

CONFIDENTIAL

**THE REPORT ON THE SEMINAR
ON PREVENTION OF
NARCOTIC OFFENCES**

-1982-

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

THE REPORT ON THE SEMINAR ON PREVENTION OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES

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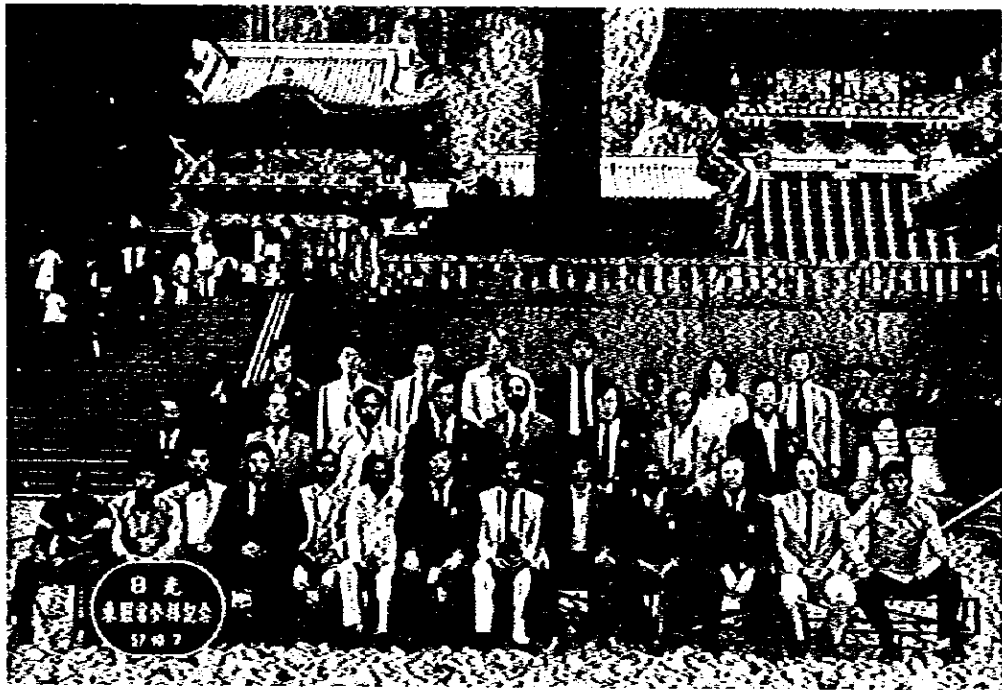
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The host, Osamu Mitsui, Commissioner General of the National Police Agency of Japan, welcoming the participants at the reception. (September 27, 1982)



Seminar scene in the Hotel Sunroute Tokyo



Study trip to Tochigi Prefecture
(Tōshōgū Shrine) (October 7, 1982)



**Participants, Observers and the distinguished guests
at the Closing Ceremony (October 21, 1982)**

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

(1) The Purpose of the Seminar

The National Police Agency in conjunction with the Japan International Cooperation Agency has been holding annually the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences since 1962. In spite of the efforts on the part of the countries concerned, however, we cannot always say that the state of things surrounding narcotics and psychotropic substances has changed for the better. As the evils of narcotics and psychotropic substances are very international by nature, we cannot hope for their eradication without close cooperation among the countries concerned. Therefore, it was decided that another Seminar should be held this year also as in previous years. The Seminar aims at contributing to the development and welfare of the evergrowing countries by studying effective and appropriate countermeasures against during offences and by exchanging informations and data concerned.

(2) Period and Place

From September 16 to October 23, 1982.
Hotel Sunroute Tokyo, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

(3) List of Participants and Observers

Invitations had been extended to 30 countries including observer countries and accepted by 25 of them.

Participants

Country	Name	Organization
Bangladesh	Mr. Syed Gofam Mustafa	Asstt. Superintendent of plice, Dacca.
Brazil	Mr. Sergio Henrique Macedo Pinto	Asstt. to General Director of Civil Police.
Burma	Mr. Tin Tun	Superintendent of People's Police Force
Chile	Mr. Avila Quiroga Sergio Heriberto	Chief of Drugs of Narcotics Section, Carabineros de Chile.
Hong Kong	Mr. Ho Shiu-Cheong	Chief Inspector of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force.
India	Mr. Jaspal Singh	Superintendent of Central Bureau of Investigation.
Indonesia	Mr. Abas Sumantri	Narcotics Operational Command of National Police Hqs.
Iran	Mr. Ezzatollah Molevally	Lieutenant, Narcotics Prevention Section of the National Police.

Country	Name	Organization
Korea	Mr. Kim, Ik-Jung	Senior Investigator, Ministry of Health & Social Affairs.
Korea	Mr. Sung, Nak-Hap	Superintendent of Pusan Police Bureau, National Police Hqs.
Malaysia	Mr. Osman Bin Mohammad Yusof	Asstt. Superintendent Anti-narcotic Branch, Federal Police Hqs.
Maldives	Mr. Ahmed Zahir	Sergeant, Police Branch, Ministry of Public Safety.
Nepal	Mr. Ram Prasad Shrestha	Officer (Gazetted III Class), Border and Narcotics Control Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs.
Panama	Mr. Luis Ruben Morales	Inspector, National Investigation Department.
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Elias James Gusa	Detective Sergeant, Police Station Lae.
Peru	Mr. Orlando Juan Reyes Hernandez	Chief of Special Section and Instructor of drug control in the Police Academy.
Philippines	Mr. Victor Albayalde Bessat	Agent III, National Bureau of Investigation.
Singapore	Mr. Toh Cheng Ho	Asstt. Superintendent, Customs and Excise.
Sri Lanka	Mr. Nalin Siripala Wijetunge Delgoda	Asstt. Superintendent, Police Office Homagama.
Thailand	Mr. Sopon Pisuttiwong	Police Captain, Sub-Inspector of Personal Administration, Provincial Police Bureau
United Arab Emirates	Mr. Khalid Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al Ali	Ist Lieutenant, Criminal Investigation Dept., Dubai Police Hqs.

