



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)
24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam**

Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report of the Fourth Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)	Pages
<i>Annexes Documents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Annex A List of Delegates	A 1-4
Annex B Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA	B 1-2
Annex C Opening Address by H.E Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohamed Taib, President of the 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam	C 1-2
Annex D Opening Remarks by Chairperson of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting	D 1-2
Annex E Agenda	E 1
Annex F Programme of Activities	F 1-2
Annex G Country Report of Cambodia	G 1-6
Annex H Country Report of Indonesia	H 1-5
Annex I Country Report of Lao People's Democratic Republic	I 1-4
Annex J Country Report of Malaysia	J 1-25
Annex K Country Report of Myanmar	K 1-7
Annex L Country Report of the Philippines	L 1-13
Annex M Country Report of Singapore	M 1-9
Annex N Country Report of Thailand	N 1-8
Annex O Country Report of Viet Nam	O 1-9
Annex P Country Report of Brunei Darussalam	P 1-14
Annex Q Concept Note of the Draft Resolution Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN	Q 1-3
Annex R Draft Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN	R 1-3
Annex S Closing Remarks	S 1-2
Annex T Acceptance Speech (Leader of the Delegation from Cambodia)	T 1



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**REPORT
OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF
THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Fourth Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) was held via video conferencing on 24 May 2021 from 10.00 AM to 05.00 PM (GMT +8) hosted by the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam at the International Convention Centre, Berakas, Brunei Darussalam.

PARTICIPANTS

2. The Meeting was attended by delegations from 9 AIPA Member Parliaments, observers from the Union Assembly of Myanmar, and representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC).
3. The list of delegates is appended as Annex A.

OPENING CEREMONY

4. The Inaugural Ceremony of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Monday, 24 May 2021 at 10.00 AM.

Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, the Secretary General of AIPA

5. Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, the Secretary General of AIPA opened her remarks by expressing her warmest greetings to the President of AIPA and warmly welcoming all distinguished parliamentarians and guests to the meeting.
6. In her remarks, the AIPA Secretary General mentioned the increasingly complex drug trafficking issue around the world. It was also described in her remarks that globalization and technological advancements, let alone the Covid-19 pandemic, brought negative impacts to not only the increase of illicit crop production, distribution and trafficking of drugs, but also to the loosening of preventive and control measures. In this regard, collective efforts among ASEAN Member States is required.

7. Further in her remarks, she explained about the effective implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 to address the activity of illegal drugs, raise awareness of the dangers of drugs, and increase studies on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the drug market in order to provide an appropriate response through increased regional and international bilateral cooperation. She also mentioned in her remarks further ASEAN's instruments which display the joint commitment of ASEAN in realizing the Drug-Free ASEAN.
8. She emphasized the aims and objectives of establishing AIPACODD, one of which is to mutually update the status and progress of the prevention and control of illegal drugs in ASEAN. She concluded her remarks by stating that the 4th AIPACODD Meeting is an affirmation of the stance on a zero-tolerance approach taken by ASEAN, and a concrete form of cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments to jointly realize the drug-free ASEAN.
9. The full text of the Welcoming Remarks of the Secretary General of AIPA is appended as Annex B.

Opening Address by H.E. Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohamed Taib, President of 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam.

10. In the opening address, H.E. Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohamed Taib, President of 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam had welcomed all AIPA parliamentarians, delegates as well as representatives of international organisations at the virtual meeting.
11. H.E. had stressed that the dangers which illicit drugs impose on our people, along with the implications of socio-economic damages, remains to be a serious challenge and added that the theme of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting this year, which is *“Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN”*, provides an impetus for us to also focus and be responsive to the contemporary or present-day challenges, along with the more traditional challenges of drugs eradication.
12. H.E. had also cited a recent Research Brief by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which stated that the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could, in the medium-term, lead to further increases in drug production, trafficking and use. It is, therefore, ever more important for the legislative branch of ASEAN to be forward-looking and be aware of these impending challenges to enable us to better discuss preemptive measures.
13. In his remarks, H.E. had also highlighted that tackling the drug menace remains an international responsibility and thus, requires a concerted regional and international effort to address the existing and emerging challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond due to the trans-boundary nature of this non-traditional security threat. H.E. stated that the meeting is a testament to the commitment and determination of AIPA Member

Parliaments to work collectively in achieving our aspiration for a drug-free ASEAN Community.

14. Before concluding, H.E. emphasised that digital inclusion is essential in a world which has evolved and undergone permanent digital restructuring as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, during its AIPA Presidency, the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam looks forward to embrace, promote and enable digital inclusion as a means to further strengthen parliamentary cooperation amidst the pandemic, in line with the theme of its AIPA Presidency which is “*Forging Parliamentary Cooperation in Digital Inclusion towards ASEAN Community 2025*”. H.E. then wished the 4th AIPACODD Meeting and all distinguished delegates much success and declared the meeting officially open.
15. The full text of the Opening Address by the President of 42nd AIPA is appended as Annex C.

Nomination and Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Chairperson

16. Referring to the appointment of the Chairperson of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD in the Inaugural Ceremony, Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadri was the Chairperson of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD.

Nomination Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson

17. The 4th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson was nominated and appointed from the next host country. Hon. Mr. Hou Sry, Head of the Delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia.

FIRST SESSION

The First Session was held on Monday, 24 May 2021 at 10.35 AM.

Nomination Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Secretary

18. Pursuant to the Terms of Reference, Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadri informed the meeting that Hon. Awang Naim bin Haji Kamis, Member of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam had been appointed as the 4th AIPACODD Secretary.

Nomination Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Rapporteur

19. For the 4th AIPACODD Rapporteur, Ms. Siti Norhadinah binti Haji Marsal, Officer from the Narcotics Control Bureau, Brunei Darussalam was nominated and appointed.

Opening Remarks by Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii, Chairperson of the Fourth AIPACODD

20. The Chairperson started her remarks by expressing her gratitude for the trust and opportunity to chair the 4th AIPACODD Meeting. On behalf of the meeting, she extended her thanks and appreciation to His Excellency Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohamed Taib, President of the 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam for officiating the opening ceremony of the 4th AIPACODD, and at the same time extended warmest welcome to all parliamentary colleagues, panelists and participants of today's meeting.
21. Next in her remarks, she expressed her great concern over the manufacturing of synthetic drugs and growing complexities of trafficking and distribution that persist to be a massive challenge for ASEAN. In this regard, she mentioned that ASEAN Member States are required to be vigorous in the ongoing efforts to safeguard the ASEAN community against the grave impacts of illicit drugs.
22. The Chairperson Nik Hafimi Abdul Hadii also stated in her remarks that in Brunei Darussalam, the guidelines, policies and legal frameworks relating to drug prevention and control are consistent with ASEAN's shared vision; taking a zero-tolerance approach to drugs, rejecting the legalization of drugs and continuously striving towards a drug-free ASEAN.
23. Last but not least, the Chairperson wished delegates a productive meeting. Further, she believed that the 4th AIPACODD Meeting will provide a more comprehensive understanding on the current status and overall progress of drug prevention and control efforts. Concluding her remarks, the Chairperson reiterated the social responsibility of the parliamentarians, as community leaders, to ensure a "Drug-Free ASEAN Community".
24. The full text of the opening remarks of the Chairperson is appended as Annex D.

Introduction of Delegations

25. For the next order of the meeting, Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii had proceeded with the introduction of delegates which had been introduced by the chairperson, which includes all members and representatives from the AIPA Member Parliaments, and the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
26. The Chairperson informed the meeting on the participation of Myanmar. However, as there were no parliamentarians in the Delegation, following the Terms of Reference of the AIPACODD, the Delegation of Myanmar is only granted the status of Observer. In this regard, the Chairperson invited the Secretary General of AIPA for advice.
27. The Secretary General of AIPA, in this respect, reiterated the status of Myanmar Delegation in the meeting. Further explained by the Secretary General, that the country report of Myanmar will not be presented to the meeting. The country report, however, will be included in the report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting.

Approval of the Agenda

28. Delegates then went on to discuss and approve the Agenda for the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD. The Chairperson highlighted item no.7 in the Agenda is to be omitted as the representative of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) was not able to attend the meeting due to other commitments.
29. The approved Agenda is appended as Annex E.

Approval of the Programme of Activities

30. Delegates discussed and approved the Programme of Activities for the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD. As a reflection to the Agenda, the Chairperson further stated that the “*Presentation from the Representative of ASOD*” under the First Session needs to be omitted due to the unavailability of the representative from ASOD.
31. The Programme of Activities is appended as Annex F.

Presentation by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) representative

32. Mr. Jeremy Douglas, UNODC Regional Representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific took the floor and thanked the AIPA for the invitation extended to the UNODC. He then introduced Mr. Inshik Sim, UNODC Program Officer, Illicit Drugs Researcher, handed over the microphone to him for the presentation.
33. The representative of UNODC explained in his presentation, that despite the COVID-19 and its associated restrictions, there has been an overall sustained expansion of the methamphetamine market in East and Southeast Asia. This is in part due to both the mobility of synthetic drug production as well as the continuous supply of precursors and chemicals to manufacturing sites of methamphetamine in the region. It is also important to acknowledge the clear evolution of chemicals being employed by transnational organized crime groups to manufacture methamphetamine in the region.
34. It was also reported in his presentation that demand for methamphetamine in Southeast Asia appears to have grown in parallel with increases in the availability of the drug in the market. Despite record quantities of the drug seized in 2020, a large number of countries in the region have reported further decreases in prices of methamphetamine, demonstrating that the market is being driven by supply. At the same time, several new synthetic drugs that are potent and pose serious public health challenges have emerged in Southeast Asia, adding further challenges to the region.
35. He concluded his presentation by stating that there is an urgent need to review current strategies to address challenges posed by illicit drugs in Southeast Asia, and precursor control should be prioritized in that effort.
36. The discussion started by the question from the Delegation of Singapore on the controlled and non-controlled chemicals. In this respect, the representative of UNODC explained the importance to follow the trends and to refer to the drugs forensic science in regulating the

controlled and non-controlled chemicals. UNODC also highlighted the important role of the regulatory authorities in regulating this issue.

37. The Delegation of Thailand also took the opportunity to share and respond regarding the situation faced by Thailand as reported in the presentation of UNODC. It was reported in the presentation that 6 Thai people died caused by K-powdered milk. However, Thailand realizes the misuse of uncontrolled chemicals and has taken measures to solve the problem and tried to find the solution by enhancing and strengthening the coordination with the Ministry of Industry on how to control the chemicals from traffickers. In response to that, UNODC highlighted the importance for Thailand to find how the substances of the chemical were acquired by the traffickers. UNODC also supported the measures taken by Thailand in finding the solution to the problem.
38. Indonesia asked about the data that the UNODC shared on the increase of Methamphetamine, and where did the UNODC get the data from. Responding to the question, UNODC clarified that the UNODC has a database system called Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP). 10 ASEAN Member States plus China are the members of the system. Every country in the region has a central authority for illicit drug matters. UNODC explained how the system works. For instance, Indonesia, BNN is the central authority of the country that is responsible for submitting the data through the system, which allows UNODC to analyze and provide the analyzed data back to the ASEAN Member States.

As requested by the representative of UNODC, the presentation by UNODC will not be attached in the report until 10 June 2021.

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Monday, 24 May 2021 at 11.25 AM.

Presentation of Country Reports by AIPA Member Parliaments

Cambodia

39. In its presentation of their country report, the Delegation of Cambodia explained that the unexpected arrival of Covid-19 in early 2020, have worsened the drug situation and evolved the trend with even higher risk both internationally and regionally. Drug criminals changed its images, methods and transport routes while the international flights were shut down. It was informed during the presentation that Cambodia is vulnerable to the worst effects and encounters new threats from drug trafficking and its flow into the country by means of land, post and sea as well as by attempts at drug production and the spread of drug use inside the country. With the effort made in law enforcement, in 2020, a total of 10,461 cases of drug crime were cracked down; 21,566 (1,334 females) suspects were arrested. Total drugs seized were 3,875 kg.

40. Further reported in its presentation, that under the great leadership of the Prime Minister, the National Authority to Combat Drug (NADC), who leads the law enforcement, has provided guidance to relevant institutions in fighting against drug criminal activities, including continued strengthening the implementation of administrative measures and cracking down on drug-related clubs and entertainment venues in order to narrow the domestic drug market; strengthening and expanding the Border Liaison Office (BLO) as well as improving the skills of officials on Drug Laboratory and research operation to crack down on drug production and processing cases and marijuana cultivation cases.
41. The Delegation of Cambodia also reported that the cooperation with cross border countries is being strengthened through multilateral and bilateral agreements in the fight against drug crimes, exchange programs for capacity building of law enforcement and other relevant officials, and virtual participation in various events at the regional levels.
42. In addition, further efforts are put in place for effective implementation including strengthening the international cooperation with border countries through all mechanisms, both bilateral and tripartite, to prevent the influx of drugs along the border areas; participation in the implementation of the Safe Mekong Project (Safe Mekong Project) for the countries in the six Greater Mekong Sub-regions; continued strengthening of mechanism and expanding the Border Liaison Office (BLO), especially the construction of drug-free villages, communes/Sangkat along the border, which Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to; and enhancing international cooperation with countries in the world and the region to seek assistance for drug control activities, in particular, strengthen cooperation with national and international partners to seek funding for community-based drug treatment.
43. The full text of the country report of Cambodia is appended as Annex G.

Indonesia

44. According to its country report, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, drug trafficking and illicit drugs remain a serious threat to Indonesia. The pandemic could not stem production and flow of illicit drugs from, and through the Southeast Asia region. Restrictions on movement due to the COVID-19 may lead to believe that there is an overall decrease in drug use. However, on the contrary, the health crisis and economic downturn could lead to greater vulnerability among the poor and disadvantaged to drug use and the illicit drug trade.
45. Indonesia reported that the evidence of an increasing drug trafficking activities on Indonesian borders are quite shocking. More than one (1) ton of methamphetamine-type narcotics have been confiscated in February 2021, by the BNN. On the other hand the Indonesian National Police have also arrested members of Iranian Syndicate responsible for 1.2 tons of methamphetamine smuggled through sea. Drug trafficking has not stopped because of the pandemic; instead it is actually growing and becoming bigger, dangerous and life threatening. The cases, which were mentioned earlier, have proven that tighter border controls due to the pandemic appear to have done little to limit cross border trafficking.
46. Further stated in the report, that in 2020, the Law Enforcement Agencies of Indonesia (Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board (BNN)) have investigated a total

of 44.720 cases and arrested 58.243 suspects of drug trafficking. The agencies have also confiscated 53.57 tons of Marijuana, 7.9 tons of Methamphetamine, 1.54 million tons of MDMA/Ecstasy and 400.000 tablets of Carisoprodol/PCC. The Law Enforcement Agencies have also uncovered 20 money laundering cases related to drug trafficking, worth 86 billion rupiah and with 23 suspects being arrested for due process. In addressing the latest development of drug trafficking cases, BNN has initiated and reinforced a special task force, strengthened with IT-based Intelligence, well trained investigators, reformed Standard Operating Procedures, and intensified operation to eradicate illegal cannabis crop cultivation.

47. Indonesia's prevention strategy is in line with the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, which stated that awareness is related to education and prevention. The strategy is manifested into programs as follows:
 - a. Development of Drug Free Village (Bersih Narkoba/Desa Bersinar) which had been implemented in 195 villages across Indonesia.
 - b. The recruitment of Anti-Drugs Volunteers especially in the outermost and foremost region of Indonesia.
 - c. Building family resilience through strengthening anti-drugs education.
 - d. Digital campaign to prevent drug trafficking and abuse through platform called Rumah Edukasi Anti Narkoba (REAN.ID)
 - e. Alternative Development Program that engages multi stakeholders partnership (including with private sector) in encouraging local communities to replace cannabis plants with legal crops with high economic value.
 - f. Facilitating the products from alternative livelihood programs through running e-commerce platforms for former drug users to market their products such as souvenirs, arts, and clothes.
 - g. Fostering voluntary Program in border area that employs 150 local volunteers to prevent drug trafficking and abuse.
48. It was conveyed in the report that Indonesia strongly promotes international cooperation to overcome the issue of drug trafficking, which is manifested through cooperation on preventing and combating illicit drug and drug trafficking with several countries and 49 national counterparts (governmental institutions, private sectors, educational institutions, and NGOs) which has confirmed its commitment and take action in the effort of prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking and abuse.
49. Parliament also plays an important role in addressing the issue of drug trafficking through encouraging more stern actions and strict security measures in correctional facilities. Urge the Government of Indonesia to submit a draft amendment to Law Number 35/2009 concerning Narcotics. This is so that in order to expand the BNN's authority in drug eradication efforts, particularly through preventive measures. Further, the Indonesian House

has also recently proposed a raise in the state budget related to the efforts to Eradicate and combat drug trafficking, with consideration that even in times of pandemic, cross border drug trafficking activities are reported to have increased.

50. The full text of the report of Indonesia is appended as Annex H.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

51. In the report presented by the Delegation of Lao PDR, it was affirmed that despite increased measures and recent joint efforts undertaken by a number of countries in combating drug abuse, the drug issue remains a major threat to the world community. Like many other countries in the world, Lao PDR has been confronting the threat from drugs and the trend from this danger is annually intensifying and expanding. Therefore, Lao PDR has always put in efforts to control, prevent and combat drugs. The government has given the top priority in tackling drug menace, and instructed line sectors, local administrations and general public to focus on the successful implementation and the elaboration of various legal instruments such as Law on Narcotics and the National Drug Control Master Plan.
52. Lao PDR is still exploited as a transit country for Methamphetamine crystal, ATS, heroin as well as precursor chemicals and the Northern border still being the main gateway of drug flow to Lao PDR. Drugs come from the Golden Triangle to the northern province of Laos like Bokeo, Luangnamtha, Oudomsay Province to Vientiane Capital and transport to the third countries and some suppliers in the country.
53. According to the report, there were an estimated number of risk drug users in 2020: about 65,000 persons, 86% of the drug users take amphetamines while 14% use opium, heroin, cannabis and other substances. Even though Laos is trying to improve its legal system to deal with illicit drugs, it is important to note that the country continues to be threatened by drug trafficking and trans-national crime.
54. The government of Lao PDR has always placed a high priority on the prevention and solution of drugs problems and has stipulated its political will and commitments through evolving policies, strategies and programmes to meet the challenges towards the changing situation and The National Assembly of Lao PDR also puts a great effort to work closely with concerned authorities to support and monitor the implementation of the National Master Plan.
55. Further mentioned in the presentation that in 2020, the law enforcement officers of Lao PDR paid attention with a high sense of responsibility. They were able to seize numbers of illicit drugs, break down a number of drug cases and arrest some major drug traffickers. In 2020, they have made achievements in suppressing drug trafficking throughout the country with 4,354 cases, arrests of 6,164 suspects of which 653 females and 146 foreigners. The number of Methamphetamine (ATS) seized was 18,602,900 tablets, 537 Kg of Heroin, 60 Kg of raw Opium, 5,167 Kg of dry Cannabis, 5,564 Kg of Crystal Amphetamine (Ice), 7,457 Kg of Powder for mixing and producing drugs. In addition, vehicles, weapons, and other equipment were also seized; and those figures are on a rising trend as compared to previous year figures.

56. To solve drug problems, the Lao government has taken various measures and actions, and sought international and regional cooperation and networking to combat the drug menace and control. In addition, in order to share and to learn together with other international partners, Laos participated in a number of international meetings related to combating the drug menace and control.
57. In order to save victims of drug use, Lao PDR have made use of internationally funded contributions, combining it with the government's budget to refurbish and construct 13 treatment and basic vocational training Centres for drug addicts. We annually treat between 3.000 to 4000 users of different kinds of drugs. They were treated in and outside the Centres and in their own communities. After being discharged by centers, a number of beneficiaries are healthy and able to reintegrate into the society.
58. Concluding the presentation, the Delegation of Lao PDR expressed their concern that drugs are a chronic problem that is hard to solve all at once in ASEAN region as well as world-wide. Only the Lao PDR or one organization alone cannot solve the problem. Hence, the Delegation encouraged parliaments to enhance their roles in passing suitable laws and overseeing their enforcement, to increase closer cooperation and collaboration aiming at concretely and effectively implementing laws and international commitments.
59. The full text of the Lao PDR is appended as Annex I.

Malaysia

60. The presentation of the country report by the Delegation of Malaysia was divided into four main parts: Policy and Legislation, Drug Supply, Drug Demand, and International and Regional Cooperation. In the Policy and Legislation, the Delegation of Malaysia reported that the country has conducted a review on the National Drug Policy (NDP 2017) and it was approved by the Cabinet in 2017. The revised NDP is an extensive policy that incorporates both demand and supply reduction approaches and underlines the following five thrusts of action: preventive education; treatment and rehabilitation; law enforcement; harm reduction; and international cooperation. Further, the Delegation of Malaysia listed four main legislations that empower the government in combating drugs trafficking: Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Poisons Act 1952, Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act 1985, and Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988.
61. Next in the presentation, the Delegation of Malaysia explained about the situation of Drug Supply and Drug Demand in the country. According to the report, 2017 marked an increase in the number of people arrested for various offences under the Dangerous Drug Act (DDA) 1952. In 2018, a total of 157,677 people were arrested under the DDA 1952, showing a decrease of 0.4% compared to the previous year, 2017 (158,386 people). There is a serious concern over the increased level of drug trafficking through Malaysia by International Drug Trafficking Syndicates (IDTS). This can be seen by the increase of foreigners arrested in Malaysia for drug trafficking offences which includes Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam nationals.
62. Malaysia also faces the threat of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Among the NPS detected through tests by the Chemistry Department were mainly from cathinones and

phenylethylamines groups. In the recent year, out of the 739 NPS used abroad, 27 were detected in the country, and 10 have been gazetted under the Poisons Act 1952. Having porous borders, Malaysia remains vulnerable to the drug threat due to its close proximity to the drug-producing region of the Golden Triangle. As a result, the IDTS have taken this opportunity to exploit Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport drugs to other countries especially Indonesia and Singapore for methamphetamine and ecstasy.

63. The number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts categorised by case status in Malaysia decreased from 2019 to 2020 from 142,199 to 123,325. In 2020, a total of 20,643 drug dependents were detected showing a decrease of 20.8% compared to the same period in 2019 (26,088 drug dependents). There are 13,879 new drug dependents in 2020, a decrease of 20.7% compared to 17,506 for the same period in 2019. There were 6,764 relapse cases in 2020, indicating a decrease of 21.1% compared to the previous year (8,754). Youth aged 19-39 dominated the number of drug dependents in the country with a percentage of 73.1% (15,087 drug dependents). Further, to reduce and control drug demand, Malaysia focuses on four areas: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, drug law enforcement, and harm reduction.
64. In the part of International and Regional Cooperation, Delegation of Malaysia Malaysia is a party to all of the three international drug control conventions which serve as the cornerstone of the world drug policy as follows: 1) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (acceded 20 Apr 1978); 2) Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 (acceded 22 Jul 1986); and 3) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 (signed 20 Dec 1988). Malaysia also expressed its strong belief in enhancing regional and international cooperation, especially in the area of information and intelligence exchange so as to assist the region to counter the cross-border nature of illicit drug activities. In this regard, Malaysia supports the establishment of ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN NARCO) and the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network, both led by Thailand.
65. Concluding its presentation, Malaysia re-iterated that despite countless measures, drug abuse remains prevalent and its challenges are insurmountable, especially with the increased abuse of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances. Hence, Malaysia encourages all sectors to work collectively in finding a just and comprehensive approach to tackle and address drugs related issues effectively. Lastly, Malaysia mentioned that with an effective implementation of demand reduction and supply reduction approaches in Malaysia, as guided by the National Drug Policy 2017 and their national legislations, the country will be able to secure our communities against illicit drugs.
66. The full text of the country report of Malaysia is appended as Annex J.

Myanmar

67. The Myanmar Delegation submitted their Country Report to the Committee of AIPACODD Meeting. As mentioned in the first session, due to no parliamentarians in the Delegation, Myanmar was only granted the status of observer. In this regard, the Country Report was not presented to the meeting, but included in the report of 4th AIPACODD Meeting.

68. In the report submitted by Myanmar, it was stated that various drugs, mainly heroin, Ice and Yaba tablets are produced and operated by the armed minority groups along the Myanmar-Thai-Laos border area. Some amount of drugs produced in that area is trafficked to China, some through Myanmar to the third countries by sea, some via Mekong River to Thailand or to the third countries, some to Thailand via the northern borders. In addition to the trafficking of drugs, precursors, chemicals and drug production equipment are also illegally smuggled to the Golden Triangle. Essential chemicals, particularly, Pseudoephedrine, precursors for methamphetamine production are mainly from nearby countries. The traffic in chemicals and components for making Yaba tablets, such as flour, edible glue, artificial aroma and colorant mostly originated from Thailand.
69. Further stated in the country report of Myanmar, the drug problem is considerably difficult due to the fact that the drugs are produced by the armed groups. Moreover, Myanmar believed that this problem cannot be solved alone by any single country. Therefore, multilateral cooperation and support from countries around the Golden Triangle are needed to tackle the problem.
70. The Myanmar Government has carried out awareness campaigns with relevant Ministries. For example, the student and youth awareness campaign on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances initiated by the Ministry of Education with CCDAC. Likewise, the Public awareness education committee has also carried out its awareness campaign in universities and colleges as well as providing study tours towards the Drug Elimination Museum for the students and teachers from basic education schools. The awareness campaign has also been conducted with 5 sectors including the information department, social media, magazine agencies, social communication and state of mind operations department, especially bonding partnership with youth awareness sector and MANA in carrying out its drug awareness campaign.
71. Furthermore, to raise awareness of the danger of drugs among the community, the Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office carried out its activities by monthly televising short programs, and songs at Myanmar Military Television centers. Educational programs on this menace are being disseminated nationwide using all forms of media including radio, television, newspapers, journals, articles, cartoons and posters with members of Myanmar Anti-Narcotic Association (MANA) travelling far and wide within the country holding preventive education talks and distributing educational booklets that are published on a monthly basis. Additionally, narcotic drugs preventive interventions are also undertaken in cooperation with various UN Agencies, NGOs and CBOs.
72. Myanmar has launched the New National Drug Control Policy for the public on 20th February, 2018, a new National Strategic Plan has also launched for the extent of 5 years from 2020 to 2024 and a 2-year action plan will also be established for the relevant state and region committee to carry out their field work.
73. Even though Myanmar has made all-out hard work in combating narcotic drugs utilizing its own resources as well as in cooperation with the international community, the country is still facing constraints and challenges in these efforts. However, Myanmar is trying their

best to face and overcome these constraints and challenges by adopting plans and programs that conform to the country's reality.

74. The full text of the country report of Myanmar is appended as Annex K.

The Philippines

75. According to the country report presented by the Philippines Delegation, that the Philippines continues to be a regional transshipment and destination point of drug syndicates for illicit drug trafficking operations in Southeast Asia amidst the global COVID-19 pandemic. Further reported in the presentation, that these purveyors of dangerous drugs do not rest or scale down its operations even during these precarious and turbulent times. The operations of the drug syndicates in the Philippines even ramped up to exploit the preoccupation of government authorities in concentrating their efforts and resources in addressing the health and socio-economic emergencies confronting the daily lives of the people.
76. The Delegation of the Philippines explained that the menace of illegal drugs has long been inflicting untold misery and loss of lives that straddles the upper and lower strata of Philippine society. This makes it most exigent for the Philippines not to let its guard down in its crusade to combat this malignant addiction in society.
77. Through the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), the national campaign against illegal drugs has been institutionalized. The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) has been tasked to be the lead agency, and is primarily supported by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), which acts as the tip of the spear in the battle against illegal drugs in the country.
78. It was highlighted in the presentation that for the year 2020, the PDEA together with other law enforcement agencies, conducted 34,752 anti-drug operations which resulted in the arrest of 49,234 drug personalities and confiscation of PHP 15.75 billion worth of dangerous drugs and precursors. However, despite the limited operational capability in view of the prevailing pandemic situation, the Philippines continues to exert its utmost efforts to fight this persistent drug problem which has destroyed the lives of countless Filipino families as well as those of neighboring ASEAN states.
79. To conclude the presentation, the Delegation of the Philippines emphasized that the Philippines has made significant strides even in such difficult operational conditions under the pandemic. And as it continues to fight this persistent scourge of illegal drugs, there is an urgent need for ASEAN members to put up a united front to end this long festering issue of illegal drugs which continues to threaten the future of succeeding generations in the region.
80. The full text of the country report of The Philippines is appended as Annex L.

Singapore

81. The Delegation of Singapore reported that Singapore has managed to keep its domestic drug situation under control due to their comprehensive approach towards drugs, targeted at both

supply and demand reduction of drugs. Singapore adopts a multi-prong ‘harm prevention’ strategy to drug control which comprises three pillars:

- a. Preventive Drug Education;
 - b. Tough Laws and Robust Enforcement; and
 - c. Evidence-based Rehabilitation and Aftercare
82. Further reported in its presentation that their approach has worked for them. Drug use in Singapore remains low, with the number of drug abusers arrested decreased from more than 6,000 yearly in 1990s to 3,014 last year, despite a worsening regional drug situation.
83. The contained drug situation in Singapore is a testament to the success of their strategies and efforts. However, as mentioned in the report, the fluidity of the drug situation and the transnational nature of drug trafficking activities will continue to pose a challenge to Singapore. Even as the world is affected by the developments of the COVID-19 pandemic, Singapore will continue to maintain their zero tolerance-approach towards drugs to deter all forms of illicit drug activities. The report also said that they will also continue to work closely with their foreign counterparts to eradicate the syndicates who target their region and their citizens for drug activities.
84. The full text of the country report of Singapore is appended as Annex M.

Thailand

85. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic situation since late 2019, Thailand has been affected by the illicit drug production and trafficking as being the frontline of the Golden Triangle. The Delegation of Thailand stated that most of the illicit drugs were smuggled into Thailand through the northern border, which then later traffic to the western and the northeastern region. While the borders are primarily dealing with drugs, airports and seaports task forces are also intercepting more drugs. In addition, the drug traffickers developed new techniques and modus operandi in distributing drugs through means of online trade and delivery services. Although the opium and heroin in that area are decreasing, the synthetic drugs are increasing drastically, as evident from the large amount smuggled into Thailand. The main concern of illicit drug in 2020 has been methamphetamine – both yaba and ICE; as appeared in the drug seizure report of fiscal year 2020.
86. The Delegation of Thailand emphasised that the Royal Thai Government addressed that drug suppression should be targeted at destroying the major network infrastructure of drug trafficking and criminal syndicate, extending asset forfeiture measures for the drug trafficking networks rather than coping only with the small drug dealer groups. The implementation of asset confiscation is based on the Act on Measures for Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics B.E.2534 (1991) and the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999). Progressive asset forfeiture of the first half fiscal year 2021 is valued at approximately 3,900 million Thai Baht.

87. While the law enforcement has been effectively conducted, amidst the challenges from COVID-19 Thailand developed the following;
1. The tele-counselling to build a community-based treatment and rehabilitation that has helped approximately 1,400 people.
 2. A pilot project to substitute opioids usage with Buprenorphine or Suboxone for harm reduction was provided to almost 23,000 drug patients.
 3. The psychosocial clinic for prisoners and drug offenders in the court system participated with 25 courts and over 1,300 people received counselling.
88. As a member of ASEAN, Thailand has participated and adopted the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 to be the main framework for dealing with drug epidemic and it was strengthened with the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022. The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre or ASEAN-NARCO has also been established as a mechanism on cooperation which consists of three projects namely;
1. The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network or ADMN;
 2. The ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force or AAITF;
 3. The ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force or ASITF.
89. Lastly, the Delegation of Thailand also pointed out the role of the legislative sector, in which they consider the illicit drug problem as the primary issue that needs to be solved. Hence, the National Assembly of Thailand has established three committees to assist on legislation namely the Committee on Money Laundering and Narcotics Prevention and Suppression (The House of Representatives), the Ad-hoc Committee on the Consideration of Drug Problems, Guidelines for Establishing Drug Treatment Center (The House of Representatives), and Systematic Prevention of Drug Problems and the Committee on Public Health (The Senate).
90. The full text of the country report of Thailand is appended as Annex N.

Viet Nam

91. In its report and presentation by the Delegation of Viet Nam, it was mentioned that under the impact of the global and regional drug crime situation, along with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the crimes and scourge of drugs in Viet Nam in recent years, especially in the first months of 2021 has become more complicated. Most drugs are still purchased abroad and transported to Viet Nam for consumption or forwarded to a third country via land borders, and sometimes air and sea routes. As of December 31, 2020, there were 235,012 drug addicts with addiction records (about 96.2% were men, 3.8% were women). It is alarming that more and more addicts are using multiple drugs concurrently. The use of synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances has resulted in "meth psychosis" among many users, leading to illegal acts and murder without motive that cause frustration and anxiety among the community.

92. In order to improve the legal system on drug prevention and control and drug addiction treatment, the National Assembly of Viet Nam has amended the Law on Drug Prevention and Control, introducing a number of new points: (i) Adding a new Chapter on the management of illegal drug users; (ii) Adding regulations to clearly define agencies in charge of drug crime prevention and control, principles of coordination between agencies in charge of drug crime prevention and control, and legal drug-related activities that need to be regulated; (iii) Specifying responsibilities of agencies, organizations, individuals, families and communities in drug prevention and control; (iv) Adding regulations to strictly manage illegal drug users and drug addicts; (v) Specifying cases in which a drug screening or drug test is required, and the State ensures funding for such tests; (vi) Adding regulations to improve the feasibility and effectiveness of drug addiction treatments.
93. Along with that, the National Assembly of Viet Nam has also amended and supplemented a number of laws related to drug prevention and control such as the Law on Handling Administrative Violations, the Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control to provide a consistent and unified legal basis in the management, prevention, detection and combat against law violations and drug crimes, contributing to the enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of state management on drug prevention and control.
94. The Delegation of Viet Nam also stressed that, to prevail the contemporary and responsive challenges towards drug-free ASEAN in the new situation, it is essential that every country join hands, promote its role and resources in disease prevention and control as well as building a healthy and drug-free community. Accordingly, (i) Actively review and improve the legal system to ensure the uniformity and consistency of the relevant legal system and to reflect the reality; (ii) Allocate resources for drug prevention and control, and addiction prevention, treatment and detoxification; (iii) Strengthen, expand and improve the effectiveness of international cooperation on drug prevention and control; implement, with a sense of responsibility, the international commitments in drug prevention and control that Vietnam has signed and joined; coordinate to maintain the common stance of ASEAN countries on the drug issue; (iv) Promote scientific research and domestic and international experience sharing to help propose solutions for improving the quality and effectiveness of drug prevention and control in the new circumstance.
95. The full text of the country report of Viet Nam is appended as Annex O.

Brunei Darussalam

96. The Delegation of Brunei Darussalam reported in its presentation that the numbers of drug offenders apprehended in Brunei Darussalam shows an increase of 22% in the year 2020 compared to 698 drug offenders apprehended in 2019. Drug consumption offences are shown to be the highest drug offence, totaling to 97% of the arrests. Methylamphetamine remains to be the most preferred choice of drug abuse among drug offenders in Brunei Darussalam.
97. The total arrests made in 2020 consist of 689 males and 162 females. Out of the total arrests, 72% arrests were made in Brunei Muara District, 82.5% were locals and 85% from the Malay ethnic group. 58.9% of the arrestees are unemployed, 25.8% were employed and subsequently 1.8% are students. Statistics also show that the majority of the arrests are of

the 30 years and above group and they make up 66.4% of the total arrests. 27.4% of arrests are aged between 20 and 29 and only 6.2% of the total arrests are 19 years and below.

98. It was mentioned in the presentation of the country report that syabu (Methylamphetamine) remains to be the most commonly abused drug in 2020 as 782 out of 851 arrestees were caught for consumption and possession of Syabu and about 31, 982.53 grams of Syabu were seized. Cannabis remained to be the second most commonly abused drug with a total of 27 users and at a total of 1,247 grams were seized. Majority of the drug users involved in Syabu and Cannabis were of the Malay ethnic group within the age range from 20-39 years old and are unemployed.
99. In 2020, a total of 53 youths below the age of 19 years old were arrested compared to 58 youths arrested in 2019. NCB is deeply concerned about youth involvement in drug activities and urges parents and guardians to closely monitor the movement and activities of their children in an effort to protect them from negative influences and social ills.
100. The Delegation of Brunei Darussalam concluded its presentation by explaining that several measures and programmes have been adopted by Brunei Darussalam to ensure reduction in drug abuse. The measures and programmes are focused not only on law enforcement alone but through preventive education awareness programmes such as School-Based Programmes, Workplace Programmes and Community-Based Programmes. Intensive treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug users and continuous aftercare monitoring systems are also in place.
101. The country report of Brunei Darussalam is appended as Annex P.
102. The Chairperson invited all Delegates for comments. There was, however, no comments coming from the floor. Hence, it was considered that the country reports delivered by the AIPA Member Parliaments were clear, well pointed, and therefore accepted.

Discussion and Approval of the Draft Resolution

103. As the endorsing country, the Delegation of Brunei Darussalam presented the concept note of the proposed Draft Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN.
104. The Concept Note is appended as Annex Q.
105. The meeting examined the Draft Resolution by going through each paragraph. Amendments were proposed and debated. Thus, the Draft Resolution was amended accordingly.
106. Consensus was reached, and the Draft Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN was approved. The Chairperson informed the meeting that the Draft Resolution will be tabled at the upcoming 42nd AIPA General Assembly.

107. The Draft Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN, as approved, is appended as Annex R.

THIRD SESSION

108. The Third Session of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Monday, 24 May 2021 at 03.00 PM GMT+8.

Discussion and Approval of the Report of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD

109. Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii, Chairperson of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD, had introduced the Draft Report to be discussed and invited comments from each delegation. The meeting discussed and adopted the above-mentioned Draft Report as the Report of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD. The Chairperson informed the meeting that the Report of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD will also be tabled at the 42nd AIPA General Assembly along with the previously approved Draft Resolution.

