



# THAILAND NARCOTICS CONTROL

## ANNUAL REPORT | 2019

OFFICE OF THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD  
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE



# **Thailand Narcotics Control Annual Report 2019**

Office of the Narcotics Control Board  
Ministry of Justice



VISION

**“ To be a leading agency in developing and driving forward the drug control strategies of Thailand and ASEAN in order to make Thai society safe from drugs ”**

# Preface

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), as the central agency for drug control, according to her vision “To be a leading agency in developing and driving forward the drug control strategies of Thailand and ASEAN in order to make Thai society safe from drugs,” has focused on the integration of drug control implementation with agencies concerned in the country and outside the country with the international counterparts. Narcotics control has been implemented to suit the drug situation in terms of the narcotic drugs vigilance/monitoring, drug law enforcement, international cooperation, strengthening of village/community, raising the public awareness as well as mobilizing and encouraging the participation of non-government agencies, civil society and private sectors.

The Cabinet approved the National Narcotics Control Strategic Plan 2015 - 2019 on 10 March 2015 to be used as the implementation framework and a tool for management, operational coordination, resources allocation, monitor and assessment of the Plan. In 2019, the ONCB, in cooperation with agencies concerned, has also drawn up the Annual Narcotics Control Action Plan to be in line with the aforementioned Strategic Plan since the fiscal year of 2015 as a common drug control imple-

mentation guideline for all agencies concerned. In the fiscal year of 2019, the Narcotics Control Board issued the Notification on 31 October 2018 on the Narcotics Control Action Plan 2019 emphasizing on the enhancement of the effectiveness in holistic drug control measures (supply and demand reduction strategies).

The ONCB has received the good cooperation from all agencies concerned in every sector. We, therefore, would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all government agencies and private sectors both in the central and provincial areas as well as people's organizations. We fervently hope that this cooperation be continued with an even more significant contribution to achieve a Drug-Free Thai society.

Office of the Narcotics Control Board  
Ministry of Justice

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# STRATEGIC POLICY ON NARCOTICS CONTROL



# Strategic Policy on **Narcotics Control**

Drug problem, in fact, is a cross-cutting issue relating to all aspects including health, crimes, human rights, and poverty. In compliance with the outcome document of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016), the global paradigm in drug control policy and implementation have been significantly shifted towards a public health-led approach, integrated patient-centered healthcare, holistic human rights-based approach, as well as an application of harm reduction model under appropriate control along with the decriminalization practices, diversion programs for drug-related offenders, and alternative development promotion. Accordingly, in the past few years, Thailand declared a new approach on drug control policy, which has been moving from a punitive to health-based response to drug use, increasing the accessibility to treatment and rehabilitation program, and implementing comprehensive and holistic area-based drug problem solving.

## Framework and Linkage

To link with the international drug control framework, Thailand has developed its national drug control policy and strategies towards a new approach based on key concepts as follows:

- (1) Comprehensively looking at drug problems from the right perspective by taking all contexts into account;
- (2) Striking the right balance between drug problem-solving policy and implementation;
- (3) Setting up an appropriate and distinctive drug categorization, along with a clear distinction between drug-related individual and drugs;

- (4) Considering drug problem as issue of an individual health and a public health;
- (5) Providing management systems and supporting measures in response to the government drug control policy; and
- (6) Raising public understanding and awareness on drug control policy.

In addition to the above linkage, the Royal Thai Government formulated the 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037) to be served as a roadmap in turning Thailand into a developed country by 2037 with security, prosperity and sustainability. To materialize the said vision, it is necessary to formulate the strategies comprising the national strategy which are:

1. National Strategy on Security
2. National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement
3. National Strategy on Developing and Strengthening Human Capital
4. National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity
5. National Strategy on Eco-friendly Development and Growth
6. National Strategy on Public Sector Rebalancing and Development

### **Thailand's Multi-tiered Strategic Plans Linking with Narcotics Control**

The narcotics control has been placed as the national agenda. The elements of national strategic plans which appeared in multi-tiered strategic plans, then, included the narcotics control issue. The multi-tiered strategic plans relevant to the narcotics control are as follows:

## Tier 1

### **The 20-Year National Strategy (2018 - 2037): Security, Prosperity, and Sustainability**

Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018 - 2037) has been developed by the government to be used as the implementation guidelines to achieve a congruous drive toward the security, prosperity, and sustainability of the nation. The National Strategy on Security is one of its six key national strategies aiming at ensuring the national security of the country in every dimension at all levels and happiness of the Thai people. Drug problem is considered a national security threat which was addressed in the item no. 4.2 of the Plan's Strategic Guidelines on mitigating existing security problems and preventing anticipated national security related issues as well as in the sub-item no. 4.2.1 of the Strategic Guidelines on solving existing security problems. To successfully bring existing problems to an end, the implementation was pushed forward on systematic problem analysis approach from all sectors to seek the actual causes of the problems; promoting integrated consultation, planning and problem solving, with the pool of resources and personnel between related parties; promoting collaboration between main and supporting agencies in problem solving and assisting people who are suffered from the threat and any problems that had impacts on national security such as terrorism, money laundering, narcotic drugs.

Accordingly, the Narcotics Control Master Plan was formulated as one of twenty-two Master Plans in responding to the National Strategy on Security.

## Tier 2

### **The 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)**

Narcotics control linked with the 5<sup>th</sup> Strategy of the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan entitled Strategy for Reinforcing National Security for the Country's Progress towards Prosperity and Sustainability with the focus on the Goal no. 4 under

Development Strategies that Thailand would collaborate and cooperate on security issues with ASEAN Member States, allied countries, and various other countries to prevent threats of various forms, in parallel with maintaining the national interests. Its indicator is the reduction in the number of narcotics offenses.

## **Tier 3**

### **Narcotics Control Strategic Plan (2015-2019)**

In 2015, the Cabinet approved the Narcotics Control Strategic Plan (2015-2019) as a drug control framework, management tool, for plan implementation, allocation of resources as well as monitor and assess the implementation by agencies concerned based on the key concept of people-centred to satisfy people's needs and created positive affect in improving the people's quality of life as well as using the area-based approach by specifying the target area and guidelines for joint implementation of agencies concerned. The Plan also focused on encouraging the involvement of all stakeholders for the integration to achieve the following goals:

- (1) Building up immunity against drugs in the children and youth group;
- (2) Uplifting the standards of drug prevention and problem-solving in the target groups;
- (3) Strengthening the cooperation in intercepting the trafficking of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals along border areas;
- (4) Developing and enhancing the judicial cooperation among ASEAN Member States in obtaining the common guidelines for justice practice;
- (5) Enhancing the drug control capacity in terms of drug law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as drug analysis; and
- (6) Developing the data integration for inter-agency use.

## Narcotics Control Strategic Action Plan 2019

On 10 September 2018, the Narcotics Control Board approved the Narcotics Control Strategic Action Plan 2019 as an implementation framework for all agencies concerned from both the central and provincial areas. The Action Plan included 4 aspects, namely, the drug prevention, drug law enforcement, drug treatment and rehabilitation and the administration and integrated management. It comprised of 8 strategies and 22 workplans, aiming at making the Thai society safe from drugs and emphasizing on a comprehensive area-based approach that suit different contexts and solve the drug problem in the villages/communities countrywide. The summary of the Action Plan is as follows:

**1. Drug Prevention** - The integrated drug prevention programmes have been implemented among the risk groups to prevent their involvement in the cycle of illicit drugs by building up immunity against drugs in children and youth group since the early childhood years, as well as the labor group at risk in the workplaces. Also, the social environmental adjustment customized to different target groups, especially children and youth has been implemented in order to create the support systems for drug abuse prevention and control in a holistic manner through the cooperation with all partner agencies.

**2. Drug Law Enforcement** - The cooperation with neighbouring counties, ASEAN Member States, other foreign countries, and international organizations have been strengthened to reduce the illicit drug production, trafficking, intercept the illicit drug smuggling into and out of Thailand, and suppress drug syndicates with the aim of effectively disrupting the influential drug trafficking networks at all levels through the capacity building for the drug law enforcement and drug intelligence equipped with the high technology and integrated data centers to achieve an efficient control of and solution to drug problem in the villages/communities.

**3. Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts** - The solution to drug addiction with appropriate standardized patient care and



alternative treatment schemes, including aftercare support and rehabilitation programmes have been implemented. Also, the accessibility of drug users/addicts to healthcare and treatment services has been facilitated as well as the development of support systems for their social reintegration.

**4. Administration and Integrated Management** - The participation of all sectors, including public, private sector, and civil society, has been mobilized, especially people's participation in the drug problem solving and drug control implementation in integrated manner. In addition, according to the 2019 Action Plan, the ONCB, the Ministry of Justice, as the central agency for drug control, effectively managed the integrated plan implementation through the integrated cooperation with 25 government agencies of 8 ministries, e.g. Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Labour plus 2 independent government agencies, e.g. Anti-Money Laundering Office and the Royal Thai Police.

## Strategic Goals

1. To reduce the illicit drug production in terms of capacity and area outside the country.
2. To reduce or cut the opportunity for illicit drug smuggling to prevent the spreading and exportation
3. To reduce the number of villages and communities being affected by drug problem
4. To reduce domestic demand for drugs in the country (the occurrence of new drug users and relapse)
5. To prevent children and youth from getting involved with drugs

## Narcotics Control Board

Pursuant to the Narcotics Control Act B.E. 2519 (1976), the Narcotics Control Board (NCB) was set up comprising the Prime Minister as Chairman and ex-officio members e.g. Minister of Office of the Prime Minister who was assigned by the Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Education, Attorney-General, Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, Director-General of the Department of Customs, and Secretary-General as member and secretary of the Board. In addition, the Cabinet appointed other members up to six qualified persons. The term of the appointed members is 2 years, they could be reappointed.

The authorities of the Board are to determine the work plans and measures for preventing and suppressing the offenders related to narcotics offences; to control the investigation, inquiry, suppression, and prosecution of offences under narcotics laws; to prepare and implement projects as well as to instruct the concerned government agencies to disseminate knowledge in narcotics; to control, accelerate, and coordinate the drug control efforts of concerned government agencies that have the power and duties in respect of the execution of the narcotics laws; to give recommendations to the Cabinet for the improvement in the official performance or in the work plans or projects of the regulatory government agencies on narcotics control; to consider and execute the budget allocation to the government agencies or private sectors related to narcotics control, as well as to supervise and follow up the budget disbursement of concerned agencies, and to encourage the participation of government agencies, private sectors, including people's participation in the narcotics control.

### National Narcotics Control Management Centre (NNCMC)

The National Narcotics Control Management Centre (NNCMC) was established in 2014 and chaired by Minister of Justice. Members of the NNCMC comprised representatives from 31 concerned government agencies, Secretary-General of the NCB is Member and Secretary, Deputies Secretary-General of the NCB are Members and Assistant Secretaries. To holistically address drug problem which is a national

agenda, its roles and responsibilities are to effectively drive the implementation of drug control policy, strategies, guidelines, and measures formulated by the NCB, develop centralized and area-based drug control action plans, manage, direct, supervise, monitor, and evaluate the operation of relevant government agencies and administrations at all levels.