Observers,

Country	Name	Organization
Australia	Mr. John Spurling	Detective Inspector, Drugs/Overseas Liaison Branch, Federal Police.
Canada	Mr. Darrel D. Dewar	R.C.M.P. Liaison Officer Canadian Embassy in Tokyo
Federal Republic of Germany	Mr. Norbert Mehldau	Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany in Tokyo.
New Zealand	Mr. V. A. Manks	Embassy of New Zealand in Tokyo.
U. S. A.	Mr. Wayne Drew	Narcotics Attache, D.E.A. in Tokyo.
U. S. A.	Mr. Clifford D. Link	Special Agent in charge Naval Investigative Service Resident Agency Yokohama.

(4) The Program

Programme for the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences (1982)

Date	A.M. (9:30 – 12:00)	P.M. (13:30 – 16:00)
Sep. 16, Thu.	Arrival in Japan	
17, Fri.	Briefing on rules and regulations of JICA	
20, Mon.		
21, Tue.		
22, Wed.		
23, Thu.	(National Holiday)	Orientation on Japan, her history, economy and culture, etc.
24, Fri.		
25, Sat.		
27, Mon.	Outline of Japanese police system by Director of National Police Agency (NPA)	Narcotic control system and regulations in Japan by Chief of Drug Control Office, NPA

Date	A.M. (9:30 – 12:00)	P.M. (13:30 – 16:00)
Sep. 28, Tue.	Drug control in Japan by Assistant Director of NPA	International investigative cooperation by Director of NPA
29, Wed.	Study of investigative techniques by Chief of 2nd Vice Section, Metropolitan Police Department	Study of investigation techniques by Chief of Vice Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters
30, Thu.	Criminal procedure of Japan by Director of NPA	Presentation of country reports o Philippines o Sri Lanka
Oct. 1, Fri.	Presentation of country reports o Thailand o Burma	Presentation of country reports o Malaysia o Singapore
4, Mon.	Identification of drugs at the Research Institute of Police Science	Visit to Metropolitan Police Department
5, Tue.	Presentation of country reports o Korea o Papua New Guinea	Presentation of country reports o Hong Kong o Panama
6, Wed.	ditto o Iran o Bangladesh	ditto o Australia o Nepal
7, Thu.	Study trip to Tochigi Prefecture	
8, Fri.	ditto	
11, Mon.	Substituted holiday	
12, Tue.	Presentation of country reports o Indonesia o Canada	Presentation of country reports o India o Maldives
13, Wed.	Presentation of country report o Brazil	Visit to Tokyo Customs House
14, Thu.	Study trip to Kanagawa Prefecture	
15, Fri.	Presentation of country reports o Peru o Chile	Presentation of country reports o U.S.A. o New Zealand General Discussion

Date	A.M. (9:30 – 12:00)	P.M. (13:30 – 16:00)
Oct. 18, Mon.	Study trip to Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures	
19, Tue.	ditto	
20, Wed.	ditto	
21, Thu.	Closing Ceremony	
22, Fri.	Preparation day	
23, Sat.	Leaving Japan	

(5) Messages for the Seminar

Honourable messages to the participants were sent from Secretary General of ICPO-Interpol, Director General of W.H.O., Director of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, Executive Director of UNFDAC and Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Message from Mr. André Bossard, Secretary General of ICPO-Interpol.

I am again greatly honoured to have the opportunity to greet you at the start of another Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences. Through these annual Seminars, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and National Police Agency make a significant contribution to increased professionalism among drugs investigators around the world.

When you complete the rigorous programme planned for you, you will have formed life-long friendships with fellow law enforcement officers. You will have established relationships on a professional level that will yield results in future endeavours. You will have a better understanding of the world-wide drugs scene and its impact on individual nations. You will see that the traffic in illicit drugs (as is true of other major crimes) is a problem that no country can hope to fight without reliable support and information from other countries.

This international cooperation is, in fact, the basis for the existence of the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol. Through extensive information received and maintained at the General Secretariat, through frequent seminars, conferences and working meetings, through the intelligence disseminated from the General Secretariat, through the means of rapid direct exchange between member countries, individual investigations can be followed through to all their international potential.

Several developments within Interpol during the last year should be of interest to you. With the addition of three more countries, Interpol is now 133 members strong. Within the Drugs Sub-Division at the General Secretariat, the first Liaison Officer from the Continent of Africa joined the staff on 1 January. He is among nine Drugs Liaison Officers at the General Secretariat who also cover Europe, the Near and Middle East, and South America. In addition, an Interpol Drugs Liaison Officer is stationed in Bangkok, Thailand, and an officer in the Netherlands Antilles monitors drugs traffic in the Caribbean area, among his other Interpol duties. The Drugs Liaison Officer concept was developed so that an officer moni-

tors the drugs trafficking situation in a specific geographic area. He makes periodic visits to those countries and develops working relationships with both the Interpol National Central Bureaus there and the narcotics enforcement offices. At the General Secretariat, he works for his countries of responsibility by responding to specific requests for information, lending assistance in the coordination of on-going international investigations, etc., and simply serves as a known friend to be found in the sometimes confusing bureaucracy.

