes of the operation during July-September 2015, 266 blockages and arrests were made in the target areas. In some villages/communities, more than 1 blockades were made leading to the arrest of 182 suspects, of these number, 137 were drugs users, 39 were later sent for treatment (Voluntary), 3 for compulsory treatment and 3 for treatment in the convicted system as according to the NCPO’s Order no. 108/2015. Moreover, 7 children who were impacted received assistance.

The Seized drugs were as the followings:

15,855 pills of methamphetamine

3.28 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine

0.13 grams of heroin

36.47 kilograms of dried cannabis

143.98 kilograms of kratom plant

36 bottles of coughing syrup and a large amount of psychotropic substances type 2

62,590,774 baht were forfeited comprised of cash/bank accounts, gold jewelry, houses, plots of land, cars and motorcycles.



The blockade in the drugs epidemic area.



The supporting measures were drug prevention, community involvement and building up the correct knowledge and understanding on the penalty of the narcotic drugs.



H.E. General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, visited the community along the Hua Mark Noi Canal, Bangkok, one of the 201 repeated drugs epidemic areas.



Human Resources Development on Narcotics Control

During the fiscal year 2015, the ONCB developed the human resources of the ONCB and those of the network agencies to enable them to accomplish the national strategy on narcotics prevention and control and the international agreements/ treaties. Throughout the year, there were altogether 42,650 trainees in 186 courses under 307 projects.

The Human Resources Development Institute on Narcotics Control, the ONCB was the main unit on human resources development both domestically and internationally as well as internally. The Institute organized various training courses in the field of narcotics law enforcement, prevention and drugs abuse control, capacity building for the ONCB officials. In the year 2015, 3 major projects were carried out as follows:

- 1) The Second ASEAN Plus Three Narcotics Law Enforcement Training on Countering ATS and Other Narcotic Substances
- 2) The Training Workshop for Youth Leaders on Social Development and Drug Abuse Prevention 2015
- 3) The Preparation of the ONCB Officials for the New Era

1. The Second ASEAN Plus Three Narcotics Law Enforcement Training on Countering ATS and Other Narcotic Substances

The ONCB in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat organized the Second ASEAN Plus Three Narcotics Law Enforcement Training on Countering ATS and Other Narcotic Substances for the ASEAN Member States, China, Japan and South Korea, altogether 13 countries during January 19-30, 2015 at the Grand Mercure Fortune Hotel, Bangkok and the observation trip in Chonburi Province. The objectives of the training course were to enhance the knowledge of the narcotics law enforcement officials of 10 ASEAN Member States and 3 dialogue countries namely China, Japan and South Korea, with the focus on the knowledge



on ATS; to elevate the knowledge and understanding on narcotics; to jointly review and analyze the narcotics situation and problems which could lead to joint operation among the participating countries in the future and eventually would develop into the narcotics control network concretely. There were altogether 43 participants attended the course, all of them were middle management level.

2. The Training Workshop for Youth Leaders on Social Development and Drug Abuse Prevention 2015

The ONCB organized the Training Workshop for Youth Leaders on Social Development and Drug Abuse Prevention 2015 during May 24-31 in Chiang Rai Province and Bangkok. The participants were the youth leaders from high school to university levels from 8 ASEAN Member States namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam, altogether 29 participants. Besides, there were 10 participants from Thailand, 2 from Bhutan, and 1 official from each of the Central Narcotics Control Agency in ASEAN countries, making the total of 51 participants. The objectives were to build up awareness of the participants on the significance and necessity to take part in preventing drugs use especially in the children and youth groups in their countries; to develop the knowledge and skills in organizing drugs prevention activities and to provide the opportunity for the participants to exchange views on their knowledge and experiences in the prevention and control of drugs in each country so that these youth leaders could apply the knowledge in their countries which could lead to the ASEAN youth network for drugs prevention and control.



3. The Preparation of the ONCB Officials in the New Era

The ONCB organized the curriculum on the Preparation of the ONCB Officials for the New Era during July 3-10, 2015 at the Buddy Oriental Riverside Hotel, Nonthaburi Province and the observation trip in Ayutthaya Province. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. Vittawan Sunthornkajit, Deputy Secretary-General, NCB and Mr. Permpong Chaovalit, Secretary-General, NCB presided over the closing and commencement ceremonies. The participants were 38 ONCB officials from both the central and regional offices, they were from professional level and were selected by the high level ONCB officials.