On 31 October 2018, the NNCCMC called on the meeting to deliver the national drug control policy statements to concerned government agencies in central and regional parts of the country such as governors of 76 provinces, provincial police commanders, public health sectors, educational sectors, labor offices and social development and human security offices throughout the countries, local administration authorities, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration. Minister of Justice, Chairman of the NNCCMC and the meeting emphasized the national drug control policy that every concerned agencies should considered the narcotic drugs as the holistic problem and implement in systematic manner as well as analyzed the problem and put every efforts to take the concrete measures to overcome the problem by setting up the targets and determining the effective outputs/outcome.

### **Narcotics Control Supervision and Monitoring Sub-Committee**

The Narcotics Control Supervision and Monitoring Sub-Committee was set up by the NNCCMC in 2017 to supervise, monitor, and push forward the drug control operation and the implementation outcome of concerned agencies. It is also responsible for providing the NNCCMC report with its recommended solution to operational problem found. In 2019, the Sub-Committee visited 19 provinces including Bangkok to monitor and accelerate the operation of agencies in target area. Its visits had boosted the policy implementation and motivated concerted efforts of drug control practitioners from different areas to achieve successful outcomes.

# Narcotics Control Mechanism



**PRIME MINISTER**



**NARCOTICS  
CONTROL  
BOARD**



**NNCMC  
SUB-COMMITTEES**



**NATIONAL  
NARCOTICS CONTROL  
MANAGEMENT  
CENTRE (NNCMC)**



**ONCB  
(SECRETARY)**



## **CENTRAL COMMAND**

- **MINISTRY OF INTERIOR NCMC**
- **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE NCMC**
- **MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NCMC**
- **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION NCMC**
- **ROYAL THAI ARMED FORCES NCMC**
- **ROYAL THAI POLICE NCMC**
- **Agencies concerned NCMC**



## **LOCAL COMMAND**

- **PROVINCIAL/BANGKOK METROPOLITAN NCMC**
- **DISTRICT NCMC**
- **LOCAL ADMINISTRATION NCMC**



## **SPECIAL AREA COMMAND**

- **NORTHERN BORDER NCMC**
- **NORTHEASTERN BORDER NCMC**
- **SOUTH PROVINCIAL NCMC**



# DRUG SITUATION



# Drug **Situation**

## 1. World Drug Situation

According to the 2019 World Drug Report by UNODC, it revealed that 271 million people around the world had used drugs, equivalent to 5.5% of the global population in 2017. The report showed that cannabis was the most widely used by 188 million people. The second most commonly used drug were opium and opioids, with 53 million users, while 29 million people were amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) users. 21 million people had used ecstasy and 18 million people were cocaine users, respectively. The use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) has continuously been increasing, especially methamphetamine. East and Southeast Asia and North America hold the highest rate of drug seizures. The global opium poppy cultivation has decreased. In 2018, the illicit opium poppy cultivation area of 263,000 hectares in Afghanistan was reported, dropped by 20%, while 37,300 hectares under cultivation were in Myanmar, dropped by 12%.

## 2. Drug Situation in Southeast Asia

The Golden Triangle remains one of the world's major illicit drug production sites, including opium production and heroin manufacture. The opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar has constantly decreased. However, the production of synthetic drugs in the Golden Triangle has been on the rise over the past few years, especially methamphetamine, in tablet and crystalline forms. As reported by UNODC, East and Southeast Asia has been the world's largest methamphetamine market. The volume of methamphetamine seized in the region reached a record of 120 tons in 2018. The drug situation in Southeast Asia and other regions have been affected by the rise of illicit drug production in the Golden Triangle, resulting in a significant increase in global drug seizures.



## 3. Domestic Drug Situation

Thailand remains a consuming country of illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle, also a major transit route for illicit drug trafficking to different regions via land, air and sea routes. The North of Thailand has still been the main area of drug smuggling into the country, while the smuggling through the Northeast and the West of Thailand has risen, in terms of frequency and volume. In addition, the illicit smuggling of cocaine operated by West African drug syndicates through international airports (e.g. Suvarnabhumi Airport, Phuket International Airport) were found. Most hired smugglers were Africans, Latin Americans, and Asians, especially Thai women. Some syndicates had changed its smuggling routes via air route to international airports of neighboring countries, then via land route along Thailand's border.

The children and youth had a relatively easy access to illicit drugs due to the rise in volume smuggled into Thailand and the availability in illicit drug in dark markets with a lower price. In addition, a considerable growth of on-line illicit drug business had been found in parallel with the exploitation of the postal service to deliver illicit drugs which caused the street-level drug trade problem and the highly rapid spreading of illicit drugs as well.

The Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) had jointly conducted the assessment on village/community status in 82,127 villages/communities countrywide. The findings showed that drug problem has still existed at 30% of these villages/communities. Over 3,440 villages/communities were seriously been affected by drug problem. Most Thai population being involved with drug use aged 15-24 years was reported, 38% was drug addicts under treatment programme and 35% were drug offenders. According to the 2019 survey done by Thailand Substance Abuse Academic Network, the estimated drug users among over 50 million of Thai population who were in risk groups aged 12-65 years had used drugs in one year. The survey showed that about 1.96 million people had used illicit drugs in one month. An estimate of 1.13 million people ever used drugs and were drug addicts, approximately

450,000 of them used drugs for 20 days out of 30 days. The primary illicit drug of concern is methamphetamine tablet. Drug offenders in methamphetamine cases were accounted at 69% and methamphetamine addicts under treatment programme were accounted at 79%. Drugs that should be under vigilance and monitoring were crystalline methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, and ecstasy since they were on the rise. It required a close watch over the spreading of those drugs.

#### **4. Thailand's Illicit Drugs Trends**

4.1. The Golden Triangle remained the major drug production site, which directly affected the drug situation in Thailand.

4.2. The northern border of Thailand remained the major area of drug smuggling into the country while the illicit drug smuggling through the northeastern and western borders had been increasing, in terms of frequency and volume.

4.3. Drug syndicates had increasingly exploited new technology in their illicit drug trade and illegal financial transactions.

4.4. The children and youth had been at significant risk of being involved with illicit drugs, they were estimated to be one-third of all people involved.



# SUPPLY REDUCTION STRATEGY



# Supply Reduction **Strategy**

Drug law enforcement in 2019 emphasized on the efficient destruction of the structure of the illicit drug trade and crimes related to narcotic drugs. According to the Drug Law Enforcement Plan, the focus was put on the drug control in villages/communities, the integrated efforts with concerned agencies to investigate and to suppress major illicit drug kingpins/traffickers, financiers, influences, government officials involving with narcotic drugs, transnational drug traffickers' networks, supporters/conspirators to drug traffickers, small drug dealers in villages/communities. The achievement of drug law enforcement was summarized as follows:

## Drug Cases and Seizures throughout the Country

In the fiscal year 2019 (1 October 2018-30 September 2019), there were 363,769 drug cases with 385,771 offenders who were charged by narcotic offences classified as follows:

- a) Consumption offences : 177,101 cases/179,846 offenders
- b) Possession offences : 104,402 cases/109,882 offenders
- c) 5 Major offences : 81,784 cases/95,207 offenders

The quantity of seized drugs were as follows:

- a) Methamphetamine (Yaba) : 518,896,162 pills
- b) ICE : 16,284.52 kilograms
- c) Cannabis : 14,342.71 kilograms
- d) Heroin : 941.85 kilograms
- e) Ketamine : 734.82 kilograms
- f) Cocaine : 27.90 kilograms

The government officials involving with narcotic drugs were suppressed continuously, the ONCB received the complaints that 313 government officials were involved with narcotic drugs; 166 government officials were arrested.

Asset seizure is another important measure to cut down the illicit drug trade. In the fiscal year 2019, the ONCB seized and forfeited assets of drug traffickers in 1,819 cases with the assets valued 946.60 million baht. Moreover, 1,314 offenders were charged with conspiracy offences and the court already issued the arrest warrants in 1,072 cases or 81.58 %, 306 persons were arrested following the arrest warrants.

## 1. Illicit Drugs and Precursor Chemicals Control

The ONCB in cooperation with concerned agencies intercepted illicit precursor chemicals for drug production along the border area in order to control the import and smuggling of illicit drugs from and illicit precursor chemicals trafficking into the Golden Triangle. This included the interception in the inner areas, i.e. check points/ interception points; interception drug smuggling via public transportations, courier/postal services, airports and seaports. During the fiscal year of 2019 (1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019), 335,095,535 pills of methamphetamine (Yaba) were intercepted and seized or 64.80% of the total seizure of 517,114,035 pills of Yaba throughout the country. The details were as the followings:

1.1. Interception at the border provinces, 241,749,537 pills of Yaba were seized;

1.2. Interception by the check points/ interception points and transportation system, 22,609,671 pills of Yaba were seized;

1.3. Interception by the Drug Interception Division, Royal Thai Police, 70,736,357 pills of Yaba were seized;

1.4. Interception by other channels;

#### a) Drug interception at the airports.

The ONCB in cooperation with concerned agencies under the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), arrested 53 suspects in 40 narcotics cases and seized various drugs including 14,126 pills of Yaba, 107.70 kilograms of heroin, 17.85 kilograms of cocaine, 54.13 kilograms of ICE and 59,472 pills of ecstasy. Most of drugs like ecstasy or cocaine were illegally imported from or purchased from Europe and South America with its destinations in Asian countries, i.e. Thailand, Philippines, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel.

#### b) Drug Interception via Social Media

The ONCB investigated and intercepted 142 social media accounts carrying out illicit drug trade online as well as coordinated with Ministry of Digital Economy and Society to deactivate 41 accounts.

#### c) Drugs Interception via Postal Services

The ONCB intercepted illicit drug trafficking via postal services in 54 cases with the arrest of 36 suspects and seized various drugs comprising 107,215 Yaba pills, 432.85 grams of ICE, 3.34 kilograms of cannabis, 2.01 kilograms of ketamine and 2,703 ecstasy pills.

## 2. Suppression of Major Drug Traffickers/Syndicates

In 2019, the ONCB cooperated and integrated efforts with concerned agencies in eliminating major drug syndicates and their transnational networks including drug ticoons. Nine major drug syndicates were arrested: 43 suspects were arrested, 13,490,000 Yaba pills, 93,600 ecstasy pills were seized. In addition, the officials could forfeit several items of assets with the total estimated value of about 374,410,000 baht.

## 3. Financial Investigation / Asset Forfeiture

The ONCB cooperated with the concerned agencies e.g. military



officers, police officers and administration officials in carrying out the financial investigation operation and extending the cases to confiscate the assets and to charge with the conspiracy offences following the Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics B.E. 2534 (1991). Two major drug syndicates' networks: *PR Ngern Lan* and *Bangna 500 Lan* were arrested with 10 offenders, 210 grams of ICE, 14 ecstasy pills, 2,813 grams of Ketamine. In addition, the officials could forfeit several items of assets, including 4 pieces of land with houses, 18 cars and motorcycles, cash in the amount of 72,947 baht, 5 condominium rooms, 2 mobile phones, and 22 gold necklaces, gold ornaments and luxury watches. The total estimated value of seized assets was 58,000,000 Baht.