CLOSING CEREMONY

110. The Closing Ceremony of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD was commenced at 04.00 PM on 24 May 2021.
111. The Chairperson expressed her gratitude to all Delegates for their time and efforts. She stated that even though the meeting was held virtually, discussions have been held in friendship and this would not be possible without the cooperation and mutual respect of all members.
112. In her remarks, the Chairperson highlighted the consensus that has been successfully reached on the Draft Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN'. She also emphasized the need to strengthen actions and cooperation at the national, regional and international level to solve the issues, and that this cannot be done single-handedly. Further, she stated the importance of raising awareness through relevant organizations and platforms for the future generation about the harmful effects of drugs.
113. The Chairperson reiterated her gratitude to all that have made the 4th AIPACODD Meeting a success. She also congratulated and wished Cambodia a successful undertaking as the next President of 43rd AIPA and the Chair of 5th AIPACODD. She concluded her remarks by officially announcing the end of the 4th Meeting of the AIPACODD.
114. The full text of the Concluding Remarks of Hon. Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii is appended at Annex S.
115. In his acceptance speech, H.E. Ty Sokun first expressed his appreciation to all AIPA Member Parliaments for the collective effort and initiative to gather, discuss, resolve and find ways

to battle the ever-growing challenges of the illicit drugs, amidst the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic which has significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs in the region.

116. Concluding His speech, H.E. Ty Sokun on behalf of the National Assembly of Cambodia expressed his supports to the Resolution on “*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*”, and he also took the opportunity to announce the 5th AIPACODD Meeting to be hosted by the National Assembly of Cambodia either virtual or physical convening in 2022.
117. The full text of the Acceptance Speech of H.E. Ty Sokun is appended as Annex T.



THE VIRTUAL MEETING 4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS
(AIPACODD)
MONDAY, 24TH MAY 2021
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



**THEME: PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE CHALLENGES
TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN**

Joint Committee Report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
Signed in Brunei Darussalam on the Twenty Fourth Day of May,
in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty One:



For Legislative Council of
Brunei Darussalam
(BRUNEI DARUSSALAM)

Hon. Iswandy Ahmad



For the National Assembly of the
Kingdom of Cambodia
(CAMBODIA)

Hon. Hou Sry



For the Dewan Perwakilan
Rakyat of the Republic of
Indonesia
(INDONESIA)

**Hon. Johan Budi Sapto
Pribowo**



For the National Assembly of
Lao PDR
**(LAO'S PEOPLE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC)**

**Hon. Amphay
Chitmanonh**



For the Parliament of Malaysia
(MALAYSIA)

Hon. Lukanisman Awang
Sauni



For the Congress of the
Philippines
(PHILIPPINES)

Hon. Jorge Antonio
P. Bustos



For the Parliament of Singapore
(SINGAPORE)

Hon. Louis Ng Kok
Kwang



For the National Assembly of
Thailand
(THAILAND)

Hon. Jetn Sirathranont



For the National Assembly of
Viet Nam
(VIETNAM)

Hon. Nguyen Hoang Mai

Hon. Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadi
CHAIRPERSON OF 4TH AIPACODD
(BRUNEI DARUSSALAM)

ANNEX A

LIST OF DELEGATES



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

LIST OF DELEGATES

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

1	Hon. Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib	Speaker of Legislative Council	President of the 42 nd AIPA
2	Hon. Mrs. Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadii	Member of Parliament	Chairperson of The 4 th AIPACODD
3	Hon. Mr. Iswandy Ahmad	Member of Parliament	Head of Delegation
4	Hon. Mr. Ong Tiong Oh	Member of Parliament	Delegate
5	Hon. Mrs. Siti Rozaimeriyanty DSLJ Haji Abdul Rahman	Member of Parliament	Delegate
6	Hon. Mr. Naim Haji Kamis	Member of Parliament	Delegate
7	Hon. Mr. Haji Ramli Haji Lahit	Member of Parliament	Delegate
8	Hon. Mr. Pehin Dato Haji Judin Haji Asar	Clerk of the Legislative Council	Delegate

CAMBODIA

1	Hon. Mr. Hou Sry	Vice Chairman of the Commission on Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources	Head of Delegation
2	Hon. Mrs. Un Sokunthea	Secretary of the Commission on Interior, National Defense and Civil Service	Delegate
3	Hon. Mr. Yim Leat	Member of the Commission on Economy, Finance, Banking and Audit	Delegate
4	Hon. Mr. Ty Sokun	Member of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International	Delegate

Cooperation, Information and
Media

5	Mr. Srun Dara	Deputy Secretary General	Member of Delegate
6	Mr. Prom Virdek	Director General of International Relations Protocol and Information	Member of Delegate
7	Mr. Heang Thul	Director of International Relations Department	Member of Delegate
8	Mr. Ly Mengthyth	Chief of ASEAN and AIPA Office	Support Staff
9	Mr. Nuth Rithiya	Staff of ASEAN and AIPA Office	Support Staff
10	Mrs. Ith Chanmalin	Staff of ASEAN and AIPA Office	Support Staff

INDONESIA

1	Hon. Mr. Johan Budi Sapto Pribowo	Member of The Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, Member of The Commission III Dealing with Law, Human Rights, National Security	Head of Delegation
2	Mr. Achmand Jatmiko	Director of Cooperation Affairs of the National Narcotics Agency	Advisor
3	H.E Ambassador Chilman Arisman	Diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor
4	Mr. Muhammad David	Diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor
5	Ms. Bhini Dwi Mandiri	Analyst of the National Narcotics Agency	Advisor
6	Mr. Tide Aji Pratama	Expertise of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation	Advisor

LAO PDR

1	Hon. Mr. Amphay Chitmanon	Vice Chairman of Law Committee	Head of Delegation
2	Ms. Kaysone Keomanykhot	Officer	Delegation Secretary
3	Ms. Vilaysak Phandanouvong	Officer	Staff Officer

MALAYSIA

1	Hon. Mr. Lukanisman Awang Sauni	Member of Parliament	Head of Delegation
2	Hon. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Syed Noh	Member of Parliament	Delegate

3	Mrs. Tengku Hanizar Tengku Awang	Officer	Advisor
4	Mr. Mohd Shamshul Kamar Ahmad	Officer	Support Staff

MYANMAR (OBSERVER)

1	Mr. Thant Lwin Maung	Officer	Head of Delegation
2	Mr. Ye Naing	Officer	Delegate
3	Mr. Thet Ko Ko	Officer	Delegate
4	Mr. Sunn Linn	Officer	Delegate
5	Mr. Myint Htoo	Officer	Delegate
6	Dr. Kyaw Thu Hein	Officer	Delegate
7	Mrs. Khin Sabal Thein	Officer	Support Staff
8	Dr. Myat Soe	Officer	Support Staff

PHILIPPINES

1	Hon. Mr. Jorge Antonio P. Bustos	Vice-Chairperson, Committee on Dangerous Drugs	Head of Delegation
2	Ms. Lourdes Rajini Rye	Executive Director	Advisor
3	Ms. Ann Marie Santos	Supervising Legislative Staff Officer II	Delegation Secretary

SINGAPORE

1	Hon. Mr. Ng Louis Kok Kwang	Member of Parliament	Head of Delegation
2	Hon. Dr. Wan Rizal	Member of Parliament	Delegate
3	Ms. Anne Quah	Officer	Delegation Secretary
4	Ms. Hartina Hamid	Officer	Delegation Secretary
5	Mr. Thilaghaavathy Govindon	Officer	Support Staff

THAILAND

1	Hon Mr. Jetn Sirathanont	Member of Parliament	Head of Delegation
2	Hon. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena	Member of Parliament	Delegate
3	Mr. Paisith Sungkahapong	Officer	Advisor

VIETNAM

1	Hon. Mr. Nguyen Hoang Mai	Vice-Chairman of the Social Affairs Committee	Head of Delegation
2	Hon. Mrs. Le Thu Ha	Standing Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee	Delegate
3	Mr. Ba Dinh Truc	Staff of the Foreign Affairs Department, Office of the National Assembly of Viet Nam	Support Staff

UNITED NATIONS ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

1	Mr. Douglas Jeremy	Regional Representative	Head of Delegation
2	Mr. Pungs Reiner	Programme Officer (Precursors Trafficking)	Delegate
3	Mr. Sim Inshik	Programme Officer (Illicit Drugs Researcher)	Delegate

AIPA SECRETARIAT

1	H.E. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van	Secretary General of AIPA	Secretary General of AIPA
2	Ms. Putri Maha Lima	Director of Committee	Officer
3	Mr. Sandi Nursahamdani	Education Officer	Officer

ANNEX B

**WELCOMING REMARKS BY HON.
NGUYEN TUONG VAN, SECRETARY
GENERAL OF AIPA**



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

REMARKS BY AIPA SECRETARY GENERAL

HON. NGUYEN TUONG VAN

*Your Excellency Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji, AIPA President,
Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei*

*Distinguished parliamentarians, representatives from international/regional organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

First of all, please allow me to extend my warmest greetings to Your Excellency, President of AIPA and to all distinguished parliamentarians, and participants of the meeting. On this occasion, please allow me to thank the AIPA President and the Legislative Council of Brunei for hosting the 4th AIPACODD meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Drugs trafficking around the globe, including in Southeast Asia, is increasingly complex, leaving long-term health, economic, and social consequences for all countries. Like environmental pollution, cybercrime, food and water resources insecurity, epidemics, drug trafficking is not only urgent but also long-term non-traditional security issue facing regions and the world as a whole.

The drugs issue in ASEAN has never been fiercer as globalisation and technological advancements has consequently had an impact on the increase of illicit crop production, distribution and trafficking of drug pose a massive challenge for ASEAN which requires close coordination between ASEAN Member States. In addition, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs in ASEAN countries. Therefore, ASEAN's adopted zero tolerance approach to drugs. The ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 has been effectively implemented to address illicit drug activities, increasing awareness on the dangers of drugs and increasing studies on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the drugs market in order to provide the suitable response through increased regional and international bilateral cooperation. The ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017-2019, the Joint ASEAN Statement in 2019 and the Joint ASEAN

Statement Against Legalisation of Controlled Drugs in 2018, reaffirmed ASEAN's shared commitment to a Drug-Free ASEAN vision.

Distinguished parliamentarians,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the aims to support ASEAN in realizing its goals and priorities, AIPA member parliaments have emphasized the importance of reducing demand and supply of illicit drugs through the adoption and implementation of evidence-based prevention policies and interventions and advocacy for capacity building programmes, education, awareness, and prevention of abuse, as well as by stopping the production of such drugs; expanding treatment efforts to save lives and promote recovery, rehabilitation and social integration; and strengthening international cooperation across judicial, law enforcement, and health sectors.

I believe that the 4th AIPACODD meeting is a forum for AIPA member countries to update on the status, overall progress of drugs prevention and control efforts in their respective countries since the 3rd AIPACODD meeting in June last year, especially reviewing the implementation of commitments made in resolutions issued at the last AIPACODD, which reaffirm its stance of zero tolerance approach, and strengthen cooperation among AIPA member parliaments in it strive towards a drug-free ASEAN.

I wish the conference great success.

Thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX C

**OPENING ADDRESS BY H.E. PEHIN DATO
AWANG HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB,
PRESIDENT OF THE 42ND AIPA AND
SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
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OPENING ADDRESS BY AIPA PRESIDENT

H.E. PEHIN DATO AWANG HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB

**BISMILLAH-HIR-RAHMANNIR RAHIM,
Honourable Parliamentarians of AIPA Member Parliaments,
Secretary-General of AIPA,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh and Good Morning.

First of all, it gives me great pleasure as the President of AIPA to be here today to officiate the Opening Ceremony of the 4th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD), which is the first AIPA Meeting hosted by the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam during our AIPA presidency. I would like to extend my warmest welcome to all AIPA parliamentarians, delegates as well as representatives of international organisations for your attendance at today's virtual meeting as we look to contribute further towards our regional effort in combatting the drug menace.

*Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

The dangers which illicit drugs impose on our people, along with the implications of socio-economic damages, remains to be a serious challenge. The theme of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting this year which is "*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*", provides an impetus for us to also focus and be responsive to the contemporary or present-day challenges, along with the more traditional challenges of drug eradication. In reality, the mobility restrictions and related measures as well as the associated challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have certainly not ceased illegal drug trafficking activities, as shown by the increased drug seizures by several countries in ASEAN.

According to a recent Research Brief by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could, in the medium-term, lead to further increases in drug production, trafficking and misuse. The report also suggests that the crisis may exacerbate the socioeconomic situation of vulnerable groups, who in turn may increasingly resort to illicit activities. It is, therefore, ever more important for us

as the legislative branch of ASEAN to be forward-looking and mindful of these impending challenges to enable us to better discuss preemptive measures.

*Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

Tackling the drug menace remains an international responsibility and thus, requires a concerted regional and international effort to address the existing and emerging challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. Due to the trans-boundary nature of this non-traditional security threat, it is vital for us to foster greater regional cooperation and share the responsibility in combatting this issue within the region.

I believe that this AIPACODD Meeting will serve its purpose well in providing a platform to share and exchange information, experiences including legislation to mitigate against the imminent consequences of drugs. This meeting is, therefore, a testament to the commitment and determination of AIPA Member Parliaments to work collectively in achieving our aspiration of a drug-free ASEAN Community.

Before I end, please allow me to emphasise that digital inclusion is essential in a world which has evolved and undergone permanent digital restructuring as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, it is with conscious effort during our AIPA Presidency that we embrace, promote and enable digital inclusion as a means to further strengthen our parliamentary cooperation amidst the pandemic, which is in line with the theme of our AIPA Presidency - *“Forging Parliamentary Cooperation in Digital Inclusion towards ASEAN Community 2025”*.

Finally, I would like to wish the 4th AIPACODD Meeting and all distinguished delegates much success and look forward to your active participation and contribution in the discussions today. I would like to now appoint members of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam, Honourable Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadii to be the Chairperson; and Honourable Naim Haji Kamis as the Secretary of this meeting. And as per AIPA tradition, the Head of Delegation of the next host country of the AIPACODD Meeting, will sit as the Vice-Chairperson. I hereby declare the 4th AIPACODD Meeting officially open.

Thank you.

Wabillahi Taufique Walhidayah Wassalammualikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

ANNEX D

OPENING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON OF THE 4TH AIPACODD MEETING



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

OPENING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON

HON. NIK HAFIMI ABDUL HAADII

Your Excellencies, Honourable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamualaikum and Good morning. I am Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadii, a member of Legislative Council. It is my honour to Chair the 4th AIPACODD meeting, at a time where the whole world and our ASEAN region continues to face the challenges imposed upon us by the COVID-19 pandemic. Firstly, we would like to extend our thanks and appreciation to His Excellency Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohamed Taib, President of the 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam for officiating the opening ceremony of the 4th AIPACODD, and at the same time we extend our warmest welcome to all parliamentary colleagues, panelists and participants of today's meeting. Secondly, today's meeting also marks Brunei Darussalam's second time as Chair and Host of the AIPACODD proceedings. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the appointment of Cambodia as the Vice-Chair.

Before we proceed with the meeting, I would like to appoint Secretary and Rapporteur to the 4th AIPACODD Meeting.

May I appoint Honourable Awang Naim bin Haji Kamis, Member of Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam as the Secretary to the 4th AIPACODD Meeting; and Ms. Siti Norhadinah binti Haji Marsal, Officer from the Narcotics Control Bureau, Brunei Darussalam as the Rapporteur for this meeting.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As defined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), drug trafficking involves the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances subject to drug prohibition laws. The manufacturing of synthetic drugs and the growing complexities of trafficking and distribution persists to be a massive challenge for ASEAN and requires ASEAN Member States to be vigorous in the ongoing efforts to safeguard our communities against the grave impacts of illicit drugs.

Drug trafficking is an ever present security threat in Southeast Asia and does not discriminate in the targeting of its victims, as it preys on people from different backgrounds, ages and genders. Furthermore, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have worsened and further complicated the challenges in the prevention and control of illicit drugs in the region.

Regardless, our mutual concerns on the threat of illicit drugs to the security and stability of the ASEAN region fuels and intensifies our attempts to realising a Drug-Free ASEAN Community.

In Brunei Darussalam, our guidelines, policies and legal frameworks relating to drug prevention and control are consistent with ASEAN's shared vision; taking a zero-tolerance approach to drugs, rejecting the legalisation of drugs and continuously striving towards a drug-free ASEAN.

Ladies and gentlemen,

AIPA Member Parliaments continue to ensure the effective implementation of the activities in the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 in addressing the illicit drug activities, which was adopted at the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drugs (AMMD) in Singapore. In 2020, we also witnessed the adoption of Viet Nam's resolution "*Turning Words Into Actions Towards A Drug Free ASEAN Community*". This year, the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam has chosen the theme "*Prevailing The Contemporary And Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN*" to integrate the collective efforts of AIPA Member Parliaments in drug prevention and control. We find it paramount that this cooperation and these efforts continue to be empowered and reinforced, as this will only contribute positively to the security and solidarity of the ASEAN region, further catalysing the region's advancements into becoming a Drug-Free ASEAN Community.

I look forward to a fruitful and productive meeting and I believe that the 4th AIPACODD Meeting will provide us with a more comprehensive understanding on the current status and our overall progress of drug prevention and control efforts. May I reiterate that it is our social responsibility as community leaders to ensure a "Drug-Free ASEAN Community".

With your ongoing support and hard work from all of us here, we will bring this meeting to a successful conclusion.

I now call the 4th Meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs to order.

ANNEX E

AGENDA



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

AGENDA

- 1) Welcoming Remarks by H.E. Madame Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA
- 2) Opening Address by H.E. Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohammed Taib, President of 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam
- 3) Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Chairperson, 4th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson
- 4) Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Secretary and 4th AIPACODD Rapporteur
- 5) Introduction of Delegates
- 6) Adoption of the Agenda Items and Programme of Activities
- 7) Presentation by the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- 8) Presentation of the Country Progress Report by each AIPA Member Parliament
- 9) Presentation of the Concept Note on “*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*” by Brunei Darussalam
- 10) Discussion and Adoption of:
 - Draft Resolution on “*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*”
 - Draft Committee Report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
- 11) Virtual Signing of the Committee Report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
- 12) Closing Remarks by Honourable Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii, Chairperson of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
- 13) Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting (Cambodia)

ANNEX F

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES



4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

(BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TIME – GMT+8)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 9.00AM | Prepare online meeting system – Connection test |
| 9.50AM | Delegation takes their seats |
| 10.00AM – 10.30AM | OFFICIAL OPENING OF 4TH MEETING OF AIPACODD <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Welcoming Remarks by H.E. Madame Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA● Opening Address by H.E Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohammed Taib, President of 42nd AIPA and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam● Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Chairperson● Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson |
| 10.30AM – 10.45AM | COFFEE BREAK |
| 10.45AM – 11.45AM | FIRST SESSION <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Secretary● Appointment of 4th AIPACODD Rapporteur● Introductions of Delegation (delivered by Chairperson)● Statement by H.E. Madame Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA● Discussion and adoption of Agenda Items and Programme of Activities● Presentation of Reports from United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |

- Discussion (20 minutes)

11.45AM - 1:15PM

SECOND SESSION

- Presentations of Country Progress Report (each country should not exceed 6 minutes)
- Presentation of Concept Note on “*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*” by Brunei Darussalam
- Discussion of Draft Resolution on “*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN*”

1.15PM – 3.00PM

LUNCH BREAK

3.00PM – 5.00PM

THIRD SESSION

- Discussion and adoption of Draft Committee Report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
- Virtual Signing of the Committee Report of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting

CLOSING CEREMONY

- Closing Remarks by Honourable Nik Hafimi binti Abdul Haadii, Chairperson of the 4th AIPACODD Meeting
- Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting (Cambodia)

---- END OF MEETING ----

ANNEX G

COUNTRY REPORT OF CAMBODIA



4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

CAMBODIA COUNTRY REPORT

I. Introduction

To ensure the effective implementation of the Rectangular Political Program and Strategy Phase 4, National Plan on Drug Control, Plan for the 5th Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign, Safe Village-Commune Policy, Regulations and Guidelines Strengthening Combat Measures Government drugs, in particular, the work direction set for 2020 by the meeting to review the results of drug control work in 2019 and the meeting to review the results of the implementation of the fourth plan to fight against illegal drugs, as well as to implement the prevention measures Covid-19 by the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization. The Royal Government, which has the National Authority for Combating Drugs, the Ministries, Institutions and the Capital and Provincial Drug Control Committees as members, and with the support of the private sector, the religious sector, local authorities at all levels, the Armed Forces of all kinds, the people All social circles...elf strive to carry out work with a high sense of responsibility, contribute to maintaining security, public order, social development, and building human resources with potential for the nation.

II. Drug Situation

1. International and Regional drug situation

Since 2020, in a situation where the whole world has been fighting the epidemic of Covid-19, the drug situation in both the international and regional frameworks is evolving with high risk. The trend of production and trafficking of synthetic drugs continues to grow strongly, especially the market for methamphetamine gram powder has expanded while the opium and heroin crops have declined significantly. Most drug production activities in the region are perpetrated by armed criminals, funded by international drug gangs, and expanded.

With the increasing trend of production and circulation of methamphetamine from the Golden Triangle across the GMS countries to countries with high demand and market for drugs and the smuggling of large quantities of narcotics into the area without close supervision, as well as the emergence of a new trend: the regulation of drug production and trafficking through telecommunications systems, in which there are also instructions for formulating and processing synthetic drugs. In response to the above drug situation, especially within the framework of the whole region, continue to actively participate in and strengthen the Mekong River Safety Coordination Center (Safe Mekong Coordination Centre) with coordinating officers from the six SMCC member countries: Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, China, Vietnam and Myanmar, as well as through the MOU mechanism, the six countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region have agreed to launch Operation 1511 aims to increase law enforcement and put pressure on criminals to prevent and suppress the production and trafficking of drugs from the Golden Triangle and the flow of chemicals into the area.

2. Cambodia's drug situation

In 2020, the 5th Anti-Drug Campaign Plan (January 1 to December 31, 2020) is actively implementing five key measures, including: Law Enforcement Measures, Outreach Education Measures, Drug Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Measures, Administrative Measures and International Cooperation, we have joined to coordinate the implementation of the Drug Control Cooperation Partnership through participatory meetings.

III. Trafficking Situation

During the epidemic of Covid-19 countries in the world shut down international flights, drug criminals changed the image, methods and transport routes of drugs through Cambodia from the air to the land of the Cambodia-Laos border. Cambodia-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam by post and by sea, the most prominent drug offenses are : Chinese criminals (Taiwan) assigned to transport, store, trade and smuggle drugs illegally, we cracked 5 cases equal to 5 groups, arrested 17 people (5 women) and seized drug 153kg and 254.70 grams, chemicals 115 kg and 076,35 grams, Vietnamese criminals masterminded drug trafficking route and weapons across the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, through the good cooperation of the competent authorities of the two countries, we cooperated in cracking down on 16 cases (05 cases in Cambodia and 11 cases in Vietnam), arrested 36 peoples, seized drug 217 kg and 86 grams and 27,500 bullets,

5 weapons (1 long and 4 small) and Chinese criminals (Taiwan) used ships to cross the sea between Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand, transporting drugs to Australia through cooperation with the AFP (Australian Federal Police) investigated and found a group of Chinese criminals (Taiwan) using a ship transporting drugs by sea threw 688 kg and 21 grams of methamphetamine ICE into the sea, which Thailand confiscated 638 kg and 16 grams at the Koh Kot beach, Trat province, Vietnam confiscated 30 kg on the Koh Trol beach (Hu Kuk) and Cambodia confiscated 20kg and 05grams on the Chomkar Dong beach in Chroy Pros commune (district / province of Koh Kong).

IV. Legislation / National Drug Combating policy

- Law on Drug Control 1996
- Law on the Approval for the Kingdom of Cambodia to join the 1961 Single Drugs Convention
- Law on the Consent of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Join the UN Convention Against the Illicit Drugs and Substances that Regulate the Neurology 1988
- Law on Amendments to the Drug Control
- Law on the Approval for the Kingdom of Cambodia to join the 1972 Protocol which amended the 1961 Single Drugs Convention Law on Drug Control 2011.

V. Law Enforcement

Follow the guidelines to continue to strengthen law enforcement to destroy drug criminal organizations by increasing cooperation with international, sub-regional, especially close cooperation with neighboring countries to prevent the influx of all kinds of drugs in the border areas. Continue to strengthen the implementation of administrative measures and crack down on drug-related clubs and entertainment venues in order to narrow the domestic drug market. Continue to strengthen and expand the Border Liaison Office (BLO) as well as improve the skills of officials. Drug Laboratory. Continue to research and crack down on drug production and processing cases and marijuana cultivation cases.

Results of Drug Suppression:

- Total drug crime was cracked down on 10,461 cases (9,806 cases in 2019), an increase of 655 cases equal to 6.79%

- The total number of suspects arrested was 21,566 / 1,334 females (20,490 in 2019) an increase of 1,076 equivalent to 5,25%
- The suspects include: 21,177 Cambodia (1,282 females) and 389 foreigners (52 females), equivalent to 19 ethnic groups: 204 Vietnam (41 females), 131 Chinese (05 females), 04 Lao, 17 Thai (04 females), 05 Indonesia, 02 Filipino, 02 Singapore, 02 Japan, 01 Hong Kong, 06 Taiwan, 03 British, 01 Canada, 03 Russia, 01 Ukraine, 02 Korean, 01 Myanmar (01 female), 02 Nigeria, 01 Sierra Leone and 01 Australia.
- Total drugs seized were 3,875 kg 898.00 grams (2019 = 750 kg and 701.11 grams), an increase of 3,125 kg 196.89 grams, equivalent to 516% increase Multiply by 5 times
- Confiscated property in drug crime operations, including 12 real estate (6 plots of land and 6 houses) and 12 bank accounts.
- According to the arrest warrants, there were 536 arrest warrants for 496 suspects (13 females)

VI. International and Regional Cooperation

In 2020, the National Authority for Combating Drugs will co-ordinate and implement in the cooperation of drug control cooperation through working meetings, meetings and conferences, including:

- Meeting with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on the preparation of the Senior Officials Meeting of the MOU Countries in Cambodia, the organization of the SMART Regional Workshop and the Cooperation Against Drug Trafficking Cross-border chemical traffic
- Meeting on Operations in the Golden Triangle (Operation 1511)
- 25th Asia-Pacific Drug Law Enforcement Meeting (ADEC 25) in Japan
- Meeting on Drug and Chemical Control in Myanmar
- The 63rd UN Drug Commission Meeting in Austria
- Online Meeting for Coordinating Officials of MOU Member Countries
- Coordinating meeting to share information, investigate and crack down on drug crimes under the Mekong River Safety Project via Video Conference with the Thai Drug Control Council.
- Third Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Consultative Council on the Dangers of Drugs
- Second Online Consultation Meeting on ASEAN Identification Document

- The 12th Online Coordinating Conference on ASEAN Community Security Policy.

VII. Treatment and Rehabilitation

In 2020, the situation of drug users and addicts is as follows:

- According to the report of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and private centers
 - 8,511 people integrated from the center (1)
 - 4,650 people continued to receive treatment at the center (2), including: Age of users and drug addicts (based on the number of resumes in the center = 4,650 people)
- According to the report of the Ministry of Health:
 - 6,436 people came to receive medical services at public health facilities in the provincial capital (3).
- According to the report of the Secretariat of the 5th Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign in the last 9 months, of the 8,827 suspected drug users arrested:
 - Taken action to send 5,788 people to the center
 - Educated 2,093 people back to the base
 - Taken action to send 946 people to prisons (4)
- The figure that is included in the number of drug users, we control is the number of people who have taken action to send 946 people to prison.

The total number of drug users and addicts that we can control in 2020 is 20,543 which is equivalent to (1) + (2) + (3) + (4). Compared to 2019 (20,091 people), an increase of 452 people.

VIII. Conclusion

In the context of the Covid-19, the work of education, dissemination, prevention and rejection of drugs continues to operate in accordance with the appropriate methods, means and possibilities, ensuring the strict and strict implementation of the Ministry of Health's health safety rules.

Cambodia remains highly committed to engaging with the international community in the fight against drugs by supporting and implementing the ASEAN Greater Mekong Sub-region Action Plan under the auspices of UNODC and the implementation of cooperation plans

with countries within the framework of international cooperation with regional countries and development partners, despite the serious threat posed by the Covid-19 crisis.

In addition to the above efforts, there are still some shortcomings that need to be addressed in the implementation of the strategic measures of the National Drug Control Plan, as well as the work of the National Fund for Drug Control. Fight drugs and deal with them appropriately and in a timely manner.

The National Authority for Combating Drugs has set the direction for implementation in 2021 as follows:

- Continue to strengthen international cooperation with border countries through all mechanisms, both bilateral and tripartite, to prevent the influx of drugs along the border.
- Continue to participate in the implementation of the Safe Mekong Project (Safe Mekong Project) for the countries in the six Greater Mekong Sub-regions.
- Continue to strengthen the mechanism and expand the Border Liaison Office (BLO), especially the construction of drug-free villages, communes / Sangkat along the border, which Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to.
- Continue to increase international cooperation with countries in the world and the region to seek assistance for drug control activities, in particular, strengthen cooperation with national and international partners to seek funding for community-based drug treatment.



The 4th Meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)

Monday, 24th May 2021
(via video conference)

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia Country Report

By Hon. HOU SRY

Head of Cambodian Delegation

Drug trend (global, regional and country):

- During the global Covid-19 pandemic, the drug situation and trend, both the international and regional is evolving with high risk and drug criminals have tried to shift its routes from flight to land, sea, postage and border area trafficking.
- Cambodia is being used for trafficking of synthetic drugs especially, as the market for methamphetamine gram powder, which has expanded.
- However, the opium and heroin crops have significantly declined.
- The country is also used for drug production operation site by drug criminals.

II. Legislation / National Drug Combating policy

- In Cambodia, below are legislations related to drug control:
- Law on Drug Control 1996
- Law on the Approval for the Kingdom of Cambodia to join the 1961 Single Drugs Convention
- Law on the Consent of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Join the UN Convention Against the Illicit Drugs and Substances that Regulate the Neurology 1988
- Law on Amendments to the Drug Control
- Law on the Approval for the Kingdom of Cambodia to join the 1972 Protocol which amended the 1961 Single Drugs Convention Law on Drug Control 2011.

III. Law Enforcement and result of drug suppression and seizure

Following the guidelines to continue strengthening law enforcement, effort was made to suppress drug criminal organizations and prevent the influx of all kinds of drugs in the border areas through an increased cooperation with international and regional, especially with neighboring countries.

As a result, the following was made in terms of drug suppression and seizure:

- A total 10,461 cases of drug crime were cracked down (9,806 cases in 2019), an increase of 655 cases equal to 6.79%.
- A total 21,566 suspects were arrested (1,334 females);
- A total 3,875 kg of drugs were seized
- Some properties were confiscated



III. Law Enforcement and result of drug suppression and seizure (Con't)

In close cooperation between the competent authorities of the border countries of Vietnam and Cambodia:

- 16 cases were cracked down (05 cases in Cambodia and 11 cases in Vietnam);
- 36 peoples arrested;
- 217 kg drug and 27,500 bullets seized; and
- 5 weapons (1 long and 4 small) were seized.



IV. International and Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation with cross border countries is being strengthened through multilateral and bilateral agreements in the fight against drug crimes, exchange programs for capacity building of law enforcement and other relevant officials, and virtual participation in various events at the regional levels including the following:

- Meeting with UNODC on preparation of the Senior Officials Meeting of the MOU Countries in Cambodia
- Meeting on Operations in the Golden Triangle (Operation 1511)
- 25th Asia-Pacific Drug Law Enforcement Meeting (ADEC 25) in Japan
- Meeting on Drug and Chemical Control in Myanmar
- The 63rd UN Drug Commission Meeting in Austria
- Online Meeting for Coordinating Officials of MOU Member Countries
- Coordinating meeting to share information, investigate and crack down on drug crimes under the Mekong River Safety Project via Video Conference with the Thai Drug Control Council.
- Third Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Consultative Council on the Dangers of Drugs
- Second Online Consultation Meeting on ASEAN Identification Document
- The 12th Online Coordinating Conference on ASEAN Community Security Policy.

In 2020, the situation of drug users and addicts is as follows:

- According to the report of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and private centers,
 - 8,511 people integrated from the center (1)
 - 4,650 people continued to receive treatment at the center (2)
- According to the report of the Ministry of Health:
 - 6,436 people came to receive medical services at public health facilities in the provincial capital (3).
- According to the report of the Secretariat of the 5th Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign in the last 9 months, 8,827 suspected drug users were arrested and action was taken to:
 - send 5,788 people to the center
 - educate 2,093 people back to the base
 - send 946 people to prisons (4)

The total number of drug users and addicts is at 20,543, which is equivalent to (1) + (2) + (3) + (4). Compared to 2019 (20,091 people), an increase of 452 people.

Treatment and Rehabilitation



The following next year way forward include the following:

- Strengthening the international cooperation with border countries through all mechanisms, both bilateral and tripartite, to prevent the influx of drugs along the border areas;
- Participation in the implementation of the Safe Mekong Project (Safe Mekong Project) for the countries in the six Greater Mekong Sub-regions;
- Continued strengthening of mechanism and expanding the Border Liaison Office (BLO), especially the construction of drug-free villages, communes/Sangkat along the border, which Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to; and
- Enhancing international cooperation with countries in the world and the region to seek assistance for drug control activities, in particular, strengthen cooperation with national and international partners to seek funding for community-based drug treatment.



Thank You!

ANNEX H

COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA



4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

INDONESIA COUNTRY REPORT

Introduction

Drug trafficking is an extraordinary crime that has been a concern of all countries in the world, because drug abuse can destroy a generation of a nation. Currently, the world is being hit by the Covid-19 pandemic which affects all systems and human life, even resulting in millions of deaths. The Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the emergence of a new mode of illicit narcotics trafficking in the world.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, which struck on March 2, 2020, drug trafficking and illicit drug remains a serious threat to Indonesia. Tighter border controls due to the pandemic appear to have done little to limit cross border trafficking, as cases were still reported to have happened. Drug trafficking is still rampant even amid the health crisis. The pandemic could not stem production and flow of illicit drugs from, and through the Southeast Asia region. According to The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) World Drug Report 2020, published on June 25, the health crisis and economic downturn could lead to greater vulnerability among the poor and disadvantaged to drug use and the illicit drug trade. In short, the COVID-19 may lead us to believe that there is an overall decrease in drug use. Nevertheless, the more precarious socioeconomic situation due to pandemic may be the more it became conducive to substance use and could aggravate harmful drug use among the population.

Drug Situation

Indonesia has become a transit country as well as an important destination and market for illicit drugs. The growing economy and demography, geographical location and high demand factor become challenges and threat to the public security, health, and economic wellbeing of the Indonesian.

In 2020 the Law Enforcement Agencies of Indonesia (Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board (BNN)) have investigated 44.720 cases and arrested 58.243 suspects of drug trafficking. The agencies have also confiscated 53.57 tons of Marijuana, 7.9 tons of Methamphetamine, 1.54 million tons of MDMA/Ecstasy and 400.000 tablets of Carisoprodol/PCC which all are related to the cases investigated. Further, The Law Enforcement Agencies have uncovered 20 money laundering cases related with drug trafficking worth of 86 billion rupiah and with 23 suspects being arrested for due process. Throughout the 2020, BNN has also managed to identify 88 active networks of drug trafficking,

14 of which are international syndicates and there were also 27 convicts from all over Indonesia identified of being actively involved in controlling drug trafficking from inside correctional facilities, while there were total of 10.662 patients being treated at the BNN Drug Rehabilitation facilities.

Furthermore, the BNN have also discovered that 83 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) out of 1047 that were reported worldwide, are being distributed in Indonesia. The rapid development of the new NPS has caused difficulties for law enforcement agencies to control the distribution of this drug, since many of its types are not yet regulated by law. The development of information technology has also played a major role in today's drug trafficking. It creates a space for drug syndicates to be able to produce and distribute drugs more easily, cheap and undetected. There are at least three methods currently being used by the trafficker; through social media, through a hidden internet network that is difficult to track and utilizing crypto currency for transaction with hidden identity.

Trafficking Situation

In February 2021 alone, BNN is reported to have confiscated more than 1 ton of methamphetamine-type narcotics. Prior to that, a raid by the Indonesian National Police has also managed to confiscate 1.2 tons of methamphetamine smuggled by the Iranian syndicate through sea. This has led to an in-depth investigation that proven a new *modus operandi* is being prepared utilizing the similar routes used by human trafficking syndicate to Australia, which is through the southern part of Java. The case has alarmed the Indonesian government of a reality that a new network of drug trafficking is being developed by the Iranian syndicate in the midst of COVID-19 Pandemic. For years, the Indonesian Authorities are under the impression that major methamphetamine smuggling to Indonesia has always been originated from the golden triangle area. This case is also clear evidence that drug trafficking has not stopped because of the pandemic; instead it is actually growing and becoming bigger, dangerous and life threatening.

Legislation / National Drug Combating Policy

The Indonesian House through the House Commission III which oversees Law, Human Rights and Security has formed a Working Committee specialized in carrying parliamentary duty of overseeing the work of government bodies involved in the efforts of eradicating and combating illicit drugs and drug trafficking and abuse. The Committee work closely with national stakeholders and advises for a more stern actions and strict security measures to be taken, especially in correctional facilities where drug dealing cases were reported to be significant.

The Indonesian House has also urged the Government of Indonesia to immediately submit a draft amendment to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The Law on Narcotics Number 35 Year 2009 regulates over; 1) The availability of drugs/ narcotics for the medical, research, technology, and development; 2) Prevent and protect the nation from drug abuse; 3) Eradicate and combat drug trafficking that criminalize drug traffickers; 4) To ensure the medical and social rehabilitation for drug users. After some evaluation, the Indonesian House is of the view that an amendment to the law is deemed as necessary, because it would

expand the BNN's authority in drug eradication efforts, particularly through preventive measures. Further, the Indonesian House has also recently proposed a raised in the state budgetary related to the efforts to Eradicate and combat drug trafficking, with consideration that even in times of pandemic, cross border drug trafficking activities are reported to have increased. Another proposal is to intensify the eradication and prevention of drug trafficking in correctional facilities.

Law Enforcement

Against this situation, the Government of Indonesia declared a state of emergency status on drug trafficking and abuse. The Government of Indonesia considers drug crime as a national threat and a form of tool to weaken a nation without violence. To handle such threat, a unified national effort of all relevant stakeholders is required. Under the National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia reaffirms its commitment in combating drug trafficking and abuse through Prevention and Combating drug trafficking and abuse Program (P4GN) that employs two approaches on its implementation.

The first approach is supply reduction through strengthening the interdiction system in the entry point (seaports, airports and land crossing areas), uncover the network of drug crimes to the end, Confiscate assets from drug crimes and Increase inter-agencies cooperation and between countries in disclosing drug crime. The second approach is demand reduction through improving community resiliency of drugs through promotion of the important of developing skills from an early age, to develop an early detection system in the scope of family, education, workers and the community, optimizing the role of government agencies, the private sector and groups/ organizations in massive anti-drug campaigns and developing rehabilitation services in an integrated and sustainable manner. These two approaches are also in line with one of the highlight from the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 is on the broad and balanced approach on efforts to significantly reduce the supply and demand of illicit drugs.