The objectives of the training were to motivate the participants to be omniscient in management, to build up leadership and vision, to enable them to proudly lead the organization to a promising future as the main organization on drugs prevention and control which is entrusted by the concerned agencies and the people.



The Establishment of the ONCB's War Room

1. The Development Concept of the ONCB's War Room, as according to the ONCB's Order no 462/2013 on the establishment of the ONCB's operation center or ONCB OC to be located at the 4th Floor, ONCB's Building 2, Din Daeng, Bangkok.

2. The achievement of the ONCB OC in the year 2015

2.1 Strategic Management

2.1.1 To serve as the data center on daily situation, the work and achievement of all related agencies which could support the decision making of the management level of the ONCB and the concerned agencies.



2.1.2 To serve as the people's complaint receiving center through various channels which the responsible officials could use to monitor the information, the movement and the progress in the target areas.

2.1.3 To serve as ASEAN Drugs Data Center linking with ASEAN-NARCO with the continual missions as follows:

1) On September 14-17, 2014, Thailand by the ONCB proposed to serve as the coordinating country to strengthen the narcotics control cooperation in ASEAN (ASEAN-NARCO).

2) During June 22-24, 2015, the ONCB, as the coordinating agency on narcotics control in ASEAN proposed to serve as the core agency to develop the narcotics monitoring network with ASEAN Member States with the objective to prepare for ASEAN Drugs Monitoring Report for surveillance and warning the Members States. The proposal was well received by the ASEAN Member States and the dialogue countries. (China, Japan, and South Korea)

2.1.4 The Internal Management of the ONCB, the ONCB OC was used as a meeting room to overcome various problems both the regular meeting and the tele conference meeting with the ONCB Offices Region 1-9/Bangkok.





2.1.5 Serve as an exhibition room for presenting the data on the national strategic target on narcotics control. Moreover, there were 4 director and deputy directors on duty on every day to monitor and report the drugs situation and the overall picture of the achievement to the management level on a daily basis.

2.1.6 Serve as a briefing room on the work of the ONCB OC to visitors and provide counseling services on the development of the proto-type War Room to other interested agencies such as the Ministry of Interior, the media network in the western region, the media network region 7, the Office of the Women Affairs the Family Institution- the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Department of Military Border Affairs, the Armed Forces Academy Preparatory School, the Election Commission and the National Intelligence Office.

Especially after the opening up of the ASEAN NARCO and the ASEAN Narcotics Surveillance Network, the ASEAN member countries and the dialogue countries as well as the international organizations such as the United Nations Office for Drugs Control (UNODC) and the ASEAN Secretariat came back to visit the ASEAN-NARCO again. Some of them were interested to make an observation tour at the ONCB OC including the narcotics law enforcement officials from 10 ASEAN Member States, the narcotics border coordinating officials of Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia, countries from other parts of the world such as Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the representatives from 24 countries in CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia).



2.2 Strategic Operation, the capacity of the ONCB OC was developed to be used in strategic operations especially in searching, arrest and assets forfeiture of narcotics networks, blockades in the major drugs spreading areas throughout the country, setting up checkpoints/ detecting points/interception points during the holidays with the support system for investigation and arrest for example

2.2.1 Clearsea System and VDO Streaming System in which the field officials could broadcast live to the ONCB OC from everywhere and every time where there was WIFI signal or 3G system. At present, it could broadcast live for reporting the work to the management level at 20 points. Besides, it was a two way communication, the management level could interact, ask questions and make order on real time. Mostly, it was used in the setting up of checkpoints/detecting points/ interception points and blockades for searching.

2.2.2 Car Tracking System to follow up the target car and to support the operation of the field officials.



2.2.3 The data preparation on the narcotics trafficking routes on R3A economic corridor and the Mekong River to support the blockades for searching and the joint patrol of the countries in the Mekong basin.



2.2.4 The installation of the mobile WIFI Network Bonding to improve the effectiveness of the communication system. This was due the Safe Mekong Project under the cooperation of China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand in which strategic operation were executed and continually linked to the management level through the ONCB OC, it was necessary for the ONCB to increase the effectiveness of the communication system in the area especially the Network Bonding to support the operation along the border areas along the Mekong River, to support the interception of illicit drugs trafficking and the blockades for searching within the country.