## 4. ONCB Hot-line

Drugs problems affected the living of the people, each year the large volume of drugs were seized, however the people still suffered from the threats of drugs towards their life. The ONCB has the strategy and policy on drugs controls to reduce the suffering of the people, particularly people in villages/communities. The ONCB has set up the channel to receive the complaints from the public, a call center : “Hotline number 1386”, as a Complaint Center since 2011 at the ONCB Operation Center. The Center served in receiving the complaints/ information related to drug problems/ trade. Before taking action in response to the complaints, the Center carried out the inspection, screening and management of information. Every complaint had to be solved and responded quickly to ease the problems and to build up the people’s trust and satisfaction.

Furthermore, the 1386 Hot-Line played the important role as one of the major tools for complaint execution. The ONCB took the complaints from the hotline into action and operation, which built more trust of people towards the civil-state cooperation measures and mobilized the participation of the people in solving the drug problems.

In the fiscal year 2019 (1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019), the ONCB launched the Operation 1386 throughout the country for the safe of people from drugs, focusing on drug law enforcement in villages/communities and creation of trust in the government on drug control. The information/complaints received 16,595 pieces of which 14,720 pieces or 88.70 percent were taken into action. The overall achievements of the Operation 1386 was the followings:

- a) Blockaded and searched for drug traffickers/dealers in 8,628 villages/communities throughout the country in 76 provinces and Bangkok Metropolitan area;
- b) Arrested 4,452 drug offenders and brought 1,147 persons for treatment;
- c) Prosecuted 3,305 persons for drug offences;
- d) Seized drugs comprising 10,370,000 Yaba pills, 39.54 kilograms of ICE; and
- e) Confiscated assets of drug offenders with the total value of 244,300,000 baht.

## 5. Drug Detection and Analysis

The Technical Institute on Narcotic Drugs Analysis of ONCB conducts seized drug analysis for further drug detection that supports narcotics law enforcement work with the following responsibilities:

- a) Examine and analyze the seized drugs in accordance with the Office of the Prime Minister Office's Regulation on Narcotic Drugs Seizure, Forfeiture and Analysis.
- b) Develop and support technical work on drug analysis both at domestic and international levels.
- c) Study and analyze the identity and composition of the seized narcotic drug to trace their sources and epidemic area.
- d) Recommend drug analysis standard, supervise and monitor the implementation to ensure that it should be in accordance with the standard.
- e) Cooperate with or support the work of other concerned agencies or as was assigned.

The drug profiling has been conducted since 2012 to analyze the characteristics of Yaba and its composition for further tracing its source

of production. The samples were taken from seized Yaba in different cases to make a comparative study on Yaba pills by looking at their packages, ingredients, toolmarks, precursors used. The samples were selected from the drug cases of which the amount of seized drugs were over 10,000 tablets with the assumption that they were from original drug sources.

Based on the analysis in 2018, it could be assumed that large illicit drug production sites with high capacity and unlimited production were located in the area where the authority could not access. Four main types of Yaba packages and their stamps were found in Thailand as follows:

The first type : “999” stamp

The second type : “Y1” stamp

The third type : figure “1” and “2” stamp

The fourth type : Other stamps

The most numerous number of seized Yaba package was the first type with “999” stamp at 59.1 % while the second numerous number was the second type with “Y1” stamp at 23.2%

The ONCB formulated the plan to continue the drug profiling work that the cooperation from the neighboring countries was needed to obtain the samples of seized Yaba in those countries for further analysis and study as well as sharing the experiences in this field.

During 1 October 2018 – 30 September 2019 of the fiscal year 2019, seized drugs in 3,002 narcotic offences with 5,927 samples and total weight of 59,699,065.488 grams, were analyzed. The details were shown below:

| Types of Drugs | Weight (gram)                        | Percentage |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Yaba           | 41,722,541.78<br>(429,347,869 pills) | 65.63      |
| Ecstasy        | 92,860<br>(241,324 pills)            | 0.15       |
| ICE            | 12,432,453.84                        | 19.56      |
| Ketamine       | 944,245.20                           | 1.49       |
| Heroin         | 899,279.97                           | 1.41       |
| Cocaine        | 28,184.66                            | 0.04       |

| Types of Drugs                                       | Weight (gram)        | Percentage    |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Kratom Liquid  | 162,312.30           | 0.26          |
| Liquid Cannabis                                      | 9,674.69             | 0.02          |
| Cannabis   | 6,582,103.52         | 10.35         |
| Kratom   | 600,598.71           | 0.94          |
| Opium  | 61,809.14            | 0.10          |
| Psychotropic Substances                              | 5,836.95             | 0.01          |
| Magic Mushroom                                       | 3.56                 | 0.00001       |
| NPS  | 5,112.84             | 0.01          |
| Toluene  | 1,745.38             | 0.003         |
| Not found narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances | 25,192.75            | 0.04          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>63,573,955.50</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

## 6. Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs

On 26 June 2019, the Food and Drug (FDA) of Ministry of Public Health, with the cooperation of the ONCB, concerned government agencies and related parties organized the 49<sup>th</sup> Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs on the occasion of the International Day against Drugs at the Utility and Environment Management Center of the Bangpa-in Industrial Estate in Bang Pa-in District, Ayutthaya. The destruction ceremony was chaired by Director-General of FDA with the witnesses from the ONCB, foreign embassies, concerned government and non-government agencies, private sectors the press. The good cooperation was given by the Bangpa-in Industrial Estate. The seized drugs to be destroyed were as follows:

- 1) Yaba, Ice, heroin and others, from the seized drugs storehouse of FDA, totaling 16,467 kilograms. from 6,910 cases with the values about 20,047 millions baht.

- 2) Hemp seeds from the Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB), Royal Thai Police, totaling 16,499 kilograms.

All of the seized drugs were destroyed in 2 days by the Pyrolytic Incineration System with the high temperature at 850 degrees to prevent the air pollution on 26 June and 5 July 2019 respectively.

## 7. Narcotic Crop Control

The Narcotic Crop Survey and Monitoring Institute, ONCB had the following roles and responsibilities:

- a) Conduct survey, analyze and prepare report on illicit narcotic crop cultivation.
- b) Examine and identify the target area, support information and data to the agencies concerned and organizations for narcotic crop eradication.
- c) Prepare and support the data on satellite imageries and the data from geographical information system in the form of map showing narcotic crop cultivation area.
- d) Prepare and support the data system on drug demand and supply and transfer them into the Geographical Information System.
- e) Develop the knowledge on narcotic crop survey and monitoring, and serve as a center for collecting and transferring knowledge on narcotic crop cultivation control at domestic and international levels.
- f) Jointly operate with or support the operation of agencies concerned or assigned agencies

The work of the Narcotic Crop Survey and Monitoring Institute covered the control of all kinds of narcotic crop cultivation that were found illicitly cultivated in Thailand namely, opium poppy, cannabis, hemp and kratom by carrying out the survey and monitoring of narcotic crop cultivation in terms of qualitative and quantitative survey. The aerial survey by helicopter and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) as well as ground survey have been continuously conducted together with using

the application of satellite imageries and geographical information technology for reference and accurate analysis on GPS location coordinates and the size of cultivation area.

## The Outcomes of the Survey and Monitoring of Narcotic Crop Cultivation

### I. Opium Poppy Cultivation

Thailand has potential area that can grow opium poppy. According to the analysis criteria on the botanic characteristic of opium poppy and survey data, it was found that opium poppies were able to grow well on the highlands that were 800 meters high above sea level. Such potential area for opium poppy cultivation would be remote area on the highland which were difficult to access. The surveys were conducted in potential areas of 76 highland in the North of Thailand covering 12 million Rai(s) or 1.92 million hectares in 12 following provinces: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Nan, Phayao, Phrae, Tak, Kampaengphet, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok and Loei. The aerial and ground survey of opium poppy cultivation found that during the opium poppy cultivation season of 2019/2020 (August 2019 – April 2020), there were 319 opium poppy cultivation plots in the area of 267.90 Rai (s) or 42.864 hectares in 7 provinces as follows:

| Opium Poppy Cultivation |            |               |   |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|---|
| Province                | Plots      | Hectare(s)    | Found District  |
| Tak                     | 136        | 22.376        | Tha Song Yang, Mae Ramat, Um Phang, Ban Tak                         |
| Chiang Mai              | 158        | 18.1616       | Chiang Dao, Mae Tang, Omkoi, Wiang Haeng, Prao, Mae Ai, Chai Prakan |
| Mae Hong Son            | 15         | 1.3232        | Pai   |
| Chiang Rai              | 4          | 0.3216        | Wiang Papao   |
| Nan                     | 3          | 0.32          | Mae Jarim, Wiang Sa   |
| Kampaengphet            | 2          | 0.2416        | Klong Lan   |
| Lampang                 | 1          | 0.12          | Ngao  |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>319</b> | <b>42.864</b> |   |

## II. Cannabis

The survey on illicit cannabis cultivation has been conducted by helicopter and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). According to flights of the aerial survey and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), it found 19 cannabis cultivation plots in 12 Rai(s) or 1.92 hectares of land of which 8 Rai(s) or 1.28 hectares in 13 plots located in Kut Bak District, Sakon Nakhon; 2 Rai(s) or 0.32 hectares in 2 plots located in Wang Sam Mor District, Udon Thani; 1 Rai or 0.16 hectare in 2 plots located in Dong Luang, Mukdahan; and 1 Rai or 0.16 hectare in 2 plots located in Nong Ya Plong, Phetchaburi. In addition, cannabis cultivation was found to be mixed with opium poppy cultivation in Mae Tang District, Chiang Mai.

## III. Hemp

Hemp (Kanchong) was categorized as narcotic drug under Category V of the Narcotics Control Act B.E. 2522 but the Government allowed the cultivation of hemp in Thailand to be done under the Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Public Health within the license system of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Ministerial Regulation on the Permission to Produce, Sell and Possess Narcotic Drug in Category V, especially Hemp B.E. 2559 had entered into force on 1 January 2018. The control of hemp cultivation was also carried out under the Order No. 7/2017 of the National Command Center on Drug Prevention and Suppression. The year of 2018/2019 was the first year to enforce the said Ministerial Regulation, however, no permission was granted since the issuance of the Ministerial Regulation came out at the nearly finish of Hemp cultivation season.

In 2018/2019, before the issuance of the Ministerial Regulation, the permission for hemp cultivation was granted to the pilot project area on hemp cultivation in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak, Nan, and Phetchabun which was implemented under the control and supervision of the Highland Research and Development Institute (Public Organization) or HRDI. The objectives of the pilot project on hemp cultivation were to make a comparative research on THC concentration in order to get new

hemp species that had the least THC concentration, and to promote the hill tribes to earn income from selling hemp's fiber for the textile industry, and producing the hemp seeds in order to sell to the HRDI for re-cultivation for the next hemp season.