Another recent development is the assignment to the Drugs Sub-Division this year of an officer to monitor exclusively psychotropic substances. The international traffic in these drugs is an area which has needed a closer look and its scope is coming into clearer focus. Illicit psychotropic substances are appearing in all parts of the world, developed and developing countries, and are being abused in all levels of society. We must further identify these drugs and trace their patterns of movement into and within out countries.

When this Seminar is over, I guarantee you that you will "think big". You will better understand that the incredibly profitable traffic in illicit drugs is an international problem and that your challenges and frustrations are shared by professional investigators everywhere.

I extend to all of you my best wishes for a successful Seminar and continued success throughout your careers.

Message from Dr. Halfdan T. Mahler, Director General of the World Health Organization

There is no single -- and no perfect -- formula for dealing with drug abuse.

As for all comprehensive health actions, each country must approach such matters in a way suited to its own personality and way of life. However, ALL countries learn from the experience, from the successes and failures, of others.

The Tokyo Seminar on the Prevention of Narcotic Offences will certainly make a worthy contribution to the sharing of this experience.

Message from Mrs. Tamar M. Oppenheimer, Director of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs.

Once more I have great pleasure on behalf of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs to greet you at the opening of this, the 21st Seminar on the Prevention of Narcotic Offences. We, in the Division, have followed with interest and admiration the progress of these seminars and the way in which they have brought together many of those who are engaged in international action against the destructive phenomena associated with the illicit drug traffic. We have seen the way in which, in full accord with the advice emanating from the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Government of Japan, together with the National Police Agency and the Japan International Co-operation Agency, have guided these seminars towards greater concentration on viable counter-measures to the illicit traffic. We shall be particularly interested in examining the report of this 21st seminar to determine what further progress has been made in this difficult area of work with which we are all concerned.

We are convinced that seminars of this kind provide an essential forum in which experienced officers can exchange views and, on the basis of their own work at national level, improve international co-operation in activities designed to curb an international problem.

The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs for its part, as the Secretariat of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in the exercise of its responsibilities carried out on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the International Drug Control Treaties is, as always, ready to assist to the extent of resources available in

helping you individually and collectively to achieve greater success in your work against the illicit drug traffic and related phenomena.

Please accept the best wishes of my staff and myself for a successful seminar, on the basis of which you will return refreshed to your work inspired by the knowledge that you are not struggling alone at the national level against problems which concern so many of us in so many parts of the world.

Message from Dr. Giuseppe di Gennaro, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Delegates,

It is a great honour and a privilege for me to have been asked to send a message to the opening ceremony of the 21st Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offenses. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control welcomes the convening of meetings such as this which are intended to promote the exchange of information on a regional basis and investigative techniques developed through national experiences.

First I would like to refer to the problems posed by the illicit traffic and abuse of drugs and then to briefly describe UNFDAC's modus operandi. The gravity of the present situation is characterized by recent developments such as the increasing correlation between drug addiction and various forms of criminality and the co-variation between social-economic development and drug abuse. It was only very recently understood that economic and social changes occurring in the process of development could be accompanied by a spread of illicit consumption of drugs, particularly among the youth. This phenomenon is affecting several developing countries including those traditional producers of natural drugs which never experienced this malaise in the past.

In order to meet the needs of those countries which are unable to cope effectively with drug problems, UNFDAC established a policy which revolves around three major variables of drug abuse control: the illicit supply, the illicit traffic, and the illicit demand. The Fund's approach in providing assistance to countries that lack the necessary resources to conduct drug abuse control campaigns is based on the concept of the so-called multi-sectoral "Country Programmes". These programmes represent approximately 80 percent of our budget and are co-ordinated efforts to deal with drug abuse problems in key producer or transit countries. Activities under these programmes cover crop replacement/income substitution projects, treatment, research, preventive education and vocational rehabilitation projects as well as law enforcement projects.

At present, UNFDAC has programmes in all three countries of the Golden Triangle – Burma, Laos, and Thailand, as well as in Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Malaysia, Peru, Pakistan, Paraguay, and Turkey. Most of our larger "Country Programmes" include an important law enforcement component which absorb not only equipment in the forms of vehicles and telecommunications material to detect illicit drug cultivation and to monitor drug traffic routes, but also the organization of training courses and seminars for national police forces and custom officers.

UNFDAC's second priority after these Country Programmes, is placed on what we call "Headquarters Projects" which also include activities in the law enforcement sector through training seminars and the production of material for drug education campaigns.

The budget of UNFDAC in 1982 amounts to US\$10.5 million, which is contributed for the most part by Governments. Since the inception of UNFDAC, eleven years ago, the Government of Japan has provided continued support to the Fund. UNFDAC also receives contributions from private donors, and one of the most important of these has been the

Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, which for several years has made a series of large contributions towards law enforcement activities supported by UNFDAC in Asia.

In concluding, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my sincere appreciation on the organization of this seminar and I wish you all success in your debates.

Message from Mr. A Bahi, Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board.

On behalf of the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, Professor Paul Reuter, and of the Board itself, I am honoured to address this message to the 21st Seminar on the Prevention of Narcotic Offences.

The international nature of illegal drug activities has necessitated the adoption of treaties to facilitate control at the international level as it was recognized that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs required co-ordinated and universal action. The Parties to these treaties, acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of narcotics control and desirous that the international organs concerned should be within the framework of the United Nations Organization, entrusted to two international control organs, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council, and to the International Narcotics Control Board, complementary functions.