International and Regional Cooperation

As the drug trafficking is also a shared problem in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia strongly promotes the international cooperation to overcome this issue. In 2020, BNN has established cooperation on preventing and combating illicit drug and drug trafficking with several countries and 49 national counterparts (governmental institutions, private sectors, educational institutions, and NGOs) which has confirmed its commitment and take action in the effort of prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking and abuse.

Indonesia also attended several regional and international meeting such UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters, and many more. In 1st December 2020, Indonesia hosted the 41st ASEAN Senior Official on Drug Matters (ASOD) Meeting via video conference which shows Indonesia's commitment in preventing and combating illicit drug abuse and trafficking in pandemic covid-19 situation.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

In addressing the latest development of drug trafficking cases, BNN has initiated and reinforced a special task force, strengthened with IT-based Intelligence, well trained investigators, reformed Standard Operation Procedures, and intensify operation to eradicate illegal cannabis crop cultivation. The Government of Indonesia through BNN has also developed a prevention strategy as in line with ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, which stated that awareness is related to education and prevention. Here are several of the highlighted efforts:

- Development of Drug Free Village (*Bersih Narkoba/Desa Bersinar*) which had been implemented in 195 villages across Indonesia. This program employs village leaders and local communities together with private sector to advocate for a free from drugs villages.
- The recruitment of Anti-Drugs Volunteers which encourage citizens to become an agent of change and able to implement preventive tasks, especially in outermost and foremost region such as Papua, West Papua, North Sumatera and Aceh.
- Building family resilience through collaboration with the UNODC to develop a model of family program which would strengthen anti-drugs education.
- Engaging millennial generation in running digital campaign to prevent drug trafficking and abuse through platform called *Rumah Edukasi Anti Narkoba* (REAN.ID)
- Interactive campaign by utilizing social media and other interactive media platforms to disseminate information to public regarding BNN or other stakeholders activities
- Alternative Development Program that engages multi stakeholders partnership (including with private sector) in encouraging local communities to replace cannabis plant with legal crops with high economic value. Indonesia underscores the importance of alternative development strategy to prevent the rising supply in area where it is prone to drug trafficking and abuse. BNN and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry affairs has developed alternative program to reduce the local community's dependency in rural area of Aceh Province to cannabis cultivation as source of economy under Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD). Both institution have developed agroforestry program that aims to provide alternative livelihood, boost sustainable economy, and food security in Aceh's rural areas such as Aceh Besar, Gayo, and Bireun.
- Facilitating the products from alternative livelihood program through running e-commerce platforms for former drug users to market their products such as souvenirs, arts, and clothes.

- Fostering voluntary Program in border area that employs 150 local volunteers to prevent drug trafficking and abuse. In addition, Indonesia also engaged 29,485 volunteers in government agencies, private sectors and academics across the country

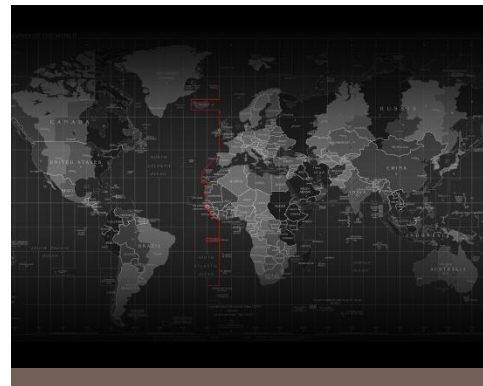
Conclusion

Numbers of cases shows that Indonesia remains become a target market of the drug syndicates. Illicit drugs are a serious problem for Indonesia. It takes commitment, passion and determination to overcome this infinite problem. Fighting drug crime becomes priority of BNN and other national law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the support of all elements of the nation is needed in carrying out the duties and mandates given by the community. Considering the data and situation in Indonesia, there are some recommendations to speed up the efforts on the prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking and abuse, as follows:

- Weapons, capabilities and infrastructure of the law enforcement agency and its personnel continue to be improved;
- Strengthening the land & sea border control cooperation between national agencies and institutions also with the neighboring countries;
- Continue the implementation of the Grand Design on Alternative Development;
- Enhance commitment with other agencies and countries to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and abuse



THE 4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)



COUNTRY REPORT
INDONESIA

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN TIMES OF PANDEMIC

- Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, drug trafficking and illicit drug remains a serious threat to Indonesia.
- Tighter border controls due to the pandemic appear to have done little to limit cross border trafficking, as cases were still reported to have happened.
- In February 2021 alone, BNN is reported to have confiscated more than 1 ton of methamphetamine-type narcotics.
- the Indonesian National Police has also managed to confiscate 1.2 tons of methamphetamine smuggled by the Iranian syndicate through sea.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN 2020

DRUG CASES

44,720 CASES

58,243 SUSPECTS

Marijuana

53.57
TONS

Methamphetamine

7.9
TONS

MDMA/Ecstasy

1.54
MILLIONS
TABLETS

Carisoprodol/ PCC

400
THOUSAND
TABLETS

MONEY
LAUNDERING

20
CASES

23
SUSPECTS

IDR 86
BILLION

POLICY AND STRATEGY PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE (P4GN)

DEMAND REDUCTION

- **Develop community immunity through promoting and developing skills from an early age**
- **Develop an early detection system in the scope of family, education, workers and the community**
- **Optimize the role of government agencies, the private sector and groups/ organizations in massive anti-drug campaigns**
- **Develop rehabilitation services in an integrated and sustainable manner**

SUPPLY REDUCTION

- **Strengthen the interdiction system in the entry lanes (seaports, airports and land crossing areas)**
- **Uncover the network of drug crimes to the end**
- **Confiscate syndicate assets from drug crimes**
- **Increase cooperation across agencies and countries in uncovering drug crime**

ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

Parliamentary Working Committee

- Working Committee specialized in carrying parliamentary duty of overseeing the work of government bodies involved in the efforts of eradicating and combating illicit drugs and drug trafficking and abuse.

Government Scrutiny

- Advises for a more stern actions and strict security measures to be taken, especially in correctional facilities where drug dealing cases were reported to be significant.

Legislation

- Propose an amendment to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics to expand Government's Body authority in the eradication of drug trafficking especially through prevention effort.
- Proposed a raised in the state budgetary related to the efforts to Eradicate and combat drug trafficking



THANK YOU

ANNEX I

COUNTRY REPORT OF LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
COUNTRY REPORT**

I. Introduction

The drug issue remained a major threat to the world community. Despite increased measures and recent joint efforts undertaken by a number of countries in combating drug abuse. Like many other countries in the world, Lao PDR has been confronted with a threat from drugs and the trend from this danger is annually intensifying and expanding. The drug threat causes numerous social ills, represents a source for crime, and is a grave obstacle to the national socio-economic development; drugs afflict families and the nation's future generations. Therefore, Lao PDR has always put in efforts to control, prevent and combat drug. The government has given the top priority in tackling drug menace, and instructed line sectors, local administrations and general public to focus on the successful implementation and the elaboration of various legal instruments such as Law on Narcotics and the National Drug Control Master Plan.

II. Drug situation

Lao PDR is still used as a transit country for Methamphetamine crystal, ATS, heroin as well as precursor chemical. The drug trafficking through Lao PDR has been increasing with higher frequency and volume. Northern border still being the main gateway of drug flow to Lao PDR, while border in the southern part of the country has been increasingly used for drug outflow; Methamphetamine tablet (ATS) remains the main drugs of abuse while the number of opium users remains almost stable and the use of ATS seems to have increased, but there is no solid data to confirm this - need for a comprehensive survey on ATS, heroin, and NPS;

According to report from PCDC, in 2020, there were the estimate number of risk drug users about 65,000 in Laos. In these amounts, the most drug user in the southern part of Laos at Champasak province, the second in the central part at Vientiane capital and the third in the central part at Vientiane province. 86% of the drug users take amphetamines while 14% use opium, heroin, cannabis and other substances. Even though, Laos is trying to improve its legal system to deal with illicit drugs, it is noted that the country continues to be threatened by drug trafficking and trans-national crime.

III. Trafficking situation

As Lao PDR is located in the hub of the Greater Mekong Sub-region, drug traffickers have exploited Lao territory as a transit route. Especially, Northern borders are still being the main gateway of drug flow to and from Laos, while border in the other parts of the country have been used only for drug outflow. Drug come from the Golden Triangle to the northern province of Laos likes Bokeo, Luangnamtha, Oudomsay Province to Vientian Captital and transport to the third countries and some suppliers in the country.

IV. Legislation / National Drug Combating policy

The government of Lao PDR has always placed a high priority on the prevention and solution of drugs problems and has stipulated its political will and commitments through evolving policies, strategies and programmes to meet the challenges towards the changing situation as follows:

1994-2000: National Drug Control Programme: (Establishment and strengthening the local organizations to deal with drug and supervision). Formulated the National Drug Control Programme (gradual and balanced approach to eradicate opium poppy cultivation with emphasizing on Alternative Development)

2000-2006: The Balanced Approach to Opium Elimination (alternative development, demand reduction & law enforcement).

2006-2009: National Programme Strategy for the Post-Opium Scenario and The Action Plan targeting 1,100 poorest priority villages; (Alternative development, demand reduction, civic awareness & law enforcement linked to 6th National Socio-economic Development Plan as a poverty reduction focused programme).

2009-2013: National Drug Control Master Plan addresses the recent rise and proliferation of illicit drug production, trafficking, abuse as well as related criminal activities through a nine point comprehensive strategy. 2013-2015: Continue National Drug Control Master Plan 2009-2013.

2016-2020: National Drug Control Master Plan which composed of 9 main programs: 1) Program for formulating and improving legal instrument concerning narcotic problems; 2) Program on Data-Information and Collection and Analysis; 3) Program concerning education/training and dissemination of information on the law and adverse consequences from drug abuse; 4) Program concerning treatment and vocational training for drug addicts; 5) Program concerning alternative development, replacing opium poppy and cannabis plantation; 6) Law enforcement program; 7) Program concerning precursor control, analyzing and testing drug use; 8) International cooperation program and 9) Program for streamlining the organizational machinery of the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision at central and local level. This Master Plan will not only address the need to sustain opium elimination by providing assistance to food security and reducing poverty of former opium

poppy cultivating communities but also the proliferation of illicit drug trafficking and abuse as well as drug related crime in the Lao PDR.

In addition, The Lao government has implemented a number of development projects to help families of various ethnic groups in the northern mountainous regions to give up farming opium poppies and take up alternative livelihoods.

The National Assembly of Lao PDR puts a great effort to work closely with concerned authorities to support and monitor the implementation of the National Master Plan.

V. Law Enforcement

Lao's law enforcement officers have paid attention with high sense of responsibility. They could be able to seize numbers of illicit drugs, broke down number of drug cases and arrested some major drug traffickers. In 2020, they have made achievement in suppressing drug trafficking throughout the country with 4,354 cases, arrests of 6,164 suspects of which 653 females and 146 foreigners. The number of Methamphetamine (ATS) seized was 18,602,900 tablets, 537 Kg of Heroin, 60 Kg of raw Opium, 5,167 Kg of dry Cannabis, 5,564 Kg of Crystal Amphetamine (Ice), 7,457 Kg of Powder for mixing and producing drugs. In addition, vehicles, weapons, and other equipment were also seized; and those figures are on a rising trend as compared to previous year figures.

The most prominent is the arrest of major cases such as:

- In Vientiane Capital, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 3 suspects with 1,382,000 tablets of methamphetamines;
- In Bokeo Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 2 suspects with 200 Kg of Ice and 1 suspect with 300 Kg of Ice and 28 Kg of Heroin;
- In Phongsaly Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 1 suspect with 33,6 Kg of Heroin and 3 suspects with 35 Kg of Heroin.
- In Oudomxay Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 1 suspect with 210,000 tablets of methamphetamines;
- In Vientiane Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 1 suspect with 222,000 tablets of methamphetamines and 3 suspects with 72 Kg of Ice.
- In Bolikhamxay Province Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 4 suspects with 240,000 tablets of methamphetamines and 60 Kg of Ice, 3 suspects with 206 Kg of Cannabis and 1 suspect with 278 Kg of Cannabis;
- In Savannakhet Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 2 suspects with 378,000 tablets of methamphetamines;
- In Champasak Province, Counter Narcotics Unit arrested 2 suspects with 159,000 tablets of methamphetamines.

VI. International and Regional Cooperation

Illegal drugs remain a serious threat to Lao society and traditions in the whole in cities and remote areas. To solve these problems, the Lao government has taken various measures

and actions, and sought international and regional cooperation and networking to combating the drug menace and control such as:

- Single United National Convention: 1) The Single convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 amended by the 1972 protocol; 2) The convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971; and 3) The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance 1988.
- ASEAN Work Plan on Drug Matters (2016-2025); ASEAN Plan to address the drug problems in the Golden Triangle;
- MOU 1993 on Drug Control Cooperation among Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and UNODC;
- The regional cooperation such as the joint operation ‘ ‘ Safe Mekong ‘ ‘ strengthened networks and collaboration at regional level between Laos, China, Myanmar and Thailand has been established.

In addition, in order to share and to learn together with other international partners, Laos participated in a number of international meetings related to combating the drug menace and control.

VII. Treatment and Rehabilitation

In order to save victims of drug use, Lao PDR have made use of internationally funded contributions, combining it with the government’s budget to refurbish and construct 13 treatment and basic vocational training Centres for drug addicts. We annually treated between 3.000 to 4000 users of different kinds of drugs. They were treated in and outside the Centres and in their own communities.

Somsanga Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre in Vientiane Capital plays an important role in preventing, educating and rehabilitating drugs addicts and providing them with job skills. In 2020, there are 1,640 persons receiving treatment at Somsanga. 1,542 persons are male and 98 persons are female. After being discharged by centers, a number of beneficiaries are healthy and able to reintegrate into the society.

VIII. Conclusion

Drug is a chronic problem that is hard to solve all at once in our ASEAN region as well as world-wide. Lao PDR has suffered ongoing drug threats. The government has put in place the national strategy and effective detailed measures to seriously address the drug menace. Only the Lao PDR or one organization alone cannot solve this problem. It is therefore necessary for parliaments to enhance their roles in passing suitable laws and overseeing their enforcement, to increase closer cooperation and collaboration aiming at concretely and effectively implementing laws and international commitments.

Lao PDR's Country Report on Drugs Situation

in

The 4th Meeting of the ALPA Advisory Council
on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)
on 24 May 2021, Brunei Darussalam

By Hon. Amphay CHITMANONH

Deputy chairman of Law committee

Member of the National Assembly of Lao PDR

I. Overview

- Lao PDR has been confronted with a threat from drugs and the trend from this danger is annually intensifying and expanding. The drug threat causes numerous social ills, represents a source for crime, and is a grave obstacle to the national socio-economic development; drugs afflict families and the nation's future generations.
- Lao pdr has always put in efforts to control, prevent and combat drug.
- The government has given the top priority in tackling drug menace, and instructed line sectors, local administrations and general public to focus on the successful implementation and the elaboration of various legal instruments such as law on narcotics and the national drug control master plan.

II. Drug Situation

- Lao PDR is located in the hub of the Greater Mekong Sub-region, drug traffickers have exploited Lao territory as a transit route. Especially, Northern borders are still being the main gateway of drug flow to and from Laos, while border in the other parts of the country have been used only for drug outflow.
- Drug come from the Golden Triangle to the northern province of Laos likes Bokeo, Luangnamtha, Oudomsay Province to Vientian Captital and transport to the third countries and some suppliers in the country.
- In 2020, there were the estimate number of risk drug users about 65,000 persons, 86% of the drug users take amphetamines while 14% use opium, heroin, cannabis and other substances.
- Even though, Laos is trying to improve its legal system to deal with illicit drugs, it is noted that the country continues to be threatened by drug trafficking and trans-national

REPORT OF SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DRUG FROM 2019-2020

YEAR	Heroin (Kg)	Opium (Kg)	ATS (Tablet)	Cannabis (Kg)	Ice (Kg)	Powder Arrest Arrest (Kg)	Arrest (Cases)	Arrest person	Arrest female person	Arrest Foreigners' (Persons)
2019	174.00	89.43	17,703.036	2,577.49	5,106.68	13,141.98	3,957	5,682	655	119
2020	537,237	60,301	18,602.900	5,6167.630	5,564.373	7,457.63	4,354	6,164	653	146

III. Legislation / National Drug Combating policy

1994-2000: National Drug Control Programme: (Establishment and strengthening the local organizations to deal with drug and supervision). Formulated the National Drug Control Programme (gradual and balanced approach to eradicate opium poppy cultivation with emphasizing on Alternative Development)

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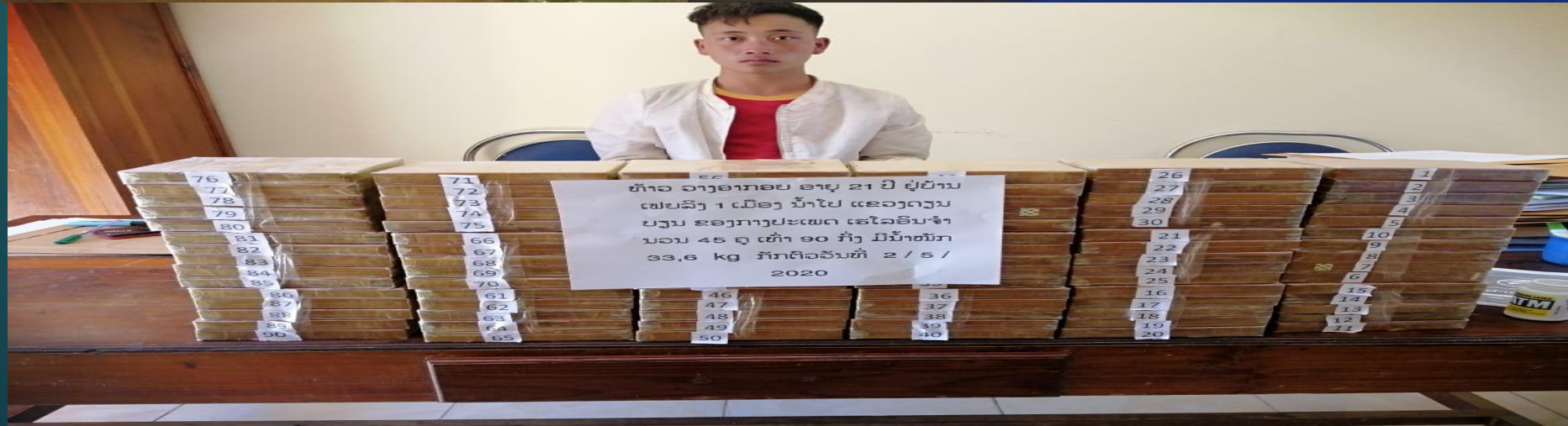
2013-2015: Continue National Drug Control Master Plan 2009-2013.

2016-2020: National Drug Control Master Plan 2016 2020 which composed of 9 main pillars such as Legislative improvement, Drug use prevention and civic awareness, Creating a drug free Lao PDR, Treatment, Alternative development for community, Law enforcement, Monitoring and evaluation, International cooperation and Capacity building government staff

IV. Law Enforcement

- Lao's law enforcement officers have paid attention with high sense of responsibility. They could be able to seize numbers of illicit drugs, broke down number of drug cases and arrested some major drug traffickers. In 2020, they have made achievement in suppressing drug trafficking throughout the country with 4,354 cases, arrests of 6,164 suspects of which 653 females and 146 foreigners. The number of Methamphetamine (ATS) seized was 18,602,900 tablets, 537 Kg of Heroin, 60 Kg of raw Opium, 5,167 Kg of dry Cannabis, 5,564 Kg of Crystal Amphetamine (Ice), 7,457 Kg of Powder for mixing and producing drugs. In addition, vehicles, weapons, and other equipment were also seized; and those figures are on a rising trend as compared to previous year figures.

Major Cases



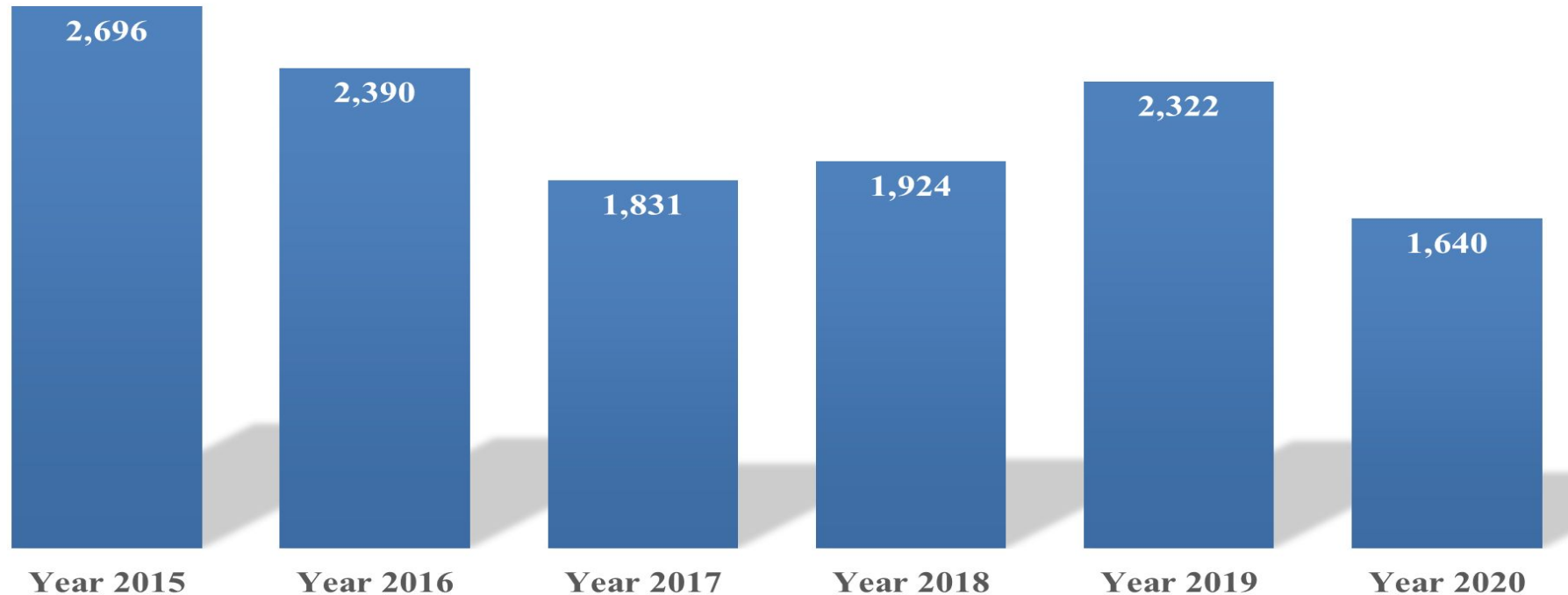
V. International and Regional Cooperation

Lao government has taken various measures and actions, and sought international and regional cooperation and networking to combating the drug menace and control such as:

- ❑ Single United National Convention: 1) The Single convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 amended by the 1972 protocol; 2) The convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971; and 3) The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance 1988.
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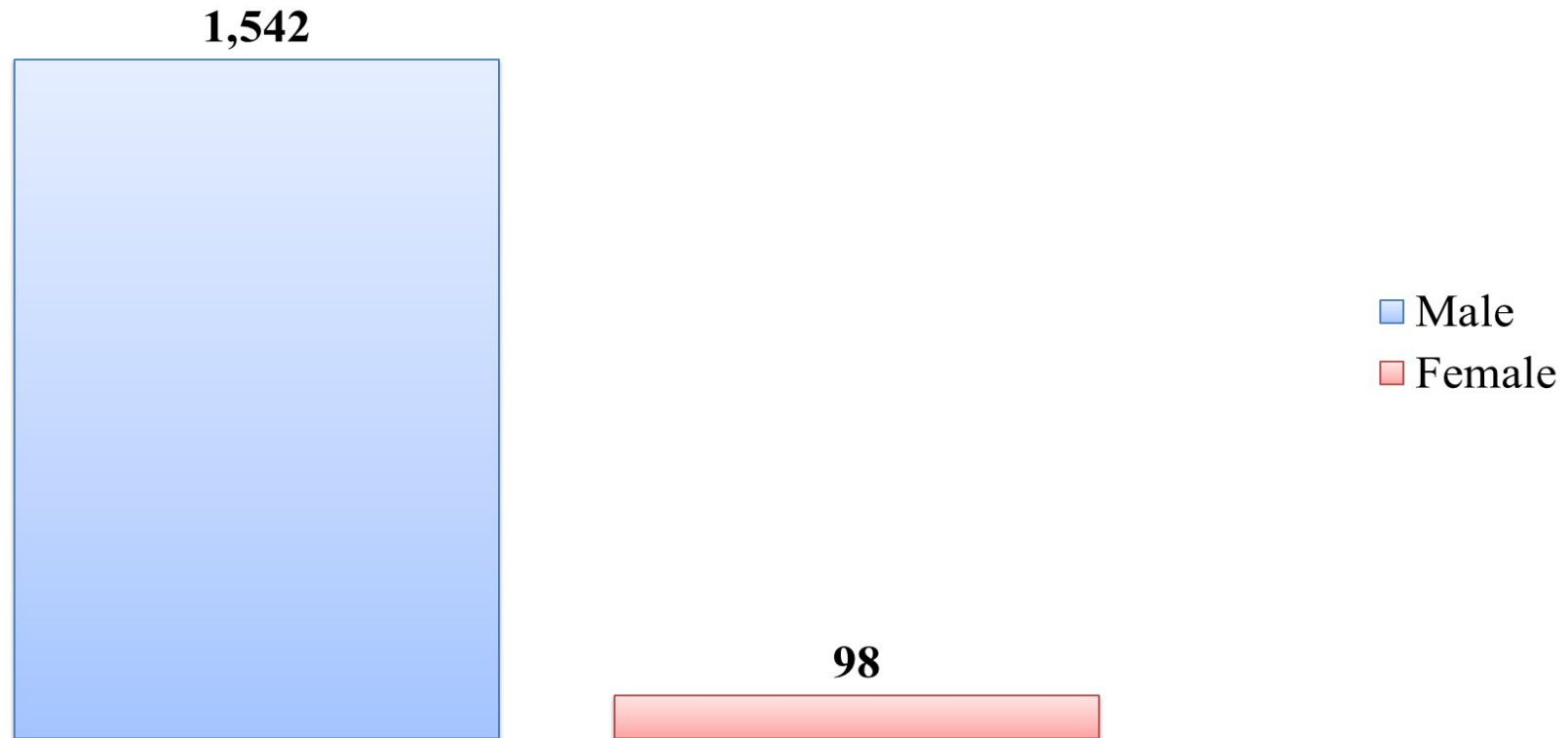
VI. Treatment and Rehabilitation

Number of drug users receiving treatment at Somsanga Treatment and Rehabilitation Center Year 2015 to 2020 (Persons)



Treatment and Rehabilitation

**Number of drug users receiving treatment
at Somsanga Treatment and Rehabilitation Year 2020
By Gender (Persons)**





Thank you

ANNEX J

COUNTRY REPORT OF MALAYSIA



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**MALAYSIA
COUNTRY REPORT**

INTRODUCTION

1. Since 1983, Malaysia has declared the drug problem as the number one enemy of the nation as it is not only regarded as a social problem but also a threat to our national security. Therefore, Malaysia is strongly committed to address and combat the drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach.

PART 1: POLICY AND LEGISLATION

THE 2017 NATIONAL DRUG POLICY (NDP 2017)

2. In an effort to deal with the progresses of the drug situation and acknowledge the implementation of evidence-based approaches, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Anti-Drugs Agency conducted a review of the National Drug Policy (NDP 2017) which was approved by the Cabinet in March 2017.

3. NDP 2017 is an extensive policy that incorporates both demand and supply reduction approaches and underlines the following five thrusts of action:

- i. Preventive Education;
- ii. Treatment and Rehabilitation;
- iii. Law Enforcement;
- iv. Harm Reduction; and
- v. International Cooperation.

4. The NDP 2017 now serves as a guideline for all relevant governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and various community sectors involved in tackling drug-related issues. It provides a more holistic and comprehensive approach in reducing the supply and demand of drugs so as to significantly reduce the drug threats and protect our nation from the scourge of drug.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS ON DRUG MATTERS AND MALAYSIA'S APPROACH IN COMBATING DRUGS

5. Malaysia applies a comprehensive, balanced and holistic approach in combating drug issues. Along with the NDP 2017, Malaysia's continuous effort in combating drug scourge is also evidenced in its national legislations that tackle the drug problem in a multi-angle approach. The four national legislations (listed below) empowers the government to take strict measures against all kinds of drug trafficking activities in the country:

- i. Dangerous Drugs Act 1952;
- ii. Poisons Act 1952;
- iii. Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act 1985; and
- iv. Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988.

6. Whilst stringent measures are undertaken to address drug supply related-matters, Malaysia's approach in reducing the demand of drugs is to apply preventive education, community empowerment as well as treatment and rehabilitation strategies. To curb drug abuse in the country, the Drug Dependents (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act 1983 is central to the drug rehabilitation efforts in which it prescribes for the compulsory and voluntary treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependants.

Amendment of Section 39B of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (DDA 1952) - Drug Trafficking

7. Prior to the amendment to sec. 39B DDA 1952 in 2017, drug trafficking is punishable by death at which a person found guilty of the offence will be punished with mandatory death penalty. The amendment was approved by the parliament in November 2017 and enforced since 15 March 2018. The new provisions of Section 39B DDA 1952 did not entirely remove the death penalty. The court is allowed to use its discretion to impose a sentence (life

imprisonment and not less than 15 strokes), other than the death penalty. This is in tandem with the principle of sentencing. Although the court has discretionary power, it is subject to certain conditions before the court exercise its sentencing discretion.

8. The most important condition is to satisfy the court beyond reasonable doubt that the accused had assisted the enforcement agencies in disrupting drug trafficking in Malaysia or outside of Malaysia. The amendment should be viewed as a proactive measure for the government to ensure justice for those who should not be subjected to the mandatory death sentence. With this amendment, the accused has an option as to whether to cooperate with the enforcement agencies to get a lighter sentence or vice versa.

9. In recent development, Malaysia is reviewing its stance on the abolishment of death penalty under the purview of the Prime Minister's Office and the Attorney-General Office.

PART 2: DRUG SUPPLY AND RELATED MATTERS

10. Drug trafficking is a problem that continues to plague the world including Malaysia. A threat to the social and economic structures, international drug trafficking syndicates act without restrictions in their criminal activities. The effects of illicit drugs activities and the associated problems have affected numerous countries of the world and it is found to be more prominent in the South East Asia due to its close proximity to the Golden Triangle.

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

12. The latest development of Amphetamine-Type Stimulant (ATS) drugs such as methamphetamine, which is the current drug of choice, resulted in the big demand and higher prices in the market. In addition, the country's geographical location has made it particularly attractive for the operation of international drug trafficking syndicates.

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

13. 2020 marked a slight decrease in the number of people arrested for various offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952. In 2019, a total of 165,868 people were arrested under the DDA 1952, showing a 5.2% increase compared to the previous year, 2018 (157,677 people). In 2020, the number of offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952 were 137,595 cases.

14. Table 1 shows the number of arrests under DDA 1952. It includes 6,694 arrested cases under Section 39B for trafficking, 3,427 under Section 39A (2) for major possession and 13,441 under Section 39A (1) for minor possession in 2020. The number of persons arrested under less stringent sections had increased with a total of 139,009 people arrested (refer Table 1). While in year 2020, the preliminary data under section 39B for trafficking, Section 39A (2) for major possession and Section 39A (1) for minor possession were recorded 6,694, 3,427 and 13,441 cases. For less stringent sections recorded 114,033 cases.

Table 1: The Number Of People Arrested For Various Offences Under The Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA) 1952 in 2014 – 2020

YEAR / SECTION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sec. 39B – Trafficking	4,923	5,354	5,771	6,759	6,884	6,829	6,694
Sec. 39A(2) – Major Possession	3,259	3,455	3,706	4,140	3,997	3,986	3,427
Sec. 39A(1) - Minor Possession	8,023	9,625	11,721	13,583	14,691	16,044	13,441
Other sec. (under DDA 1952) [Sec.6 /Sec. 6B/ Sec.9/Sec.12(2)]	34,172	38,299	47,002	52,979	56,640	58,623	48,309
Sec.15(1)(a) – self-administration	81,435	84,205	85,004	80,925	75,465	80,386	65,724
TOTAL	131,812	140,938	153,204	158,386	157,677	165,868	137,595

Notes:

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

15. Malaysia's enforcement agencies seized a larger amount of drugs in 2020 as enforcement actions were intensified against International Drug Trafficking Syndicates (IDTS). This includes improving security checks at Malaysian International Airports and the entry points around the country's border.

16. From the statistics of the drugs seized between 2019 and 2020, there was a hike in drug activities which was mainly contributed to the IDTS. The IDTS are known to use Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport these substances to other countries especially Indonesia, Singapore, China, Japan, Korea and Australia. Enforcement agencies continue to monitor these illicit activities with active enforcement actions and joint operations with local authorities and cooperation from international drug enforcement agencies. This resulted in the numerous successes in operation which contributes to the increased figure of seized drugs in 2020.

Table 2: Drug Seizures In 2014 – 2020

DRUGS/ SUBSTANCE	UNIT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CANNABIS								
Marijuana (Herb)	kg	579.11	1,844.20	2,945.46	2,696.27	1,894.76	649.58	5,728.26
Plant	plant	72	52	23	75	11	87	57
ILLICIT OPIOIDS								
Heroin	kg	453.79	742.84	440.18	603.07	731.49	708.26	930.21
Opium (Raw And Prepared)	kg	0.13	0.10	0.67	0.11	0.20	0.39	0.0
Codeine	litres	1,584.48	3,169	5,616	10,216.33	37,263.85	8,723.07	4,187.78
COCAINE								
Salt (Cocaine HCl, Powder Cocaine)	kg	1.67	18.02	253.08	23.00	12.05	15,247.12	10.40
Crack	kg	33.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS								
Methamphetamine (crystalline)	kg	1,212.67	1,138.45	718.48	1,553.25	6,851.79	5,302.38	7,557.21
"Ecstasy" – Type Substances	Tablet	117,702	407,530	200,763	329,594	-	-	-
	kg	53.70	-	-	430.56	381.33	706.91	1,966.52
Methamphetamine (Tablet)	Tablet	557,335	538,176	895,499	908,015	-	-	-
	kg	0.52	4.35	-	-	226.12	198.75	207.44
Methamphetamine (Liquid)	kg	41.76	260	429	460.07	269.89	308.40	5,959.95
SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILIZERS								
Diverted/Counterfeit Prescription Drugs Containing Benzodiazepines	Tablet	467,133	2,018,960	1,891,852	-	-	-	-
Erimine 5	Tablet	-	-	-	4,430	-	-	-

	kg	-	-	-	-	912.38	683.18	925.40
Benzodiazepines	Tablet	-	-	1,879,942	2,752,122	-	-	-
Psychotropic Pill	Tablet	1,055,749	39,103	164,148	13,944	-	-	-
	kg	0.06	-	-	-	0.82	2.61	1.98
DRUGS UNDER NATIONAL BUT NOT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL								
Ketamine	kg	242.01	50.99	380.04	506.36	704.20	84,068.66	3,018.28
Kratom (Leaf)	kg	-	28,961.44	124,717.89	81,028.57	87,564.84	161,233.60	296,023.70
Kratom (Liquids)	Litres	-	68,675	274,421	89,060.08	233,525.90	64,860.97	139,162.62
Khat Leaf	kg	-	-	310.47	0.41	33.77	266.29	2.45

Notes:

Source of information: Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) & Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency. Starting 2018, as required by the UNODC Annual Report Questionnaire, data for Ecstasy, Methamphetamine (Tablet), Erimin-5, Benzodiazepines and Psychotropic pill reported in 'kg' unit measurement. Therefore, the data is converted accordingly: - (i) YABA Pil [1 tablet = 0.1gram]; (ii) Ecstasy [1 tablet = 0.3 gram]; (iii) Erimin-5/ Benzodiazepine [1 tablet=0.2gram] and (iv) Methamphetamine liquid [1kg = 1litre].

17. The total value of properties seized under the Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988 has shown an increase from RM99.450 million in 2019 to RM501.032 million in 2020 (more than 100%). However, properties that successfully forfeited in year 2020 shown an increase than 2019 which contributed RM11,402 million compared to 2019 (RM5.112 million).

Table 3: Value Of Property Seized Under The Forfeiture Of Property Law In 2014-2020

Year	Number of Cases Investigated	Value of Properties Seized (RM)	Value of Properties Forfeited (RM)
2014	3,871	67,594,035.37	10,493,841.23
2015	3,980	73,398,482.08	10,168,042.93
2016	4,388	99,388,103.78	15,132,020.24
2017	5,059	113,723,063.66	7,026,984.21
2018	4,961	90,055,516.16	20,649,209.82
2019	5,570	99,450,227.50	5,112,069.20
2020	4,884	501,032,797.54	11,402,756.30

Notes:

^P Preliminary of data

Source of information: Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)

18. Intensified enforcement efforts done by the enforcement agencies had resulted in numerous successes in tackling the supply dimension of the drug problem. However, the IDTS continues to adapt their manufacturing and smuggling strategies in order to avoid detection. This caused the syndicates to change their modus operandi. Rather than conducting their operations in a state-of-the-art drug producing facilities, these syndicates conducts their operations in smaller labs to avoid detection by the authorities. With drug processing methods at their fingertips, these syndicates resort to construct ‘kitchen labs’ in order to produce drugs to cater to their customers’ demand. These labs, easily constructed and requires less manpower to be operated than an advanced clandestine, pose a threat for the local drug enforcement agencies as it is far more difficult to be located.

Table 4: Clandestine Laboratories Dismantled from 2014-2020

YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cases	26	38	26	18	35	23	20
Arrests	95	127	130	73	118	81	71

Notes:

Source of information: Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)

CURRENT DRUG TRAFFICKING THREATS

19. In recent years, Malaysia faces worsening drug situation especially on the greater supply of methamphetamine and heroin. There is a serious concern over the increased level of drug trafficking through Malaysia by IDTS. This can be seen by the increase of foreigners arrested in Malaysia for drug trafficking offences which includes Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam nationals.