During 2018-2019, the aerial survey by helicopters and the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) found that there were 33 plots in 88 Rai (s) or 14.08 hectares of licensed hemp cultivation area and 21 plots in 81 Rai(s) or 12.96 hectares were cancelled for the cultivation because it was over the hemp cultivation season. Unfortunately, 14 plots in 4 Rai(s) 3 ngan and 25 square meters or 0.69 hectares of illegal Hemp cultivation in Kiriraj District, Tak, were detected.

#### **IV. Kratom**

The qualitative survey and monitoring of kratom cultivation was carried out via the ground survey and the area control emphasizing on the community's participation including the aerial survey by helicopter and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to collect data for the formulation of kratom database and development of kratom control with the participation of people in the community. The Case Study on Kratom Control by the Community's Participation in Nam Poo Sub-district, Na San District, Surat Thani was conducted with the permission of the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health given to the researcher to possess narcotic drug in Category V, kratom.

According to the kratom database, during 2018-2019, it was found that there were 1,912 kratom plants in 655 households. Out of those number, 1,578 kratom plants were attached with the QR Code for study and monitoring. However, 334 kratom plants were eradicated; each household was allowed to grow only 3 kratom plants.



## 8. Narcotic Control Legislation Development

### Implementation in Responding to the Execution of the Narcotics Act (No.7) B.E. 2562 (2019)

The Royal Thai Government placed the priority to the study and research on the advantages of narcotic crops for medical purposes. On 19 February 2019, Narcotics Act (No.7) B.E. 2562 (2019) entered into force. This Act allowed the use of narcotic drugs under Category V of the Narcotics Act B.E.2522 (1979) which are cannabis and kratom plants for the purpose of research and medical use only. However, both cannabis and kratom plants remained under control as narcotic drugs in Category V that no person shall produce, import or export narcotic drugs in Category V, except in the following cases:

I. The case for benefit of the government services; where it is necessary for medical purpose, treatment, education, research and development, including for the purposes of agriculture, commerce, science or industry. In doing for such purposes, the qualified persons or authorities shall be authorized to apply for the permission. The license will be granted to those who applied for the permission by the approval of the Narcotics Control Committee of Ministry of Public Health.

II. The case for the necessity of the following qualified person or authorities :

- a) Patients who travelled between countries bringing narcotic drugs in Category V into the Kingdom of Thailand or bringing them out of the Kingdom, not exceeding the quantity necessary for curing personal specific diseases, with the prescriptions or the certificates from medical practitioners.
- b) Dental practitioners, veterinarians.
- c) Thai traditional medical practitioners, applied Thai traditional medical practitioners, or local traditional doctors certified by Ministry of Public Health, under the Law on Thai Traditional Medical Profession who would be able to provide treatment

upon obtaining the licenses from the authority of Ministry of Public Health. In addition, the qualified Thai traditional medical practitioners and the local traditional doctors shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures, and conditions announced by the Ministerial Regulation with the approval of the Narcotics Control Committee.

Section 26/6 of the Narcotics Control Act No.7 (B.E. 2562) stated that in the case where the Narcotics Control Board by virtue of the Narcotics Control Act B.E 2519 (1976) deemed it necessary to conduct studies, research, harm reduction caused by the use of narcotic drugs or to conduct drug prevention, suppression and solution to drug problem, the Narcotics Control Board might have a resolution which empowered the Minister, with the approval of the Board, to determine one or any area for taking any of the following actions:

- I. To experimentally cultivate plants, which are narcotic drugs or which produce narcotic drugs in Category V, or which may be used to produce narcotic drugs in Category V.
- II. To produce and test narcotic drugs in Category V.
- III. To consume or possess narcotic drugs in Category V in a required quantity.

The Prime Minister's Order No.332/2561 dated 17 December 2018, regarding the appointment of the Committee on Driving Forward of Using Cannabis for Research and Medical Purposes, the Working Group on Research and Medical Use and the Working Group on Legislation and International Cooperation Framework, empowered ONCB to authorize and control all matters pertaining to the use of cannabis for research and medical purposes for the utmost benefits of the nation, general people and patients. The ONCB also enhanced and supported the creation of a new knowledge on medical cannabis use and cannabis research that would be beneficial to the medical use of qualified cannabis which has been under the appropriate control as well as the development of medical cannabis

to the medicine industry or to be supplementary career or to be medicine in modern medicine, traditional medicine and alternative medicine.

Furthermore, Meeting of the Committee on Driving Forward of Using Cannabis for Research and Medical Purposes, on 22 April 2019 agreed to the proposed urgent measure to seek for the cannabis for medical use by making a request to use the seized cannabis for research and medical purposes after 90-day effectiveness of the Narcotics Act No.7 (B.E. 2562). As a result, the ONCB issued the Order No. 289/2562 dated 7 June 2019 to appoint the Committee on Utilization of Seized Cannabis for Research and Medical Purposes, with the following roles and responsibilities:

- I. To receive the seized cannabis from authorized agencies that stored them to be used for research and medical purposes;
- II. To consider the project(s) requesting for the permission of cannabis use;
- III. To hand over the seized cannabis to the applicant (s) being granted the license by a competent authority;
- IV. To follow up the progress report(s) on the use of seized cannabis from the requesting agencies; and
- V. To report the use and the possession of seized cannabis which included the quantity, weight and balance as well as the distribution to the requesting agencies, then submitted to the Food and Drug Administration.

During 21 May 2019 – 30 September 2019 of the fiscal year 2019, ONCB distributed the seized cannabis for research and medical use to 7 agencies totaling 1,739 kilograms as follows:

| No. | Agencies   | Weight (kilo-gram) | Objective  |
|-----|--|--------------------|--|
| 1.  | Chaophraya Abhaibhubejhr Hospital  | 662                | To use cannabis for producing 196,000 bottles of medical cannabis oil.   |
| 2.  | Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University   | 10                 | To use cannabis for research to develop the formula for the cannabis prototype medicine.   |
| 3.  | Phra Arjarn Phun Ajaro Hospital  | 7                  | To produce 16 pharmacopoeia of cannabis traditional medicine.  |
| 4.  | Herb and Thai Traditional Medicine Development Division, Department of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine | 1,000              | To produce 660,000 bottles of medical cannabis oil with pharmacopoeia of folk doctor, traditional medicine.                            |
| 5.  | Bureau of Quality and Safety of Food, Department of Medical Science  | 5                  | To use cannabis for research and development for medical purposes.   |
| 6.  | Faculty of Liberal Arts and Science, Kasetsart University  | 5                  | To research and extract the important substances from cannabis. Also, to test the anti-cancer resistance of cannabis in the test tube. |
| 7.  | Maharakham University  | 50                 | To research and develop the extracting method and analysis of important substances in cannabis.  |
|     | Total  | 1,739              |  |



# DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY



# Demand Reduction **Strategy**

## DRUG PREVENTION

The implementation of drug prevention in Thailand has long been conducted through the integrated collaboration by relevant agencies in the target areas to promote and focus on building drug immunity in children, youth, labor and community groups in the target villages/communities, as well as raising awareness on drug harm in terms of health, law and social dimension in order to reduce the drug demand in parallel with creating healthy environment on drug prevention.

### Drug Prevention in Risk Groups

#### 1. Children and Youth Group

##### 1.1 In- school Youth

Building drug immunity in different age levels has been done in systematic and continual process under 5 operational frameworks which consist of 1) drug immunity building 2) searching for drug addicts 3) providing treatment 4) monitoring of drugs 5) management on drug prevention.

1.1.1 Early Childhood: Brain Executive Functions (EF) has been continuously used with early aged/ pre-school children to build self-discipline and reduce deviance behavior. The ONCB had provided EF handbooks to teachers of 40,627 kindergarten schools and child development centers which was equivalent to 76.87 percent of total target schools (52,852 pre-school and kindergarten schools) for building drug immunity in 1,635,966 early aged and pre-school children.



1.1.2 Elementary School: Virtue, morality and life skills for drug prevention have been promoted in parallel with drug immunity building which was conducted in elementary schools (Grade 1-6) by resource persons such as police instructors, D.A.R.E., monk instructors, school teachers, etc. There were 3,522,650 elementary school students (73.53% of total number of target students – 4,791,053 persons) in 28,279 schools (90.26% of total number of target schools) attended the courses.

1.1.3 Secondary School, Vocational School and Tertiary Level: Educational development and drug immunity building were carried out in parallel by encouraging student leaders to participate in drug prevention activities through the youth network, drug monitoring and taking care of drug addicted students in school. 4,288,647 students in 10,617 schools/universities (90.42% of total number of target schools/universities- 11,742 schools) were trained and implanted the drug immunity. In addition, the ONCB together with Office of Vocational Education Commission (VEC) have developed counselling mechanism in vocational schools by developing the capacity of 263 vocational school teachers to support the drug prevention and control mechanism in vocational schools.

## 1.2 MOJ Support School Project

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) imposed a policy for agencies under MOJ to support good moral cultivation activities as well as conducting virtue and morality activities for children and the youth in schools, like the motto “Be Nice, Be Smart”. The children and the youth should be taught about laws and procedure of judgment, discipline, not to violate others’ rights and building self-immunity against drug. Ten agencies under MOJ, namely, Office of the Permanent Secretary of Justice, Office of Judicial Affairs, Central Institute of Forensic Science, Department of Special Investigation, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Legal Execution Department, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Department of Probation, Department of Corrections, and Office of the Narcotics Control Board were assigned to work together under the project. The mission of these agencies is to enhance the cooperation with schools and carry out activities in the area within 4 frameworks as follows:

- 1) Self-prevention from social threats
- 2) Self-discipline and consciousness
- 3) Awareness and avoidance of illicit drugs
- 4) Anti-corruption.

There were 881 schools joining the project, however, the ONCB currently targeted at 23 schools which consisted of 3 elementary schools, 4 opportunity expansion schools, 15 secondary schools and 1 vocational school. Moreover, the ONCB had moved forward the implementation of the MOJ Support School by giving the brief on project policy and management to school executives and teachers in 881 schools across the country, so that they would be able to conduct the development in younger generation of the youth in target schools.

### 1.3 Out- of -School Youth

To turn the risk group to powerful group by screening target groups according to their risk behavior in order to build appropriate drug immunity and drug prevention activities that suited to each target group, as well as supporting 80,260 out-of- school youth who needed a chance to improve their lives, out of this number, 17,974 persons continued their study, 11,933 persons were provided with vocational training, 12,549 persons needed jobs, 37,804 persons needed sports and recreation. In addition, the training for 8,282 youth who are the anti-drug volunteers of the National Guard Department were provided. The ONCB cooperated with Office of Non-Formal Education (NFE) in expanding the target of drug prevention to the non-formal education students by integrating 3 operational guidelines:

- 1) Developing NFE teachers by inserting the knowledge on illicit drugs in their regular personnel training curriculum.
- 2) Developing NFE students by inserting the knowledge on drug prevention in the students' activity development curriculum.
- 3) Publicizing the knowledge on illicit drugs and awareness raising through NFE's channels such as website and TV station with ONCB's support on information and drug prevention media.