The International Narcotics Control Board was therefore established by international treaty and its responsibilities are to endeavour, in co-operation with Governments, to limit cultivation, production, manufacture and utilization of drugs to the amounts necessary for medical and scientific purposes and to ensure their availability for such purposes as well as to prevent illicit cultivation, production, manufacture of, trafficking in and use of drugs. In the exercise of these responsibilities, the Board is required to investigate all stages in the licit trade: these include ensuring that precautions are taken to prevent the diversion of these drugs into the illicit traffic, to ask for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties, to propose appropriate remedial measures to Governments which are not fully applying the provisions of the treaties or are encountering difficulties in applying them and, where necessary, to assist Governments in overcoming such difficulties.

Accordingly, in co-operation with Governments, the Board administers the system of estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs and of statistics on narcotic drugs. Control of psychotropic substances, however, is more complex because of the larger number of these substances and pharmaceutical preparations that contain them, as well as their extensive use in medical treatment. Unlike the one established for narcotic drugs, the international control system for psychotropic substances does not set forth arrangements for estimating projected scientific and medical requirements against which manufacturing output and exports can be matched. Substantial licit overproduction therefore exists, and especially in the case of the amphetamines and methaqualone, significant amounts are being diverted from licit manufacture and trade. The Board has made proposals concerning the voluntary submission of information by Governments to further facilitate the monitoring of manufacture, exports and imports of psychotropic substances. The principal source of the diversion from licit into illicit channels of these substances has been identified. The export and import authorization system provided for under the 1971 Convention is not being strictly applied by a number of countries. The illicit traffic situation has been further aggravated by the emergence of forged import certificates, the ready availability of precursors for illicit manufacture and the ease with which many of the psychotropic substances can be clandestinely manufactured. Continuous dialogues between the Board and Governments are in progress and have already resulted in successful remedial action in a number of cases.

This seminar is an example of yet another important form of dialogue at the inter-

national level. International meetings of this kind are important if law enforcement agencies are to effectively react to illicit drug trafficking activities in a timely manner. I am sure that the good relationships fostered here will contribute much to expedite tasks at the operational level. I wish you a successful seminar.

(6) Addresses for the Seminar

The opening address made by Mr. Tachio Ohori, Director General of the Safety Department of the National Police Agency, Japan.

Overseas participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to take this opportunity to express my greetings to all of you, at the opening of the seminar having 29 participants from 25 countries including observers, which is the most numerous that we have ever had. And I'd like to express my welcome to you who came to Japan from distant countries and sincere gratitude to your government for sending you to Japan.

The seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences has been held annually since 1962 in our country, under cooperation of the National Police Agency and Japan International Co-operation Agency, and this is the 21st seminar in its history. 379 participants from 48 countries have attended the seminar until now, and we are informed that these ex-participants have been producing big fruit in their respective countries. Well, in spite of our long lasting efforts to eradicate world-wide drug curse like narcotics, drug is still prevalent in the world. In our country too, the stimulant drug abuse has been increasing, and stimulants have spread among the general people including juveniles, and many crimes due to the drug effects have occurred. This has been a serious social problem.

Thinking about the background to this fact, it is clear that internationality, viciousness and ingeniousness in these kinds of crimes give more difficulties to the drug control.

The basic purposes of this seminar are to offer a forum for narcotic investigators from respective countries to exchange and deepen knowledge and technique for the drug control, and through this process they come to know each other personally and deepen mutual understandings on the problems in other countries.

I hope you will understand the purposes of this seminar and exchange valuable information and candid opinions as to the actual state and countermeasures of narcotic problems. I expect this seminar will prove helpful in eradicating narcotic offences.

In conclusion, Dear participants, I hope you will take good care of yourselves and enjoy your stay in Japan.

Thank you.

The closing address made by Mr. Akio Ohtsuki, Executive Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Mr. Tachio Ohori, the Director General of Safety Bureau of National Police Agency, Honourable Guests, Overseas Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, which is the executive agency responsible for this Seminar, I have the honour and pleasure to say a few words on this occasion of the closing ceremony of 21st Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences.

To begin with, I would like to extend my heartfelt congraturation to you on the successful completion of the Seminar, excepting a participant from the United Arab Emirates

who unfortunately returned home half way of the course due to an unexpected accident.

The problem of drug abuse has been recognized as an international problem and the need for International Cooperation can never be over-emphasized. Matters at issue vary from country to country. For example, the southeast Asian countries have been suffered with heroin and marihuana, so as with cocain in the south America. Japan has been troubled with psychotropic drugs.

With this in view, to make this Seminar more profitable and effective, it would perhaps deserve consideration to add a session in the programme, where participants are devided into several groups and discuss some specific and major problems which participating countries are commonly meeting with.

This would help them to make deeper study on the specific matters they are encountering in their daily works. JICA, in collaboration with National Police Agency, will always bear in mind in organizing the Seminar whether the Seminar is meeting with real need of participating countries, considering changing circumstances in the region.

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of JICA and my own, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to National Police Agency for its full support extended to us to make this Seminar successful.

Dear Participants, it seems only yesterday that I first met you on the occasion of the opening ceremony 4 weeks ago. Like in all good things of like, times tend to evaporate quickly, and I hope, so it was with the stay in Japan. I wish you a happy and safe journey home with a pleasant memory of this land and people, and look forward to seeing you again.

Thak you and good luck to all.