Local Syndicates

20. NCID’s intelligence reveals that the local syndicates are now on the rise in these few years with the absence of many other major syndicates, namely the Nigerian, Iranian and the Pakistani syndicates; due to the intense efforts of NCID in dismantling clandestine laboratories.

21. The local syndicates are now involving with the importation of drugs from Thailand and Myanmar. The pact made by the local syndicates also comprise of hiring ‘roving chemists’,

especially from the Iranian syndicates. NCID has detected that the local syndicates are now capable of processing methamphetamine by utilizing mainly red phosphorus and ephedrine.

Taiwanese Syndicates

22. Due to the large volume of precursor chemicals destined to Taiwan, Taiwan appears to be emerging as the methamphetamine producer for the Far East region. The increased methamphetamine production in Taiwan has resulted in a significant decrease in price. Thus, Malaysia is seen as the next suitable market. NCID detected that drugs are smuggled from Taiwan into Malaysia using air and sea cargos. Moreover in recent years, Taiwanese syndicates' chemists are cooperating with the local syndicates to manufacture Erimin-5 as well as methamphetamine in Malaysia.

Indian Syndicates

23. NCID has recently detected the Indian syndicates are moving actively in drug activities in the country. Intelligence revealed that the Indian syndicates are in cahoots with the local syndicates to process methamphetamine in Malaysia, as well as to smuggle ketamine and ephedrine into the country. NCID is working closely with the Royal Malaysia Custom by sharing intelligence to monitor the syndicates and intercept drugs from India into Malaysia.

Pakistani Syndicates

24. Another IDTS which is currently emerging in Malaysian scenario is the Pakistani groups. The number of Pakistanis arrested on drug trafficking offence in Malaysia is relatively small compared to the Nigerians and Iranians. Intelligence revealed that the Pakistani syndicates in Malaysia operate at miniscule level. However, they are involved in large scales of heroin smuggling into the country.

Iranian / Nigerian Syndicates

25. The Iranian and Nigerian syndicates are now the not main players in the region's methamphetamine trade, due to the intense efforts done by NCID to suppress their drug activities. Both syndicates were established in drug source, transit as well as consumer countries.

26. The Iranian syndicates have now changed their modus operandi from drug trafficking to producing drugs in illegal clandestine labs inside the country. NCID also noticed a new trend

known as the ‘roving chemist’ where experienced Iranian chemist is willing to work for drug syndicates in Malaysia to produce methamphetamine. Contrary to their prior practice of only working for Iranian syndicate, these chemists will work for any drug syndicate who is willing to pay lucrative fees for their expertise.

27. The Nigerian syndicates are involved in trafficking heroin, methamphetamine, cannabis, ecstasy and cocaine by recruiting drug mules from various nationals to transport the drugs into Malaysia or using Malaysia as transit point. However, the numbers of Nigeria nationals arrested in Malaysia under drug related offences are declining with every coming year.

CURRENT DRUG TRAFFICKING TRENDS

Illicit Drug Manufacturing

28. Apart from smuggling in drugs from other countries, syndicates are also resorting to “cook” them locally in makeshift laboratories to avoid detection by authorities and they are willing to take risks due to the lucrative returns. These illicit labs are easily constructed and require less manpower to be operated than an advanced clandestine, and pose a threat for the local drug enforcement agencies as it is far more difficult to locate. The novice chemist initially learns how to produce drugs from social apps. One chemist communicates with another on how to refine the manufacturing process. Some chemicals used for the lab process were sourced legally from the suppliers or imported from India and China but were then diverted into illicit drug labs. In 2020, a total of 35 manufacturing facilities and pill processing operations, primarily crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy facilities were dismantled. Meanwhile, a total of 118 syndicate members were arrested in connection with the manufacturing facilities.

The Influx of Synthetic Drugs from the Source Countries

29. Having porous borders, Malaysia remains vulnerable to the drug threat due to its close proximity to the drug-producing region of the Golden Triangle. As a result, the IDTS have taken this opportunity to exploit Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport drugs to other countries especially Indonesia and Singapore for methamphetamine and ecstasy. In response, NCID continues to monitor these illicit activities with active enforcement actions and joint operations with local authorities and cooperation with international drug enforcement agencies. Five most popular synthetic drugs that considered to be highly in - demand to be smuggled into the country namely methamphetamine which are packaged inside “Guan Yin Wang” refined

Chinese” tea bags from Myanmar, cannabis from Laos, meth pills from Myanmar, Erimin-5 from Taiwan and China and ketamine from India.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

30. The country is now faced with the threat of new psychoactive substances (NPS) which give rise to new types of drugs that can produce more dangerous hallucinations as compared to traditional and synthetic drugs. Among the NPS materials used to produce drugs which were detected through tests by the Chemistry Department were mainly from cathinones and phenylethylamines groups. These new drugs are believed to be produced by chemists who abused their knowledge by creating substances which could transform the trend of using traditional and synthetic drugs towards NPS drug addiction. Currently, out of the 739 NPS used abroad, 27 were detected in the country, and 44 have been gazetted under the Poisons Act 1952 and the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952.

Promoting and Selling Drugs through Social Media

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

Malaysian Drug Mules

32. Although much awareness campaign has been organized to raise the awareness of the citizens on the dangers of being involved in drug trafficking activities. However, it is not uncommon to hear of Malaysians being arrested abroad for trying to smuggle drugs.

33. In the pursuit for easy life, Malaysians voluntarily become drug mules for international syndicates, and most of them are aware of what they carry. Social media has also been exploited by IDTS to recruit drug mules, some from various nations. For women drug mules, besides easy money, they are easily tempted with the promise of marriage or opportunity to travel, which has been reported by arrested Malaysian drug couriers. IDTS known for this modus operandi throughout the region are the Nigerian groups

34. From 2014 until 2020, a total of 790 Malaysian citizens were detained in foreign countries for their involvement in the drug trades. In 2017 alone, a total of 110 Malaysians were arrested overseas for drug related offences. However, the number increased to 147 arrests in 2018.

Concealing Methods at Entry Points.

35. To avoid detection, drug traffickers use various concealment methods when transporting drugs at the country's entry points, mainly airports. The common tactics used by drug traffickers when going through Customs includes luggage with secret compartment, glass / photo frames, inside food packing, inside canned food, inside boiling pot, carpet, shoes, swallowing condoms filled with drugs and cosmetic bottles.

PART 3: DRUG DEMAND AND RELATED MATTERS

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE

Malaysia is strongly committed to address the drug menace through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach. Among the latest approach in dealing with drug problem is the establishment of a national taskforce to collect and monitor drug addiction database. The National Drug and Substance Abuse Data Collection Taskforce. consists of personnel from various agencies including the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Private Drug Rehabilitation Centres (PDRC) as well as National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA),

36. Table 5 showed that the number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts categorised by case status in Malaysia were decreased from 2019 to 2020 from 142,199 to 128,325. Refer Table 6 showed that the number of drug dependants categorised by case status from 2013 until 2020. In 2020, a total of 20,643 drug dependants were detected showing a decrease of 20.8% compared to the same period in 2019 (26,080 drug dependants). They consisted of 13,879 new drug dependants for 2020, a decrease of 20.7% compared to 17,506 for the same period in 2019. There were 6,764 relapse cases in year 2020, indicating a decrease of 21.1% compared to the previous year (8,574).

Table 5: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts categorised by case status, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Year	Total
2018	130,788
2019	142,199
2020	128,325

Notes:

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency, Royal Malaysia Police, Ministry of Health Malaysia and Private Drug Rehabilitation Center.

Table 6: Number of drug dependants categorised by case status, Malaysia, 2013–2020

Year	No. of Drug Dependants		Total
	New	Relapse	
2013	13,481	7,406	20,887
2014	13,605	8,172	21,777
2015	20,289	6,379	26,668
2016	22,923	7,921	30,844
2017	18,440	7,482	25,922
2018	17,474	7,793	25,267
2019	17,506	8,574	26,080
2020	13,879	6,764	20,643

Notes:

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), Malaysia

37. Refer Table 8 in 2020, youth aged 19-39 have dominated the number of drug dependants in the country with a percentage of 73.1% (15,087 drug dependants). The numbers of drug dependants detected among adolescent (aged 13-18) showed decreased by 25.6% when compared between 2019 and 2020 (Table 6). In year 2020, youth aged 25-29 recorded the highest number with total 3,926 which contributed followed 26.0% by youth aged 30-34 and 35-38 with 3,728 (24.7%) and 3,546 (23.5%). As can be seen from the data, the youth showed the highest number of drug dependants by age in Malaysia through the year.

Table 7: Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts categorised by age, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Age category	Age range	2018	2019	2020
Child	≤ 12	10	5	0
Adolescent	13-15	664	341	240
	16-17	2,159	1,404	1,115
	18	2,095	1,544	1,201
Youth	19	2,775	2,249	1,983
	20-24	20,254	20,301	16,443
	25-29	22,250	24,628	20,620
	30-34	24,356	25,454	21,277
	35-39	21,025	24,140	23,078
Adult	40-44	15,223	17,548	17,386
	45-49	9,380	11,548	11,660
	≥ 50	10,384	12,843	13,165
No Information	-	213	194	157
Total		130,788	142,199	128,325

Notes:

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency, Royal Malaysia Police, Ministry of Health Malaysia and Private Drug Rehabilitation Center.

Table 8: Number of drug dependants categorised by age, Malaysia, 2013–2020

Age category	Age range	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adolescent	13-15	18	28	45	85	72	42	26	7
	16-17	168	206	246	301	248	211	125	113
	18	219	388	426	440	374	297	286	205
Youth	19	460	579	703	854	678	585	564	469
	20-24	3,212	3,751	4,986	5,572	4,706	4,435	4,449	3,418
	25-29	3,968	4,154	4,977	5,719	4,735	4,621	4,895	3,926
	30-34	4,022	3,961	4,936	5,849	4,820	4,871	4,710	3,728
	35-39	3,191	3,247	3,976	4,715	3,884	3,905	4,368	3,546

Adult	40-44	2,261	2,364	2,724	3,130	2,790	2,813	2,921	2,366
	45-49	1,672	1,512	1,729	1,972	1,680	1,659	1,889	1,515
	≥ 50	1,696	1,587	1,920	2,207	1,935	1,828	1,847	1,350
Total		20,887	21,777	26,668	30,844	25,922	25,267	26,080	20,643

Notes:

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), Malaysia

38. In 2020 for Table 10, the main trend of drug use in Malaysia has changed from opiate-based (heroin and morphine) to the Amphetamine-Type Stimulant (ATS) category. The use of ATS especially Methamphetamine and ATS tablets has substantially increased in recent years. In 2020, a total of 13,317 drug dependants were detected using methamphetamine (in crystalline), indicating a decrease of 3.3% compared to 13,768 in 2019. In the same period, 4,457 drug dependants were detected using heroin and morphine compared to 7,938 drug dependants in year 2019, indicating a decrease of 43.9%. However, the use of ATS tablets (which includes ecstasy and amphetamine) have shown a decrease about 17.0% (2,384 drug dependants in 2020 compared to 2,872 drug dependants in 2019). Marijuana use indicates a decrease about 37.2% for 2020 compared to the previous year (474 drug dependants in recent year compared to 755 in 2019). In a meanwhile, the number of drug dependants in year 2020 showed that methamphetamine (in crystalline) were the highest use with 13,317 and followed by Opiate with 4,457. The less use of drugs were in Psychotropic and others (refers to Table 10).

Table 9: Number of drug dependants categorised by drug/substance group, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Year	Opiate¹	Opium	Marijuana	Methamphetamine(c rystalline)	Methamphetamine(t ablets)	Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)²	Psychotropic Group³	Others⁴	Total
2018	41,323	14	4,327	66,202	5,555	12,682	75	610	130,788
2019	43,545	33	4,497	64,866	7,580	19,238	614	1,826	142,199
2020	39,549	52	3,396	62,652	10,951	10,107	557	1,061	128,325

Notes:¹ Refers to Heroin & Morphine² Refers to Ecstasy & Amphetamine. Excludes also Methamphetamine type³ Includes Benzodiazepine, Psychotropic pills & Eramine⁵⁴ Includes Kratom, Depression, Dissociative, Hallucinogens, Inhalant etc.

Data on the number of drugs used are not necessarily equal to the number of drug addicts. This is because drug addicts are poly drug users.

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency, Royal Malaysia Police, Ministry of Health Malaysia and Private Drug Rehabilitation Center

Table 10: Number of drug dependants categorised by drug/substance group, Malaysia, 2013–2020

Year	Opiate¹	Marijuana	Methamphetamine(crystalline)	Methamphetamine(t ablets)	Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)²	Psychotropic Group³	Others⁴	Total
2013	16,041	1,885	2,901	107	369	18	40	21,361
2014	14,502	1,919	4,117	1,239	535	8	35	22,355
2015	16,616	1,389	8,133	674	635	7	25	27,479
2016	16,985	1,236	10,107	2,631	764	18	23	31,764
2017	10,154	1,066	10,419	4,366	764	9	13	26,791
2018	7,746	1,122	11,531	4,853	1,152	26	19	26,449
2019	7,938	755	13,768	2,386	2,872	14	78	27,811
2020	4,457	474	13,317	1,831	2,384	14	48	22,525

Notes:¹ Refers to Heroin & Morphine² Refers to Ecstasy & Amphetamine. Excludes also Methamphetamine type³ Includes Benzodiazepine, Psychotropic pills & Eramine⁵⁴ Includes Kratom, Depression, Dissociative, Hallucinogens, Inhalant etc.

Data on the number of drugs used are not necessarily equal to the number of drug addicts. This is because drug addicts are poly drug users.

Source of Information from National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), Malaysia

DEMAND REDUCTION APPROACHES IN MALAYSIA

39. Malaysia implements demand reduction approaches through treatment and rehabilitation, prevention, enforcement and harm reduction.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

40. There are three (3) scopes of services in treatment and rehabilitation, namely:

- i. Institution-based;
- ii. Community-based; and
- iii. Aftercare programs.

41. Within the scope of treatment and rehabilitation, Malaysia implements various evidence based programs and best practices. Some of those recently implemented programs are:

- i. Psychospiritual module - Islamic Spiritual Rehabilitation Approach (ISRA)
- ii. Psychoeducation group therapy for substance abuse treatment
- iii. Evidence-Based Assessment Tools – Addiction Severity Index [ASI-5-BM]
- iv. Adolescent Education Access Program
- v. Bio-Psycho-Spiritual program for HIV/AIDS drug dependants (BaitulIslah)

42. The targets of this treatment and rehabilitation approaches are:

- i. To decrease relapse rate;
- ii. To provide job opportunities for recovering drug dependants;
- iii. To reduce community stigma; and
- iv. To collaborate with the private sector in the implementation of programs.

Prevention

43. There are two main pillars of strategies implied in the prevention aspect, namely Preventive Drug Education (PDE) and Public Awareness. Whilst Public Awareness campaign focuses on the community, PDE focuses on four strategies/ programs such as below:

- i. Drug-Free Family Program;
- ii. Drug-Free Education Institution Program;
- iii. Drug-Free Community Program; and
- iv. Drug-Free Workplace Program

44. Malaysia has implemented evident-based and best practices prevention programs to ensure the quality, efficacy and effectiveness of the program that can contribute to the reduction of new drug abuser/addict in the country. Besides the established programs, new initiative has also been applied namely:

- i. **Pilot project on Integrated Initiative in Addressing Drug, Substance Abuse and Social Deviation.** The co-operative initiative with other government bodies and NGOs is implemented in 12 areas of seven (7) states in Malaysia. The areas identified based on profiling of families who live in the high-risk areas. Improvised and enhanced preventive education programs are being implemented in these areas focusing mainly on the target groups;
- ii. **The announcement of 155 high-risk areas** in Malaysia based on several indicators. Intensive programs have been applied in these areas to ensure all the indicators of high-risk areas are steadily reduced in becoming 'green' areas. The high-risk areas cover areas such as fishery villages, federal land development placement, government housing program placement and hybrid areas which consist of varied profile and housing areas;
- iii. **The appointment of anti-drugs icons** amongst popular public figures such as celebrities, musician, television personality and spiritual icon in attempt to draw more attention from public especially younger generation which are more vulnerable to drug abuse and addict problem. Strategies and co-operation employ with these icons including public service awareness, anti-drug theme song, short drama and other awareness campaign;
- iv. **Co-operation and establishment of smart partnership with private sectors** for better coverage of PDE initiatives and public awareness movement such as with prominent telecommunication company as well as co-operation with other government bodies; and
- v. **Strengthening of drug-free workplace program** through engagement with employer in both public and private sectors as employees are the main composition in the community hence they are considered as agents in enhancing the delivery PDE in public.

Enforcement

46. The enforcement covers a wide range of activities in an effort to prevent and eradicate the drugs. Activities carried out are complaints and intelligence, operations and arrests, investigations and prosecutions, and ensuring that convictions are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law. The enforcement activities are the complements for treatment and rehabilitation services, in particular of to ensure that court -ordered individuals undergo treatment and rehabilitation according either in rehabilitation centers or in the community. Enforcement also ensures they are compliance with treatment and rehabilitation programs as provided. As it is stated in the Drug Dependent Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983.

There are five (5) scopes of services under enforcement activities, namely:

- i. Action based on report of drug addiction and drug abuse received through public complaints and information;
 - ii. Operations for the detections and detentions of drug dependants;
 - iii. Managing Individuals Under Supervision (IUS);
 - iv. Investigation and Prosecution of cases under Drug dependant Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983; and
 - v. Managing security within Drug Rehabilitation Institutions.
47. The objectives and functions of the enforcement approaches are through the elements:
- i. Detection and detention of drug dependants and users for treatment and rehabilitation according to Drug Dependent Act 1983 (Treatment and Rehabilitation) and Dangerous Drugs Act 1952;
 - ii. Maintaining public security and safety by the function specified under National Anti-drugs Agency Act 2004 (section 6);
 - iii. Opportunity to undergo treatment and rehabilitation, voluntarily or by enforcement within by laws ;
 - iv. Getting cooperation from communities, local leaders and relevant agencies in combating drugs issues as the lead agency;
 - v. Appropriate action against Individuals Under Supervision for breaching of provision under Drug Dependent Act 1983 (Treatment and Rehabilitation).

In addition, the enforcement action under the Drug Dependent Act 1983 (Treatment and Rehabilitation) carried out is more to balance community complaints and public concerns

related to local addiction activities. Moreover, due to poor or less awareness of those involved with drug abuse to seek treatment rising enforcement is required to save them for rehabilitative treatment in order to return them as a functioning community.

Harm Reduction

48. Malaysia has implemented the harm reduction approach since 2005 primarily to reduce HIV infection among people who inject drug. People who inject drug are one of main key population for HIV infection in Malaysia. There are two (2) main components of harm reduction programs, namely:

- i. Medication-assisted therapy (methadone, piloted in October 2005)
- ii. Needle-syringe exchange program (NSEP, piloted in February 2006).

49. These approaches had been successful in reducing incidence rate of HIV infection in Malaysia. Due to overlapping implication of these approaches on drug addiction field, the programs were up-scaled and enhanced to complement other demand reduction approach.

50. Malaysia has its sight set on the beginning of the end of AIDS in the country through the new National Strategic Plan on Ending AIDS for 2016 – 2030 including fast-track-treatment target of 90–90–90; with 90% of those living with HIV know their status, 90% living with HIV will receive antiretroviral treatment and 90% receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression. However, this program is in the context of drug treatment aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, and with a view to prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use.

PART 4: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

51. Malaysia is a party to all of the three international drug control conventions which serve as the cornerstone of the world drug policy as follows:

- i. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (acceded 20 Apr 1978);
- ii. Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 (acceded 22 Jul 1986); and
- iii. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 (signed 20 Dec 1988).

52. Pharmacy Enforcement Division of the Ministry of Health as the Competent National Authority had obliged with full commitment to fulfil the need to ensure adequate availability and rational use of internationally controlled narcotic, psychotropic substances and precursors for medical treatment, research and education, legal industrial activities and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, in line with the Conventions.

53. In meeting our obligations under the international drug control conventions, we firmly believe that it is the sovereign rights of every government and its citizens to decide the best approach that could be tailored according to their national policies, taking into account the unique circumstances and norms of its society. As a State party to the international drug control conventions, Malaysia is against the legalisation of drugs for non-medical and non-scientific purposes.

54. Malaysia utilises the internationally established reporting and information exchange systems provided by the UNODC and the INCB, such as National Drugs Control System (NDS), Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online), Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) and Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING

55. Malaysia fully supports actions and measures to combat illicit drug trafficking at the national, regional and international level and strongly believes in enhancing international

cooperation, especially in sharing of information and intelligence, as well as accurately analysing the effects and danger of drugs on society. To curb the illicit drug trafficking activities, concerted and integrated international cooperation are required between countries of origins, transit as well as destination countries in the form of information sharing, cooperative measures as well as capacity building.

56. In order to strengthen its ability to coordinate investigations and procuring intelligence to combat drug trafficking, NCID works closely with its regional counterparts such as:

- i. Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) Singapore,
- ii. Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Thailand,
- iii. Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) Royal Thai Police,
- iv. TP IV Narkoba, Bareskrim Polis Republik Indonesia (POLRI),
- v. Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Indonesia and
- vi. Badan Kawalan Narkotik (BKN) Brunei Darussalam

57. Bilateral meetings, working group meetings and operational meetings are conducted in a timely manner in order to exchange vital information and intelligence on the activities of any international drug trafficking syndicate members. Information exchange were done on a case by case basis to ensure the activities of international and regional drug trafficking syndicates can be monitored and disrupted.

58. Besides regional drug law enforcement agencies, NCID also cooperates actively with other foreign law enforcement agencies such as:

- i. Australian Federal Police (AFP),
- ii. US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- iii. Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) and Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB), Taiwan
- iv. National Police Agency (NPA) and Japan Coast Guard (JCG) of Japan
- v. National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) China
- vi. New Zealand Police (NZP)
- vii. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- viii. Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada

ix. United Nation Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

59. To date, much of the successes achieved were the result of a better integration and sharing of information between NCID and its regional as well as international counterparts.

The cooperation particularly encompasses the following:-

- i. Exchange of intelligence/information pertaining to drug trafficking syndicates for investigations and operational purposes.
- ii. Regular bilateral and working group meetings are held to discuss legal, operational and other important matters so that effective and quick action can be taken to curb and fight drug smuggling activities at the border.
- iii. Conducted joint operations on the drug trafficking syndicates resulted in numerous successes with well-planned and coordinated strategies.
- iv. Maintain close and regular contact especially in exchanging operational intelligence on activities of cross border smuggling on drugs, precursor chemicals and information of new modus operandi of drug couriers transiting to Malaysia.

60. Schedule training programmes and courses conducted/ organized by both agencies were held with the aim of enhancing a better understanding of drugs law of the two countries. Below are the examples of few trainings and workshops done by NCID officers at international level:

- i. **Tripartite Meeting** were held on yearly basis involving (3) agencies which comprise of the Central Narcotics Bureau (**CNB**), Singapore, Narcotics Crime Investigations Department (**NCID**), RMP and Office of Narcotics Control Board (**ONCB**), Thailand. This meeting will be hosted on rotational basis between the three agencies and the last meeting was held in Phuket, Thailand on 11 – 15 September 2017.
- ii. International Symposium on Regional Security and Transnational Crime at Taipei, Taiwan on 30 October till 3 November 2017 and Global Cooperation Training Framework – International Training Workshop on Combating Transnational Crime and Forensic Science at **Taiwan**.
- iii. International Drug Enforcement Conference (**IDEC**) was held on yearly basis involving selected countries in the worldwide. The latest conference was held in Rotterdam, Netherlands on 9 – 13 April 2018.

- iv. There is also another yearly held training course in Bangkok, Thailand hosted by US, DEA which is **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)**. This training course involved the South East Region countries and Malaysia is one of the active participants every year.

COUNTERING MONEY-LAUNDERING AND PROMOTING JUDICIAL COOPERATION TO ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

61. Malaysia is exposed to a range of significant money laundering (ML) threats and vulnerabilities. Malaysia's open economy, strategic geographic position and porous land and sea borders increase its exposure to ML risks. Malaysia's geographic location within South East Asia positions it as a transit country for drugs originating from the Golden Triangle and Europe. Malaysia's National Risk Assessments (NRA) identified drugs trafficking as one of high risk crimes contributing to ML.

62. With the high level of commitment by the Royal Malaysia Police, including allocation of appropriate resource allocation, policy shift and enhanced inter-agency coordination, this has produce a positive result. There are also exchanges of information between The Central Bank of Malaysia and RMP on suspicious bank transaction with regards to drug traffickers involved in money-laundering.

63. NCID enforces the **Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988** (DDFOP) Act 1988 to combat the illegal proceeds derived from illegal drugs activities. Since 2017 actions have been taken to criminalize drug traffickers where vehicles/properties used for drugs trafficking activities could be charged under section 3 or section 4 of DDFOP Act 1988. Specific information on both section are listed below:-

- i. Section 3 – Use of property for activity constituting certain offences.
- ii. Section 4 – Dealing with, or using, holding, receiving or concealing illegal property.
- iii. Section 5 – Forfeiture of property upon conviction for an offence under Section 3 or 4.
- iv. Section 6 – Forfeiture on proof of offence under Section 3 or 4.

(Sec. 3 & 4 DDA (FOP) Act 1988 are criminal charges which carry an imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years upon conviction).

SUCCESSFUL JOINT COOPERATION BETWEEN NCID WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

64. In 2018, NCID in cooperation with international drug enforcement agencies have successfully stopped several drug trafficking activities by international drug trafficking syndicates.

Enforcement Agency	No. of Successful Joint Investigations
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA	1
Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), Singapore	4
Office of The Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand	1
Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (PNSB), Thailand	3
National Narcotics Control Commission of China (NNCC)	2

REGIONAL COOPERATION – ASEAN

65. In-line with the regional theme of “**Securing ASEAN Communities against Illicit Drugs**”, Malaysia continues to stand in solidarity with all its ASEAN Member States to remain resilient and committed to protect our people and communities from the dangers of illicit drugs.

66. Malaysia participates actively in various ASEAN platforms on drug related issues namely, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD). Malaysia also supports the regional cooperative mechanisms under ASEAN, such as the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) and ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN). Most recently, Malaysia has become a member of the Asia Pacific Information Coordination Centre for Combatting Drug Crimes (APICC), which is a cooperation platform between ASEAN and the Republic of Korea.

67. Malaysia is also pleased to provide capacity building in demand reduction as well as supply reduction in the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle the Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle. As the current Chair of ASEAN Working Group on Treatment and Rehabilitation, Malaysia looks forward to enhance exchange of best practices among ASEAN Member States through organisation of trainings on treatment for drug dependence. Malaysia had conducted a Drug Treatment Training for ASEAN Member States (DTT for AMS) in Sungai Petani, Kedah on 29th July – 4th August 2018, to enhance sharing of best practices amongst ASEAN Member States in the area of drug treatment. This year, the DTT for AMS will be held in June for nine series webinars via video-conferencing.

68. Malaysia also participated actively in a series of trainings on both Universal Treatment Curriculum and Universal Prevention Curriculum through the Colombo Plan International Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE). Other than that, addiction professionals in Malaysia are actively participating events conducted by International Society of Substance Abuse Professionals globally.

CONCLUSION

69. Despite countless measures, drug abuse remains prevalent and its challenges are insurmountable, especially with the increased abuse of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances. Therefore, it is timely for all community to work collectively in finding a just and comprehensive approach to tackle and address drugs related issues effectively. We believe, with the effective implementation of demand reduction and supply reduction approaches in Malaysia as guided by the National Drug Policy 2017 and our national legislations, we will be able to secure our communities against illicit drugs.

***National Anti-Drugs Agency
Ministry of Home Affairs Malaysia
May 2021***

(Input by NADA, RMP, RMCD, MMEA and PED, MOH)



MALAYSIA

***Country Report for the 4rd AIPACODD Meeting
24th May 2021***



OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1. Policy and Legislation***
- 2. Drug Supply And Related Matters***
- 3. Drug Demand And Related Matters***
- 4. Current Drug Trafficking Threats***
- 5. International Cooperation to Combat Drug Trafficking***
- 6. Conclusion***

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

5 Thrust of The 2017 National Drugs Policy (NDP 2017)

***Preventive
Education***



***Treatment and
Rehabilitation***

Law Enforcement



Harm Reduction



International Cooperation

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

National Legislation on Drugs

Dangerous Drugs Act 1952

01

To make further and better provision for the regulation of the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, and use of opium and certain other dangerous drugs and substances

Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act

1985

03

To provide for the preventive detention of persons associated with any activity relating to or involving the trafficking in dangerous drugs

Poison Act 1952

02

To regulate the import, possession, manufacture, compounding, storage, transportation, sale and use of Poisons.

Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988

04

To make provisions for offences in relation to property, and for the seizure and forfeiture of property, connected with activity related to offences under Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, or any foreign law corresponding to these Acts; for assistance to foreign countries.

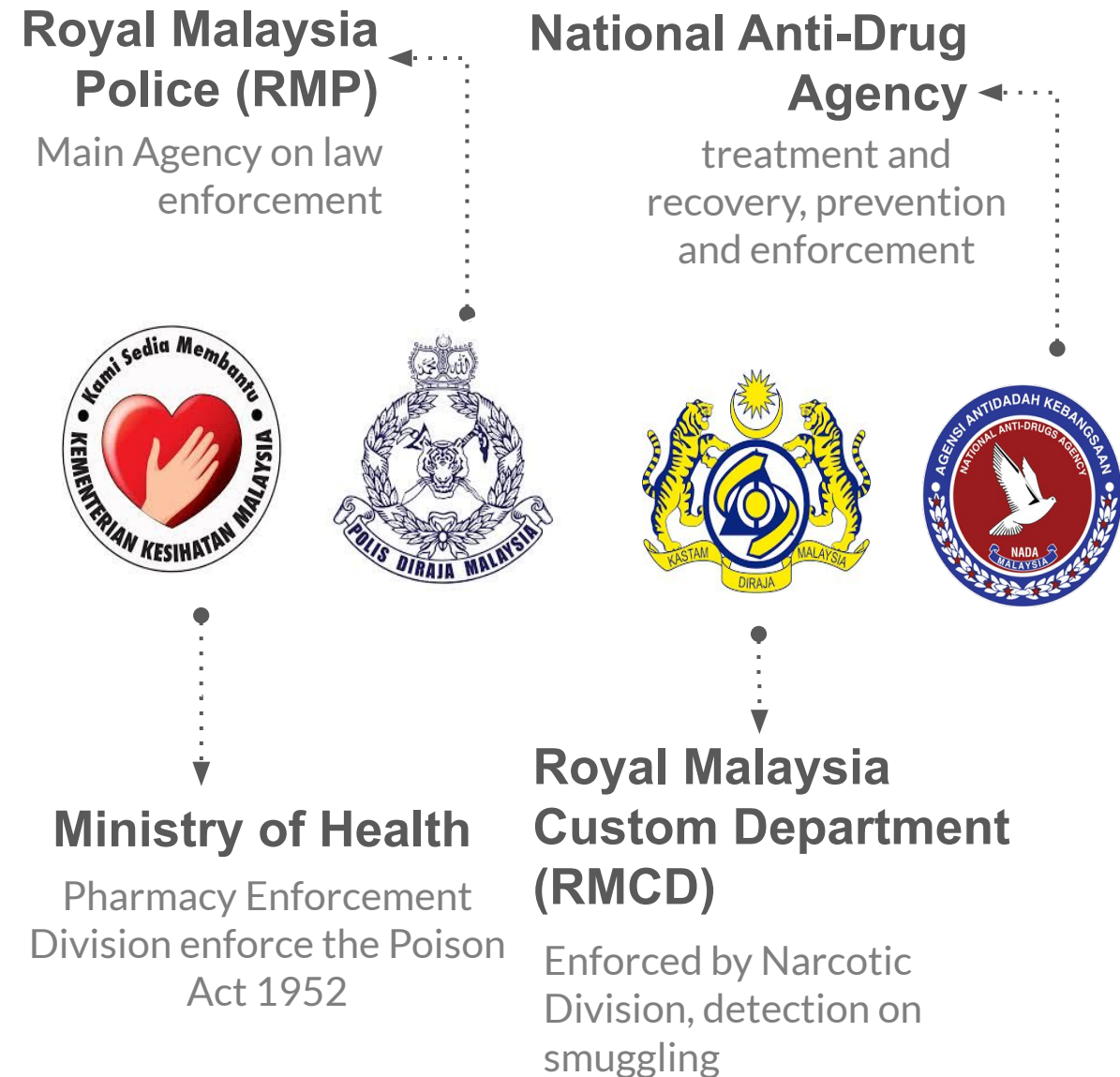
Drugs Dependants (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act

1983

05

To focused on the treatment and rehabilitation for the drug dependant.

DRUG SUPPLY AND RELATED MATTERS



TOTAL ARRESTED UNDER DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1952 (PAX)



2019 – 165,868



2020 – 137,595

Cannabis	650 kg (2019) – 5,728kg (2020)	+79.62%
Cocaine	15,247 kg (2019) – 11 kg (2020)	-99.86%
Amp-Type S	5,302 kg (2019) – 7,557 kg (2020)	+17.54%
Ketamine	84,068 kg (2019) – 3,018 kg (2020)	-93.07%

Values Properties seized 2019 – 2020 (USD)



2019 – RM99,450,227.50 million



2020 – RM501,032,797.54 million

Total clandestine labs dismantled 2019 – 2020 (Cases)

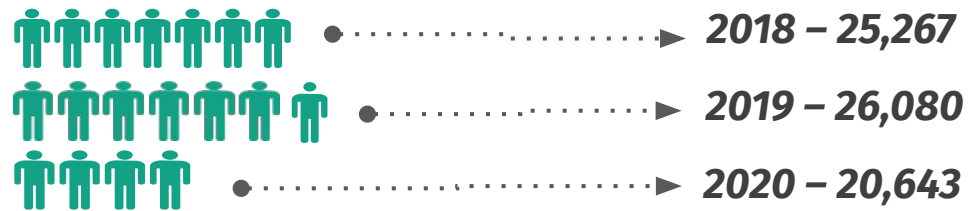
2019 (23 cases)



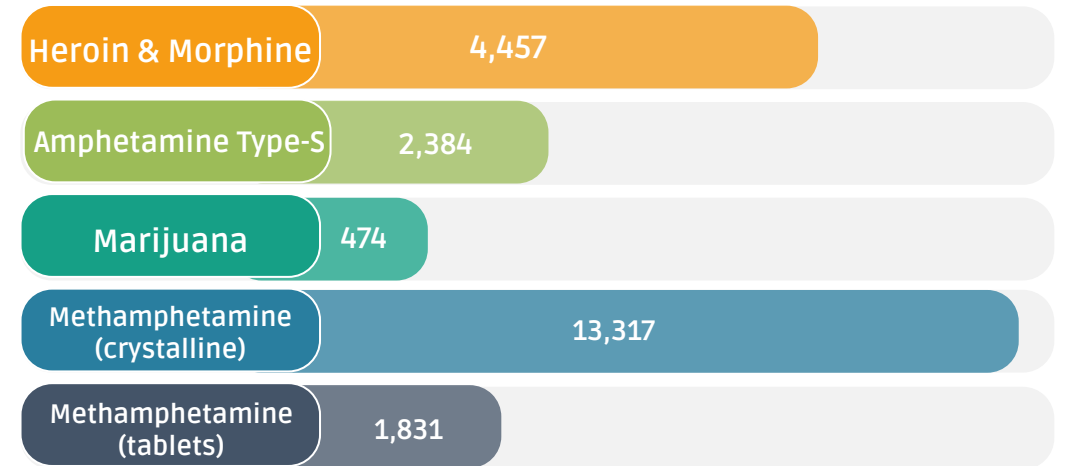
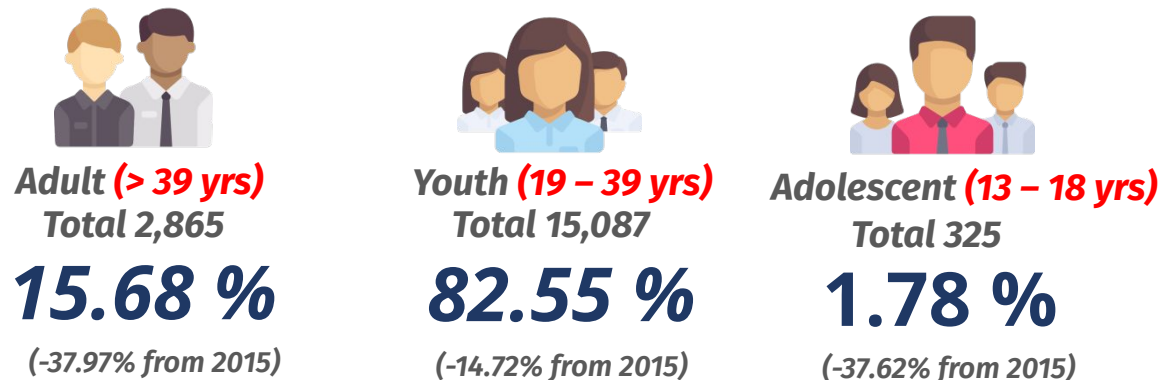
2020 (20 cases)

DRUG DEMAND AND RELATED MATTERS

Total drugs dependants (Pax)



Drug Dependants in 2020 (by category)



DRUG DEMAND AND RELATED MATTERS

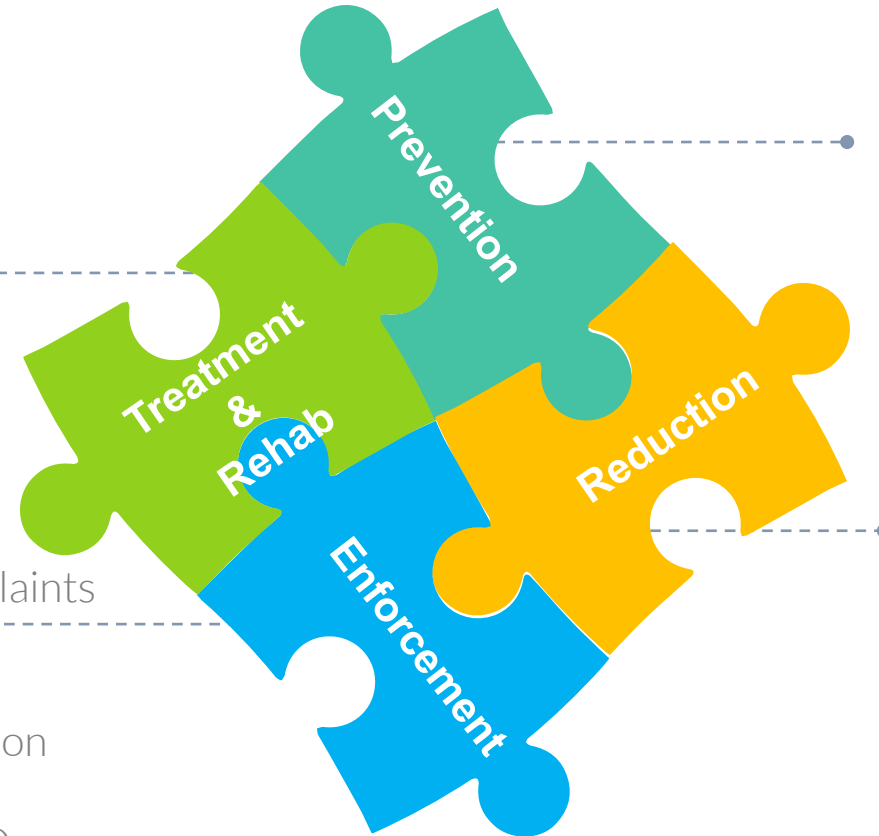
4 Demand Reduction Approach

Treatment & rehabilitation

- Institution based
- Community Based
- Aftercare programs

Enforcement

- Action based on reports / public complaints
- Operations for the detentions and detentions of drug dependent
- Managing Individuals Under Supervision (IUS)
- Investigation and prosecution under Drug Dependents Act
- Managing Security within Drug Rehab Institutions



Prevention

- Drug-Free Family Programs
- Drug-Free Education Programs
- Drug-Free Community Programs
- Drug-Free Workplace Program

Harm Reduction

- A successful harm reduction program since 2005 to reduce HIV infection.
- 2 main components in this program is Medication-assisted therapy (methadone, 2005) and Needle-syringe exchange programs (NSEP, 2006)
- Implemented by public and private health facilities

1

Despite border and travel restriction syndicates manage to stockpile their illicit inventory to meet the demand



Hid drugs in delivery of essential goods and basic necessities because only these vehicles are allowed to cross state and country borders.