## 2. Labor and Entrepreneurs Group

The implementation focused on providing knowledge about the dangers of drugs and how to prevent oneself from drugs to the entrepreneurs and employees in order not to get involved with drugs as well as encouraging the entrepreneurs to participate in developing drug problem management system through several projects such as Standard on Drug Prevention and Solution to Drug Problems in the Workplace Project, White Factory Project, and To Be Number One in the workplaces. Moreover, the entrepreneurs will be encouraged to give a chance to drug addicts to reintegrate into society, including expanding the network on drug prevention and control among the employees in the workplaces.

2.1 Labours in workplaces: Campaign to publicize the knowledge on drug prevention among entrepreneurs and laborers were conducted as follows:

2.1.1 Workplaces with more than 10 employees, the target was 1,200,000 employees in 20,000 workplaces, however the result of project implementation was satisfactory since the campaign was done 1,638,366 employees (136.53% of the target employees) in 21,219 workplaces (106.10% of the target workplaces). Those workplaces had systematically managed drug problem and met the White Factory criteria. There were 3,302 workplaces (110.07% of the target workplaces – 3,000 workplaces) that met the standard of White Factory Project and 1,221 workplaces (187.85% of the target workplaces – 650 workplaces) met the standard on Drug Prevention and Solution to Drug Problems Project.

2.1.2 Workplaces with less than 10 employees, the knowledge on the danger of drug was disseminated by labor volunteers to 26,388 employees (200.36% of the target employees – 13,170 employees) in 7,901 workplaces (179.98% of the target workplaces – 4,390 workplaces), as well as the knowledge on drug control was transferred by environment and sanitation district officers in Bangkok Metropolitan to 84,345 employees (967.26% of the target) in 11,013 workplaces (126.30% of the target – 8,726 workplaces). In addition, To Be Number One Clubs and To Be Number One Friend Corners were founded in 141 and 105 workplaces respectively.

2.1.3 Expansion of labor group's network to solve drug problem among workers by setting up 560 workers' networks with 507 members in the workplaces.

2.1.4 Search for drug users/addicts in the workplaces by carrying out the inspection under the narcotics control law in 1,372 workplaces, conducting urine tests in 69,911 employees and found 1,113 employees were drug users/addicts, then sent them to drug treatment center and after treatment, 1,019 were received back to work.

2.1.5 Provision of a chance to drug users/addicts to return to the society; 196 workplaces expressed their intention to participate in this project among which 93 of them received honorary certificates. Drug addicts in the workplaces were sent to drug treatment centers; 608 out of 624 drug users/addicts who had undergone the treatment could return to work. In addition, the workplaces opened the job for ex-addicts; 310 ex-addicts were employed.

2.2. Non-registered Labor: 62,875 laborers who are non-registered laborer and are outside the legal labor system were provided knowledge and information about the danger of drug and drug prevention.

2.3. Specific Labor Group: Thai workers working in foreign countries and foreign laborers working in Thailand were provided knowledge and information about drug harm, narcotics control laws and regulations in Thailand and in foreign countries, as well as drug prevention and control for Thai laborers working abroad. Trainings were provided to Thai workers before going to work abroad totaling 5,100 persons in 34 batches and 100 licensed labor recruitment agents were trained in the subjects mentioned above.

The ONCB had pushed forward the cooperation with the entrepreneurs and labor groups by signing 2 agreements for the integration of drug control work in the workplaces as follows:

1. Agreement on the Inserted Cooperation of Industrial Estates Against Drugs was signed on April 3, 2019 with 10 concerned agencies, namely, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Labor, Department of Labor Protection and Welfare, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Interior, Department of Provincial Administration,

Office of the Permanent Secretary for Health, Department of Medical Services, Department of Industrial Works, Royal Thai Police and Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The objective of this agreement is to integrate the implementation on drug control in the workplaces within the industrial estates. It is a 3-year agreement (fiscal year 2019-2021) which was aimed at setting up the drug control system and drug prevention among the workers in the workplaces.

2. Agreement on Cooperation in Drug Prevention and Drug Control was signed on February 27, 2019 between Department of Labor Protection and Welfare and 15 State Enterprises, namely, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Provincial Waterworks Authority, Provincial Electricity Authority, Rubber Authority of Thailand, Tobacco Authority of Thailand, Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, Government Savings Bank, Government Housing Bank, PTT Public Company Limited, Thailand Post Company Limited, Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Limited, Police Printing Bureau of the Royal Thai Police, The Botanical Garden Organization, and Forest Industry Organization. The objective of this agreement is to support and encourage state enterprises to have a drug control system by setting up the Standard on Prevention and Solution to Drug Problems or White Factory (fiscal year 2019-2021). The formulation of Drug Prevention and Solution to Drug Problems Plan was completed in 10 agencies and was underway in 5 agencies.

### **3. General Public Group**

Anti-drug campaign was conducted to raise awareness on the danger of drugs and create the right attitude toward drug problem including, learning the consequences in the dimension of health, law and regulations and society for oneself, family, community and society. The public were encouraged to participate in drug prevention through village/community mechanism as well as drug monitoring mechanism. The drug campaign was carried out in 82,034 villages/communities. Each village/community was encouraged to have village/community volunteers to act as key persons of the village/community for drug prevention and implementation vigilance in

village/community as well as cooperating among various volunteer groups for drug control. The ONCB supported 2,610 sets of drug prevention media control to village/community leaders, civil society leaders throughout the country for raising awareness on the dangers of drugs and disseminating anti-drug information as well as enhancing the people's participation in drug prevention.

### **Creation of Environment for Drug Prevention**

The creation of suitable environment for drug prevention was implemented in the integrated manner with agencies concerned at the local level with the focus on developing the social ecological system of the target groups. The achievement made during the fiscal year of 2019 (October 1, 2018-September 30, 2019) is as follows:

#### **1. Creation of Area-based Environment for Drug Prevention**

The activities were implemented in every district of Bangkok Metropolitan totaling 78,904 villages/communities (96.09% of total number of villages/communities nationwide). Different activities were initiated such as drug awareness campaign, drug prevention activities for the risk youth group, trainings for youth leaders, members of working mechanism in village/community, anti-drug activities under To Be Number One Project, and risk area control and management by using social order. Patrol in villages/communities to prevent the violation of laws was carried out; inspection of risk area was done in 29,896 areas and found persons committing offenses in 743 areas and found persons not guilty in 29,153 areas.

#### **2. Alternative development in Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province under Roi Jai Rak Project**

The ONCB together with the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage and relevant agencies have implemented the Project under the Roi Jai Rak Steering Committee since 2018 to develop the quality of life of people in the community and strengthen the community against drugs that could sustainably solve drug problem. In the fiscal year 2019, many activities were consecutively done for area development

such as developing the quality villagers' life, bringing 146 drug addicts to the treatment system. The people in the community had taken part in assisting drug patients and promoting vocational training to 62 drug patients. It was found that 87.5% of those who had undergone treatment or 112 drug patients did not return to drug addiction as a result of the follow-up of the ex-addicts.

### **3. Alternative Development for Sustainable Drug Control in 10 Pilot Areas**

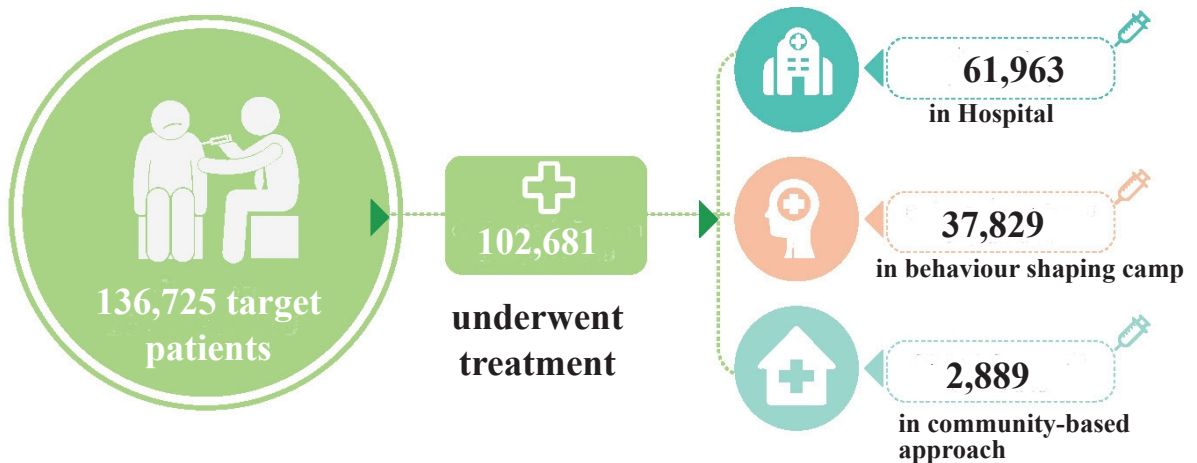
The ONCB implemented the alternative development project which followed the late King Bhumibol's philosophy appeared in the textbook of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage. The briefing on the concept of the project was organized to the target villagers and participating agencies concerned so that they understood the project implementation. The ONCB also set up a mechanism at district and provincial level as conducted the site visit for the area survey and for the intelligence preparation of battlefield (IPB) together with community leaders and development volunteers to survey the needs and community problems, then jointly determined the urgent problems that needed the solution from the community. The priority was put on the problems that villagers/communities agreed to be urgent problem that needed the Quick Hit solution via public hearing in order to let the villagers to speak on the matter to be considers as the "explosion from within" concept. This would make the villagers understand that they should solve the problems by themselves, not to rely on the government's support. The cooperation agreement was signed with the government authorities in solving the problem and building trust in working with government officers before moving forward to solve other problems.

## DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Drug abusers were not only must be screened out and put into the most effective treatment and rehabilitation programme but also they needed intensive aftercare programme to be followed. Furthermore, the positive thinking toward ex-addict must be built up to the general public for their social re-entry to their families, neighbours and communities. In 2019, there were 229,680 persons entering treatment and rehabilitation programme or 104.75% out of 219,275 targeted patients (October 2018 – September 2019 data period). These results could be categorized into the following systems:

- Voluntary System

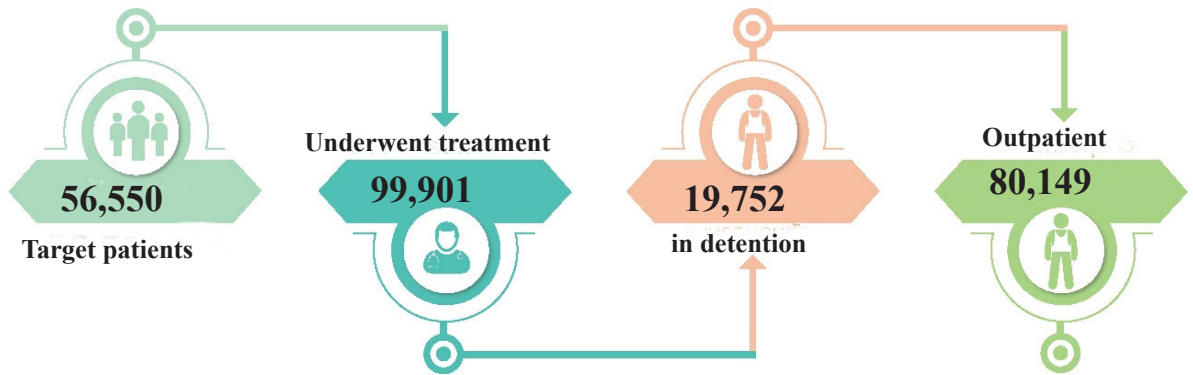
Any drug abuser who willing to enter drugs treatment and rehabilitation programme or enter drug rehabilitation programme at no guilty according to the National Council for Peace and Order Announcement Number 108/2557.