(7) Secretariat's Staffs

Mr. Tokuo Tamai (chairman)	Superintendent Asstt. Director, Drug Control Office, Safety Division, National Police Agency (NPA)
Mr. Joji Takahashi	Inspector, Drug Control Office, Safety Division, NPA
Mr. Tokuji Watanabe	Asstt. Inspector, Drug Control Office, Safety Division, NPA
Mr. Hiroyuki Sugimizu	Technical Officer, 1st Criminal Investigation Division, NPA
Mr. Tomio Toda	Asstt. Inspector, Metro Politan Police Department, Tokyo
Mr. Shunichi Tateishi	Chief Officer, 1st Training Division, Training Affairs Dept., Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Ms. Mitsuyo Kamijo	1st Training Division, Training Affairs Dept., JICA
Ms. Keiko Tezuka	Coordinator, JICA

CHAPTER II
PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Afternoon Session I
Thu., Sept. 30, 1982

Chairman: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. This afternoon is our first time to have the Country Reports, and today we'll hear from Mr. Bessat of the Philippines, the first presenter this year.

PHILIPPINES
Mr. Bessat

PRESENTATION

Now to start with my country report I'd like to state first the Philippines my big problem, our big problem is not much in Opium or opiates or like that but the problem is cannabils or we call it marijuana. Now if I'm allowed to read my report, I'll start with – it's only a brief report, you will see and I assume that everybody has a copy.

Drug related arrest continues to be on the upward trend in my country. And the number of arrests rose from 1,257 in 1980, based on the statistics, to 1,849 in 1981.

Marijuana related arrests accounted for 80.8% of the total arrests, while opiate drug related arrests represented less than one percent.

Despite intensive drug law enforcement efforts, unlawful cultivation of the illicit traffic in marijuana continues. On the other hand, traffic in the abuse of heroin and other opiate drugs, LSD and cocaine remained under control. Although the Philippines is not a lucrative market for heroin, it was used and is still used as a transit country in the international illicit heroin traffic.

The popular forms of abuse among Filipinos still consists of marijuana smoking, non-medical use of cough preparations and tranquilizers and glue sniffing.

Marijuana cultivation remains geographically wide-spread. The year 1981 saw the immobilization of 256 cultivation sites in some 30 provinces in my country, resulting in the seizure of 430,262 plants-seedlings and the arrest of 247 persons. Of the provinces nationwide, the prevalence of marijuana cultivation remains highest in the northern part of my country which accounted for almost 90% of the total plants-seedlings seized.

In 1981, Philippine law enforcement agencies, which includes my agency the National Bureau of Investigations and local police, were able to seize a total of 267 grams of heroin, 12,316 grams hashish, 908 grams cannabis leaves and 51,201 mogadon tablets. Twelve foreign nationals, who were all tourists, were arrested.

Generally speaking seizures of drugs of foreign origin were much lower in 1981 than in the previous year, 1980. A revived but slow heroin traffic was noted in Manila, and in the cities of Cebu, which is in the Visayas; central part of the Philippines and Angeles city which is in the central part of Luzon the biggest island in the Philippines. And that's about 50, 60 kilometers north of Manila.

Pharmaceutical drugs not classified as dangerous drugs like cough syrups were diverted for non-medical use.

There has been no evidence of the existence of any clandestine laboratory in my country manufacturing illicit dangerous drugs.

Metro-Manila was the principal problem area in 1981, in terms of drug related offences.

For fiscal year 1981, 1,849 raids-apprehensions were conducted resulting in a total of 3,100 persons arrested for various violations of the Dangerous Drugs Law. A total of 59 foreigners were arrested within the same period. To date, a total of 61 foreigners were convicted and serving sentences in Philippine prisons or subsequently deported. During

the period under review, which is 1981, Philippine courts resolved a total of 424 cases of drugs violations, 102 of which were recommended for probation, 18 cases were meted or given suspended sentences, 79 cases involved minors and first offenders hence were referred for treatment and rehabilitation. 99 cases were dismissed. A total of 836 cases are still pending trial in courts in my country.

As for the law applicable in resolving drug cases in my country, the one that is applicable is the Dangerous Drugs Acts of 1972. You will find a booklet, violet, right in my report, this is the law and this has not been applied in my country. You will note in this Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972, this was passed before 1972 by the Philippine Legislature.

You will note that most of the penalties provide for the -- is the death penalty, death penalty. And I can say this law has deterred offenders in my country which accounts for the decrease in the numbers of drug offenders in my country.

As I said the criminal code applicable in Philippine jurisdiction which deals with narcotics is Republic Act 6425 as amended by Presidential Decree No's. 44, 1675, 1683, 1708 and Batas Pambansa Blg 179. Batas Pambansa is a law, a law promulgated by the present parliament in my country otherwise known as the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972. Republic Act 1625 is a special law which deals with narcotics offenders and provides penalties therefore. As distinguished from the Revised Penal Code, which is a Code of Crimes in my country aside from the Dangerous Drugs Act, we have also a Code of Crime which defines and penalizes other crimes such as mugger, rape, homicide, piracy, insurrection which formerly defines and penalizes narcotics offenses. The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972 provides stiffer penalties in the sense that most narcotics offenses contained in said law are considered capital offenses meaning its being punished by death or life, and the maximum penalty which is death.

Republic Act 6425 repealed the provisions of the Revised Penal Code which pertains to narcotics, it deals with narcotics offenses. And this law was enacted in 1972 by the Philippine Legislature after realizing that the Revised Penal Code was too soft to deal with and deter would be narcotics offenders.

The procedural law applicable in elevating narcotics cases to the courts which finally determine the culpability of offenders is the New Rules of Court which is a uniform procedure promulgated by our Supreme Court.