4

2

Due to Air Restriction imposed by various country, syndicates smuggle the illicit drugs on merchant ship which declared as legal goods.



CURRENT DRUG TRAFFICKING THREATS

the threat of New Psychoactive substances (NPS) which caused more hallucinations

5



3

The syndicates also use e-hailing services to send drugs by hiding them as good packages or other items



Syndicates also use social media to promote and selling drugs.


6

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING

Cooperation with Drugs International Related Agencies

Malaysia is a party to all of the three international drug control conventions

- i- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (acceded 20 Apr 1978);
- ii- Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 (acceded 22 Jul 1986); and
- iii- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 (signed 20 Dec 1988).

- 
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Canada
 - United Nation Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)
 - US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - National Police Agency (NPA) and Japan Coast Guard (JCG) Japan
 - National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) China
 - INTERPOOL
 - Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) and Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) Taiwan
 - Tripartite Yearly Meeting between Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand
 - Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) Singapore
 - Office of Narcotics Board (ONCB) Thailand
 - Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) Thailand
 - TP IV Narkoba, Bareskrim Polis Republic of Indonesia (POLRI)
 - Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Indonesia
 - Badan Kawalan Narkotik (BKN) Brunei
 - Australian Federal Police (AFP)

CONCLUSION

“As we are all aware that year of 2020 gave a significant threat on the emerging to the public health especially in combating COVID-19. The challenges are not limited to only in Malaysia but has impacted globally in exercising full discretion to detect and disrupt of drug supplies into and out from the country. The pandemic may have expanded the drug syndicates battle space, but these unprecedented times have also called for even more global cooperation to address these threats. Our response will determine how successfully we can further curb the nexus of illegal drug trade in the post-COVID-19 world.

”

***Thank
You***



ANNEX K

COUNTRY REPORT OF MYANMAR



4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

MYANMAR COUNTRY REPORT

Background History

1. The successive governments of the State fully has devoted its drug elimination activities as a prioritized national duty since the menace of narcotic drug is the threat that has destroyed the entire human race of the world.
2. All governments assumed that the drug market can be reduced through severe punishments to deter drug use and exercised with suppression-oriented strategy for the past 50 years in the fight against drug problem. However, the drug market and the drug use problem was not reduced and growing up with the public health problems and social consequences related to drug use increasingly, and it was found that it deteriorates and ruins the security and criminal judicial system. Therefore, most of countries have recognized the drug problem and negative consequences, and has shifted to multidimensional public health-oriented strategy from Suppression-oriented Strategy. Later on, the countries considered the nexus between drug and development and the factors behind the drug production, cultivation had been discussed on how do to fake away them through development.
3. Moreover, the policy must be included health, education, development, and crime prevention, prevention of law and order and law enforcement with the interaction of the multiple approaches.

Overview of Drug Situation during COVID-19 pandemic

4. According to the collected data, it was noted that the changes in trafficking routes and methods including increase in maritime trafficking, using secondary routes, consign by using courier and postal services and use of the darknet during COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the use of designer precursors and non-scheduled precursors are replaced in controlled chemicals which were used in manufacturing of synthetics drugs. So it is necessary to supervise and regulate these chemicals.
5. In addition, it is necessary to boost the professional skills for law enforcement officers, provide modern testing equipment, and drug identification, detection and interception capacity trainings as manufacturing methods of narcotic drugs has become more sophisticated and unfamiliar with precursor chemicals for drug enforcement officers in Myanmar.

National Legal Framework

6. After the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law in 1993 was amended and launched on February 14th 2018, the Rules Relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law in 1995 is being carried out to amend to effectively implement the amended drug law.

7. Although Myanmar Government had planning to implement the two year action plan according to the National Strategic Plan from 2020-2024 in regions and states, it is unable to take the measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. When the COVID-19 situation is revert, the action plan will be launched with the support of UNODC representatives and relevant experts.

The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) and its working groups

8. To fully control the drug problem in Myanmar, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) was formed in 1976 under the guideline of Ministry of Home Affairs and comprised drug abuse control committee at all Regional/State, District, Township, Ward and Village Levels and in eleven sectors: Law Enforcement and Administration, Alternative Development, Substituted- Crops, Livestock Breeding, Medical Treatment, Rehabilitation, Education Students and Youths, Public Awareness, International Relations, Supervising Controlled Precursor Chemicals and Social Services Supervisory Committee. All the sectors are actively cooperate in counter Narcotics.

Supply Reduction and Alternative Developments

9. Reductions in cultivation have taken place in all regions, and there were 550 metric tons of opium production in 2017, 520 metric tons of opium production in 2018, 508 metric tons of opium production in 2019 and 405 metric of opium production in 2020 respectively, it was shown that the drug production was decreased in opium production yearly.

10. Geographically, Shan States is known to be the largest poppy cultivated area and according to the 2019 survey report on Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, there are 33100 hectares of poppy cultivated areas and 29500 hectares of poppy cultivation in 2020. In comparison to 2019, the area of cultivation was decreased by 11 percent. The following chart shows the total poppy cultivated hectares nationwide in Myanmar, hectares destroyed and opium production in metric tons.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Aug 31	2020-21 April
Cultivated (Hectares)	43600	51000	57800	57600	55500	-	41000	37300	33100	29500	-
Production (Mt)	610	690	870	670	647	-	550	520	508	405	-

Destroyed (Hectares)	7058	2377 1	1225 8	1518 8	1323 7	7562	3536.9 6	2578.5 0	2459.9 1	2026.58	4632.9 7
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11. In accordance with the Myanmar-Thai Alternative Development program, and 350 million Baht financial support from Mae Fah Luang Foundation, Crop Substitution Programs was implemented at Tachileik and Mai Sat township of Eastern Shan State during 2012-2017. Moreover, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) and the ONCB had signed a MoU agreement in order to enhance the implementation of alternative development project in 2020.

Demand Reduction

12. As drug addiction considered as a chronic disease, 29 treatment centers and 56 clinics are being established to give out treatment services and public based rehabilitation centers are established. In 2020, 5278 drug users were accessed health care services at drug treatment centers.

13. Furthermore, 71 methadone substitution treatment centers were being established, and there are 25,542 person in total who accessed methadone substitution treatment and in 2020, there were the new 9947 persons who accessed by methadone substitution treatment as well.

Rehabilitation

14. In order to effectively carry out the rehabilitation activities, the new rehabilitation department under the supervision of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement was established on 30-1-2018, and carried out its rehabilitation services. Hence, the new department has been implementing its services in accordance with the three strategies: Center Based Rehabilitation, Semi- Community Based Rehabilitation and Community Based Rehabilitation. In process of rehabilitation, there are carried various services such as aftercare services, reintegration into society, mental and psychical rehabilitation, recruitment of voluntary social workers and vocational trainings, etc.

Awareness Campaign

15. The CCDAC is carrying out its awareness campaign with the relevant ministries, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information, and in order to have better knowledge of the risks of drugs abuse and psychoactive substances, the drug abuse prevention curriculum was included as one of the school lessons for Primary Education Schools and Middle Education.

16. The Ministry of Information is carrying out the public awareness on drug menace to avoid the abuse of it. Education programs are disseminated nationwide using all forms of media including radio, television, newspapers, journals, articles, cartoons and posters. The members of Myanmar Anti- Narcotics Association (MANA) are carrying out the education

talks and distributing educational monthly booklets and closely cooperating with UN organizations, NGOs, and Civil society Organizations.

17. Public awareness education committee has carried out its awareness campaign for 5 times in technical high schools with the attendance of 1150 students, and 22691 times in basic education schools with the attendance of 1560923 students, and providing study tours towards Drug Elimination Museum for the students and teachers from basic education school with the participation of 486 people. In 2020, public awareness education committee on anti-drug trafficking and drug abuse has carried out the education talks 527 times in January with the attendance of 63,035 people, 506 times in February with the attendance of 57,502 people, 402 times in March with the attendance of 44,818 people, 13 times in April with the attendance of 1325 people, 7 times in June with the attendance of 168 people, 103 times in August with the attendance of 3,452 people, 46 times in October with the attendance of 1101 people, 32 times in November with the participation of 1008, in total of (1636) times with the attendance of 172,409 people.

18. In order to carry out the public awareness campaign, there are 5 sectors of information and Public Relations department, Myanmar Radio and Television, News and Periodicals Enterprise, Printing and Publishing Department and Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office and especially it was closely cooperate with students and youth awareness sector and MANA in drug abuse awareness campaign.

19. To raise awareness of the danger of drug among the community, Public Relations and Psychological Welfare Directorate Office are carrying out its activities by monthly televising short programs, and songs at Myanmar Military Television centers 1 And 2, Myawaddi and Yadanar Bon Information centers by broadcasting 837 news, 230 TV spot, 121 short stories, 312 songs, and 890 programs during 2020. Moreover, there were broadcasted 169 news, 161 TV spots, and 8 programs till 31st March 2021.

Law Enforcement Measures

20. The Tatmadaw (Myanmar Armed Force), Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department are the mainly responsible to combat narcotic drugs in Myanmar 31 Drug Operations were also conducted during the year of 2013- April 2021 . Moreover, in order to prevent the smuggling of precursor to Golden Triangle Area for drug production and the spread of narcotic drugs to other regions, “Operation 1511” had been conducted in Shan State concurrently with MoU countries and the Operation Shan Yoe Ma IV was conducted from 1st February to 31st March 2021.

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

Types of drugs	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (April)
Opium (Kg)	2356.93	1828.40	888.84	945.7096	1256.169	2829.039	1552.692	3882.908	1107.455

Heroin (Kg)	238.93	435.4 6	186.04	769.258 9	570.622	1099.12 3	690.29 0	1853.36	306.829
ATS Pill(Millions)	10.18	12.65	49.95	98.353	72.816	106.702	108.71 9	328.4	94.507
ICE (Kg)	173.00	47.11	2261.6 9	2464.08 34	1107.49 1	2827.53 7	9426.1 93	17363.88	1679.601
Speciosa	218.95	605.3 1	687.35	1409.43 24	651.127	1833.88 6	2542.5 99	2632.72	516.845
Cannabis (Kg)	40.94	205.5 4	87.70	188.780 5	198.826	142.381	364.81 9	737.597	219.924
Case	4928	6696	6414	8800	9544	13037	13000	13960	2237
Suspect	7137	9425	9188	13591	14000	18681	18407	19994	3222

22. The following Chart illustrates the seizures of drug refineries and tablet manufacturing machines between 2016 and April 2021.

Types of drugs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (April)
Drug refineries	10	8	5	3	1	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	6	8	2	1
Tablet Machines	8	5	1	3	-	2	6	3	2	3	2	2	2	15	27	1

23. The Supervision Committee for Controlled Precursor Chemicals was formed in 1998 and the reform process of the committee was finalized on 19-9-2016 as the Deputy Chief No (2) of Myanmar Police Force playing the role of chairman with consistent of 12 members from relevant ministries. In 2014, Myanmar has enacted the supervision of controlled Chemical Law and there were restricted 38 types of chemicals as controlled precursor chemicals.

24. Although there has been carrying out the supervision of the importation, production, exportation, transportation, utilization and distribution of these chemicals, the chemicals were smuggling across the border areas in many ways. Due to drug enforcement officers put their drug elimination efforts, the following chart show the seizure of controlled substances:

Types of Precursor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021((April)
Caffeine (Kg)	13482.60	431.46	9932.26	19847.48	5885.000	20759.49	19226	11371.9	9355
Ephedrine (Kg)	133.36	32.10	111.94	534.204	0.0015	139.71	4.02	630	-
Pseudoephedrine (Kg)	3580.76	1945.24	1271.97	119.20	390.100	7.6	-	1.5	-
Acetic anhydride (Lit)	55.00	1297.53	260.00	16.00	1318.340	40	4140.11	12240	-

Hydrochloric acid(Lit)	-	173.50	1702.59	7950.00	3494.8	106720	106411.46	53827	20
Sulphuric acid (Lit)	2585.50	924.00	280.00	2197.65	28476.8	11034.90	77883.08	15104.8	16060
Ethyl Ether (Lit)	-	-	41995.58	8188.00	250	-	26674	6180	-

25. In supervision of the exportation and importation of precursor, Pre Export Notification System is also being utilized to be effective balanced approach to counter check the exportation and importation of controlled precursor chemical from abroad and to send replies to other anti-narcotic agencies to check the legitimacy of the companies who has apply to export/import of controlled precursor chemical. In 2020, 94 proposals were approved and 10 proposals were rejected. From 1st January to 30th April 2021, (18) times proposals were approved and (3) proposed were rejected.

International Cooperation

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

27. Myanmar has also signed Bilateral Agreements with India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Russia, Laos PDR, China, Thailand, and with United States of America to jointly combat narcotic drugs. Myanmar is on the process for signing a MoU with Indonesia as well.

28. In terms of strengthening the capacity building. our drug law enforcement officers have participated in 1 internal meeting with 8 officers, 3 workshops with 65 officers, with the total of 4 times with 73 officers and as for the participation abroad, officers have participated in 3 meetings with 11 officers, 2 conferences 5 officers, 2 seminars/workshops with 11 officers, 1 study tour with 4 officers, 1 occasion with 2 officers, in total of 9 times with 33 officers respectively in 2020. Due to the COVID-19 situation, 21 meetings with 107 officers, 1 conference with 3 officers, 8 workshops with 40 officers, in total of 30 times with 150 officers were participated via video conferences. From January to April 2021, 7 meetings with 30 officers and 2 workshops with 9 officers, in total of 9 times with 39 were participated via video conference.

Conclusion

29. Myanmar has made all efforts in combating narcotic drugs utilizing its own resources as well as in cooperation with the international community by exchanging information, good practices and experiences and participated in international conferences. Although, the country

is still facing constraints and challenges in strive, we would like to reiterate that, Myanmar is trying her best to face and overcome these constraints and challenges by adopting plans and programs that conforms to the country's reality.

ANNEX L

COUNTRY REPORT OF PHILIPPINES



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**PHILIPPINES
COUNTRY REPORT**

I. INTRODUCTION

Purveyors of illegal drugs do not rest or scale down their operations even during these uncertain, precarious and turbulent times of economic contraction brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, which descended upon the ASEAN region and the continents of the world during the first quarter of 2020. These merchants of death and destruction have in fact accelerated their nefarious activities, fully exploiting the preoccupation of government authorities in concentrating most of their attention and resources toward arresting and mitigating the concomitant health, social and economic emergencies resulting from the rapid spread of the contagion.

Amidst the global COVID-19 pandemic which has hit the ASEAN region with unprecedented virulence, the Philippines continues to be a regional transshipment and destination point for illicit drug trafficking in Southeast Asia. In view of this, the government continues to pursue with firm resolve and determination its campaign to combat the growing and constantly evolving menace of illegal drugs, which mercilessly wreaks havoc and untold misery to the lives and future of countless number of families, traversing the upper and lower strata of Philippine society.

The anti-illegal drugs campaign of the Philippines is anchored on the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS) as institutionalized by Executive Order No. 66 (s-2018). The PADS serves as the cornerstone of drug abuse prevention and control measures of the government. It prescribes that government and all sectors should work together in cutting off the supply and demand for illegal drugs and promotes the whole of nation approach in the campaign to prevent drug abuse.

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) is designated as the lead agency in the national anti-illegal drugs program and is primarily supported by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), the Philippine National Police (PNP), as well as other government agencies.

The PDEA implements the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCCP) as the main strategy to clear and free barangays (villages) and subsequently the country from illegal drugs. The BDCCP serves as the tool for community preparation to pave the way for the implementation of the three-pronged approach of supply reduction, demand reduction and harm reduction.

From January 1 to December 31, 2020, a total of 2,107 barangays (villages) were declared drug-cleared, leading to a national total of 20,946 barangays cleared.

II. CURRENT PHILIPPINE DRUG SITUATION

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) reported the following as the current Philippine drug situation ever since the administration of Pres. Rodrigo Roa Duterte declared an all-out war against illegal drugs in 2016: (a) Intelligence reports suggested that the number of drugs users in the Philippines was around four (4) million; (b) More than 1.4 million Filipino drug users have surrendered for rehabilitation; (c) Out of more than 42, 045 barangays (villages) in the country, more than 80% of the barangays were classified “drug affected” with various levels of affectation; (d) Drug seizures continued to increase with methamphetamine as the most abused drug, followed by marijuana and ecstasy (MDMA) tablets; (e) Entry points continue to exist at airports, seaports, in parcels, along the coastline, and through local production; (f) Only less than 50 rehabilitation centers accessible, capable of catering to only around 10,000 individuals; (g) The drug rehabilitation centers catered to mostly in-patient rehabilitation and only few out-patient treatment alternatives; (h) No community-based programs were available; and (i) There were clandestine laboratories, trafficking of illegal substances in and out of jails, and mismatches of intervention programs.

The DDB cited that based on the 2019 Nationwide Survey Results, the Philippine government’s anti-illegal drugs campaign has been relatively effective based on public acceptance in which 79% or 8 out of 10 Filipinos expressed satisfaction on the anti-illegal drugs campaign, and reported drop in the user prevalence rate.

III. TRAFFICKING SITUATION

According to the data from the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), out of the total number of 49, 234 arrested drug personalities for the year 2020 there are 40, 158 individuals, or 81.56%, that were arrested for the crime of selling or trading of dangerous drugs. The number of arrested drug personalities is broken down as follows:

Individual/Personality	Female	Male	Total
Pusher	4, 619	35, 539	40, 158
User	216	1, 303	1,519
Possessor	833	5, 607	6, 440
Clandestine Laboratory Employee	-	3	3
Drug Den Employe	17	52	69
Drug Den Owner/Maintainer	41	159	200
Drug Den Visitor/Client	98	556	654
Marijuana Cultivator	2	29	31
Marijuana Worker	-	3	3
Others	35	122	157
Others	5, 861	43, 373	49, 234

Data from the Philippine National Police (PNP) would also reveal that from January 1, 2020 to November 30, 2020, the PNP has recorded 39, 063 anti-illegal drug cases referred to the Prosecutor’s Office and 20, 210 cases were filed in court. However, despite the number of

cases filed in court, a large percentage of criminal cases were either dismissed or resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

IV. LEGISLATION / NATIONAL DRUG COMBATTING POLICY

A. Philippine Laws Against Illegal Drugs

The latest Philippine law against illegal drugs is Republic Act No. 9165, or “The Dangerous Act of 2002”, as amended, which took effect on June 7, 2002. RA 9165 was amended by R.A. No. 10640, or “An Act To Further Strengthen The Anti-Drug Campaign of the Government, Amending For The Purpose Section 21 of Republic Act No. 9165, Otherwise Known As the “Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002,” approved on July 15, 2014.

On October 29, 2018, President Duterte signed Executive Order No. 66, or the “Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS)”. PADS is a blueprint describing the strategies and programs to be undertaken by the government in addressing the Philippines’ drug abuse problem. It is aligned with President Duterte’s priority thrust and is anchored on the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. It expanded the previous National Anti-Drug Program of the government as it directs all government offices, departments, bureaus, agencies including government owned and controlled corporations, state universities and colleges to implement the PADS in accordance with the respective agency mandates.

B. PROPOSED LEGISLATION

House Bill No. 7814

“AN ACT STRENGTHENING DRUG PREVENTION AND CONTROL, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9165, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "COMPREHENSIVE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT OF 2002"

House Bill No. 7814, approved on 3rd reading last March 2, 2021 by the House of Representatives consolidated the key features of 11 proposed amendment to RA 9165, as amended, that were filed. It is primarily intended to strengthen the fight against illegal drugs in the country by amending Republic Act No. 9165, the “Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002”, which needs to be updated in order to keep in stride with the rapidly changing dynamics and complexities in the fight against illegal drugs. The said bill is strongly endorsed by the Dangerous Drugs Board which considers it a big step towards strengthening the prosecution of drug offenders.

Among its key features are the following:

1. Provides for a legal presumption on who is considered as the importer, financier, and protector or coddler of illegal drugs.
2. Penalizes negligent lessors of properties used as clandestine laboratories. Lessors of properties shall be required to submit documents to avoid their properties from being used for illegal drug purpose.

3. Mandates the conduct of drug testing to Filipino professional and non-professional athletes twice a year.
4. Extends criminal liability to the partner, president, director, manager trustee, estate administrator, or officer of the corporation or partnership who consents to or tolerates the use of the property of the corporation or partnership as a den, dive, or resort to commit violation of the provisions of RA 9165.
5. Limits the validity of drug test certificates issued by accredited drug testing centers to three (3) months.
6. Increases the number of members comprising the Dangerous Drugs Board from seventeen (17) to twenty (20).

House Bill No. 7812

“AN ACT CREATING ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCILS (ADACs) IN ALL PROVINCES, CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND BARANGAYS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY”

House Bill No. 7812, approved on 3rd reading last December 2, 2020 by the House of Representatives consolidated the key features of two (2) proposed bills on the creation of anti-drug abuse councils. It is primarily intended to create the Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (ADACS) in all provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays all over the country as the main implementing organs for the prevention, rehabilitation, and monitoring of drug dependency cases.

Among its key features are the following:

1. Provides for the composition and responsibilities of the Provincial, City Municipal, and the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils.
2. Creates the Anti-Drug Abuse Office (ADAO) in every city and municipality which shall be headed by an Executive Director, and assisted by at least two (2) support staff in order to facilitate the discharge of the duties and responsibilities.
3. Mandates the concerned local government units to appropriate at least two percent (2%) of their annual budget to fund the creation and operation of the ADACs and implement the provisions of the proposed law.
4. Includes a penal provision in case the responsible Local Chief Executive fails to comply with the provisions of the proposed law, including the creation and operation of the ADACs.

V. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement agencies that are responsible for the enforcement of the anti-illegal drug laws in the Philippines are the following: (1) Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency

(PDEA); (2) Philippine National Police - Anti-Illegal Drug Special Operations Task Force (PNP-AIDSOTF); (3) National Bureau of Investigation – Anti-Illegal Drugs Task Force (NBI-AIDTF); and (4) Bureau of Customs – Customs Anti-Illegal Drugs Task Force (BOC-CAIDTF).

The following are the highlights of the accomplishments of the combined efforts of the law enforcement agencies on the Philippine government’s fight against illegal drugs:

A. Highlights of the Drug Supply Reduction (2016-2020)

Drug supply reduction is the best strategy to maintain a buffer between the public and the overpowering allure of **illegal** drugs. Market supply reduction operations are undertaken through the vigorous and consistent efforts of law enforcement agencies led by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA).

For the period of July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020, anti-illegal drug law enforcement agencies seized an aggregate value of PHP 57.30 billion worth of illegal drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals (CPECs) and laboratory equipment. Methamphetamine hydrochloride (locally known as shabu) confiscated amounted to PHP 47.34 billion with a volume of 7,547.98 kilograms. Other drugs intercepted were: cocaine, 523.43 kilograms; ecstasy, 85,325 pieces; and marijuana, 3,704.17 kilograms.

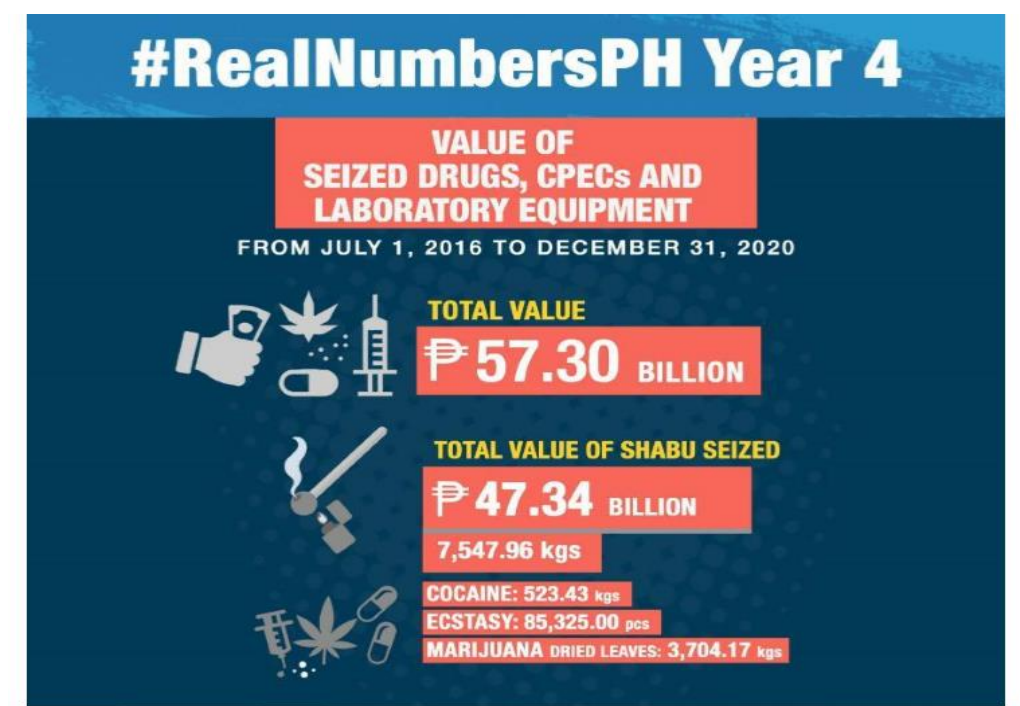


Fig. 1 Aggregate Value of Confiscated Illegal Drugs from July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020

A.1 2020 Drug Supply Reduction Accomplishments

From January 1 to December 31, 2020, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and other law enforcement agencies conducted 34,752 anti-drug operations that resulted in the arrest of 49,234 drug personalities, and confiscation of PHP 15.75 billion worth of dangerous drugs and controlled precursors and essential chemicals (CPECs).

Table 1. Dangerous Drugs and CPECs Confiscated, CY 2020		
Dangerous Drug/CPEC	Volume	Estimated Value
Shabu		
- Crystalline (grams)	2,196,026.76	P 14.9 billion
- Liquid (ml)	75.92	
Ecstasy		
- Tablet (pieces)	42,794.00	72.74 million
- Liquid (ml)	496.20	
Cocaine (grams)	1,373.28	7.27 million
Marijuana		
- Dried Leaves (grams)	1,375,957.79	159.36 million
- Bricks (grams)	98,436.73	11.81 million
- Fruiting tops (grams)	210,043.28	25.20 million
- Kush (grams)	16,106.09	19.32 million
- Plants (pieces)	2,379,835	475.96 million
- Stalks (grams)	374,978.99	44.99 million
Total		Php15.75 billion

High-Value Targets Arrested

High-value targets (HVTs) play a major role in the proliferation of illegal drugs. They are composed of big role players coming mainly from the ranks of criminal syndicate operators, government officials, members of the military and police, private business owners, cinema and entertainment industry personalities, social media influencers, and other prominent members of society. In 2020, a total of 2,374 HVTs were arrested by PDEA and other law enforcement agencies.

Table 2. High-Value Targets Arrested, CY 2020	
HVT	Number
Elected Official	65
Uniformed Personnel	18
Government Employee	102
Foreign National	73
DrugGroup Leader/Member	34
ArmedGroup Leader/Member	6

Targetlisted	686
Wantedlisted	43
Celebrity Prominent/PRC/IBP Holder	8
Drug Den Maintainer	217
Arrest from HIO	1,122
Total	2,374

Foreign Nationals Arrested

A total of 73 foreign nationals were arrested for drug offenses in 2020. The majority were Chinese nationals.

Table 3. Foreign Nationals Arrested, CY 2020	
Nationality	Number
Chinese	33
Indian	7
Nigerian	5
Canadian	3
Malaysian	2
Thai	3
Others	20
Total	73

High Impact Operations Conducted

As a result of surveillance and intelligence gathering on the sources of illegal drugs, 430 high-impact operations were conducted by the PDEA and other law enforcement agencies for the year 2020. These involved the dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories, drug dens and the seizure of illegal drugs.

Table 4. High-Impact Operations Conducted, CY 2020	
HIO	Number
Dismantled Clandestine Laboratory	2
Dismantled Marijuana Hub Facility	1
Marijuana Eradication	70
High Volume Seizure	169
Dismantled Drug Den	188
Total	430

Clandestine Laboratories Dismantled

Two (2) major clandestine shabu laboratories and one (1) marijuana processing facility were dismantled.

- A shabu laboratory located in Santa Rosa City, Laguna was dismantled on June 3, 2020, with 758.80 grams of shabu worth PHP 5.16 million were confiscated.
- A shabu laboratory located in Subic, Zambales was dismantled on August 20, 2020. Confiscated in the facility were CPECs used to manufacture shabu and laboratory apparatus and equipment.
- A marijuana processing and distribution facility located in Dasmarinas City, Cavite, was dismantled on August 26, 2020. Marijuana seeds and dried marijuana leaves worth PHP 24 million were confiscated in the facility.

Major Drug Hauls

Drug law enforcement agencies recorded bulk confiscations of dangerous drugs.

- 40 kilos of shabu worth PHP 272 million were confiscated on December 21, 2020 in C6 Road, Barangay Sta. Ana , Taguig City.
- 25.7 kilos of shabu worth PHP 174.76 million were confiscated on November 20, 2020 in Tala, Caloocan City.
- 239.15 kilos of shabu worth PHP 1.62 billion were seized on October 30, 2020 in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija.
- 21.81 kilos of shabu worth PHP 148.31 million were confiscated on October 21, 2020 in Lapu Lapu City, Cebu.
- 40.2 kilos of dried marijuana leaves worth PHP 4.83 million were seized during a buy-bust operation in Tabuk, Kalinga on August 15, 2020.
- 12 kilos of shabu worth PHP 81.6 million were confiscated on August 15, 2020 in Balikid, Mandaue City, Cebu.
- 9,471 tablets of ecstasy worth PHP 16.1 million were seized on August 8, 2020 in Lubao, Pampanga.
- 18.57 kilos of shabu worth PHP 126.29 million were seized on July 22, 2020 in Quezon Memorial Circle, Quezon City.
- 9.98 kilos of shabu worth PHP 67.93 million were confiscated on July 1, 2020 in Meycauayan City, Bulacan.
- 371.09 kilos of shabu worth PHP 2.52 billion were seized on June 11, 2020 in General Trias, Cavite.
- 35.83 kilos of shabu worth PGP 243.59 million were seized on June 6, 2020 in Macapagal Boulevard, Paranaque City.
- 828 kilos of shabu worth PHP 5.6 billion were seized on June 4, 2020 in Marilao, Bulacan.
- 15 kilos of shabu worth PHP 102 million were seized on March 5, 2020 in Bacoar, Cavite.
- 20 kilos of shabu worth PHP 136 million were confiscated on January 16, 2020 in Matnog, Sorsogon.

Minors Rescued

In 2020, a total of 678 minors were rescued from involvement in illegal drugs, majority of whom were aged 17 years old.

Table 5. Minors Rescued by Age, CY 2020	
Age	Number
10	1
13	10
14	28
15	105
16	202
17	332
Total	678

B. DEMAND REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The drug demand reduction approach aims to educate the public of the harmful effects of illegal drugs in order to prevent them from using these toxic substances.

The current pandemic situation did not slowdown the introduction of innovative drug reduction measures. In 2020, demand reduction multi-media pilot programs were introduced in spite of the numerous challenges of the new normal times.

Multi-Media Initiatives

During the year 2020, PDEA maximized multi-media platform technology by launching advocacy programs that effectively reached the target audience.

- Tutok PDEA Kontra Droga. The television/radio program is envisioned to instill public awareness of the government's campaign, program and activities in the fight against illegal drugs.
- PDEA Extreme Documentary Series. It is PDEA's medium to highlight practices on anti-drug operations undertaken by the different PDEA Regional Offices nationwide. The program uses a documentary style of storytelling.
- Serbisyong Bayan: Barangay PDEA. A radio program that features PDEA resource persons discussing recent accomplishments, activities, drug rehabilitation and prevention programs in relation to the implementation of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program.
- PDEA Director General Wilkins M Villanueva YouTube Channel. The show features the latest updates on the war against illegal drugs. The video-sharing platform is designed to mobilize the different sectors of society to support the programs, projects and policies of the agency.

Lectures and Seminars Conducted

During the year 2020, PDEA, in collaboration with stakeholders, conducted a series of drug preventive education and community involvement advocacy campaign activities that

filtered down to various sectors of society. A total of 30,637 attended lectures and seminars, multi-media viewership reached 66,230 and 8,794 participated in Preventive Education and Community Involvement (PECI) activities.

Table 6. Demand Reduction Activities Conducted, CY 2020	
Lectures, Seminars, Symposia, and Guest Speakership	30,637
Multi-media activities	66,230
Civic Awareness and Other PEGI activities	8,794

C. HARM REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The main objective of harm reduction activities is to minimize the harmful effects of the use of illegal drugs. In pursuance of this, PDEA continued the implementation of the Balay Silangan Reformation Program and Project Sagip Batang Solvent in 2020.

Balay Silangan Reformation Program

Balay Silangan Reformation Centers aim to rehabilitate drug offenders and reintegrate them back to society. In collaboration with local government units, 91 reformation centers were established in 2020. A total of 2,344 drug offenders were given shelter by the centers.

Project Sagip Batang Solvent

Project Sagip Batang Solvent (PSBS) is PDEA's initiative to save street children from chemical solvent inhalation addiction. Rescued children are interned at the PSBS Center in Novaliches, Quezon City. By the end of 2020, PSBS was able to reform 108 children.

D. SUPPORT INITIATIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Philippines through PDEA launched support initiatives that intensified further the country's anti-drug campaign.

Destruction of Dangerous Drugs and Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals (CPECs)

During the year 2020, a record high of fourteen (14) ceremonies were held for the destruction of a Php 27.63 billion worth of dangerous drugs and precursors.

Regulatory Efforts

Regulatory supervision over the use of controlled chemicals was intensified in order to prevent diversion for illicit use. The proper issuance of permits and licenses to authorized handlers and administrators of regulated chemicals and the investigation of firms found in violation of chemical handling regulations were strictly imposed.

In 2020, a total of 1,669 permits and 10,677 licenses for handlers and administrators of dangerous drugs and controlled chemicals were issued by PDEA.

Operation Private Eye

Cash rewards for private informants of drug-related information that led to the successful conduct of anti-drug operations are awarded through “Operation Private Eye” of the PDEA.

For the year 2020, a total of PHP 18.93 million in monetary rewards were awarded to 56 informants. The information provided resulted in the confiscation of dangerous drugs which totaled 1,796 kilos of shabu and led to the arrest of 143 drug personalities.

VI. INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, and LOCAL COOPERATION

International/Regional Cooperation

The Philippines continues to strengthen its institutional partnerships and exchange of intelligence data and information with foreign governments and counterpart drug enforcement agencies, as follows:

- United Kingdom’s International Crime Agency
- National Intelligence Service, Republic of Korea
- Taipei Economic and Cultural Office
- Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
- U.S. State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)
- United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- United States Coast Guard
- Australian Federal Police
- Indonesian Coast Guard
- Vietnamese Coast Guard
- Taiwanese Coast Guard
- Malaysian Coast Guard
- Embassy of Saudi Arabia
- Anti-Drug Office of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Local Cooperation

In the effort to establish an inclusive approach in the campaign against illegal drugs, PDEA embarked on strengthening cooperation and coordination with other government agencies and stakeholders who are indispensable in the successful implementation of the national anti-drug campaign.

Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) were signed in 2020 with the following:

- National Coast Watch Center
- Armed Forces of the Philippines
- Bureau of Customs
- Dangerous Drugs Board
- Food and Drug Administration
- Inter-Agency Coordinated Border Management
- Lalamove Philippines and Lalamove App Inc.
- My Taxi.PH
- J&T Express

VIII. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Based on the information from the DDB, there are 56 residential and 7 out-patient accredited drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in the Philippines. The rehabilitation centers are capable of catering to only around 10,000 individuals and there are no community-based treatment available.

IX. CONCLUSION

The Philippines needs to sustain the whole of government approach to effectively enforce its anti-illegal drugs campaign. Despite the limited operational mobility in view of the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the Philippine government has made significant strides in confronting the scourge of drugs in 2020. However, there is still so much to be done for the realization of a drug free Philippines.

Local drug enforcement agencies must continue to be consistently supported in order for them to keep in pace with the ever evolving and growing sophistication of criminal groups, who operate and maintain the supply flow of illegal drugs into the country. They continue to exploit with impunity the porous borders of the Philippines to transport their illicit goods.

ASEAN nations must join hands and extend assistance to each other in this very difficult fight against drugs, now made more cumbersome due to the massive socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The elimination of drug supply lines traversing the ASEAN region must be jointly addressed by all parties concerned.

The Philippines is exerting its utmost efforts in spite of its modest resources and limited infrastructure to combat this long persistent menace of society which has long destroyed the lives of countless Filipino families as well as those of neighboring ASEAN states.