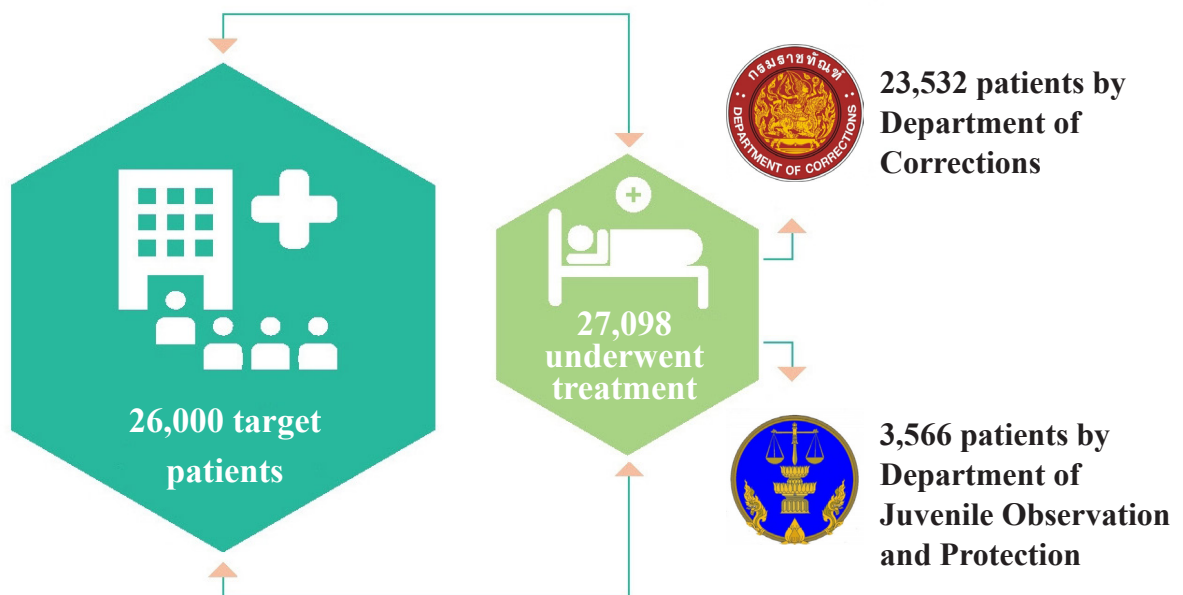
- Compulsory System

Numbers of drugs patients under Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act that fall into this system were as follow:



- Correctional System

According to the law, drugs addict inmate must enters treatment and rehabilitation programme in order to heal his/her body and soul. In addition, Public Health attitude shaping process will also be complied as to counter relapse rate after his/her social re-entry.



## Significant Framework Implementation

### **I. MOU on psychological therapeutic counsellor for drugs addicted inmate and family violent case in justice system**

ONCB, Court of Justice, Department of Probation, Thon Buri Criminal Court, Chiang Mai Provincial Court, Pathum Thani Provincial Court, and Taling Chan Provincial Court jointly signed the MOU as to setup the framework on psychological therapeutic counsellor in justice system. Furthermore, this process would be a model for another court to follow. Recently, there were five counsellor centres/Clinique in Thon Buri Criminal Court, Nonthaburi Provincial Court, Chiang Mai Provincial Court, Pathum Thani Provincial Court and Taling Chan Provincial Court. From 2017 – 2019, there were 9,650 cases that have been assisted by those five centres in which 133 cases were recurring case or around 1.38% of all services.

### **II. MOU on the mutual cooperation on preventing, monitoring and healing narcotic metal disorders persons**

ONCB, Office of the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Medical Services, National Institute of Emergency Medicine, Department of Health Service Support, Department of Disease Control, Office of the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Interior, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Local Administration, Royal Thai Police, Office of the Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, The Government Public Relations Department and Thai Health Promotion Foundation jointly signed the MOU as to setup the integration of drugs defending, monitoring and healing those addicts who suffer from mental illness syndrome. The ONCB held the seminar for aforementioned partners as to make the MOU mission orientation and seek for the finest practices for the field operation. There were representatives from 76 Provinces of Provincial Health Offices and Provincial Drugs Command Centres, and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration attended. As a result, the implementation guidance and manual have been set up as follows; Pre Hospital, In Hospital and Post Hospital.

## III. Harm Reduction

According to National Narcotic Control Command Centre Order No. 2/2560 dated 17 February 2017, the pilot harm reduction projects had been assigned in 37 provinces. In addition, the implementation framework on assist and support those drugs addicts to be able to gain the most public health care services had been set up. Besides, the ONCB in cooperation with GIZ (German International Cooperation) conducted Thai-German Knowledge Exchange on Harm Reduction Workshops on S3 Practice Guideline on Methamphetamine-related Disorders which has drawn systematic concept for ONCB work plans. Consequently, the ONCB held the provincial workshop for the Thai local staff working group from Provincial Narcotic Control Command Centres, District authorities, Royal Thai Police, and related NGOs during 21 – 22 August 2019 in Bangkok. Four implementation work plans have been set up as follows:

- **Primary Stage:** The knowledges on narcotic substances and related detriments were educated to 43,823 addicts.

- **Immediate Stage:**

- a. Identified 3,836 needle-used addicts and 43,823 of another abusive-taking addicts

- b. Integrated Harm Reduction Work Plans by combining international funds with Ministry of Public Health's budget

- c. Set up the Harm Reduction Working Group in all pilot provinces

- d. Set up the ex-addict follow-up data-base system that sharing government data and NGOs' together

- **Long Term:** General Public has gained a better knowledge and understanding on Harm Reduction.

- **Ideal Target:** Harm reduction best practice of Thailand

In 2019, harm reduction approach has been broadly implement as to enabling most drugs patients in gaining all available public health services.

#### IV. Community Bases Treatment and Rehabilitation (CBTx)

In 2019, there were 2,889 rehabs, 64.20%, out of 4,500 targeted rehabs by CBTx approach. Furthermore, the study on the CBTx improvement has been carried out as follows:

- Community public hearings on CBTx have been held as to get the infinite best practice solution. The CBTx best practice video in Krabi and Kanchanaburi Provinces has been produced as master CBTx best practice to the others.
- The national workshop on CBTx best practice sharing that presented 19 communities in 12 provincial pilot areas along with Bangkok pilot areas has been conducted for CBTx competent officers from Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior, Royal Thai Police and community leaders from 77 provinces all across Thailand.

#### Follow-up and Aftercare Treatment

As to maintain the ex-addict in good shape and sound mind away from drugs, the follow-up and aftercare programme have been implemented throughout the country. During September 2018 - September 2019, numbers of aftercare programme have conducted as follows:

I. 182,885 ex-addicts, 68.58%, of 266,677 targeted ex-addicts have been under aftercare programme, in which, 102,087, 49,051, 31,747 ex-addicts were form voluntary system, compulsory system, and correctional system, respectively.

II. School re-entry and job placement have been provided to 1,022 ex-addicts, 15.66%, out of 6,527 requests.

III. 792,000 Baht financial support has been funded to 43 ex-addicts by Rehabilitated Drugs Patient Charity and 36 ex-addicts by Project Inspire.

Significant follow-up and aftercare programmes have been mobilised as follows:

I. The seminar workshops on training for trainer of drugs ex-addict follow-up and aftercare procedures have been conducted in 39 provinces. 234 participants from Provincial Governing Office, Provincial Public Health, and Voluntary Public Health along with ONCB personnel enrolled the workshops. The workshops subjected to provide knowledges and understanding in qualitative processes on ex-addict follow-up and aftercare approaches for their best social re-entry and prevent drugs relapse.

II. The mobilisation of Voluntary Public Health on drugs ex-addict aftercare. Since, all Voluntary Public Health personnel, in fact, are community's member; the follow-up process could be easily applied to those ex-addicts physically and psychologically. By enhancing the *Voluntary Public Health Buddy* approach, Ministry of Public Health has designated sub-district mental health hospitals integrating the *Community bring Happiness, Healthy, and Money*, the living quality improvement project all across the country. The ONCB has funded the Health Service Support Department to hold the seminar on Drugs Control in the Community for Provincial Public Health and Voluntary Public Health representatives from 77 provinces. Its goal meant to develop the best practice model for the local administrations.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



The logo consists of a blue diamond shape with a white border, positioned to the left of a vertical blue line. To the right of the line, the word "International" is written in blue and "Cooperation" is written in red, both in a bold, sans-serif font.

## International Cooperation

ONCB serves as the national drug control agency of Thailand to determine, formulate and improve drug control strategies and plans in order to prevent and solve drug problems in Thailand. The ONCB recognizes the importance of the international drug control cooperation and constantly maintains, strengthens, improves, elevates, and extends the cooperation both bilaterally and multilaterally with neighboring countries, ASEAN member states, foreign countries, and international organizations. The proactive international cooperation have been made through meetings, conferences, visits, and various platforms in order to encourage and support many countries to join hand with Thailand in controlling or minimizing illicit drug production and trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, including drug interdiction, suppression, and drug problem solving that are of great benefit to not only Thailand or this region, but also the world as a whole. In 2019, the ONCB took part in various international drug control activities as follows:



## MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVENTS

### 62<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs



The 62<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was held at the Vienna International Center, Austria, during 14-22 March 2019. H.E. Air Chief Marshal Prajin Juntong, Deputy Prime Minister cum Minister of Justice, led Thai delegation to attend the Ministerial segment during 14-15 March 2019 followed by the regular segment during 18-22 March 2019 which Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB was the head of Thai delegation. Ministerial Declaration 2019 was adopted in the Ministerial segment and 8 resolutions were adopted in the regular segment, including “Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy” proposed by Peru and Thailand. Thailand also co-hosted 2 side events and organized an exhibition entitled “Regional Drug Control Cooperation and Joint Efforts in Solving Illicit Drug Trafficking and Abuse in Southeast Asian Region.” Besides, bilateral discussion between Thailand and many counterparts were held during the CND 62.