Specifically, narcotics offenders, before they are elevated to the courts, must pass thru several channels. To give on a birds eye view of a narcotics case, we will adopt a case theoretically. Let us say a person is apprehended for possession of narcotics, drugs, prohibited drugs. The first thing that we do is that we first submit the suspected drug to our chemist who will conduct the narcotic examination. And after conducting the examination he will submit his report stating whether or not this is a prohibited drug or one of those prohibited under law.

And that's the time that we, together with the report will refer the matter to the (pistol?) or like in Japan the Public Prosecutor will come down a formal investigation. And after conducting an investigation, a formal investigation, the final -- the chief case against the person who was found in possession of that prohibited drug will file a corresponding information, a corresponding information in court. At this time a warrant for the arrest of that person will be, if he was not arrested.

And that's the only time that person will be arrested based on that warrant issued by the court.

It's only the court in my country that can issue or can offer the issuance of a warrant of arrest pertaining to drug possessors and other crimes. Although in some cases, police officers in my country can make arrests if that police officer found in a person possession of

such prohibited drugs.

Now after a warrant of arrest has been issued by the court and the person was arrested by us or by any police in my country he will be brought to court and you'll see that most of the cases are punished by the Dangerous Drugs Acts of the Philippines is not bailable. Meaning to say that you will be confined without the right to bail until determination of your case.

As I said the biggest problem in my country marijuana, and so far we have been able to contain the smuggling of hard drugs into my country. Also my island consists of several islands 7,000 more than 7,000. And we have major ports like Manila, Sabahta, Dahbal, Cebu. These are major ports where foreign ships can operate but despite all this I can say that we were successful in containing the smuggling and traffic of hard drugs. Thank you and that's all that I can say I welcome any questions that will be asked me.

DISCUSSION

CHAIRMAN: Before we start the group discussion I have one point. Since this session is being recorded, if you want to speak up please raise your hand and speak after your name has been called.

HONG KONG: What is the drug addict population in the Philippines?

PHILIPPINES: We'll look at the statistics attached to my report. You will find the Number of Percentage of Arrests/Persons Arrested According to Drugs/Drug Types. This is based on the overall statistics being compiled by the Dangerous Drugs Board. This is another body in my country. A government office in my country which compiles all drug related data.

HONG KONG: These are the number of felons arrested but surely there are a number of persons who have not been arrested so what is the number of drug addict population estimated in the Philippines?

PHILIPPINES: I can say that of the almost 47 million Filipinos, I can say that it is less than 1%.

HONG KONG: Less than 1%.

PHILIPPINES: Yes less than 1% and these are addicts on marijuana.

INDIA: Mr. Bessat, last year you seized some 430,000 plants or seedlings. Any idea how many what that would have involved in

PHILIPPINES: Yes, sometimes — because in my country sometimes a plantation is being planted by less than by five people or ten people. But the maintainers, the planters consist of sometimes with five or ten people. We don't know organized crime in my country.

INDIA: Does the white of the plants — how many pure whites?

PHILIPPINES: According to the stem and the leaves? Like for instance, the shares _____ one seizure along made by our agency we were able to seize about 4,000 kilos of marijuana, somewhere in the north. So it's difficult to give exact number of pounds or kilos.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Bessat you said in your address that the punishment for possession of drugs is capital punishment. Can I ask if you have any instances where the accused has been found guilty in a court of law have been sentenced to death?

PHILIPPINES: Yes. Since 1972 when this law was enacted, so far we have only two convictions. We have two convictions when the death penalty was imposed. Only two. One was already, one was hanged and the other one is still in jail. The first one that was convicted was a Chinese, a Filipino-Chinese and he was shot by a firing squad in 1972.

HONG KONG: Mr. Bessat this question is related to my first question about the drug addict

population. Now the total population in the Philippines is 47 million.

PHILIPPINES: Right, around 47 million.

HONG KONG: Now the percentage of drug addicts is estimated to be about 1%. If that's the case the drug addict population would be about 470 thousand people.

PHILIPPINES: Something around that.

HONG KONG: OK, now in the figures, the total number of persons arrested is only 3,100. Do you think that this represents a very small number or percentage of those addicted.

PHILIPPINES: Yes, as I said my country consists of several thousand islands. And you are talking of the addicts as compared to the pushers. You are talking of the addicts or the pushers?

HONG KONG: The addicts.

PHILIPPINES: Sometimes these addicts -- it was in my country before addicts penalized. And because of the penalty imposed on addiction some addicts refused to surrender or to go to rehabilitation centers. And it is hard to give exact numbers of addicts. These are only based on addicts being admitted to rehabilitation centers in my country. We have three rehabilitation centers. We have the _____ rehabilitation center. We have one maintained by the Philippine Constabulary and a private one.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Mr. Bessat, table one shows that there were 80 arrests concerning non-classified dangerous drugs. What law regulates non-classified dangerous drug offenders.

PHILIPPINES: Uh, we have now clarified the law on drugs, that's the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972. This law defines and penalizes both the prohibited drug and the regulated drug. Meaning to say that drugs have been classified into two. We have the prohibited and the regulated. The prohibited drug is banned totally. It is prohibited. Nobody can use that, nobody can prescribe it. While a regulated drug is a drug that has been regulated, it can be used but needs a prescription from an authorized physician or doctor. And it is the same law, the Act of 1972 that penalizes offenders relating to prohibited and regulated drugs.

KOREA (MR. KIM): Mr. Bessat, what is marijuana addicts addictions?

PHILIPPINES: These marijuana addicts are the addicts addicted to marijuana smoking, chewing or -- smoking. This is the number one narcotic in my country.

KOREA: _____ routine any actions you test?