The Philippines as one nation cannot win this battle alone. With the support and cooperation of brother ASEAN nations, we firmly believe that we will eventually attain a drug free Philippines, as well as a drug free ASEAN in the future. During this critical juncture of our lives in the ASEAN region, it is exigent that we make a united stand to protect the future of the succeeding generations. The ASEAN region must act as one to decisively eradicate this dreaded and malignant addiction in society once and for all.

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4th Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Advisory Council ON Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)



THE PHILIPPINES COUNTRY REPORT

(From January 1 to December 31, 2020)





I. INTRODUCTION

II. PHILIPPINE DRUG SITUATION

III. DRUG TRAFFICKING SITUATION

IV. LEGISLATION/NATIONAL DRUG COMBATTING POLICY

- A. Philippine Laws Against Illegal Drugs**
- B. Proposed Legislation**

V. LAW ENFORCEMENT

-Highlights of the accomplishments of the combined efforts of the law enforcement agencies on the Philippine government's fight against illegal drugs;

- Drug Supply Reduction Accomplishments**
- Drug Demand Reduction Accomplishments**
- Harm Reduction Accomplishments**



**VI. INTERNATIONAL / REGIONAL
AND LOCAL COOPERATION**

VII. REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT

VIII. CONCLUSION



PATROL PARTY-LIST:

**PARTY-LIST NG
PAMILYANG PILIPINO**

**CONGRESSMAN JORGE ANTONIO P. BUSTOS
(HEAD OF DELEGATION)**

MARAMING SALAMAT PO!

ANNEX M

COUNTRY REPORT OF SINGAPORE



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**SINGAPORE
COUNTRY REPORT**

INTRODUCTION

Singapore has managed to keep its domestic drug situation under control despite its proximity to drug producing regions. This is due in part to the tough stance it has adopted against drug trafficking and abuse.

2. This report covers the following areas: Singapore's anti-drug approach; our latest drug-related statistics; and areas relating to international cooperation. In response to the theme for this year's meeting "Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN", this report also included a segment on how we have adapted to the challenge from Covid-19.

ANTI-DRUG APPROACH

3. Singapore adopts a comprehensive Harm Prevention strategy to drug control which comprises three pillars:
 - a) Preventive Drug Education;
 - b) Tough Laws and Robust Enforcement; and
 - c) Evidence-based Rehabilitation and Aftercare
4. Under this approach, various agencies such as the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), Singapore Prison Service (SPS) and the Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG) work together with our community partners to reduce the demand and supply of drugs. Specifically, for CNB, the Mission is to Enforce, Educate and Engage for a drug-free Singapore.

(A) PREVENTIVE DRUG EDUCATION

5. We believe that preventive interventions are critical in stopping young people from initiating drug use and becoming addicted to drugs. To that end, preventive drug education (PDE) has been the first line of defence in Singapore's overall drug control approach since 1994. CNB is the agency that leads and directs PDE efforts on a national scale. Since then, CNB has been carrying out anti-drug programmes directed at youths and the public to sustain a national consensus of zero tolerance towards drug abuse in Singapore. CNB works closely with the National Council Against Drug Abuse (NCADA) to rally the community by co-organising the Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign every year.

6. The focus of CNB's PDE efforts is to reach out to youths aged below 30 years. These efforts are centred on helping them identify drugs, learn their harmfulness and resist temptations to try drugs. CNB's core programmes comprise PDE talks, skits and exhibitions to reach out to large groups of students and youths. Ex-abusers are also invited, where appropriate, to share their experiences at small group sharing sessions. PDE talks are conducted by experienced Narcotics Officers in schools, workplaces, National Service (NS) Agencies and at public community events to heighten awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to clarify misconceptions. Where possible, the talks would be accompanied by exhibitions featuring different types of commonly abused drugs and their negative effects. In addition to conventional static exhibitions, CNB also has a mobile exhibition in the form of a bus (known as Drug Buster Academy) that features interactive anti-drug elements onboard the bus as well as another exhibition incorporating Augmented Reality features to offer a unique and experiential anti-drug journey to the audience.
7. Besides talks and exhibitions, CNB organises a wide range of PDE activities and events throughout the year to engage youths and persons of influence (POIs) (e.g. parents, teachers, counsellors, NS commanders). Through these activities, CNB hopes to cultivate life skills and promote healthy lifestyle among participants, so that they would stay clear from drug activities. Recognising that POIs play an important role in imparting correct moral values and preventing drug abuse in youths, CNB had also developed resource toolkits and customised message cards with bite-sized information adapted from the toolkits to equip them with knowledge on drug and inhalant abuse, to facilitate their engagements with youths.
8. CNB recognizes that youths today are highly exposed to global influences through online information. Social media has become a key platform to reach out to youths, especially for those out-of-school. To stay relevant, CNB's engagement strategy had evolved beyond traditional media and physical activities to include digital touch points. Our social media efforts are focused on creating youth-centric contents which imbue PDE messages in a subtle manner – to paint a compelling narrative of building a drug-free Singapore. The goal is to engage followers to proliferate CNB's PDE messages online, by sharing the contents with friends. CNB also collaborates with students from Institutes of Higher Learning (IHL) to create anti-drug videos that can be showcased at our events and on CNB's social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube) via the handle of "CNB.DrugFreeSG".
9. NCADA reinforces CNB's social media efforts with its media campaign. Last year, the campaign featured Singapore's first interactive short film, titled HIGH, produced by award-winning local director Royston Tan and online activities to engage with youths. The film allows viewers to make choices on behalf of the protagonist to uncover the various endings and possibilities within the story line and underscores the importance of making informed decisions. Through this campaign, NCADA aimed to explore the challenges and choices relating to drug abuse that youths may encounter and spark conversation amongst them on the truths behind drug abuse.
10. In overcoming the challenge of global influences, CNB had also identified community-driven advocacy as a cornerstone of our engagement strategy, to generate a multiplier effect (i.e. advocates create more advocates) that galvanises our community to support

the drug-free cause. CNB rallies organisations and individuals to openly endorse and speak up for Singapore's anti-drug approach, and influence everyone to play a part in achieving our drug-free vision through active citizenry. In line with this, the Anti-Drug Abuse Advocacy (A3) Network was launched in Dec 2016 to bring together a community of advocates against drugs. There are 1048 A3 advocates raising anti-drug awareness through ground-up activities such as PDE roadshows and social media campaigns. The Anti-Drug Ambassador Activity (AAA) remained as the most popular PDE programme for the primary level. Every year, CNB distributes an activity booklet comprising anti-drug activities and puzzles to all children aged between 10 and 12 in primary schools and community organisations. Schools are also encouraged to submit anti-drug montage exhibition entries to show their support for a drug-free Singapore. In 2020, a total of 29k students from 71 schools participated in the programme. CNB received a total of 30 entries, including entries from schools that took effort to engage their entire school population.

11. Singapore also launched a "United Against Drugs Coalition" (UADC) in Apr 2017. The coalition is a network of advocate organisations in Singapore which have pledged their commitment to the anti-drug cause and spread the anti-drug message in their spheres of influences. The organisations include brand names familiar among the youth circle and there are 71 UADC partners who have pledged their support to the anti-drug cause.

(B) TOUGH LAWS AND ROBUST ENFORCEMENT

12. Singapore adopts tough laws and robust enforcement to serve as a strong deterrent against illicit drug-related activities. The primary legislation for drugs enforcement in Singapore is the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA). The MDA serves as the legal framework for the control of dangerous or harmful drugs.

Legislations

(i) Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA)

13. The Act which came into force in 1973 provides for enforcement powers against illicit activities, and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. It criminalises illicit drug-related activities such as trafficking, manufacturing, importing/exporting and possession of drugs, as well as contaminative activities that facilitate drug offences. The legislation is reviewed regularly to ensure its robustness and relevance in dealing with the evolving drug situation.

Mandatory Minimum and Capital Punishment

14. Drug trafficking, importing/exporting, and manufacturing are serious offences where mandatory minimum sentence and caning are imposed upon conviction. The severity of the punishment is further differentiated by the type of drugs involved and weights.
15. Drug traffickers who traffic drugs in amounts above a certain threshold may be subject to the death penalty, given the scale of harm caused by drugs, and the number of lives they destroy. The minimum quantity of drugs to be trafficked before the death penalty can be applied is significant. These amounts, which refer to the pure narcotic substance

after scientific analysis, are enough to feed a significant number of abusers for a substantial period and can bring harm to a large number of abusers and their families.

Precursor Control

16. The MDA also criminalises the manufacture, supply, import/export or possession of controlled substances useful for producing drugs (precursor chemicals) if the offender knows or reasonably believes that these are to be used in the manufacture of controlled drugs.

Key Revisions to the MDA

17. CNB pro-actively reviews the MDA to ensure that it remains effective and useful against the evolving drug challenges. The latest amendments made to MDA was passed in Parliament on 15 Jan 2019 with the aim to:

- Enhance our anti-drug framework and enforcement powers; and
- Strengthen our drug rehabilitation regime.

18. The key amendments are as follows:

a) Tackling the Spread of Drug Abuse

19. To deter behaviours that facilitate or promote drug abuse, acts such as introducing a person to a drug trafficker despite knowing that the drug trafficker is likely to supply that person with drugs are criminalised. It is also now an offence to teach or provide information on drug-related activities to someone who intends to carry out these activities, or disseminate information in relation to drug activities, unless either of the above actions was for a specifically excluded purpose, e.g. education.

b) Protecting Our Children and Youths

20. New provisions were introduced to criminalise activities that endanger children and young persons by exposing them to drugs. It is an offence for an adult if he/she, knowing that a child (defined to be below 16 years of age) is likely to be present in a place, recklessly leaves drugs or drug utensils within easy access of the child. It is also an offence for an adult who permits or does not take reasonable steps to prevent a young person (defined to be below 21 years of age) from consuming controlled drugs in the adult's possession.

c) Strengthening Our Rehabilitation Regime

21. Prior to Jan 2019, drug abusers who are arrested for the third time and more are subject to Long-Term Imprisonment (LT). The LT regime was introduced in 1998 to protect the public from hard-core abusers who may turn to crime to feed their drug habit, and to punish and deter drug abusers from continued drug use. We have moved towards a more calibrated approach and distinguish between abusers who only consume drugs and those who concurrently commit other offences of harm to society. Those who only consume drugs and admit to drug use, and who have not committed other criminal offences, can be put on a risk-based rehabilitation programme at the DRC.

22. First-time abusers who are assessed by CNB to be of low-risk of relapsing will be put on the Enhanced Direct Supervision Order (EDSO), a non-custodial supervision order. In addition to monitoring by CNB, abusers on the EDSO will be assigned a case manager who will provide support to them and their families, and they will have to undergo counselling.

d) Parents or Guardians of Youth Abusers to Attend Counselling

23. A new provision was introduced to require the parents or guardians of youth drug abusers under supervision to attend counselling sessions. The Youth Enhanced Supervision (YES) scheme was introduced in 2013 to target low-risk youth abusers. Youth drug abusers emplaced under the YES Scheme undergo compulsory counselling which requires the involvement of their parents. Given the critical role that a family plays in supporting a youth abuser's rehabilitation, the Director of CNB has been granted powers to require the parents or guardians of drug supervisees on YES to attend counselling.

(ii) Corruption, Drug Trafficking and other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (CDSA)

24. Despite our tough laws and heavy penalties, there are still many who are prepared to risk their lives and freedom, and engage in drug trafficking. The lure of high profits is the main incentive behind such activities. To deprive the traffickers of their ill-gotten gains, CDSA is used to trace, freeze and confiscate the assets of convicted drug traffickers, as well as charge those involved in the laundering of drug proceeds.

(iii) Organised Crime Act (OCA)

25. The involvement of organised crime groups (OCG) in illicit drug activities has always been of concern to CNB, as these activities are often linked to, and help fund other illegal activities. To strengthen law enforcement agencies' ability to prevent and disrupt such activities, the OCA is relied upon to punish those who are involved in OCG and deprive them of their ill-gotten gains.

(C) EVIDENCE-BASED REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

26. Singapore adopts a compulsory treatment and rehabilitation regime for drug abusers whose only offence is drug consumption. For abusers who also commit other criminal offences such as drug trafficking, property offences and violent offences, they will be charged in Court and be liable for imprisonment and caning where applicable.
27. Singapore invests heavily in rehabilitation and aftercare because we believe in giving opportunities to every person who abuses drugs to overcome their drug addiction, and work towards leading drug-free lives. Our rehabilitation focuses on helping them give up their drug habits and reintegrate back into society. In this, we adopt a whole-of-society approach, and work with community partners to provide skills training, job support and counselling. Singapore Prison Services (SPS) is the correctional agency with the mandate to enforce secure custody and rehabilitation for inmates.

28. Our evidence-informed drug rehabilitation approach entails mandatory interventions, which include psychology-based correctional interventions and skills training. The rehabilitation system is shaped by the Risk-Need-Responsivity (“RNR”) model and throughcare concepts. The RNR model is a differentiated and tiered approach, which tailors the rehabilitation efforts based on the abuser’s reoffending risks, needs and responsivity to change. Efforts are divided into two main phases – In-care (in prison) and Aftercare Programme (in the community).
29. During the In-care phase, inmates will be classified according to their security risks, general risks of re-offending and rehabilitation needs, before deciding on the intervention required. Examples of such interventions include training and psychological-based correctional programmes that focus on literacy skills, motivation towards change and family programmes to rebuild relationships with their loved ones. These help abusers deal with the psychological and emotional aspects of their drug abuse, as well as equip them with the knowledge and skills to reduce risk of re-offending. These programmes will be made available to inmates from the onset of their incarceration, based on their assessed risks and needs. Prior to their release, inmates will undergo programmes to help them prepare for reintegration into the community upon their release.
30. During the aftercare phase, abusers will be provided with support and opportunities for a structured and gradual reintegration into the community through the following initiatives:

(a) Community-Based Programmes (CBP)

Inmates who are eligible and found suitable for CBP can serve the remainder of their sentence in the community under specific conditions. The community plays an important role in CBPs, where they either reside at home or approved residential facilities. This structured and gradual reintegration process allows them to serve the tail-end of their sentence in the community under supervision. When abusers are released and no longer under SPS’ custody, they are still provided with the necessary support and services by community partners such as Voluntary Welfare Organisations (VWOs) and other external agencies for their reintegration. Each inmate will be assigned to a Reintegration Officer, who will case-manage the emplaced inmates.

(b) Mandatory Aftercare Scheme (MAS)

MAS is a compulsory and structured post-release aftercare regime which provides more scaffolding, tighter supervision, and enhanced community support to ex-inmates with high risks of reoffending. The MAS will be for a period of up to two years and seeks to gradually reintegrate the ex-inmate into the society through progressive step-down arrangements which may involve staying at a halfway house, electronic monitoring, counselling and case management.

(c) Case Management Services

Through case management, the caseworker works closely with an ex-inmate for up to 12 months after release, to address his needs and help him to reintegrate into society.

This is typically done by first developing an individualised case plan to identify the their needs and to subsequently linking them to the required services or interventions to address those needs, in order to prevent re-offending.

(d) Employment Assistance

A dedicated statutory body, the Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG), supplements SPS' initiatives and supports the reintegration of ex-inmates by enhancing their employability. The programmes and services provided by YRSG include employer engagement, skills training, career coaching and job placement, as well as job retention services.

31. Upon their release from SPS, ex-abusers are placed under the supervision of CNB for up to 5 years. During this period, CNB will continue to provide support for their reintegration journey.

STATISTICS

32. Our zero-tolerance drug approach has worked well for us and has kept our drug situation in Singapore under control. Drug abusers arrested form less than 1% of our resident population. There is also a high sense of safety and security, with no areas where drugs are blatantly sold or abused in our neighbourhoods.
33. In 2020, CNB arrested a total of 3,014 drug abusers, representing a 15% decrease from the 3,526 drug abusers arrested in 2019. This decrease was likely due to reduced movement of travelers across our borders, in response to the ongoing global pandemic.
34. The number of repeat drug abusers arrested decreased by 9% to 1,871 in 2020, from 2,066 in 2019. The number of new drug abusers arrested decreased by 22% to 1,460 in 2020, from 1,460 in 2019. 62% of new abusers arrested were under 30 years old.
35. CNB made significant drug seizures in 2020. The drugs seized in 2020 were estimated to have a street value of about S\$11.60 million. There was a 79% increase in seizures of heroin to 68.25kg in 2020, from 38.12kg in 2019. Cannabis seizures saw a 55% increase to 43.12kg in 2020, from 27.78kg in 2019. Seizures of crystalline methamphetamine (more commonly known as 'Ice') saw a 46% increase to 44.87kg in 2020, from 30.80kg in 2019.
36. Methamphetamine, heroin and NPS were the three most commonly abused drugs in 2020, with 95% of drug abusers arrested abusing at least one of these three drugs. For new drug abusers, methamphetamine, NPS and cannabis were the three most commonly abused drugs, with 95% of new drug abusers arrested abusing at least one of these three drugs.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

37. In addition to our focus on domestic policies, Singapore recognises that cooperation with its regional and international counterparts goes a long way to stem the flow of such drugs into Singapore. As such, cross-border anti-drug collaboration is crucial. To this end, Singapore cooperates actively with foreign law enforcement agencies to tackle the

transnational activities of drug syndicates. In 2020, we conducted 17 joint operations and joint investigations with our international counterparts.

38. Singapore is also active in capacity building initiatives. Apart from the annual Integrated Narcotics Enforcement Programme which we have been organising with the Australian Federal Police and Singapore's Foreign Ministry since 2000, we also co-organised conferences with international organisations, such as the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime where our regional partners are regularly invited.
39. Singapore remains fully committed to fulfilling international and ASEAN commitments. Singapore is a party to all three multilateral Conventions aimed at fighting the drug problem, namely the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
40. Singapore also actively participates at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) where every year, the commission produces a set of resolutions for member states to implement and execute. The key drug policy documents that the Commission are guided by the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement, the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Outcome Document and the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. Singapore has also recently announced our intention to take our participation at the CND to the next level by running for CND membership for the term 2024 to 2027 to contribute more significantly as a full-fledged member.
41. Singapore has also implemented the measures arising from AIFOCOMM and AIPACODD resolutions.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

42. As the COVID-19 global pandemic continues to develop across the world, Singapore has implemented safe distancing measures, since Apr 2020, as a Circuit Breaker to pre-empt the trend of increasing local transmission of COVID-19. These measures, which includes limiting social gatherings and encouraging workplaces to implement telecommunication, serve to attempt to reduce the spread of the transmission by curtailing movements and interactions in public and private places.
43. In light of this, CNB has also taken the necessary adaptations to ensure that we continue to Enforce, Educate and Engage for a drug-free Singapore.

Enforcement Efforts (Enforce)

44. In response to the outbreak of COVID-19 and in accordance to national guidelines, CNB had refocused and calibrated our drug enforcement operations. This is done with the objective of maintaining a drug-free Singapore while taking into consideration the safety of officers. Frontline officers have been provided with the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to mitigate the risk of infection during operations. As part of the risk management measures, disinfection services are also engaged whenever a

suspected/confirmed COVID-19 case is encountered, and officers who come into contact with the subject will be asked to stay away from duties.

School-based PDE programmes (Educate)

45. While several PDE outreach efforts have been hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic, CNB continuously adapts with innovative measures to align our initiatives with the necessary safe management measures. For example, digital alternatives of our PDE programmes were introduced such as an online brochure designed for people to experience the AR exhibition at their convenience. Our publications are available for loan from the public and school libraries, as well as on CNB's website for download. We also offer livestream versions of the PDE skits and talks.

Community Engagement Activities (Engage)

46. To overcome the restrictions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, CNB brought engagement activities online and conducted virtual outreach sessions. Such sessions for at-risk youths were organised for our community advocates to continue to engage and share with them on the importance of abstaining from intoxication and tips on what they should do when offered drugs. Even as schools reopened, events were still limited in size, hence it was important that such advocacy efforts were not halted due to the pandemic.
47. CNB also continues to engage our regional and international counterparts through virtual bilateral meetings. These virtual meetings help to strengthen existing close working relationships and allowed for frank and meaningful discussions between CNB and our counterparts. The global pandemic effectively closed off most international travel, but this has not stopped drug traffickers from operating. Hence as these traffickers modify their operations, it is important for CNB to work closely with our counterparts to ensure that we stay ahead of them.
48. Multinational meetings, such AIPACODD and the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters meeting, have also been brought online to facilitate continuous discussion and exchange of information between Singapore and our regional counterparts. During the 64th CND held this year, Singapore was able to participate in the hybrid sessions with colleagues from Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs participating in person in Vienna and officers from our Ministry of Home Affairs (including CNB) participating virtually. While this presented some adaptation to time differences, Singapore was still able to participate actively in the sessions.

CONCLUSION

49. The contained drug situation in Singapore is a testament to the success of the efforts to implement the multi-prong strategy of demand and supply reduction. However, the fluidity of the drug situation and the transnational nature of drug trafficking activities will continue to pose a challenge to Singapore. Even as the world is affected by the developments of the COVID-19 pandemic, Singapore will continue to maintain our zero tolerance-approach towards drugs to deter all forms of illicit drug activities. We will also continue to work closely with our foreign counterparts to eradicate the syndicates who target our region and our citizens for their drug activities.



4th APIPACODD MEETING

Overview of Singapore's Anti-Drug Approach & Drug Situation

Singapore Country Report

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION



Singapore's Drug Approach



Local Drug Situation



Anti-Drug Legislation



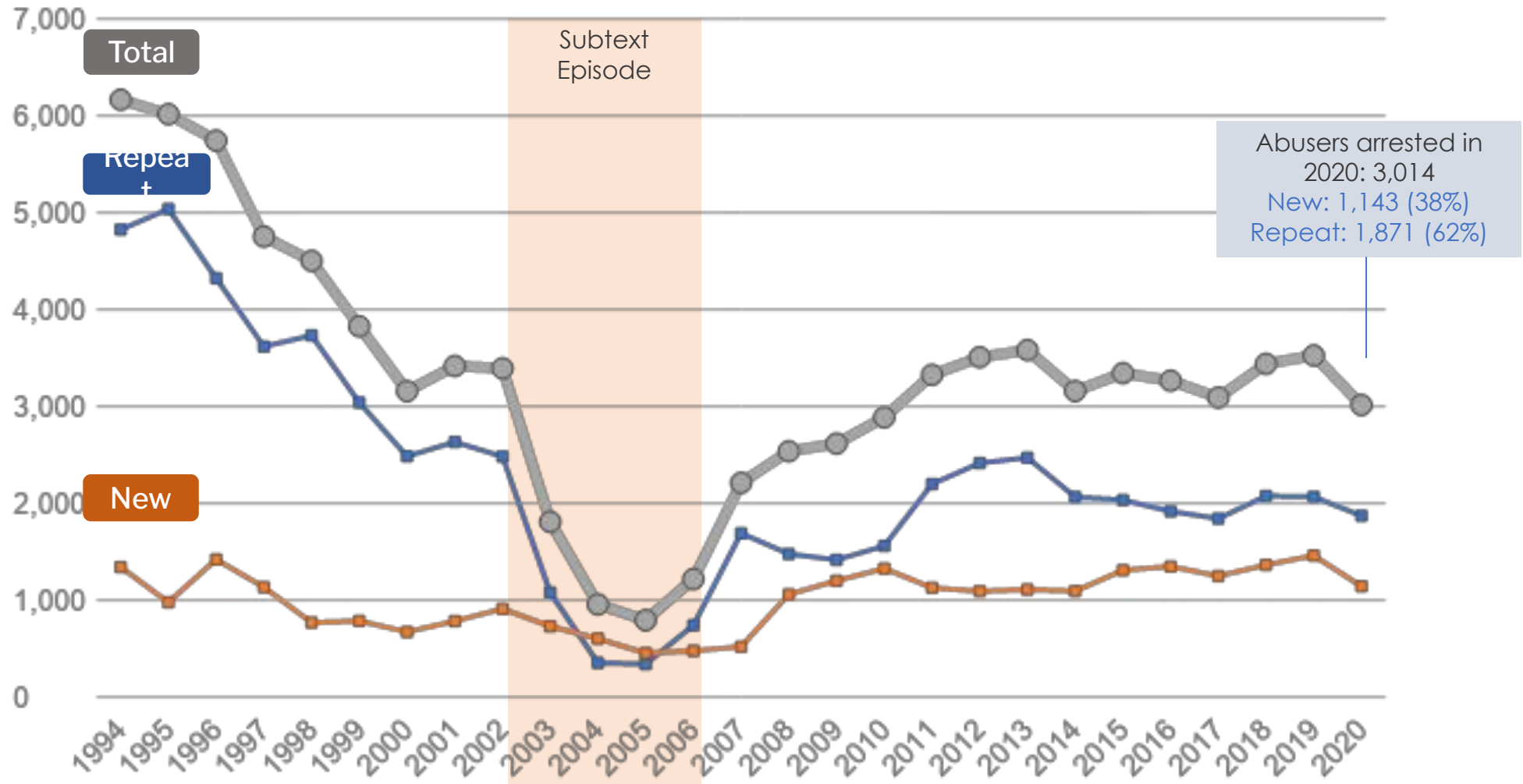
COVID-19 Pandemic

HARM PREVENTION STRATEGY

A holistic drug control strategy that focuses on achieving a **Singapore without drugs**, where everyone can live, work and play safely

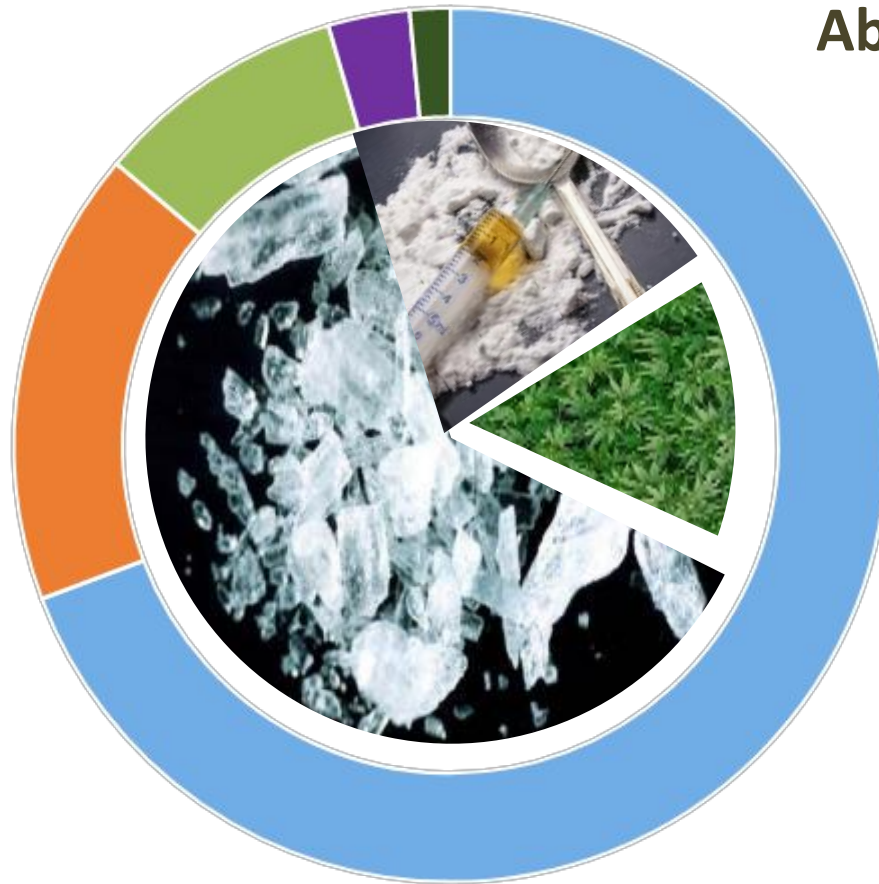


DRUG ABUSE SITUATION



ABUSER ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE IN 2020

Abusers arrested in 2020: 3,014



Methamphetamine
2,088 abusers (69%)

Heroin
508 abusers (17%)

NPS
282 abusers (9%)

Cannabis
91 abusers (3%)

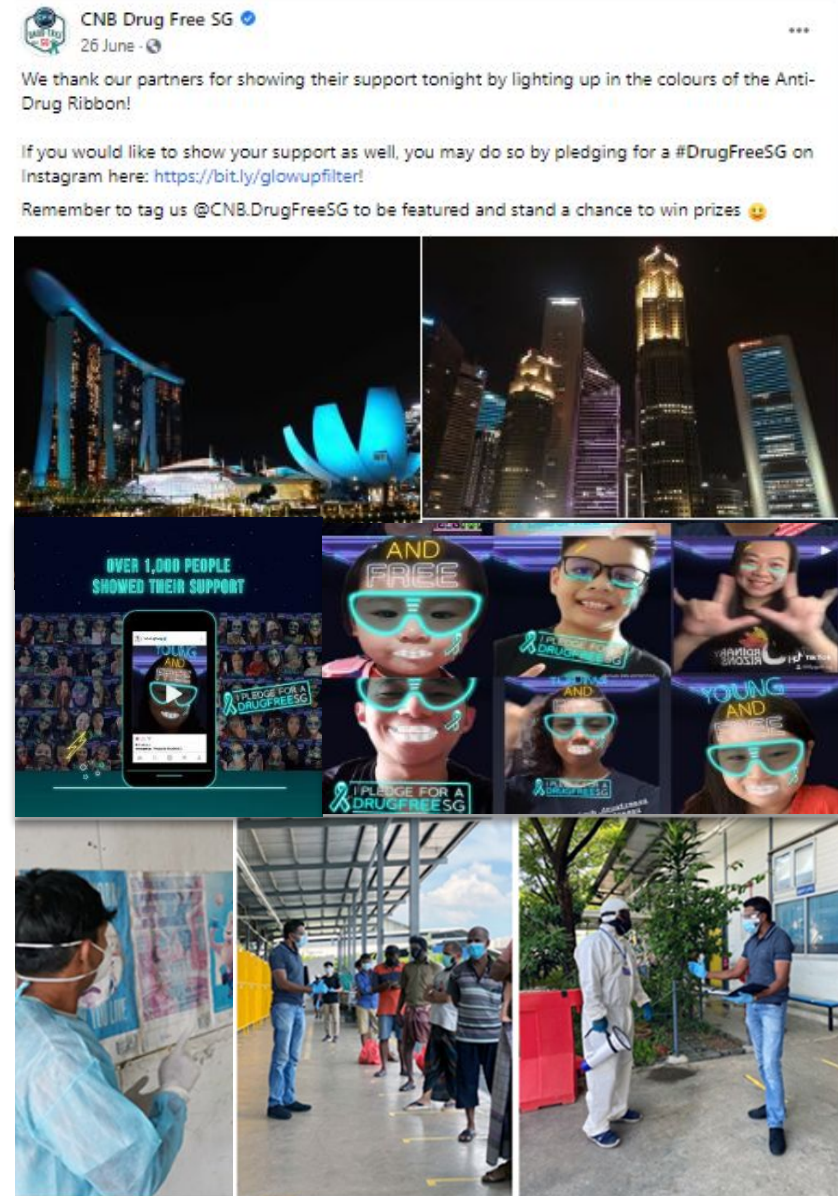
Others
45 abusers (1%)

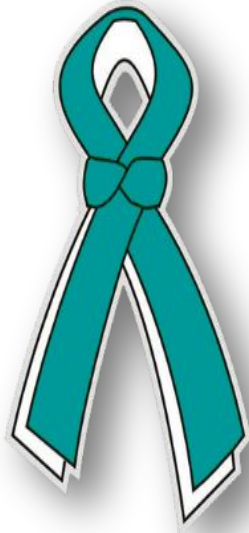
LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

- Tackling the spread of drug abuse
 - New provisions are introduced to **criminalise behaviour that facilitate or promote drug abuse**, such as introducing a person to a drug trafficker despite knowing that the drug trafficker is likely to supply that person with drugs.
 - It will also be an offence to **teach or provide information** on drug-related activities to someone who intends to carry out these activities, or **disseminate information** in relation to drug activities, unless either of the above actions was for a specifically excluded purpose e.g. education.
- Protecting Our Children and Youths
 - New provisions are introduced to criminalise activities that **endanger** children and young persons by **exposing them to drugs**.
 - Offence to expose children to drugs and drug utensils, or permit or not take reasonable steps to prevent a young person from consuming drugs

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- Circuit Breaker measures to pre-empt trend of increasing local transmission of COVID-19.
- CNB continues to work towards of maintaining a drug-free Singapore while taking into consideration the safety of officers.
 - Frontline officers have been provided with the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to mitigate the risk of infection during operations.
 - Public engagement efforts channelled online.
 - Participate in virtual bilateral and international meetings





A drug free Singapore
where everyone can
live, work and play safely

ANNEX N

COUNTRY REPORT OF THAILAND



4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

THAILAND COUNTRY REPORT

I. Introduction

The pandemic of COVID-19 broke out in late 2019 and had kept on going up to 2020 but it did not affect much to the illicit drug production and trafficking in the production source in the Golden Triangle. When the government locked down the border areas and strictly controlled the travelling both domestic and international, drug production was still ongoing and the drug traffickers developed new techniques and modus operandi in distributing drugs by online trade and delivery services. After the eased control of international travelling, the illicit drug smuggling by air, sea and postal parcels was found increased both in frequencies and amount.

However, the Royal Thai Government continued strictly controlling illicit drugs according to the Narcotics Control Action Plan through the cooperation with concerned government agencies. The drug control work plan was adapted in accordance with the drug situation and in response to the new normal life affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19.

II. Drug Situation

Southeast Asia is still getting the effect from the illicit drug production in the Golden Triangle with the influx of opium, heroin, methamphetamine tablet (yaba), crystalline methamphetamine (ICE) and ketamine. While the opium and heroin in the Golden Triangle are decreasing, the synthetic drug production is drastically increasing as shown in the UNODC 2019 data that methamphetamine was seized about 115 tons and 80% of them was in Southeast Asia. Therefore in 2020, Thailand faced the illicit drug epidemic from the Golden Triangle in terms of using and being the main drug smuggling route to other regions by land, air and sea.

The main illicit drug of concern in fiscal year of 2020 has been methamphetamine, while heroin, ketamine, cannabis, and ecstasy should be monitored since a large amount of them are found smuggling into Thailand before distributing to other countries by transnational drug syndicates as a result of drug seizure in 2020 appears as yaba 319.11 million tablets, ICE 23,872.25 kilograms, cannabis 9,227.60 kilograms, ketamine 1,342.43 kilograms, heroin 597.33 kilograms and ecstasy 0.51 million tablets.

Since Thailand has been affected by the illicit drug as a frontline of the Golden Triangle area. The government declared that drug problem is a national agenda which needs to be controlled decisiveness and harshness. Hence, the Draft Narcotics Code has been amended to enhance the legislation for combatting drugs. It aims to assemble narcotics laws and systematically harmonise them as well as to be in consistent with the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem

(UNGASS 2016) by adjusting the proportion of penalty rates, treatment without a criminal record, value-based confiscation as well as ease up the use of narcotic crops. The amendment also helped solve the problems of overflowing court cases and overcrowded prisons.

The drug law enforcement was cooperated by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) and related agencies to intercept drug, precursor chemicals and drug producing apparatus as well as the suspect person who involved with drug smuggling. The operation includes setting up permanent checkpoints, border checkpoints, temporarily permitted areas, check stations, interception points to demolish the distribution centre in the central area of Thailand and to cut the cycle and prevent illicit drugs from being transported. The drug interception in the transport system and parcels of all types was conducted as well as the social media disruption to control the illicit drug trade. In addition, the statistic of drug seizure in the last five years indicated that methamphetamine was still a critical concern, while the increase of ketamine supported that synthetic drug is becoming popular.

To demolish the structure of drug syndicate, Thailand uses the method of cutting the funding cycle with the asset forfeiture approach. The measurement on implementation based on the Act on Measures for Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics B.E.2534 (1991) and the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999) which resulted in asset forfeiture on 2020 as 1,853 offenders with asset value cost 790.57 million Thai Baht. The Royal Thai Government addressed that drug suppression should aim to destroy the major network structure of drug trafficking and criminal syndicate, extending asset forfeiture measure for the drug trafficking network rather than coping only with the small drug dealer groups. It appeared in a progressive asset forfeiture of the first half fiscal year 2021 with a value of approximately 3,900 million Thai Baht.

As a member of ASEAN, Thailand has been cooperated with all ASEAN Member States to implement on tackling the illicit drug production and trafficking by participation and adoption of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 to be the main framework. The Work Plan detailed the components and proposed activities for its effective implementation to address illicit drug activities and mitigate its negative consequences to society. To effectively target the critical drug production area, Thailand also adopted the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022 (ASEAN Cooperation Plan) as a sub plan to focus on interception of precursor chemicals, interdiction of illicit drug smuggling and to support the implementation of the Safe Mekong Coordination Centre which help to eradicate drug production problems in the Golden Triangle.

The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) has been established to be a mechanism empowering and mobilising the cooperation between ASEAN Member States on fighting against illicit drugs in the region. There are three projects under the ASEAN-NARCO to enhance the operation namely the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN), the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) and the ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF). The ADMN acts as ASEAN information centre which collects data from ASEAN Member States for the annual ADM Report as a resource for understanding drug situations, trends, modus operandi, treatment and rehabilitation and related issues especially contributes to prepare on handling future illicit drug incidents. The AITF and ASITF were established as a task force to interdict illicit drugs at airports and seaports as the gates of each country and movement of both passengers and shipments take place. In 2020, the AITF of Thailand arrested 65 offenders with yaba 5,783 tablets, ICE 29.16 kilograms, heroin 2.73 kilograms, ketamine 6.8 kilograms, cocaine 21.71 kilograms and ecstasy 343,639 tablets. In addition, 3 shipment cases with ICE 100 kilograms, heroin 75 kilograms and opium seed 169,780 kilograms were detected by the SITF.

In terms of sub-regional cooperation, Thailand and countries in Southeast Asia remained facing the illicit synthetic drug trafficking from the Golden Triangle. Thus, the Royal Thai Government placed priority on the international cooperation with countries in Mekong Sub-region under the Safe Mekong Operation. Thailand proposed the Operation Golden Triangle 1511 with the ultimate goal to intercept the inflow of precursor chemicals into the Golden Triangle and the outflow of drug production from the Golden Triangle to other countries and other regions. In 2020, it resulted in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals seizure within the specific operation area, as yaba 486 million tablets, ICE 37,502 kilograms, cannabis 18,518 kilograms, heroin 3,525 kilograms, ketamine 2,196 kilograms, ecstasy 2 million tablets, opium 5,635 kilograms, precursors 15,070 kilograms, caffeine 14,295 kilograms and other chemicals 1.1 million kilograms. The operation received good cooperation from member countries and proceed with progress. All member countries agreed to continue this operation in 2021 so-called the Operation Golden Triangle 1511/21.