## The Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation among Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand

Trilateral Ministerial Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation among Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand was hosted by the ONCB on 22 February 2019, in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. The meeting was chaired by Air Chief Marshal Prajin Jantong, Minister of Justice of Thailand and co-chaired by Major General Somwang Thammasith, Deputy Minister of Public Security, Lao PDR, and Major General Aung Thu, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Myanmar.



The meeting acknowledged the drug problem situation in the Golden Triangle area and Safe Mekong Operation of six countries, including guidelines for drug control cooperation among Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand in the future.



The salient outcome of the meeting was the ministerial agreement on combating drug in the Golden Triangle area by sharing intelligence, modus operandi (M.O.), and drug profiling with other countries both inside and outside of ASEAN region, including the establishment of the operation taskforce in each own boundary to intensify the interception and suppression of drug and precursor chemical smuggling, and utilizing BLOs to solve drug problems in the crisis areas such as Tachileik Province, Myanmar, Bokeo Province, Lao and Chiang Rai Province, Thailand.

## **Senior Official Committee (SOC) and Ministerial Meeting of the Signatories to the 1993 MOU on Drug Control**

Thailand hosted the Senior Officials Committee and Ministerial Meeting of the Signatories to the 1993 MOU on Drug Control (The Mekong MOU) in Bangkok during 13-15 November 2019. The meetings were initiated under the 1993 MOU on Drug Control bringing together



six countries: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam with the support of UNODC that has been providing secretariat and technical support to the Mekong MOU process.

Two important outcome documents were adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on 15 November 2019: the Bangkok Declaration: Effectively Responding to the Drug Problem in the Mekong and the 11<sup>th</sup> Sub-Regional Action Plan on Drug Control (May 2019- May 2021). Thailand proposed a common agenda on drug control to the Mekong MOU Signatories, so called “the Mekong Agenda” focusing on strengthening regional precursor control system and enhancing precursor control system in each Signatory which UNODC could play an important role in providing a wide range of capacity building programmes for agencies concerned in the Signatories.

Moreover, on 15 November 2019, after the Ministerial Meeting under the Mekong MOU, the ministerial consultation meeting of 6 member countries of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, agreed to jointly launch the Operation 1511 to intensify cooperation along the borders with the concurrent operations in each member country in 2020 to push pressure on drug producing and drug trafficking syndicates and intercept and suppress precursor chemical smuggling in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

## Ministerial Meeting on Enhancing the Cooperation Effectiveness in Combating Transnational Drug Crime



The meeting was organized by Counter Narcotics Police Department (CND) and Standing Office on Drugs and Crime (SODC), Ministry of Public Security, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019 H.E. Mr. Somsak Thepsuthin, Minister of Justice led Thai delegation to attend the meeting with other delegations from related international narcotics control agencies; Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA - The U.S), Australian Federal Police (AFP - Australia), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Salient outcomes of the meeting were to adopt Joint Declaration on Enhancing the Cooperation Effectiveness in Combating Transnational Drug Crime focusing on the promotion of bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including information sharing among countries and organizations, the development of joint/cross border investigation, the implementation of multilateral precursor chemical control and clandestine laboratory strategies, etc. Besides, Minister of Justice also had bilateral discussion with Head of Lao, Myanmar, and Vietnamese delegations to enhance drug control cooperation.

## 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific



The 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of HONLEA was organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Bangkok, Thailand, during 22–25 October 2019. H.E. Mr. Somsak Thepsuthin, Minister of Justice of Thailand delivered a keynote speech in the opening ceremony and Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary–General of Narcotics Control Board of Thailand led the Thai delegation to attend the meeting. 132 participants from 19 countries actively participated in the meeting, including observers from international organizations. The meeting focused on

- 1) Regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including alternative development;
- 2) New modus operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and effective investigative techniques in response thereto;
- 3) Countering money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in relation to the drug trade;
- 4) Alternatives to conviction or punishment for drug-related offences and enhanced cooperation between the health, social and criminal justice sectors.

## 40<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)



During 27 - 30 August 2019 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB, led Thai delegation to attend the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD). The Meeting was chaired by Pol. Gen. Meas Vyrith, Secretary-General, the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) of Cambodia and attended by representatives from all ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat.

The ASOD Meeting is annually held with the aim to follow up the progress of ASEAN narcotics cooperation activities. In addition, the meeting provides ASEAN Member States with the opportunity to strengthen their cooperation and seeking mutual measures to prevent and control drug problems in this region. The 40<sup>th</sup> ASOD Meeting also agreed with Thailand's proposal to extend the implementation of the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017 – 2019 for three more years (2020-2022).



Besides, the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2018 was launched at the opening ceremony. The ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Report is the tangible output of the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN), the core project of the ASEAN-NARCO reflecting the cooperation of ASEAN Member States in producing ASEAN regional drug situation report on drug situation. The said report is the achievement of the joint cooperation of ASEAN Member States (AMS), particularly the team of ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network, ASEAN Secretariat and Thailand Substance Abuse Academic Network. The ADM report is an instrument for monitoring the illicit drug situation and trend in ASEAN region and at the same time, for promoting the sharing of information on policy and programme initiatives run by AMS as well.





## **DRIVING FORWARD THE COOPERATION IN DRUG AND PRECURSOR CHEMICAL INTERDICTION AND SUPPRESSION IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUB-REGION**

**Thailand, in cooperation with another five countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, initiated operation plans to tackle drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle area with the principle of “No Chemicals, No Drugs” as follows:**

### **1. The 4-Year Safe Mekong Operation Plan on Drug Control among Six Countries (2019 - 2022): Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam. (Safe Mekong Operation Plan)**

Thai cabinet approved the 4-Year Safe Mekong Operation Plan among Six Countries (2019 – 2022): Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam on Tuesday, 22 January 2019. It is a consecutive plan of the 3- year Safe Mekong Operation Plan (2016 - 2018). The main objective of the plan is to define the cooperation direction to strategically solve illicit drug problems in the Golden Triangle together and be unity among the six member countries under the motto of “One mission, One goal, One family.” The core strategy is to synergize law enforcement efforts of the six member countries in intercepting precursor chemical smuggling into the Golden Triangle area in order to minimize the potential of drug production, strengthen interdiction cooperation among the six countries in order to ease the drug situation, and develop the drug control cooperation among the six member countries as a role model of the joint drug problem solving that is internationally recognized. The enormous successful implementation of the Plan in 2019 was reflected in the seizure of 440.20 million tablets of Methamphetamine (YABA), 17 tons of cannabis, 19 tons of crystalline methamphetamine (ICE), 3 tons of heroin, 0.8 kilograms of opium and more than 43 tons of precursors and other essential chemicals. The seizures of such precursors and essential chemicals resulted in reducing the production of more than 740.60 million tablets of YABA, 6,027.40 kilograms of ICE, and 2,720.30 kilograms of heroin.

## **2. Joint Action Plan on Drug Control along Thailand-Myanmar Border (2018 - 2020)**

Thai cabinet approved the Joint Action Plan on Drug Control along Thailand-Myanmar Border (2018 - 2020) on Tuesday, 15 August 2018. The Plan is resulted from the discussion on the influx of the illicit drugs from the Golden Triangle into Thailand between Air Chief Marshal Prajin Jantong, Deputy Prime Minister cum Minister of Justice of Thailand and Lt.Gen. 1 Kyaw Swe, Minister of Home Affairs, Myanmar at the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), in Vienna, Austria, Thailand and Myanmar agreed to set up the joint action plan to elevate and intensify the cooperation in preventing and solving drug problem, particularly in an aspect of interdiction and suppression of precursor chemical and drug smuggling along Thailand-Myanmar border. The primary measures of the Joint Action Plan are to increase a number of checkpoints along major trafficking routes, monitor and intercept the movement of precursor chemicals used for drug production in the Golden Triangle, investigate and suppress drug producing and trafficking syndicates, and share information, further investigation and make a seizure of drug fugitives. Both countries also agreed to expand the cooperation to cover drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and alternative development, including capacity building of relevant officers and agencies.

In 2019, Shan Yoma Operation was conducted in Myanmar during May-August, and led to the dismantling of six illicit drug production sites. In Thailand, Thai authorizes successfully intercept and seized considerable amount of tablet methamphetamine (YABA) along the northern border accounting for 48.06 percent of all YABA seized in Thailand.

## **3. 4-Year Joint Action Plan on Drug Control between Thailand and Lao PDR (2019-2022)**

As the elevation of drug control cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar under the Joint Action Plan on Drug Control along Thailand-Myanmar Border (2018-2020) has resulted in more aggressive interdiction efforts causing drug trafficking syndicates to increasingly change their

smuggling routes from the northern border to the northeastern border. Accordingly, ONCB had formulated the 4-Year Joint Action Plan on Drug Control between Thailand and Lao PDR. (2019-2022) to elevate and intensify drug control cooperation between the two countries by jointly specifying 3 target areas as pilot areas for drug problem solving, particularly in an aspect of drug interdiction and suppression along Thailand-Lao PDR border areas from the northernmost part to the mid-northeastern part of Thailand. The Plan was adopted in the the 17<sup>th</sup> Thailand-Lao PDR Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation held in Bangkok, on 10-11 January 2019 that H.E. Air Chief Marshal Prajin Juntong, Deputy Prime Minister cum Minister of Justice was the Head of Thai delegation and H.E. Maj.Gen. Somvang Thammasith, Deputy Minister of Public Security was the Head of Lao delegation. Later, on 26 March 2019, Thai cabinet approved the Plan and the implementation started and satisfactorily resulted in seizures of a large amount of drugs and precursor chemicals in the certain areas of both countries.

## BILATERAL COOPERATION

### Australia

Office of the Narcotics Control Board and Australian law enforcement agencies have close drug control cooperation for over four decades through drug liaison officers dispatched to Australian Embassy in Bangkok. In 2019, ONCB well collaborated with Australian Border Force (ABF) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) in terms of information sharing, drug



profiling and law enforcement. Moreover, Australian Government provided technical support for ONCB by organizing various training courses for ONCB officers and provided essential scientific equipment for ONCB narcotics analysis laboratory.

Besides, Australian Federal Police (AFP) has cooperated with ONCB and another three law enforcement agencies in establishing Taskforce Storm with the purposes to investigate and disrupt identified transnational organized crime groups as well as conducting expanded investigations on transnational organized crime groups since 2016. On 19 July 2019, ONCB hosted Joint Management Group Meeting under the Joint Taskforce Agreement between Thailand and Australia on Narcotics and Transnational Crime (Taskforce Storm) in order to extend the operation period of Taskforce Storm for two more years.

## Cambodia

### Drug - free “White Village” Project

On 2 September 2019, Pol.Maj. Suriya Singhakamol, Deputy Secretary - General, NCB Pol. Lt.Gen. Neak Yuthea, Deputy Secretary - General, NACD and H.E. Sou Serey, Governor of Preah Vihear Province, visited Drug - free “White Village” projects. An Ses Village and Chheu Teal Kong Village have been implementing activities against drugs by establishing checkpoints, patrolling, and installing warning signboards which resulted in a decline in local drug use and the number of drug users in each village has become less than 10% of the total village population.