3) Network Centric Operations (NCO) In the Area of Magnifying the Outcomes of the War Room Network, which means that the network operation increases the effectiveness of the operation. The system would link the data between agencies and between the management level and the field officials leading to the right timing operation and building up unity. The data network from the War Room was transferred to the field units through the program development of Provincial War Room. The trainings on drugs information system and guidelines for setting up Provincial War Room were organized for all concerned agencies throughout the country during December 15-19, 2014. The objectives were to create awareness in the operation officials on the significant of the effective data usages, and to provide more cooperation in the War Room network.

3.3 Technology development in IPB system and the training on intelligence preparation of the battlefield by using the preparation of the battlefield of the Command and General Staff College of the Royal Thai Army as the proto-type. The system would be used for analyzing the situation from the received intelligence for operation planning in blockade and searching. The system could collect the data on drugs users/drugs dealers/ the surrounding areas by each household as well as the analysis of the environment from GIS system and Google Street View which linked to the ONCB OC before executing the blockade for accurate searching.





The Evaluation of the Implementation of the Narcotics Prevention and Control Plan 2015

The government was well aware of the seriousness of drugs problem which needed to be controlled urgently, thus, the narcotic drugs prevention and control plan for the year 2015 was declared (October 2014-September 2015). The government determined, intended and aimed to reduce the scourge of drugs problem as much as it could to avoid the impacts towards the people's living, live and property security, the peacefulness of the people in general. To achieve the continual and effective drugs prevention and control, the ONCB in cooperation with the National Police Bureau evaluated the outcomes of drugs prevention and control implementation according to the narcotic drugs prevention and control plan for the year 2015 by surveying the opinions of the people in 77 provinces on drugs spreading situation, the findings could be summarized as follow;

Drugs Spreading Situation

It was found that about 53.5 percent of the people viewed that their villages/communities had no drugs problem, whereas 46.5 percent viewed that there was the spread of drugs, of these number 5.9 percent viewed that the problem was at high to highest levels, 13.8 percent viewed that the spread of drugs was at average level and 26.8 percent thought that the problem was at less to least levels.

1. Drugs Dealers Situation

The problem of drugs dealers in villages/communities, it was found that the people were in trouble as 62.8 percent said they faced problems of stealing, plundering, robbery, followed by fighting or about 25.6 percent, 25.1 percent about illegal motorcycle racing, and 16.9 percent about influential people.

2. Drugs Addicts Situation

About 55.9 percent of people thought that there was no problem on drugs addicts while 44.1 percent thought there was problem and among these number, 4.9 percent viewed that the problem was at high to highest levels, 12.2 percent viewed that the problem was at average level and 27.0 percent thought that the problem was at less to least levels.



3. Satisfactory Level of the General Efforts of the Government

The survey on August 2015 pointed that about 72.8 percent were satisfied with the efforts of the government at the level of high to highest, 24.1 percent gave an average level, 2.9 percent gave less to least levels and only 0.2 percent was not satisfied. When comparing this survey which that of March 2015, of which the satisfactory level of high to highest was at 39.6n percent, the satisfactory level soared up 33.20 percent.

4. Satisfactory Level in Other Areas

The survey on August 2015, found that 73.5 percent of the people were satisfied with the outcomes of drugs prevention and control at high to highest levels in the area of international cooperation, in drugs prevention which is higher than other areas, followed by the area of the people's participation (about 69.0 percent), 68.9 percent in the area of preventing the risk group to get involved with drugs, 66.2 percent in the area of the building up of healthy environment for drugs prevention, 65.9 percent in the control of drugs and drugs dealers, and 65.3 percent in the building up and development of the support system for returning good people to the society.

5. Confidence in the Government

The survey revealed that 78.7 percent of the people had high to highest satisfactory levels on the government's efforts led by H.E. General Prayut Chan-O-Cha, 19.0 percent gave average level, 2.1 percent gave less level, and 0.2 percent had no satisfactory at all.

6. Recommendations on Drugs Prevention and Control

The people gave the following recommendations, 73.6 percent viewed that there should be the continual and strict drugs suppression, 65 percent thought that the penalty for those who were involved with drugs should be executed absolutely, 17.7 percent said that there should be publicization on the knowledge about narcotic drugs, 15.0 percent viewed that there should be the launching on drugs awareness, and 13.8 percent said that they would like to see patrolling in villages/communities and the setting up of checkpoints.



ASEAN-NARCO
ASEAN NARCOTICS COOPERATION CENTER

ASEAN-NARCO is set up with the strong determination
of ASEAN Member States to overcome drug peril
by working hands in hands toward
“Drug Free ASEAN 2015”

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