The critical concerned group of drug users in Thailand is the youth who becomes a new target for online drug dealers as they can easily convinced to use drugs. It resulted in the number of youths who underwent treatment in a voluntary system in the past year. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Thailand, self-quarantine, work from home, and online classes were introduced to protect virus spreading. It made social media and internet access a major tool for communication and led to the new form of selling illicit drugs among small drug dealer groups. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic did not stop illicit drug production and trafficking, the illicit drug producers still managed to operate the production and smuggled illicit drugs by using alternate routes. This is a critical issue for Thailand and ASEAN Member States to cooperate on fighting against illicit drugs.

III. Trafficking Situation

Thailand's trafficking situation in fiscal year 2020 was affected by drug syndicates in the Golden Triangle. The northern border of Thailand remained as a critical area where the large amount of illicit drugs were found smuggling into the country. Besides that, ICE and ketamine were smuggled at the northwestern border. It later moved to the west where yaba, ICE and ketamine found smuggling through the border checkpoint. The northeastern border along Mekong River became another critical smuggling route such as yaba, ICE, heroin, ketamine, and cannabis were seized with large amount. When officials intensely operate on patrolling, drug traffickers changed smuggling routes to upper northeastern and lower northeastern borders. The smuggled drugs would be delivered and kept in storages in the central region, Bangkok and perimeter area, before distributing to other epidemic area.

As illicit cocaine was found smuggling from South America by the Western African groups through various airports (e.g. Suvarnabhumi International Airport, Phuket International Airport) in total 7.28 kilograms, the operation in the borders, airports and seaport interdiction were strengthened and actively operated. Besides, there was an increasing of the ecstasy trafficking through international postal parcel of 46 cases with total 312,232 tablets seized in fiscal year 2020, mostly from Europe.

The current drug trafficking, apart from general trafficking channels, was found that drug traffickers used more online channels in parallel with the postal parcel to distribute drugs to users. Drug trafficking changed its pattern by introducing new pattern using technology in selling via various applications such as Line, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc. especially Twitter which were the largest number of drug trafficking. In addition, there were many channels for delivering which convenient and fast such as making an appointment or sending through postal services, both public and private.

IV. Legislation/National Drug Combating Policy

The Draft Narcotics Code

In fiscal year 2020, Thailand reformed and developed the acts and regulations related to narcotics to be more updated and in line with the National Strategy and Reform Plan as well as government policy declared to the Parliament, including the amendment of some provisions to be in consistent with the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016). Among them, the Draft Narcotics Code is the most important act.

The Draft Narcotics Code comprises 5 key ideas as following;

1. Organising the government drug control management structure to create more unity in the government roles and drug control management. The Draft Narcotics Code, therefore, set up the new roles and the new drug control management structure with more unity by using the tool that could direct the policy clearer.
2. Setting the proportion of penalty rates to be appropriate with the seriousness of offences and consistent with the provisions of the constitution that prescribe the criminal penalties only for serious offences. Offenders may be punished with other measures instead of imprisonment. This practice is considered as the solution to the problems of overflowing court cases and overcrowded prisons.
3. Considering drug abuse as a public health problem, not a criminal problem and providing the opportunity to voluntarily apply for the treatment programme without the criminal record.
4. Expanding the authority to take action on the asset forfeiture as according to the value-based confiscation which can be calculated from the income from drug trafficking offenders and on the seizure and value-based confiscation of other assets.
5. The lenience in appropriately determining the policy on narcotic substances in each category to expand the benefits of using the narcotic crops, particularly cannabis and kratom for the purpose of research and medical use only.

Legislative Sector on Drug Solution

Thailand legislative sector considers illicit drug problem as the primary issue needed to be solved. The legislation could help enhancing the operation to combatting drug issues. The National Assembly of Thailand has established committees to study, to assist and to monitor the legislation as follow;

1. The Committee on Money Laundering and Narcotics Prevention and Suppression (The House of Representatives)
2. The Ad-hoc Committee on the Consideration of Drug Problems, Guidelines for Establishing Drug Treatment Centre, and Systematic Prevention of Drug Problems (The House of Representatives)
3. The Committee on Public Health (The Senate)

V. Law Enforcement

Table 1 : The Statistics on the Seized Drugs During the fiscal year 2016-2020.

(October 2016-September 2020)

Fiscal Year	Yaba (million pills)	ICE (kilogram)	Cannabis (kilogram)	Ketamine (kilogram)	Heroin (kilogram)
2016	93.74	1,161.03	11,183.85	30.91	147.49
2017	214.93	5,200.75	13,797.46	658.38	376.56
2018	339.69	19,347.92	16,401.94	551.44	940.63
2019	518.90	16,284.52	14,342.71	734.82	941.85
2020	319.11	23,872.25	9,227.60	1,342.43	597.33

In 2020, the National Command Centre on Drug Control (NCCDC) which consist of members from the ONCB, the Royal Thai Police, the Office of Attorney General, the Ministry of Interior, the Royal Thai Army, the Department of Special Investigation, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the Revenue Department issued the order to establish the Working Group on Asset Investigation and Forfeiture of Drug Syndicates and the Working group on Extensive Investigation for Asset Forfeiture of Drug Syndicate. This contributed to seize the assets of drug syndicates and offenders as followed;

Table 2: The Statistic of Offenders and Asset Forfeiture of Drug Syndicates during the fiscal year 2016-2020 (October 2016-September 2020)

Fiscal Year	Offenders (case)	Value (million THB)
2016	2,053	1,410.00
2017	1,919	1,667.72
2018	2,237	1,228.66
2019	1,819	949.59
2020	1,853	790.57
2021 (6 months)	1,783	approximately 3,900

In 2020, Thailand by the Ministry of Digital Economy and the ONCB investigated suspicious social media for 248 accounts, among them 41 accounts were terminated and 207 accounts are under investigation process.

VI. International and Regional Cooperation

ASEAN Cooperation

1. The ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 was adopted as the main framework for Thailand to fight against illicit drugs. The Work Plan detailed the components and proposed activities for its effective implementation to address illicit drug activities and mitigate its negative consequences to society.
2. The ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022 (ASEAN Cooperation Plan) was adopted as a sub plan to focus on interception of precursor chemicals and interdiction of illicit drug smuggling and support the

implementation of the Safe Mekong Coordination Centre which help eradicating drug production problem in the Golden Triangle.

3. The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) is a mechanism to empower and to mobilise the cooperation between ASEAN Member States on fighting against illicit drugs in the region. There are three projects under the ASEAN-NARCO to enhance the operation as follow;
 - a. The ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN) acts as ASEAN information centre which collects data from ASEAN Member States for the annual ADM Report as a resource for understanding drug situations, trends, modus operandi, treatment and rehabilitation and related issues which helps ASEAN Member States to prepare on handling future illicit drug incidents.
 - b. The ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) is the task force to interdict illicit drugs at airports.
 - c. The ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF) is the task force to interdict illicit drugs at seaports.

Sub-regional cooperation

Thailand proposed to Mekong Sub-region members to establish the Operation 1511 under the Safe Mekong Operation. The Operation 1511 is a jointed operation under the MoU signed on 15 November 2019 by Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam to intercept the inflow of precursor chemicals into the Golden Triangle and the outflow of drug produces from the Golden Triangle to other countries and other regions.

VII. Treatment and Rehabilitation

In fiscal year 2020, there were altogether 180,483 persons underwent treatment, most of them were new users or about 67.0%, and most of them were male or 89.9%, their ages range were between 20-24 years or about 18.7%, followed by those between 25-29 years or 18.6% and those between 30-34 years about 15.3%.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic took effect on drug treatment and rehabilitation by which the activities had to be adjusted from group activities to personal counselling which included tele-counselling as well as bringing in families and communities to take part in tending drug patients. The ONCB in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration organized the working team to search for drug abusers in communities and to provide the assistant from tending and providing the appropriate support as well as transfer them for treatment. The team also conducted the community-based treatment and rehabilitation in their villages/communities including following up and providing the aftercare service to help patients get back to their normal life. This implementation had assisted 1,421 persons in the past year.

The harm reduction service has been provided to drug patients for reducing harm or impact that might be caused by drug towards themselves, intimates, or society. Thanyarak Hospital under the Princess Mother National Institute on Drug Abuse Treatment set up a pilot project to substitute opioids usage with Buprenorphine or Suboxone. Last year, the harm reduction service has been provided to 22,941 drug patients which were about 20% from 114,481 persons who underwent treatment in treatment centre. The psychosocial clinic for prisoners and drug offenders in the court system was established to provide an opportunity for drug offenders who had a severe penalty and might become criminals and to reduce recidivism. This system was cooperated by the ONCB, the Ministry of Public

Health, the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Thai Health Promotion Foundation. The Memorandum of Agreement on the Cooperation to Provide Counselling on Psychosocial to Prisoners or Drug Offenders in the Court System was done on Thursday, January 30, 2020. There were 25 courts participated in the project, with 1,315 persons received counselling, and no recidivism was found, most of them or 86.54% were drug offences, the rest were the violence in the family and other criminal cases such as drunken and assault.

VIII. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has an effect on the lifestyles, economies, society and public health undoubtedly. However, there is only a limited impact on the illicit drug markets in Thailand, the Golden Triangle remains the world's leading area for the production of synthetic drugs with significant quantities of precursor chemicals being diverted and trafficked through the region. The measure implemented by the government have affected on the drug supply chain in all aspects, hence drug producers and drug trafficking groups were quickly adjusted to the situation, for example, by shifting trafficking modes, changing routes and inventing synthetic alternatives.

Thailand reaffirms that regional and international cooperation is needed to tackle the drug-related problems in the region. Thus, Thailand would like to seek all ASEAN Member States cooperation in implementing the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle and ASEAN-NARCO as a mechanism to mobilise ADMN, AAITF and ASITF in order to combat transnational drug trafficking, especially in the Golden Triangle area which is heavily affected by the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

AIPA as the legislative branch of ASEAN reiterated its commitment to eradicate illicit drug production, processing, trafficking and abuse in the region and affirmed its effort in reviewing, strengthening and developing the legislation on narcotics to pursue the Drug-Free ASEAN.



Thailand Country Report



The 4th Meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)

on Monday, 24th May 2021



**Hon. JETN
SIRATHRANONT**



**Hon. PECHDAU
TOHMEENA**

*



**Pol.Lt.Col. PAISITH
SUNGKAHAPONG**



Drug Situation



- Thailand has been affected by the illicit drug production and trafficking as being **the frontline of the Golden Triangle**.
- Most of the illicit drugs were smuggled into Thailand through **the northern border**, which then later traffic to **the western and the northeastern borders**.
- The drug traffickers developed new techniques and modus operandi in distributing drugs through means of **online trade and delivery services**.
- The main illicit drug of concern in 2020 has been **methamphetamine – both yaba and ICE**; as appeared in the drug seizure report of fiscal year 2020.



**The Statistics on the Seized Drugs During
the fiscal year 2016-2020. (October 2016-September 2020)**

Fiscal Year	Yaba (million pills)	ICE (kilogram)	Cannabis (kilogram)	Ketamine (kilogram)	Heroin (kilogram)
2016	93.74	1,161.03	11,183.85	30.91	147.49
2017	214.93	5,200.75	13,797.46	658.38	376.56
2018	339.69	19,347.92	16,401.94	551.44	940.63
2019	518.90	16,284.52	14,342.71	734.82	941.85
2020	319.11	23,872.25	9,227.60	1,342.43	597.33

**The Statistic of Offenders and Asset Forfeiture
of Drug Syndicates
during the fiscal year 2016-2020
(October 2016-September 2020)**

Fiscal Year	Offenders (case)	Value (million THB)
2016	2,053	1,410.00
2017	1,919	1,667.72
2018	2,237	1,228,.66
2019	1,819	949.59
2020	1,853	790.57
2021 (6 months)	1,783	approximately 3,900

Legislative Sector on Drug Solution



The National Assembly of Thailand has **established three committees** as follow;

1. The Committee on Money Laundering and Narcotics Prevention and Suppression.
(The House of Representatives)
2. The Ad-hoc Committee on the Consideration of Drug Problems, Guidelines for Establishing Drug Treatment Center, and Systematic Prevention of Drug Problems.
(The House of Representatives)
3. The Committee on Public Health (The Senate)



There are **three acts and regulations** that are being considered in the legislative process which are;

1. **The Draft Narcotics Code**
2. The Draft Act on the Enactment of the Narcotics Code
3. The Draft Act on Drug Offence Procedures

The Draft Narcotics Code



The Draft Narcotics Code will help solving the problem as follow;

1. Organising the government drug control management structure .
2. Setting the proportion of penalty rates to be appropriate with the seriousness of offences and consistent with the provisions of the constitution.
3. Considering **the drug abuse as public health problem, not a criminal problem.**
4. Expanding the authority to take action on the asset forfeiture as according to **the value-based confiscation.**
5. Expanding the benefits on using the narcotic crops, **particularly cannabis and kratom for the purpose of research and medical use only.**

International and Regional Cooperation



ASEAN Cooperation

1. **ASEAN Work Plan** on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drug 2016-2025
2. **ASEAN Cooperation Plan** to Tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2020-2022
3. **ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center** (ASEAN-NARCO)
 - ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network (ADMN)
 - ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)
 - ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)



Sub-Regional Cooperation

1. **Operation Golden Triangle 1511**



Conclusion



“**Thailand** would like to seek the cooperation from all ASEAN Member States to implement the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to tackle illicit drug production and trafficking in **the Golden Triangle** and to utilise **ASEAN-NARCO** as a mechanism to mobilise ADMN, AAITF and ASITF.

AIPA as the legislative branch of ASEAN reiterated its commitment to eradicate illicit drug production, processing, trafficking and abuse in the region and affirmed its effort in reviewing, strengthening and developing the legislation on narcotics to pursue **the Drug-Free ASEAN**.”

ANNEX O

COUNTRY REPORT OF VIET NAM



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**VIET NAM
COUNTRY REPORT**

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE DRUG SITUATION AND THE
SCOURGE OF DRUGS**

(1) In the past few years, drug issues have been on the rise in South East Asia and in the world, unfolding in a complicated and serious manner. South East Asia remains the second-largest manufacturer of opium. The Golden Triangle remains one of the world's largest drug manufacturing centers, particularly of Amphetamine type stimulants. More and more transnational drug crime organizations have emerged, as criminals from China, Chinese Taipei, South America and West Africa are participating in illegal production and transport of drugs from Africa, South America, or the Middle East to South East Asia with numerous new methods. In particular, the link between drug offences, weapon smuggling, money laundering and terrorism grow concerning every day. The world is witnessing a trend in which some countries are calling for amendment in global narcotics control policies, aiming to legalize the use of narcotic substances.

(2) In addition, since the beginning of 2021, the latest wave of the COVID-19 pandemic has had significant impacts on countries in the region, causing tremendous losses of human life and negative effects on the people's health and socio-economic life. The response measures proposed by the Governments have affected every aspect of the illegal drug market, from manufacture, to transportation, trade and consumption. In particular: (i) Social distancing policies have caused difficulties to the transportation, trade, and consumption of drugs, resulting in a large drug stock. As anti-COVID-19 measures are lifted, an excess of drug supply and plummeting prices lead to a rise in drug consumption; (ii) the suspension and reduction in the number of international flights to combat and prevent COVID-19 have caused drug trafficking groups to utilize sea and land routes, postal transport, and domestic flights instead. This causes further difficulties to drug control forces in these areas; (iii) drug traffickers have increasingly utilized high technology to neutralize drug control work by countries' competent authorities; (iv) the post-COVID-19 national economic recession has driven crime organizations to increase drug trafficking to earn profit and make up for losses they suffered during the period when countries enforced measures to combat and prevent the spread of disease; (v) The increased attention and priority of resources for combating and preventing COVID-19 has significantly affected the resources allocated to drug combat and prevention.

(3) As it is directly affected by the global and regional drug crime situation, the crime and scourge of drugs in Viet Nam maintain numerous complex and unpredictable factors, especially in hotspots such as the Northwest, Northern Central Viet Nam, the Southwest, aviation and sea routes, and in large metropolitan areas. Drug criminals have become more audacious, with increasingly elaborate modus operandi. Most of them are armed, working closely with wanted individuals, foreigners (mostly from Laos, China, Chinese Taipei, and Korea) to establish transnational drug trafficking and transportation networks and organizations. Drug criminals tend to collaborate with other types, such as economic criminals, smugglers, being the worst of all crimes: (i) Across the Viet Nam – Laos border, the illegal trade and transport of drugs is on the rise, especially of Amphetamine type stimulants. This is the route directly affected by the illegal manufacture and trafficking of drugs from the “Golden Triangle”. Across the border, there remain “hotspots” for drugs and drug crime, with a significant shift toward Central Viet Nam, the Central Highlands, and the Southwest. Drug criminals on this route are extremely bold, and ready to use arms to attack officers when they are discovered and threatened with arrest; (ii) Across the Viet Nam – China border, there used to be complicated two-way drug trafficking and transportation activities. Heroin was sold, transported from abroad to China and then to Viet Nam to be distributed. Lately, as Vietnamese and Chinese competent authorities have increased information dissemination and attacks on crime, illegal drug trafficking and transportation from China to Viet Nam have decreased. However, there has been a rise in drug trafficking and transportation from the “Golden Triangle” through Laos and Cambodia to Viet Nam (into the Northwest and Central provinces, and then transported to Northern border provinces such as Lang Son, Cao Bang, Lao Cai) and then to China for distribution; (iii) Across the Viet Nam – Cambodia border, there has been an increase in drug trafficking activities from the “Golden Triangle” through Thailand, Laos, Cambodia to Viet Nam, to be transported through Northern provinces to China for distribution; (iv) The illegal trafficking and transportation of drugs through air routes is generally not significant, but there remain numerous hidden threats of a possible complicated development. There have been more and more instances of postal services and air transport being used to transport drugs. The sea routes contain numerous hidden threats, as the large scope causes difficulties in drug control; (v) Recently, there have emerged incidents in which drug criminals take advantage of the Internet space to illegally trade drugs. This is an alarming issue amid the Fourth Industrial Revolution with the robust and widespread development of the Internet in social life. The modus operandi involves putting drugs into products and food like confectionary and then selling them online, targeting young adolescents and students. In addition, the postal route is witnessing complex signs, as the criminals send drugs from European countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Belgium) to Viet Nam for distribution through international postage (express delivery service, consignment, among others) with elaborate methods such as concealing drugs in parcels containing medicine, decorative candles, confectionery, beverages, among others.

(4) As of 31 December 2020, there were 235,012 drug addicts with addiction records (out of whom 96.2% are male, and 3.8% are female), accounting for 0.24% of the country's population, with a year-on-year increase of 2.5%. 14.5% of drug addicts are currently supervised at drug rehab centers, 20.5% are held in detainment facilities and education centers, and 65% are living in community. This poses a security threat to many localities and causes great difficulties and challenges in intervention and in drug rehabilitation. There are drug addicts of all ages in every locality, among them, young adolescents account for a large portion:

0.1% of drug addicts are under 16, and 76% are under 35. Almost two-thirds of young adolescent drug addicts are unemployed or have no stable employment. Drug addition is the primary cause of law violations committed by adolescents. 50% of adolescent drug addicts commit crimes, 100 times more than their non-addict counterparts. 41.04% of inmates in prisons and detainment centers are arrested for drug-related crimes, out of whom 28.58% have a history of drug use. What is alarming is that more and more people have been using multiple drugs, the use of Amphetamine type stimulants and psychotropic substances has resulted in "meth psychosis" among many users, leading to illegal acts and murder without motive that cause frustration and anxiety among the community.

II. RESULTS ACHIEVED BETWEEN AIPACODD 3 AND AIPACODD 4

1. The National Legal System and the implementation results of the National Law on Drug Prevention and Control

Being cognizant of the importance of drug prevention and control in ensuring social security and safety, Viet Nam has taken steps to strengthen the legal system on drug prevention and control. In particular:

- The National Assembly of Viet Nam has adopted the Law on Drug Prevention and Control (amended) with several new points as follows: (1) Supplement a new Chapter (Chapter IV) on the supervision of individuals who illegally use drugs. (2) Supplement regulations clearly determining the agency specializing in preventing and combating drug crimes, the principles of cooperation between drug crime prevention and combat agencies, and dictate that legal drug-related activities must be monitored. (3) Set specific regulations regarding the responsibilities of agencies, organizations, individuals, families and communities in drug prevention and control. (4) Supplement regulations to closely supervise individuals who illegally use drug substances and drug addicts as follows: (i) Individuals that illegally use drugs are under the authority of the People's Committee at the commune level. The supervision of individuals that illegally use drugs is not a measure of handling administrative violations; (ii) those first identified as drug addicts have the right to choose a suitable rehabilitation method (voluntary rehabilitation or rehabilitation through the use of substitute substances); (iii) During the rehabilitation through substitute substance period, the drug addict, if discovered illegally using drugs, will be forced to undergo mandatory drug rehabilitation methods; (iv) Rehabilitated persons (either voluntarily or mandatorily), persons with completed rehabilitation through the use of substitute substances, must be subject to post-rehabilitation supervision at their place of residence; (v) In case of relapse post-rehabilitation, persons will be subject to mandatory rehabilitation methods. (5) Set clear regulations regarding circumstances that require tests to determine the drugs in the system and the state of addiction. The State covers all expenses of the tests. (6) Supplement regulations to increase the feasibility and effectiveness of drug rehabilitation methods; (ii) the rights and responsibilities of drug rehabilitation centers, organizations, individuals providing voluntary drug rehabilitation services within families and communities; (iii) the State's policies regarding financial assistance for voluntary drug rehabilitation.

With these new points of the Law on Drug Prevention and Control (amended), Viet Nam hopes to make a breakthrough in drug prevention and control and actively contribute to

the prevention, combat, gradual elimination and mitigation of the source of drugs and drug crime which has been a cause for concern within the society.

- Along with this, the National Assembly of Viet Nam has adopted the law amending and supplementing some articles of the Law on Handling Administrative Violations. In addition to regulations on handling drug-related offences, a legal corridor has been established for drug prevention and control. This contributes to ensuring social security and safety. The amendment this time also supplemented new points regarding drug prevention and control, such as: (i) Increasing the maximum fine from 40 million to 70 million VND; (ii) Including more positions within competent authorities such as the Head of the International Airport Border Guard Police, Captain of the Drug and Crime Prevention Task Force of the Border Guard; (iii) Supplementing the circumstances of temporary detainment in accordance with administrative protocol such as: preventing and suspending activities that disrupt public order, cause injuries to others; preventing and suspending illegal smuggling and transport activities through the border; regulations determining admittance to mandatory education centers, drug rehabilitation facilities, determining the state of addiction in persons illegally using drugs, among others.

- With the issuance of laws on drug prevention and control, a synchronous, consistent legal basis has been established in prevention, detection and combat of acts violating the law and drug crimes. This contributes to increasing effectiveness of state management on drug prevention and control. This has met urgent needs, resolving bottlenecks in drug prevention and control.

2. Results of drug crime prevention and control

(1) In 2020, the Investigative Police Force on Drug Crimes has hosted, and cooperated with competent authorities to detect 24,548 cases and detained 36,404 drug criminals; confiscated 738.35 kg of heroin; 3,430.8 kg and 2,060.637 tablets of Amphetamine type stimulants; 254.4 kg of marijuana, along with material evidence relating to the case. That is a 12.85% year-on-year increase in cases, a 9.15% year-on-year increase in suspects. Regarding confiscated evidence: a 47% year-on-year decrease in heroin, a 37.02% decrease in Amphetamine type stimulants; a 113.24% increase in the number of tablets; a 55.92% decrease in marijuana.

(2) Drug crime structure: Illegal trade of drug substances account for 26%; illegal transport of drug substances account for 3%, illegal storage of drug substances account for 68%, organized use of drugs account for 1%, other crimes account for 2%.

(3) The Investigative Police Force on Drug Crimes prosecuted 21,376 cases/27,333 defenders. The People's Procuracy of all levels has prosecuted 22,148 cases/28,252 defenders.

(4) The planting and replanting of plants containing narcotics continues to be suppressed. In a number of key areas with high risk of replanting, the dissemination of information, education and popularization of the law on banning the cultivation of narcotic plants have been carried out well. However, resources to support the eradication and replacement of narcotic plants are limited. The situation of drug criminals taking advantage of the air route to illegally transport drugs still holds numerous potential risks. During the COVID-

19 pandemic, when international air routes were reduced or suspended, functional forces still detected air transport cases at domestic airports.

(5) In addition, Vietnam has also enhanced the operational efficiency of Border Liaison Offices (BLO) to promote cooperation between the competent authorities of Vietnam's bordering provinces and those of neighboring countries. Currently, Vietnam has established and put into operation 21 BLO offices across the country (the Vietnam - China border has 6 BLO offices, the Vietnam - Laos border has 08 BLO offices, the border line has 8 BLO offices and the border line has 8 BLO offices. between Vietnam and Cambodia has 07 BLO offices).

3. Drug addiction treatment results and recommendations

(1) As of December 31, 2020, drug rehabilitation facilities across the country have received and treated 55,480 people, managed at the facility 41,019 people (number of voluntary rehabilitation: 4,718 people, the number of people undergoing mandatory rehabilitation by the Court's decision: 31,480 people, social facilities: 3,845 people), the number of people transferred from 2019 is 38,244 people, the number of people re-integrating into the community is 51,729.

(2) The country organized rehabilitation for 6,314 people in the community and 5,928 in their families; granted certificates of completion of rehabilitation period to 3,139 people. There are 16 drug rehabilitation facilities nationwide established by individuals and organizations currently in operation. However, with inadequate facilities, the subjects of rehabilitation are mainly voluntary with a short stay, so the main activities involve stopping withdrawals and detoxification. In 2020, people-founded detoxification facilities nationwide rehabilitated 1,125 people, 866 of whom were transferred from 2019, and 1,015 people reintegrated into the community.

(3) So far, the treatment of opiate addiction with Methadone has been implemented in 63 out of provinces and cities, treating over 52,000 people. Among this, the Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs is organizing treatment for 3,852 people. The completion rate from the treatment program is over 30%. This creates conditions for drug addicts to receive treatment, restore their health, and at the same time can find work and stabilize their lives. However, the number of people participating in Methadone addiction treatment using OPIATS and other drugs is quite high.

(4) Implementing the policy of diversifying rehabilitation work under the Renovation Project on rehabilitation, Ministries, agencies and localities have piloted a number of models: "Support in legal and social counseling, transferring those participating in drug rehabilitation" in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; the "pre-trial" model related to the "Drug Court"; The model of counseling, care and support for drug addiction treatment in the community has been effectively implemented in many provinces and cities such as Hanoi, Bac Giang, Thua Thien Hue, Ba Ria Vung Tau, Khanh Hoa... The deployment of pilot models has brought about many new approaches to drug rehabilitation and has facilitated connection between drug addicts and services in the community such as: psychological counseling - social, vocational training, job creation, ART and HIV treatment, legal counseling, etc. However, to expand these models, appropriate policies and resources are required.

(5) Control of legal activities related to drugs: Agencies continue to strengthen cooperation in monitoring activities of precursor chemicals, narcotic drugs, and psychotropic drugs, however, it still faces many difficulties and inadequacies because competent authorities can only control the input but not the final output of the precursors. Therefore, the situation remains wherein the subjects take advantage of this to manufacture Amphetamine type stimulants.

4. International cooperation on drug prevention and control

(1) In 2020, faced with the complicated developments of the COVID-19 in the region and the world, Viet Nam has actively cooperated with other countries and international organizations to exchange information on the drug crime situation through existing mechanisms, particularly by promoting the network of hotlines with countries and partners in the region and around the world. Viet Nam has always been an active member in strengthening cooperation in drug prevention and control with other countries, especially neighboring countries, and countries that have signed cooperation agreements and agreements with us. In addition, international agencies and organizations contribute to strengthening cohesion, promoting the effectiveness of law enforcement, and improving the capacity of law enforcement officers.

(2) Strengthening multilateral cooperation on drug prevention and control: In 2020, Viet Nam has effectively implemented international agreements that Viet Nam has joined in the frameworks of CND, MOU, ASEAN... demonstrating Viet Nam's role as the ASEAN Chair on drug issues for 2018 - 2020 at forums on drug prevention and control.

- Within the framework of CND: Viet Nam participated in all three mid-term consultation sessions of CND on 25-26 June 2020, 24-25 August 2020, and 19-21 October 2020 to discuss the implications of the adoption and application of WHO recommendations for cannabis and cannabis extracts, the midterm session held in December 2020. At the meetings, Viet Nam presented the negative effects of drugs, affirmed its opposition to loosening control and legalizing a number of narcotics and psychotropic substances, and at the same time informing countries that have not yet had a clear view on cannabis, on the negative impacts of the production, sale, and use of cannabis on the economy and society.

- Cooperation in the Mekong sub-region: The Ministry of Public Security, with the standing function as the National Committee for AIDS Prevention and Control and the Prevention and Control of Drugs and Prostitution in Viet Nam, has advised the Government of Viet Nam to approve and adopt the 11th Sub-Region Action Plan (SAP) for the period 2020-2021 and the Bangkok Joint Statement at the Mekong Subregion Ministerial Conference on Drug Prevention and Control (MOU1993). Viet Nam also sent a delegation to attend the videoconference of the MOU focal point on the 11th Sub-Region Action Plan (SAP 11) held on 22 October 2020. In addition, in recent years, Viet Nam has also actively participated in the cooperation framework of the Safe Mekong Initiative (SMCC) by sending staff to work at SMCC centers located in Thailand and China, Myanmar, Laos. Viet Nam is expected to host the operation of the Safe Mekong Coordination Centre-Vientiane Capital (SMCC) in the second quarter of 2021.

- Cooperation with UNODC: Within the framework of the Border Management Program, Viet Nam has collaborated with UNODC to survey and study the establishment of a BLO Office on the border between Viet Nam and other bordering countries: The launching ceremony was held in Tra Linh, Cao Bang province on 20 July 2020; A visit to study and share experiences for BLO Kien Giang, An Giang and Tay Ninh in Lao Cai was held from 28 September to 2 October 2020. In addition, Viet Nam also sent a delegation to attend the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) via videoconference from 1 to 2 October 2020 with 02 sessions: (1) Plenary meeting between leaders of drug prevention and control agencies in the world; (2) Sessions by regions.

- Within the framework of ASEAN: Viet Nam sent delegates to attend the 9th webinar on ASEAN drug monitoring network within the framework of the cooperation information center on drug prevention on 24 September 2020; attended and spoke at the ASEANAPOL Online Conference on illegal drug trafficking during the COVID-19 pandemic on 27 August 2020; attended the 20th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) via videoconference on 24 September 2020; attended the 41st ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs via videoconference on 1 December 2020.

(3) In addition to strengthening multilateral cooperation on drug prevention and control, Viet Nam also promotes the deepening of bilateral cooperation towards better effectiveness, especially with countries that Viet Nam share the borderline with, and agencies and partners who actively support the fight against drugs in Viet Nam.

III. CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES

1. Challenges, difficulties

(1) Viet Nam is a country with a long border spanning land, sea, and air. Therefore, there is a significant amount of drugs smuggled into Viet Nam. The situation of drug crimes is complicated, involving elaborate modus operandi, especially regarding high-tech crime, organized activities, significant and profitable drug supply that is easy to access. The emergence of new drugs cause difficulties for competent authorities in the prevention and control of drugs and in rehabilitation.

(2) The number of people illegally using drugs and the number of drug addicts is increasing rapidly and the demographic tends to be younger. The number of drugs, especially synthetic drugs, is increasing day by day, causing great harm to the users' physical and mental health. This makes it difficult for competent authorities to approach, supervise and support them.

(3) The allocated resources do not meet the needs of infrastructure and equipment of drug rehabilitation facilities, counseling points, etc. Socialized resources are also limited because this is an activity that requires expertise, large investment costs but does not yield significant profits.

2. Causes

(1) Objective causes: The impact of crime and the scourge of drugs in the world and in the region, especially since Viet Nam is located near the Golden Triangle area, hence, a favorable geographical position to be a transit place for the illegal drug transportation. In addition, synthetic drugs have become increasingly diverse, people addicted to synthetic drugs display no typical symptoms, making it difficult to diagnose and devise a proper treatment plan. This is a common difficulty for both Viet Nam and other countries in the world.

(2) Subjective causes: The ability to prevent and control drug-related crimes and the coordination between frontline forces is not really strong. The social engagement in drug prevention and control and investment resources for this work are not satisfactory. The effectiveness of international cooperation in drug prevention and control is still limited, scattered in many focal points, and lacking in human resources for proper implementation.

3. Lessons learned

(1) The work of drug prevention and control and drug addiction treatment requires the participation of the whole political system, and a unified view in direction, administration and operation.

(2) Strengthening the formation and perfection of the system of policies and laws on drug prevention and control in order to overcome difficulties and obstacles in line with reality.

(3) Paying attention to and allocating sufficient resources for drug prevention and control and drug addiction treatment, in which, focusing on training staff, building a qualified and specialized human resource apparatus with high expertise, responsibility, investing in high technology equipment and ensure the effectiveness of this work.

4. Solutions for the foreseeable future

(1) Actively review and perfect the legal system to ensure the uniformity and consistency with the relevant legal system and in accordance with the situation.

(2) Strengthen supervision of the implementation of policies and laws on drug addiction prevention, control and treatment in ministries, agencies, localities, prisons and rehabilitation centers throughout the country, pay attention to remove difficulties, be decisive in directing and implementing.

(3) Pay attention to the allocation of resources for drug prevention, control and control and drug addiction prevention, treatment and treatment in accordance with socio-economic conditions. At the same time, there are measures to attract socialization resources.

(4) Strengthen, expand and improve the effectiveness of international cooperation on drug prevention and control. Responsibly implement international commitments in drug prevention and control that Viet Nam has signed and joined; coordinate to maintain the common position of ASEAN countries on the drug issue.

(5) Promote scientific research and summarize domestic and international experiences to contribute to proposing solutions to improve the quality and effectiveness of drug prevention and control in the new situation. Coordinate with international organizations to raise awareness and share experiences on formulating and implementing policies and laws on drug prevention and control and related issues.

IV. PROPOSED CONTENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE RESOLUTION “Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards a Drug-Free ASEAN”

Faced with the complicated developments of the COVID-19 pandemic, in Viet Nam as well as in ASEAN countries and around the world, at the same time, the number of people illegally using drugs and drug addiction is also increasing. With drug addicts gradually skew younger, countries need to join hands and strengthen their roles and resources in disease prevention and control as well as building a healthy, drug-free community. The resolution should emphasize a number of contents:

(1) Reaffirming commitments towards a drug-free ASEAN Community through reviewing and improving the legal system to ensure uniformity, consistency, and upholding the stance of not legalizing the use of drug not for medical or scientific purposes.

(2) Strengthening the responsibility of member states, especially each member of the ASEAN community, participating in the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic, drug crime prevention and drug rehabilitation.

(3) Encouraging countries to share experiences/good practices in facilitating access to information, counseling, support and drug rehabilitation services suitable to individual needs and circumstances of those who illegally use narcotics and drug addicts, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in ASEAN countries.

ANNEX P

COUNTRY REPORT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**BRUNEI
COUNTRY REPORT**

INTRODUCTION

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), under the purview of Prime Minister's Office, is Brunei Darussalam's leading agency in combating drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam.

As the leading agency, the Bureau serves as the coordinator of any anti-drug related programmes and projects at the national level. It also acts as a focal point of cooperation with other law enforcement agencies on drug related matters at national, regional and international level.

It is the Bureau's view that the balance between reducing drug demand and drug supply is very important and thus, in order to efficiently eradicate drug crimes, the Bureau has adopted two different strategies :-

- a) The reduction of supply through the preventive of the entry of drugs either through legal or illegal points of entry; and
- b) The reduction of demand through effective activities such as preventive drug education, supervision and rehabilitation.

LEGISLATION

The Misuse of Drugs Act, Chapter 27

The Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA), Chapter 27 is the main legislative enforced by NCB to conduct arrest, seizure, investigation and prosecution into drug trafficking activities. It provides mandatory death penalty for offences involving a trafficking of certain amount of specific controlled drugs.

The Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Order 2012 was passed in February 2012 which involved a reclassification of controlled drugs including the elevation of Cannabis as a "Class A" Drug and several ATS substances such as ecstasy (MDMA) and Syabu (Methamphetamine). Codeine, Ketamine and Nimetazepam (Erimin 5) have been re-classified and elevated to Class

B controlled drug. Under the revamped classification of drug schedule, mitragynine (ketum leaves) was introduced into the Class D drugs.

Other legal amendments to the Misuse of Drug Acts, Chapter 27 includes the following:

- a) Consumption of controlled drug outside Brunei Darussalam by permanent resident;
- b) Definition of cannabis, cannabis mixtures, cannabis resin;
- c) Place of consumption of drugs need not be stated or proven for prosecution;
- d) Powers of search and seizure by Narcotics' officer with the rank of Senior Narcotics Officer;
- e) Provisions empowers the Director to admit persons who have voluntarily submit themselves for Treatment and Rehabilitation at the Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre;
- f) Regulations for resident of the Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre to be brought out of the centre for the purpose of social / community services as part of the social re-integration programme run by the centre; and
- g) Period of treatment and rehabilitation in the Al-Islah centre was amended from 'not more than 1 year' to 'not more than 2 years'.

The Criminal Asset Recovery Order, 2012 ('CARO')

The Criminal Asset Recovery Order, 2012 ('CARO'), came into effect on the 16 June 2012, repealing two Money Laundering related legislations, i.e. The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Act (DRTROP)) and the Criminal Conduct (Recovery of Proceed) Order (CC(ROP)). It was introduced to consolidate the various procedures and powers in asset recovery and remove complexities found in the previous provisions. Further, CARO aim to clarify the provisions to increase transparency and to enable Brunei to successfully take actions against those who intend to make illicit use of Brunei's financial system.

Section 3 of CARO gives the definition of 'Money Laundering Offences', removing problematic provisions which previously existed in DT(ROP) and CC(ROP). Under this provision, it clarifies that offences of money laundering is not dependent on the proof of the predicate offence; it is a "Standard Alone" offence.

Under this legislation, it makes available several provisions such as Restraining Orders, Confiscation Orders, Benefit Recovery Orders, Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture Orders, where there is no prosecution, unexplained and wealth declaration etc.