## Japan

Japanese Government, through National Police Agency of Japan (NPA), Japan Customs, and Japan Coast Guard (JCG), has good cooperation with ONCB, in terms of narcotics intelligence sharing and investigation, particularly NPA and ONCB have closely been cooperating through a NPA liaison officer dispatched to ONCB.

During 25 February – March 2019, Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB led Thai delegation to attend The 24<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) in Tokyo, Japan, during 25 February-1 March 2019.

Thai delegates from ONCB and NSB presented to the meeting drug situation in the theme of “Fight against global expansion of ATS trafficking” and “Information sharing and joint investigation to tackle transnational drug trafficking organizations” in plenary session for all 33 participating countries and 3 international organizations.

## Korea

### The 29<sup>th</sup> Anti - Drug Liaison Officials’ Meeting for International Cooperation (the 29<sup>th</sup> ADLOMICO)



The meeting was hosted by the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office (SPO) during 25-26 September 2019, in Incheon, the Republic of Korea. Thai delegation led by Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB joined the meeting with more than a hundred participants from 23 member countries and 5 organizations.

In this occasion, the participants shared drug trends, drug control measures, and intelligence cases in three sessions; drug trends at global and regional level, drug trends at national level and joint operations, and emerging drug issues and others. An ONCB delegate also shared information on drug treatment and rehabilitation in Thailand.

## The Supreme Prosecutor’s Office (SPO) dispatching officer to ONCB

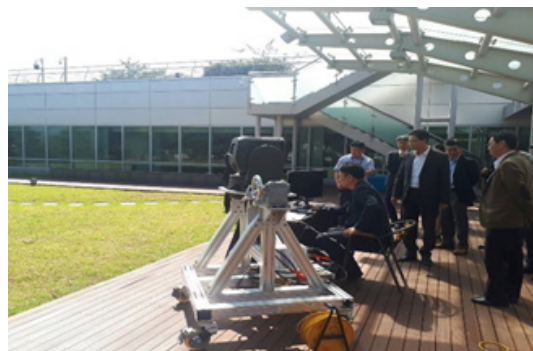
During April 2019-January 2020 SPO dispatched Mr. LEE Sangyong, senior investigator, Violent Crimes Department, Daegu District to closely cooperate with ONCB law enforcement officers in monitoring and analyzing the drug situation in the region, including drug intelligence coordination due to recent major drug cases relating to drug trafficking groups in Thailand.



## “National Intelligence Service: NIS”

Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB headed ONCB delegation visited the headquarters of National Intelligence Service (NIS), Seoul, the Republic of Korea to discuss narcotics control cooperation with Mr. KIM Jun Hwan, Deputy Director, NIS during 23-24 September 2019.

NIS and ONCB delegates discussed and planned to sign the Note of Cooperation (NOC) in countering drug crimes to safeguard the peace and prosperity of the two countries by engage in common efforts to prevent and interdict threats inflicted by the criminal activities of international drug syndicates and syndicate members as well as other organizations and individuals involved with them.



After the discussion ONCB delegation also visited Hanwha cooperation, the biggest company creating security technology including munition for Korean Government, to plan about the unmanned security system along the border in the future.

## Russia

Thailand and Russia had initiated drug control cooperation for more than thirty years until the MOU for Narcotics Traffic Control on the Cooperation in Combating Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, their Precursors and Chemicals and Drug Abuse was signed in 2015. To further strengthen Thailand and Russian drug control cooperation, both sides agreed to have a joint action plan in the sphere of the counteraction to drug threat during 2020-2023, and now the both countries are still in the process of consideration of the plan focusing on narcotics law enforcement efforts, particularly suppression of illicit drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals smuggling between Thailand and the Russian Federation and also sharing intelligence and information on transnational drug trafficking syndicates.

## New Zealand

Thailand and New Zealand have also been cooperating closely in drug law enforcement efforts for over 30 years through New Zealand police and customs liaison officers. On 2 December 2019, New Zealand Customs Service contributed UFED Cellebrite Mobile Phone Extraction Unit and Tableau Write Blocking Forensic Duplicator to ONCB for the exclusive use to enhance the capacity of narcotics law enforcement efforts.





## BILATERAL MEETING

### China

#### The 17<sup>th</sup> Thailand - China Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation

The ONCB hosted the 17<sup>th</sup> Thailand-China Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation in Phuket Province, Thailand, during 26-27 October 2019. Thai delegation was led by Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB and Chinese delegation was led by Mr. Lan Weihong, Deputy Secretary General, China National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) cum Deputy Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) of Ministry of Public Security (MPS). The meeting covered the review of current drug situation in both countries, the cooperation progress made from the 16<sup>th</sup> bilateral meeting, the information sharing on common targets, drug profiling, including cooperation between YPNCC and NCO Region 5.



## The meeting under the Protocol Cooperation

The ONCB delegation led by Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB attended the meeting under the Protocol Cooperation between Yunnan Provincial Narcotics Control Committee (YPNCC) and Narcotics Control Office (NCO) Region 5 in Yunnan



Province, China, during 14-20 July 2019. The two parties agreed to share drug situation along the borders, promote cooperation in information sharing which led to joint operation between the two countries.

The ONCB delegation also joined the field excursion at Lanchang-Mekong River Integrated Law Enforcement and Security Cooperation (LMLECC), Big Data Center in Kunming, Panlong District Narcotics Commission, Songming Agriculture Research Station, and narcotics exhibition in Weishan Police Station.



## Indonesia

### 1<sup>st</sup> Thailand - Indonesia Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control



During 26 - 27 November 2019, Thailand hosted the 1<sup>st</sup> Thailand - Indonesia Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control in Chiang Rai Province. Thai delegation led by Mr. Niyom Termsrisuk, Secretary-General, NCB, and Indonesian delegation led by Police Commissioner General Heru Winarko, Head of National Narcotics Board (BNN), attended the meeting.

Thailand and Indonesia have shared current drug situation, best practices, experiences and information on drug control efforts. Both countries agreed to enhance and strengthen cooperation in drug control. Moreover, the Indonesian delegation visited Doi Tung Development Project for studying the sustainable alternative development approach that could be applied as a prototype guideline for sustainable drug problem solving in Indonesia.

## Lao PDR

### The 17<sup>th</sup> Thailand - Lao PDR Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation



During 9-13 January 2019, the ONCB hosted the 17<sup>th</sup> Thailand - Lao PDR Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation, in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was chaired by Air Chief Marshal Prajin Juntong, Deputy Prime Minister cum Minister of Justice and Head of Thai Delegation, and co-chaired by H.E. Major General Somvang Thammasith, Deputy Minister of Public Security and Head of Lao Delegation

The salient outcomes of the meeting were the adoption of the Joint Action Plan on Drug Control between Thailand and Lao PDR. (2019-2022) and both sides agreed upon the implementation of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan on Drug Control among six countries (2019-2022): Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Besides, both sides also agreed to support military involvement in drug interception and suppression along Thailand-Laos borders.

## Myanmar

### The 21<sup>st</sup> Thailand - Myanmar Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation



The 21<sup>st</sup> Thailand - Myanmar Bilateral Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation was organized by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board on 29 October 2019 in Phuket, Thailand. The meeting was chaired by Mr Niyom Termsrisuk Secretary-General of NCB and co-chaired by Police Lieutenant General Aung Win Oo, Secretary of CCDAC cum Chief of Police, Myanmar Police Force.

Both sides agreed to concurrently or almost concurrently conduct illicit drug and chemical interception operations in target areas of the Safe Mekong Operation Plan on Drug Control among Six Countries (2019-2022): Cambodia, China, Lao PDR., Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Both sides also agreed to elevate the cooperation in information sharing, monitoring, liaising and coordinating between frontline units of both countries, including drug analysis and profiling.

Besides, Thailand agreed to cooperate in and support a sustainable alternative development project in Myanmar and provide a fund under the LOA Project to support drug control efforts of Myanmar.



The Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar have operated by the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) with 35,000,000 Baht of ONCB's

budget. The project covered two targeted areas: Naung Tayar Area, Pinlaung Township, Southern Shan State and northern area of Tachileik, Tachileik District, Eastern Shan State, focusing on transferring knowledge of development and various technical skills to relevant Myanmar government agencies through side-by-side working with local communities by creating better understanding and approaching communities in order to mobilize community participation, develop water systems for agriculture and consumption, promote agriculture and livestock farming, train community animal husbandry professionals, set up demonstration plots, develop primary health care, provide medication and medical equipment and supplies for local community health care stations.

## Singapore

### The 13<sup>th</sup> CNB – ONCB Bilateral Meeting

On 6 August 2019, at the Central Narcotics Bureau Headquarters, Singapore, Mr. Wichai Chaimongkhon, Deputy Secretary-General of NCB, led the ONCB delegation to the 13<sup>th</sup> CNB – ONCB Bilateral Meeting. Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) delegation led by Mr. Ng Ser Song, Director. The forum started with recent drug situation in each country. Thailand and Singapore also discussed the work in progress of Singapore's three-boat donation under ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017-2019. Besides, the two sides deliberated on the training programs for seaport interdiction and drug analysis, exchanged their experiences with treatment and rehabilitation models, and agreed to encourage all ASEAN Member States to oppose the legalization of recreational cannabis.



## ASEAN COOPERATION

### The 9<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)

Thai delegation attended the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) on 28 November 2019 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Phoutsavath Sounthala, Deputy Secretary-General of Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC), Lao PDR. The representatives from all ASEAN Member States, except Indonesia, and ASEAN Secretariat attended the meeting.

The ASEAN Member States shared and discussed drug situation, including organizational structure of their national Airport Interdiction Task Force, recent statistics on drug-related arrests, seizures and significant cases at airports and border checkpoints. Moreover, the meeting also updated list of AAITF Focal Points.

### The 4<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)



Thai delegation attended the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) during 9-10 September 2019 in Hanoi,





Viet Nam. The Meeting was presided over by Lt.Gen. Pham Van Cac, Secretary-General of Standing Office on Drugs Control (SODC), Viet Nam, cum Director-General of Counter Narcotics Department (CND) and chaired by Sr. Lt. Col. Chu Van Phu, Deputy Secretary General of SODC, cum Deputy Director-General of CND. The Meeting was attended by representatives from all ASEAN Member States and a representative from the ASEAN Secretariat, except Lao PDR.

The ASEAN Member States shared and discussed their drug situation, recent statistics on drug-related arrests, trafficking and smuggling routes, and significant seizures and cases via their seaports. List of ASITF Focal Points has also been updated. In addition, the ASEAN Member States agreed to utilize ASITF WhatsApp Group and hotline to exchange information and make timely responses, especially regarding cross-border operations.



### **The 8<sup>th</sup> Drug Monitoring Network Operational Workshop**

During 3 - 5 July 2019, ONCB hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> ADMN in Bangkok. The Workshop was a panel of ASEAN Member States to discuss and revise the content of ADM Report 2018. It also revised Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ADMN Project which states roles of the ADMN, a user manual for ADM Report System, and 2020 work plan of the project. The outcomes of the meeting was presented to the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) in August 2019 at Cambodia.





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