PHILIPPINES: In marijuana? Well what we do -- suppose a person is apprehended for possession or taking marijuana. Do you mean the action taken by us?

UNIDENTIFIED: I think he means reaction of marijuana smoking.

PHILIPPINES: That's hallucinations, hallucinogenic.

KOREA: Hallucinogenic?

PHILIPPINES: Yes, it can be a depressant also.

KOREA: Does the _____ occur from the drug user of marijuana?

PHILIPPINES: No it will take some time. I myself was a member of the _____ I tried this marijuana for test purposes. But at first it has no effect at all, later it has an effect like being drunk with wine or something like that. That's why this smoking marijuana has been used by youngsters in my country. They _____ what we call Patsayung. And they parties, especially in exclusive parties in Manila. In the houses of well-to-do families. They sometimes lace this Patsayung with marijuana, it's being smoked and abused.

AUSTRALIA: Mr. Bessat in an earlier part of your report you said that the Philippines was being used as a transit country for the harder drugs, even heroin. Do you have any idea to what extent your country is used and where the drugs go from -- when they leave your country?

PHILIPPINES: Where the drugs came from?

AUSTRALIA: No, where they go to. How often is your country used as a transit point and

where do the drugs go to after they leave your country?

PHILIPPINES: Yes, we have established that most of the drugs that come into my country comes from Hong Kong and from Singapore.

AUSTRALIA: And where to? Where does it go to after they - - - ?

PHILIPPINES: Because most of those are apprehended from ships, they're either Chinese or American sailors. We have several U.S. bases in my country. Sailors come in and go out and we don't know where these drugs go after that. We have two big American bases in the country. The Subic naval base and the Clark field.

SINGAPORE: Mr. Bessat in response to your answer to the question I would like to say that Singapore is not a heroin producing country. And the heroin, I believe, is mainly coming from the Golden Triangle area.

INDONESIA: Mr. Bessat, lately there have been various certain imports in that there is smuggling of marijuana from your country into Indonesia. So what are the steps taken by our side? This smuggling - because as you know in Indonesia we've had quite a number apprehensions who are not Indonesian citizens.

PHILIPPINES: We noted that smuggling of marijuana out of the country. But we had this only from reports. But we believe, the Philippine authorities believe the smuggling of marijuana is being made by traders in the South of the Philippines, Moslem traders who are going to North Borneo and these traders who are Moslems, although they are subject to customs regulations like searching - but you know in the south - as you know in my country there's now, we have these costal traders. Wherein these traders will go in one boat and they go to North Borneo where they exchange different products - products of other countries. And it's not altogether possible to eliminate the possibility that these traders will bring with them contraband goods like narcotics, or marijuana. And this is maybe the reason why marijuana is being taken out, or smuggled out. Only Moslem traders are allowed by Philippine law to barter goods by active trading in the south. No Christian is allowed in my country to engage in barter trading. Because my country is primarily a Christian country, we have some Moslem brothers which is a minority group in the south who are allowed by law to exchange their products with foreign products. They go to Singapore, they go to North Borneo. This part of South East Asia is accessible by small boats, they call it Bam boats.

INDONESIA: Mr. Bessat, Can't I feel about the marijuana in your country. According to your report your country is not _____ but maybe it is being used as a transit country for heroin. I hope this is not transit to my country, but might be another country.

PHILIPPINES: Yes, yes because as I said my country - found in my country are two big naval bases of the United States and we have found that U.S. sailors and American servicemen - let's say most of those apprehended comes from these bases. And maybe _____ Philippines or maybe put some other bases like in Indonesia. Some U.S. base in Japan or somewhere else.

INDONESIA: Do you have cases transit to Japan?

PHILIPPINES: No, we don't know. I'm basing only my statement on actual data. From there we do not know where they will go. Heroin traffic in my country cannot be _____ country. Not everybody can afford to have this heroin. You know that is too expensive.

CANADA: Mr. Bessat, I know several countries take a very lenient view of having a small amount of marijuana in their possession. What is the minimum fine or jail-term in your country for a small amount?

PHILIPPINES: For a small amount of marijuana. Sometimes the minimum penalty is being imposed by the Dangerous Act is two years. Which is when you visit a drug den. _____ not using any drug in such drug den. But as the penalty proposed by this law is quite

stiff, because most cases is penalized by capital offense by death or by life imprisonment or 20 years imprisonment or something like that and that's stiff.

CANADA: If a person is found with just one or two cigarettes he certainly would not be given the death sentence.

PHILIPPINES: No, no, no. If you're found in possession of let' say one to four stocks that would be jail for six years, six years, four to six years, in my country. There has been considerable change and amendments in this law because before, before some amendments were made drug addicts were penalized in my country. Drug addicts were penalized, but now drug addicts who either surrender for rehabilitation or treatment are not penalized.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bessat I have a question. In the Philippines are there any organizations which are involved in drug trafficking of marijuana or cannabis? In Japan almost all the smuggling is done by organized criminals.

PHILIPPINES: Yes, as I said a while ago. We have not uncovered any Philippine organization which is engaged in trafficking or smuggling in of drugs. That is one of the questions they asked when one the Japan status was here because the word Yakuza is an organized is very popular in my country. When this organized crime and criminals were responsible for some smuggling of guns. We have no organized crime in the Philippines. We don't have it, we don't have organized crime.

BRAZIL: Mr. Bessat you say you have a law applicable to the quantities of goods - - -

PHILIPPINES: Let me explain to you. We in the Philippines we have three departments, that is the Administrative, Executive, and the Judicial. However the Supreme court under our Filipino Constitution is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to practice and procedure, so far as the Supreme court is concerned. Under this provision of basic law, the Philippine Constitution is something called promulgated the roles of court which embraces procedure, criminal procedure, evidence, and special proceedings, special actions.