Section 99 of CARO gives power of arrest to any authorized officer (including an officer of the Narcotics Control Bureau) to arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably suspect of committing or attempting to commit an offence under this order.

Section 100 of the same gives wide powers to the authorized officer as part of his investigation into money laundering offences.

In June 2016, the Narcotics Control Bureau had successfully confiscated money amounting to BND\$ 11,110, SGD\$ 1110.00 and RM 3055 under section 83(1) CARO.

Criminal Law (Preventive Detention) Act, Chapter 150

NCB is empowered under this Act to request to the Minister for an order to detain or place under the Bureau's Supervision of persons who have been associated with activities of criminal nature, specifically, in the interest of public safety and peace and good order.

Under Section 14, suspect may initially be detained for a period not exceeding 24 hours, later extended to 48 hours under the authority of an Assistant Director of the Bureau and finally for a total remand of 14 days under the authority of the Deputy Director of the Bureau and above.

Once the minister is satisfied that such person has been arrested for activities of criminal nature and probing threats to public safety, the Minister may order for that person to be detained for any period exceeding 1 year or placed under the Bureau's Supervision for any period not exceeding 3 years.

SUPPLY REDUCTION STRATEGY

The Law Enforcement and Intelligence Division of the Bureau is responsible in implementing the strategy of reduction of illicit manufacturing, abuse and trafficking of drugs and other drug-related crimes through vigorous enforcement activities and prevention of the entry of narcotic drugs either through legal or illegal point of entry. This involves analysis of intelligence information, surveillance in designated areas, raid and arrest of suspect, seizure of drugs, evidence collection and patrolling both land and waterways. Personnel under this division also conduct investigation and prosecution cases under the Misuse of Drugs Act and Poison Act.

Over the years, the Bureau has improved the rate of quality arrest focusing on High Impact Operation. Operational officers have been sent for courses and trainings aiming to improve their capabilities and skills as well as increasing their knowledge on proper operational technique and procedure. The establishment of Strategic Intelligence Section has also improved the collation of intelligence information of drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam.

To effectively eliminate syndicates involved in drug trafficking across Brunei Darussalam's border, our border control officers have been more vigilant in drug profiling of traffickers entering and exiting the border and increase intelligence information sharing amongst law enforcement agencies to monitor any illegal drug activities.

The Bureau has also expanded its Border Control Unit and over the past years, the Bureau has established a good work relationship with border control officers from the neighboring

countries. This involved exchange of work visits, enhancing NCB's officer knowledge and skills to combat drug crimes across the border as well as sharing current issues in matters relating to drug trafficking across the border.

National and regional networking and cooperation are also in place and has been improved. With this, the bureau occasionally conduct meeting with other law enforcement/judicial agencies at both national and regional level to further discuss on how to strengthen legal and/or enforcement techniques. This involves the share and exchange of intelligence information, including the changing trend of Modus Operandi in drug trafficking and concealment techniques.

NCB is also a member to the Airport Security Committee which meets up regularly to discuss security matter at Brunei International Airport. This committee includes other law enforcement agencies responsible for the security of the airport such as Department of Civil Aviation, Royal Brunei Police Force, Royal Customs and Excise Department and Immigration.

Following the initiative by Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand in setting up an ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) and the recommendations by ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drugs (ASOD), Brunei Darussalam has established its national Airport Interdiction Task Force (AITF) which entails the following:

- i. Preventive and detection methods through intelligence sharing, joint operations and bilateral/trilateral/multilateral cooperation;
- ii. Strengthening networking of relevant enforcement agencies at the airport
- iii. To coordinate cross-border investigation/ operations;
- iv. To collaborate with international agencies and counterpart agencies of partner countries.

As an initiative to further strengthen drug case investigation in Brunei Darussalam, Drug Scene Unit (DSU) has been established to move forward the capability of NCB in terms of forensic setting during evidence collection. The Bureau has been sending its officer for crime scene and forensic courses to develop experts in evidence collection and is currently focusing on polishing its officer skills and knowledge on forensic matters through trainings and mock-scene practice based on the real scenario. These includes the right technique and skills for photography, DNA and fingerprint collection and other evidence collection as well as the right documentation to be presented at court for prosecution.

At the same time, Digital Forensic Unit (DFU) has also been set up to retrieve information and further investigates any digital information through mobile phones and laptops of the arrestee. The information can be used of intelligence purposed to further investigate and broaden the case.

NCB is a member of National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (NAMLC), co-chaired by Prime Ministers' Office and Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam. This committee meets

regularly to discuss and update each other on the investigation of cases, measures taken to tackle financial crime as well as reviewing the existing law.

DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGY

Implementation of Demand Reduction Strategy falls under the responsibility of three different divisions under the Bureau: Preventive Drug Education, Supervision and Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre. This strategy aims to discourage both public and previous convict from engaging in illegal drug activities be it through awareness programmes, supervising drug offender and providing both treatment and rehabilitation for recovering drug abusers.

PREVENTIVE DRUG EDUCATION

NCB's efforts in preventive drug education to promote public awareness and disseminate the anti-drug messages to the public include the following activities:-

i. Advocacy and Information Programme

To provide education and public awareness on the danger used of illegal drugs through the mass media campaign that includes adverts, digital displays, radio stations, banners, posters, pamphlets and billboards. In support of this program, cooperation from both public and private sectors including the Non-Governmental Actors has been encouraging.

ii. School based Drug Prevention Programmes

Lectures and talks regarding the harmful effects of drugs continued to be one of the main ways to educate students not to engage in this illegal activity. The programme is one of the approaches to increase knowledge and awareness to reduce the demand of drugs consumed.

A committee lead by Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports to handle the social issues concerning community problem such as drug abuse and family abuse. NCB has become one of the members of the committees.

This campaign and awareness programme continued throughout the years covering villages and rural areas at the four districts of Brunei. The radio and media had played their important roles in spreading the Anti-Drug Education programme and the dangerous of Marijuana. This programme has continued till now.

With the success of the implementation of 30 minutes lectures in Year 9 classes, starting NCB has extended similar programme for Year 5 students and religious schools in all

four districts. We believe that by doing so, we are able to be more pro-active by having more interaction with the students and disseminate more knowledge on the dangers of drugs to them.

NCB has also published and disseminate a guideline book specifically for teachers to assist the NCB in educating students on harmful drug effects.

iii. Workplace based Drug Prevention Programme

NCB collaborates with the relevant agencies to curb issues of drugs among employees in the workplace. One of the measures conducted by Narcotics Control Bureau as a deterrent approach is the random urine drug screening at work places.

NCB has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Royal Brunei (RB) to further intensify anti-drugs activities and programmes organized for the company. Such activities involve talks, random urine screening for its employees and the publication of anti-drug banners at the Brunei International Airport. A commercial on drug awareness is also in placed and played on screen during take-off and landing.

iv. Other Initiatives

In its drug awareness efforts, NCB also deliver talks and conduct exhibition to the public. NCB also participates in carnivals and road shows, organized by other agencies in order to promote drug awareness education to the public.

In order to enlist and foster public support in combating illicit drug use, NCB has organized leisure activities such as Talent Show, explore-race and article writing contest which involves the participations from the public.

NCB further intensify its anti-drug activities through the collaboration with the Ministry of Education to produce a guidance book for teachers, Teachers' Guide on Drugs, which assists, guide and provide comprehensive and detailed facts and information to educators and teachers.

NCB has established a good working relationship with other public and private sectors, including the media, non-governmental and community-based organizations, academic and research institutions, and religious-based organizations to plan, execute, and monitor civic awareness initiatives and to advocate drug abuse prevention programmes. Such agencies involved in drug abuse prevention programmes are Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Radio Television Brunei and Higher academic institutions in Brunei Darussalam.

SUPERVISION SCHEME

Supervision as an aspect of aftercare services is considered in Brunei Darussalam to be vital for the true realisation of the Rehabilitation Process. It is felt that continuous aftercare support and encouragement must be given to the supervisees to help them reintegrate fully into the society.

The total number of supervisees registered to the Supervision Scheme is show as below:-

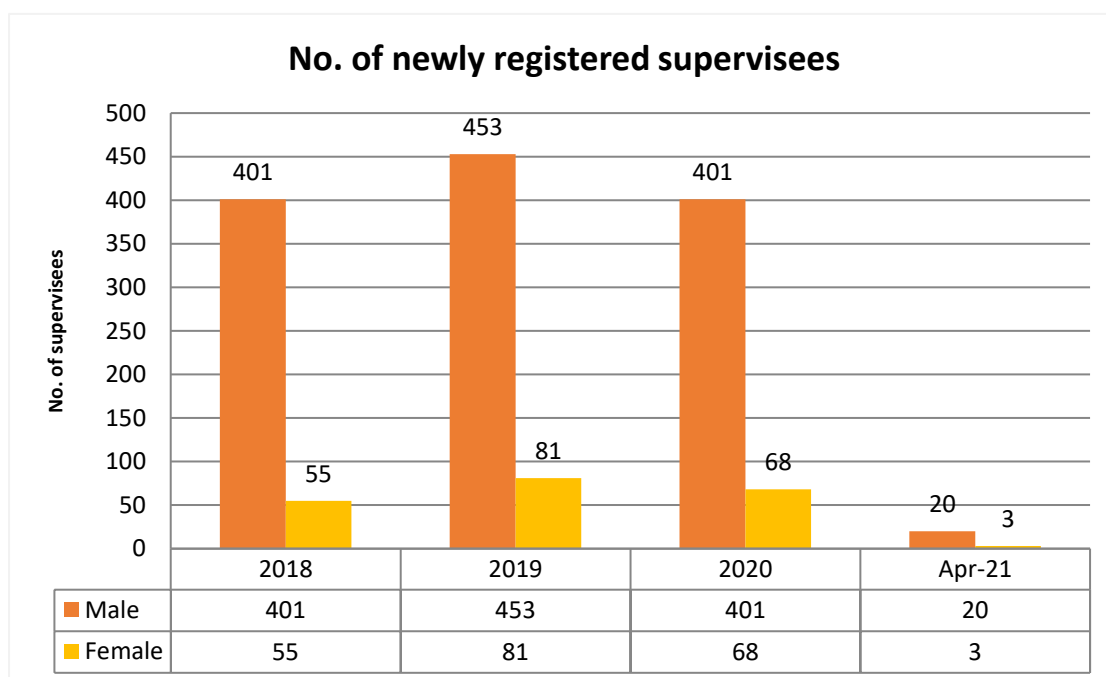


Figure 1 above shows the numbers of supervisees registered to the Supervision scheme from 2018 until April 2021.

Supervision Scheme is compulsory in Brunei Darussalam and legally it is provided by the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1987. The supervision scheme is a two-year programme comprising of two phases. Throughout the supervision period, all supervisees are required to vigilant supervision programme, intake assessment, urine screening, home-visits and family interviews. In addition, further enhancement to the supervision programme is being introduced with the establishment of Counselling and Psychology Units.

In NCB, the introduction of peer mentor, reformed drug abuser known as “Rakan Harmoni” group helps to motivate and further guide those drug recovering offenders through peer support group programme.

NCB also provide psych education services to the family members of the supervised which aims to provide knowledge and assist the family members to understand the early sign of relapse and the reason behind it.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

With effect from 1 February 2008, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has consented for Narcotics Control Bureau to take over the management of Rumah Al-Islah from the Prison Department; after 18 years of being under the purview of the Prison Department. This has allowed NCB to closely monitor the development and the effectiveness of the programmes carried out by the centre.

Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre is the only approved treatment and rehabilitation of drugs centre in Brunei Darussalam which adopts the Psycho-social model focusing on behavioural changes through Therapeutic Community Program, spiritual therapy, life skills and vocational training.

The centre adopts Therapeutic Community (TC) as the treatment modes for its residents aiming to reinforce positive behaviour. Therapeutic Community is a group-based approach which embraces a set of methods aiming in treating its clients (residents) from emotional disturbances in a communal atmosphere and emphasizes the role of peers in securing safe-environment through the process of learning and support amongst themselves. It also emphasizes on family responsibility which encourage behavioural shaping and management, emotional and psychological support, Intellectual and Spiritual support as well as vocational and survival skills.

In the Therapeutic Community (TC), the residents are in close supervision by the mayor (identified reformed drug user) and monitored by the respective personnel. The 4 structure of the programme includes the following:

- i. Behavioural change;
- ii. Emotional and psychology;
- iii. Intellectual and spiritual; and
- iv. Vocational and life skills.

In early 2012, a new provision ‘Temporary Released Scheme’ was introduced. The scheme is a transitional phase for residents prior their release from the centre. It aims to gradually prepare residents psychologically to be integrated in the community. Temporary release scheme allows residents to find employment, having employment, participate in any work attachment and involve with community services outside the centre with close supervision of the centre.

Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre is actively seeking networking with government and non-government organization, small and medium entrepreneurs to support residents in finding and securing employment for residents.

The role of family is vital in support for recovery process of residents. The centre is delivering its services by psycho-educating family members through family visits, social gathering with family at the centre and encouraging regular open family visits with residents.

Until April 2021, Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre has a total of 39 residents of which 33 of the residents are males (84.6%) and 6 residents are females (15.4%), who are undergoing treatment and rehabilitation. Most of the residents used Methamphetamine as their choice of drug abuse and second-most used drugs is Cannabis.

In addition, until April 2021, out of the 39 residents at Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation, 16 people (41%) were admitted through Minister's Order who failed their urine test while undergoing supervision scheme. 13 people (33%) were admitted through court order and 10 people (26%) of the admissions were on voluntary basis.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG SYNDICATE

Brunei Darussalam has been used as a transit point for drug traffickers in their journey of drug trafficking. The investigations of three cases involving foreign nationals have revealed that these drug couriers transited in Brunei Darussalam carrying concealed drugs in their luggages are meant for the drug market in a foreign country being the final destination.

In the past, Brunei Darussalam has seen its own citizen being victim of West African Drug Syndicate and being used as drug couriers. Five cases have been reported involving Brunei citizen being apprehended at foreign international airport for attempting to bring in controlled drug into Australia, China and Chile.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

During the past years, it is shown that the cooperation at the regional and international levels, it is possible to thwart such illegal drug-related activities. Drug trafficking is a transnational crime; as such; initiatives to combat this problem must also be transnational. Brunei Darussalam is a signatory to all United Nations Convention on drug issues.

Brunei Darussalam makes efforts to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with Malaysia and Singapore to combat the drug menace in the region. Both countries have established good cooperation, networking of information and hold annual bilateral meeting.

Brunei Darussalam actively participates in international and regional meetings and is an active member to the following meetings:

- a) ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matter (ASOD);
- b) Head Of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA);
- c) Senior Officials Meeting On Transnational Crime (SOMTC + 3);
- d) ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD);
- e) The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting;
- f) Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO);
- g) Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC);
- h) Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) and Far East Regional Working Group (Mini IDEC Regional Meeting).

Brunei Darussalam is also a party that has signed and ratified the following UN Conventions:

- a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961;
- b) Protocol Amending the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs 1972; and
- c) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988.

ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 (ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025) was adopted at the 37th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters held in Bangkok, Thailand on 24-27 August 2016 and it was endorsed by the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters held in Singapore on 19-20 October 2016. The Work Plan details the components and proposed activities for its effective implementation to address illicit drug activities and mitigate its negative consequences to society.

In 2017, the ASEAN Cooperation Plan to tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017-2019 was launched to intercept drug and precursors trafficking from the Golden Triangle into the ASEAN region.

ASEAN remains resolute in the shared commitment to counter the world drug problem and this had motivated ASEAN to adopt the regional theme of “*Securing ASEAN Communities Against Illicit Drugs*” to protect the people and communities from the dangers of illicit drugs.

As an expression of ASEAN's unity, the Ministers at the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) launched the green-and-white Anti-Drug Abuse Ribbon, which signifies health, vitality and strength. The ribbon will be used as a symbol in preventive education activities and campaigns throughout ASEAN, spreading a common message among youths and communities to be resilient against drugs.

Brunei Darussalam, through the Narcotics Control Bureau, hosted the 39th Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) on 27-30 August 2018 and was attended by representatives from ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat and counterparts from China, Republic of Korea and Russia. The Meeting took note of the report of the first internal review of ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025 that outlined the progress of the implementation of the commitments listed in the Work Plan.

With the growing international debate on a new global action plan to succeed the current United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter The World Drug Problem, the Ministers at the 6th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) adopted the ASEAN Joint Statement that was delivered by Viet Nam at the High-Level Segment at the 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019, which reiterate the following key positions by ASEAN:

- a) Member States' shared commitment to a zero-tolerance approach towards illicit drugs;
- b) The centrality of the CND, and the three international drug conventions;
- c) The complementary and mutually-reinforcing nature of the 2009, 2014 and 2016 political documents;
- d) The ASEAN Member States' shared commitment to a Drug-Free ASEAN vision;
- e) The ASEAN Member States' resolve in rejecting attempts to universalise any drug policies, including calls to legalise illicit drugs; and
- f) The need to respect the sovereign right of each state.

The Ministers also adopted another Joint Statement that was delivered by Singapore at the Fifth Intersessional Meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on 7-9 November 2018. This statement reaffirmed ASEAN's resolute stand against legalisation of illicit drugs for non-medical and non-scientific use and urge the international community to uphold the provisions of the international drug control conventions, which the international community has jointly affirmed as the cornerstone of the international drug control system.

DRUG SITUATION IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

DRUG ARREST

Up to April 2021, 185 persons have been arrested, including 159 males and 26 females. 94 arrestees were new drug arrestees and 91 were repeat drug offenders. Out of the total arrests, 157 arrestees were Bruneians, 158 arrestees were of Malay background and 102 arrestees were unemployed.

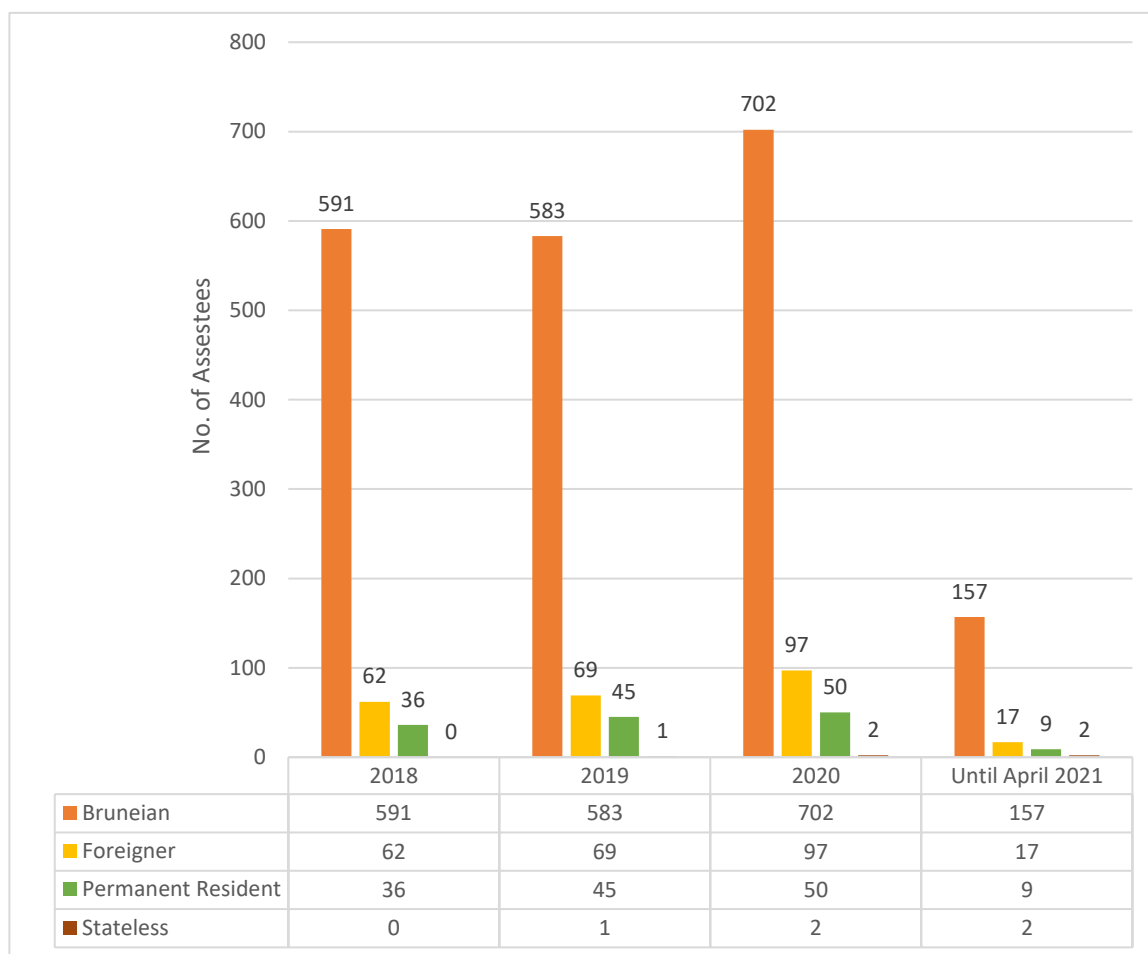


Figure 2: The number of arrests made for the year 2018 – April 2021.

Figure 2 above shows the number of arrests made by the Bureau between 2018 until April 2021. Majority of the arrests made by the Bureau are of Bruneian, followed by foreigners and permanent residents.

DRUG SEIZURE

In summary, the following drugs were confiscated between the year 2018 until the month of April 2021:-

Classification	Type of Drugs	2018	2019	2020	April 2021
Amphetamine Type Stimulant (ATS)	Methylemphetamine (Syabu)	822.91 gm	6,430.67 gm	31,982.53 gm	1,834.62 gm
	Ecstasy	-	42 tablets	100 Tablets	0.50 gm
Cannabis	Cannabis (gm)	362.27 gm 6 plants	1,385.98 gm	1,247 gm 8 plants 13 seeds	35.38 gm
Benzodiazepine	Erimin 5 (Nimetazepam)	275 tablets	503 tablets	108 tablets 0.30 gm	-
Others	Ketamine	20.95 gm	1.63 gm	179.23 gm	-

APPREHENSION AT BORDER CONTROL

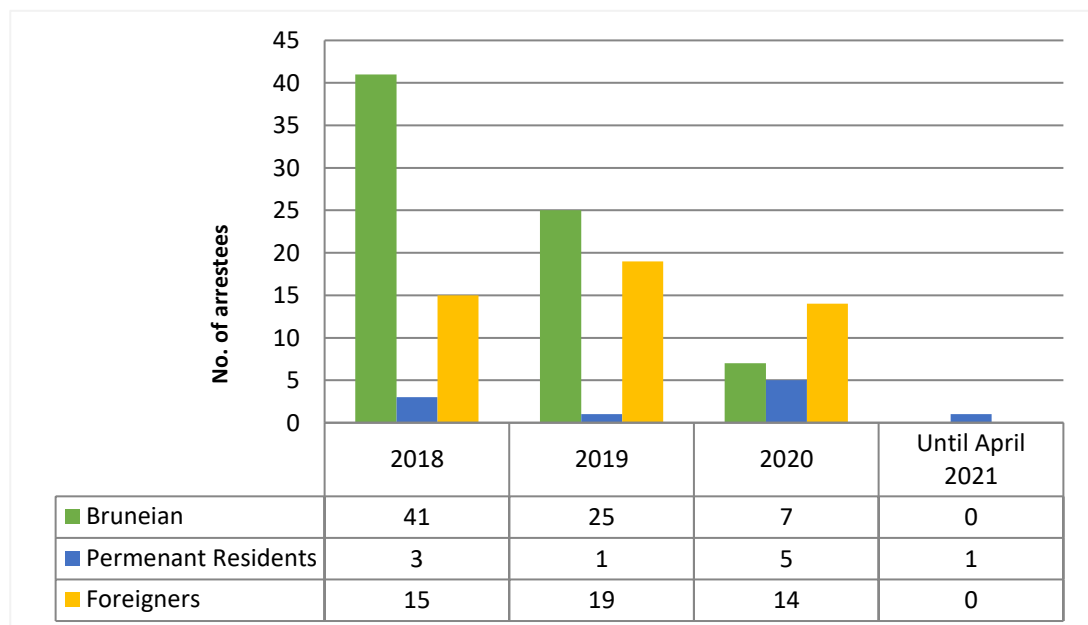


Figure 3 above shows number of arrests made at various border control checkpoints in Brunei Darussalam for various drug related offences in the period of 2017 – April 2021.

The number of arrests made at various border control checkpoints in Brunei Darussalam is as below:

Location	2018	2019	2020	Until April 2021
Brunei International Airport	2	1	1	-
Kuala Lurah Control Post	12	13	9	-
Labu Control Post	8	3	4	1
Serasa Terminal	2	-	0	-
Puni Control Post	-		0	-
Sungai Tujoh Control Post	29	19	9	-
Ujung Jalan Control Post	6	8	4	-
Total	59	44	27	1

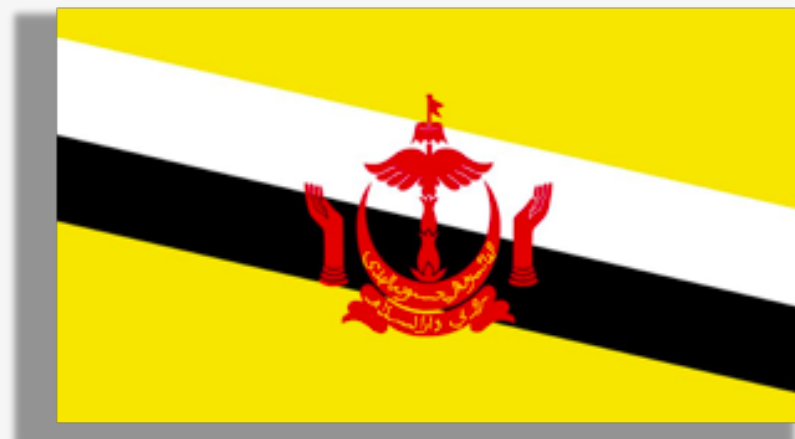
In 2020, total of 18.18 grams of Methylamphetamine, 100 tablets of Ecstasy and 200 grams of ketamine were confiscated at various border control checkpoints.

Up to April 2021, a total of 28.78 gram of Methylamphetamine was seized at various border control checkpoints.

CONCLUSION

NCB has always been committed to tackling drug menace effectively by continuously pursuing its strategy of supply and demand reduction. To date, Brunei Darussalam is not an illicit crop cultivation country and it will continue to constantly monitor and take steps in ensuring that this menace or other growing threats experienced by the region does not pose threats.

Brunei Darussalam also believes that it is necessary to have concerted effort with other national and regional counterparts to fight the drug crimes together. Brunei Darussalam also aims to provide adequate treatment to drug abusers to overcome their addiction problem and reintegrate into society.



The Virtual Meeting 4th Meeting Of The ALPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)

**"PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE CHALLENGES
TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN"**

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM COUNTRY REPORT





1 There is an increase in the numbers of drug arrests in Brunei Darussalam by 22% in 2020 compared to 2019. Drug offence is considered as the highest offence bringing the total of 97% of arrests.

2 Methamphetamine remains to be the most commonly abused drug while Cannabis remains second. Malay ethnic within the age range from 20-39 years old and are unemployed are the majority users for both drugs.

3 Brunei Darussalam (Narcotics Control Bureau) has adopted 2 strategies:

- Supply Reduction Strategy
- Demand Reduction Strategy

4

Brunei Darussalam implemented several drug prevention measures and programmes:

- School-Based Programmes
- Workplace Programmes
- Community-Based Programmes
- Rehabilitation programme and aftercare monitoring system



5

Brunei Darussalam recognize:

- The new contemporary and responsive challenges in preventing and controlling drug activities in ASEAN countries.





6

Narcotics Control Bureau of Brunei Darussalam implements the strategy to reduce any drug-related crimes through:

- Prevention point of entry of narcotic drugs,
- Analyse the intelligence information and,
- Conduct investigation and prosecution cases under the Misuse of Drugs Act and Poison Act.

7

Brunei Darussalam continues:

- To monitor and accumulate efforts in eliminating drug trade activities.



Brunei Darussalam emphasizes:

- 8
- A joint effort with national and regional authorities is vital to fight drug abuse together.
 - On aiding drug abusers adequately in overcoming their addiction and to be accepted back into society

Brunei Darussalam reaffirms:

- 9
- Our commitment to all UN Convention on drug issues,
 - Efforts to combat drug menace in ASEAN,
 - Enhance extra-regional efforts and cooperation in tackling transnational drug crimes.

ANNEX Q

CONCEPT NOTE OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE CHALLENGES TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

CONCEPT NOTE

Honourbale Chairperson,

Honourable Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. On behalf of the Brunei Darussalam delegation, I would like to express our gratitude for the opportunity given to propose the theme and the agenda topic; **“PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE CHALLENGES TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN”**. Without further ado, please allow me to present and explain the justification behind our proposed agenda topic.
2. The menace which illicit drugs impose on our people, along with implications of socio-economic damages, remains to be a serious challenge amongst all governmental institutions and societies in addressing and countering the global drug issue. Globalisation and technological advancements have consequential impact on the increase of illicit crop cultivation, production, distribution and trafficking among other factors.
3. The emergence of new stimulants, manufacturing of synthetic drugs, the increasingly sophisticated sales, trafficking and abuse pose a massive challenge for ASEAN which requires an interdisciplinary, consistent and ongoing coordination between ASEAN Member States, and the drug issue in ASEAN has never been fiercer. In addition, the impacts of the COVID-

19 pandemic have significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs in ASEAN countries. Therefore, it is necessary for ASEAN's to intensify response to this drug issue, hence ASEAN's adopted zero tolerance approach to drugs.

4. As this threat has no limits and boundaries, there is a resounding need to continuously ensure the implementation of measures in order to prevent, reduce and eliminate the influence and abuse of illicit drugs as the region fights for a drug-free ASEAN. The recent development of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 has been effectively implemented to address illicit drug activities, increasing awareness on the dangers of drugs and increasing studies on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the drugs market in order to provide the suitable response through increased regional and international bilateral cooperation. This can be achieved through information sharing, reinforcement of implemented policies and establishment of new effective measures, cross-border cooperation, technical assistance and increasing capabilities to tackle the regional drugs problem more effectively.
5. The Resolution emphasises on commanding AIPA Member Parliaments to reaffirm its stance of zero tolerance approach, introduce effective measures, reinforce existing policies, promote further cross-border cooperation and strengthen cooperation with drug law enforcements agencies, national authorities and other institutional bodies to ensure the commitment of AIPACODD in its strive towards a drug-free ASEAN. It is hoped that with the adoption of the AIPA Resolution on 'Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN', it shall contribute to reassert AIPA Member Parliaments' commitment in creating an ASEAN which is capable of the prevention, reduction and

elimination of illicit drug advancements, steering closer to a zero tolerance, drug-free ASEAN.

6. We hope our discussion today will be fruitful, conclusive, conducive and will achieve consensual agreement to the resolution.

Thank you, Honourable Chairperson.

ANNEX R

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE CHALLENGES TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN



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DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON
PREVAILING THE CONTEMPORARY AND RESPONSIVE
CHALLENGES TOWARDS DRUG-FREE ASEAN**

The 4th Meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs:

PP.1 *Reaffirming* our resolve and commitment to continuously support and effectively implement the provisions set out in the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016 – 2025 adopted by the Ministers at the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters held on 20 October 2016 in Singapore;

PP.2 *Recalling* the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together signed on 22 November 2015 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia which reaffirmed the purposes and principles of The ASEAN Charter which reflects our desire and collective will to live in a region of lasting peace, security and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress, as well as promote ASEAN interests, ideals and aspirations which includes a Drug-Free ASEAN;

PP.3 *Recognising* that the manufacturing, distribution and trafficking of illicit drugs remains a serious concern and becomes more challenging with globalization and the advancement of technology which can result in increasingly adverse public health and social consequences due to the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances and their precursors;

PP.4 *Acknowledges* that AIPA plays a fundamental role as lawmakers in supporting ASEAN's 2025 Vision of a Drug-Free ASEAN to ensure the welfare of its people;

PP.5 *Recalling* the Resolution on Securing Drug-Free ASEAN Communities for Future Generations adopted during the 1st Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) held on 18-21 June 2018, Singapore;

PP.6 *Recalling further* the Resolution on Turning Words into Actions towards A Drug Free ASEAN Community that was adopted at the 3rd Meeting of the AIPACODD on 29 June 2020 held virtually in Ha Noi, Vietnam;

PP.7 *Fully aware* of the current challenges faced by AIPA Member Parliaments in the arena of international drug policy reformation particularly the deletion of cannabis and cannabis resin from Schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 as decided by vote by the

Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the 2nd December 2020; and the need to promote public awareness campaign on the deletion to prevent misinterpretation and abuse;

PP.8 *Acknowledging* the Narcotics Convention 1961 article 39 Application of Stricter National Control Measures than those required by this convention, which further implies that Member countries have the right to adopt stricter domestic arrangements, according to their respective considerations, when a substance is deemed dangerous;

PP.9 *Keeping in mind* the emerging challenges imposed by the current pandemic situation of COVID-19, ASEAN should not be complacent in addressing drugs issues as the new normal will impose challenges to drugs enforcement authorities in expanding its strategy and measures to combat illicit drug activities regionally and internationally;

PP.10 *Welcoming* the AIPA Secretariat's transformation plan in reaching AIPACODD's goal in the next 3 to 5 years by ensuring successful implementation of its activities through the sharing of the evaluation and the plan of action on the implementation of AIPA resolution as a measure to promote cooperation among ASEAN Member States;

Hereby resolves to:

OP.1 *Strongly urge* AIPA Member Parliaments to stand together in reaffirming its stance of zero tolerance and sharing common principles and responsibilities in view of promoting and protecting public health and safety from illicit drugs;

OP.2 *Recommend* ASEAN Member States to strengthen legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect our communities from drug abuse, and to prevent the illicit production and trafficking of illicit drugs;

OP.3 *Call upon* AIPA Member Parliaments to engage ASEAN Member States to put in place effective and practical measures that protect our communities, including from experimenting with drugs, by providing them with truthful information on the destructive nature of illicit drugs and to eliminate the influence of drug use in social media and other platforms as well as possible disinformation through social media campaigns;

OP.4 *Promote* ASEAN Member States' commitments in reaching a drug free ASEAN in this challenging situation by continuously working together through bilateral, international, cross border cooperation with effective projects and programmes;

OP.5 *Strengthen* cooperation with drug law enforcement agencies, national authorities, non-governmental organizations and local communities as well as other ASEAN sectoral bodies such as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) and ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD); to ensure AIPACODD's commitment towards a drug-free ASEAN is attained;

OP.6 *Provide* dedicated drug prevention measures and programmes amongst ASEAN youth from all aspects including through education on the harmful effects of illicit drugs to ensure a safe and resilient community within ASEAN; and

OP.7 *Reaffirm* the menace of illicit drugs has no boundaries thus the need to continuously ensure the implementation of measures stated in the Resolution on Turning Words into Actions towards a Drug Free ASEAN Community to work effectively; and

OP.8 *Call on further* co-operations in the region to strengthen and enhance national and regional capacity to fight against drugs amidst the current scenario of COVID-19 and future pandemics.

Approved on Monday, twenty-fourth day of May 2021 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

ANNEX S

CLOSING REMARKS



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

CLOSING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON

Your Excellencies,

Honourable Delegates

Ladies and Gentleman

As we have reached the end of the session, I would like to extend my gratitude to everyone for their time and effort. Our 4th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs is still being held in the setting of the New Normal due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though the meeting was held virtually, discussions have been held in friendship and this would not be possible without the cooperation and mutual respect of all members.

Our meeting has successfully reached consensus on the resolution, which is '*prevailing the contemporary and responsive challenges towards drug-free ASEAN*' as well as the Report of the meeting. During the discussions, significant points were noted such as the illicit manufacturing, distribution and trafficking of drugs. The aforementioned issue remains a serious threat in some countries, despite COVID-19. It was noted that we need to make a continuous effort to fight and keep this under control. This is to ensure that ASEAN is a drug-free region. Additionally, ASEAN's response to this issue is to be firmly implemented which is the zero-tolerance approach to drugs. Mainly because the impacts of COVID-19 have enabled strenuous efforts in raising awareness on dangers of drugs and studies on the effects of COVID-19. Furthermore, we also need to strengthen our actions and cooperation at the national, regional and international level if we are to solve the issues that we discussed and this cannot be done single-handedly. It is also important to raise awareness through relevant organization and platforms for the future generation about the harmful effects of drugs.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I once again extend my gratitude and in particular, to all who have made this meeting a success. Firstly, on behalf of the leadership of the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation to all the delegations of member parliaments for their contribution in this meeting. Thank you Madam AIPA Secretary-General, officers from the AIPA Secretariat and AIPA National Secretariats for the preparation and work that has gone into making this meeting a success.

I congratulate and wish Cambodia a successful undertaking as the next President of 43rd AIPA and the Chair of 5th AIPACODD.

Lastly, I would like to close my remarks and officially announce the end of the 4th Meeting of the AIPACODD. Thank you for your attention and Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

ANNEX T

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BY LEADER OF THE DELEGATION OF CAMBODIA



**4TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)**

24 May 2021, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam

*Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards
Drug-Free ASEAN*

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

H.E. TY SOKUN

Honorable Chair,
Honorable Parliamentary Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As AIPA in 2021, we acknowledge that as the whole world continues to fight the COVID-19 global pandemic, the drug situation at both the international and regional level continues to evolve with risks remaining as high as ever. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs within ASEAN countries. It is therefore suitable for ASEAN's response to this issue to also be fiercer in nature. Hence, ASEAN has adopted a zero-tolerance approach to drugs.

Given the situation, it is paramount for all AIPA Parliamentarian Members to gather, discuss, resolve and find ways to battle these ever-growing challenges. Cambodia applauds the collective effort and initiative of all AIPA Colleagues in making this meeting a success.

Today, we have been sharing valuable information on our respective countries latest development on said subject and have also discussed at length, our support for the “Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN” Resolution. It is not only our greatest desire, but our social responsibility as community leaders to ensure a “Drug-Free ASEAN Community”. The journey may be long and challenging, but perseverance and unity must be central to our purpose.

We are hopeful that the endeavor to develop and distribute vaccines to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and for ASEAN to emerge stronger will reach a successful conclusion. Cambodia is honored to be ASEAN’s Chair in 2022. Preparation and contingencies will be at hand for either a virtual or physical convening for the 5th AIPACODD Meeting next year.

I wish you all stay safe and hope to see you all again next year.
Thank you!