BRAZIL: Criminal prosecutor or what?

PHILIPPINES: Our laws of court are codified. It's in one code. The Rules of Court of the Philippines. That's applicable to civil cases, criminal cases, special vicil cases, special proceedings. That's why you heard me ask that question say - as to what government agency promulgates the Court of Criminal Procedure in Japan. It is the Parliament of Japan that promulgates, but as I said in my country it's the Supreme Court that promulgates the roles obtaining to pleadings and topics.

I forgot to mention my organization. It's the National Bureau of Investigation. The National Bureau of Investigation is a civilian organization of the Ministry of Justice. It is not a military organization but a civilian organization, and a separate department.

Now we have other law enforcement agencies in my country like the Philippine Constabulary which is another police agency but this agency, organization is a military organization. It is attached to the armed forces of the Philippines. But they also have the same powers as my agency, the National Bureau of Investigation. This is invested in the plan of the Ministry of Justice patterned after the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the - America.

SINGAPORE: Mr. Bessat can you tell us how you interpret a drug addict in the Philippines, the way of identification.

PHILIPPINES: We determine a drug addict in my country - suppose a drug addict, a suspected drug addict is taken in by us. What we do is that we submit this suspected addict to our - let's say our doctors our medical or our chemists. And it is the chemist or the doctor that will come back with the technical examination. And if the doctor says, or the chemist says he is an addict that's the time that we will defer him either to a rehabilitation center, or aside from being an addict, he's also a pusher that's the time that we will take legal action against him. Filing the case, in this case it would be the proper prosecuting body.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Bessat I think Mr. Toh's question was as to how you identify a drug addict. Your answer was not quite relevant I think to the question put to you. And I think you identify a drug addict by the manner in which he conducts himself – his manner of conducting himself, the dilated pupils of the eyes, his behaviour.

PHILIPPINES: Yes, ordinarily you can say that we can identify an addict through his manners, the way he acts, by his physical appearance. But that's not the composing factor in identifying a person, whether he's an addict or not.

SRI LANKA: So that would give a _____ to the official who is detecting to arrest him and have him

PHILIPPINES: We do not arrest an addict, we do not arrest we just – let's say if we suspect that suppose a person is an addict, we don't arrest him we just – literally speaking it's not arrest, we take him in for, let's say rehabilitation or treatment.

SRI LANKA: Doesn't that involve arrest? You confine him too.

PHILIPPINES: Yeah, technically, while legally in my country we do not speak of arrests in cases of that nature. Because arrests, when you say arrest, we are referring to arrests made by police officers based on – with legal basis.

SRI LANKA: If you want to send an addict for rehabilitation, don't you have to obtain a court order? Are the police empowered to simply send a man to a rehabilitation camp

PHILIPPINES: Yes because, because the courts can – say the court finds he's an addict, the court then can make an _____ but we don't ourselves take anybody, or the taking of any person that we suspect is an addict. We submit him to an examination and if he's found negative to be an addict we shall release him. It's one way of containing addiction in my country. So before we arrest addicts – because addiction in my country before was penalized, but now we have certain amendments and we don't penalize addiction anymore. We report them to rehabilitation center for treatment.

BRAZIL: Mr. Bessat you said that there are two organizations – A is one a civilian one.

PHILIPPINES: Yes the National Bureau of Investigations.

BRAZIL: A civilian one, and there is another military one. They work in uniform?

PHILIPPINES: Yes they work in uniform.

BRAZIL: How can they investigate when they wear a uniform?

PHILIPPINES: No, what they mean is these other organizations, the Philippine Constabulary, this is a military organization, meaning to say they wear uniforms. But there is a branch in that agency, it is the Criminal Investigation Service. Let's say it's a department. It's a department within a department, it's a section it's a

BRAZIL: A section of the military.

PHILIPPINES: Yes and this organization within this department, within this agency they wear civilian clothes like us.

BRAZIL: Isn't there any problem between these two organizations?

PHILIPPINES: No, we work, we work in this organizational harmony because we have like – as I said the National Bureau of Investigations is regionalized. Meaning to say in the Philippines, the island of the Philippines is divided into 12 regions. And we have a working arrangement, let's say a working arrangement with this agency that once a case, we have taken cognizance of a case, we exclude them. Meaning to say they cannot enter into the case with us. We have exclusive jurisdiction over that case, they have no participation once we take cognizance of a particular case.

In the same manner that when they have a case, say they have a case. Let's say they have a case, they are in the investigation of a particular case. We cannot just go and participate in the investigation unless our assistance is requested. And that's the only time that we coordinate with them.

BRAZIL: And how about the public prosecutor?

PHILIPPINES: Yes, the public prosecutor is a different office from us because strictly speaking my office is a police agency. The public prosecutor is the one which conducts the formal investigation after we refer the case to him. It is the public prosecutor that determines ultimately whether an information should be filed in court — meaning to say whether a case should be to the courts. If the public prosecutor decides otherwise that's the — period, that's the, the case is terminated. We cannot continue because once the case is out of our office, out of our agency we have no control of the case. That will be under control of the public prosecutor. If the public prosecutor says there's no case we cannot impose upon him to file the case, to elevate the case in court. He's the one that will prosecute the case, he's the one that will fight the case in court. And our participation after that is only as a witness. We will be called upon by the public prosecutor to testify as witnesses for the prosecution. A witness for the government.

BURMA: Mr. Bessat I would like to know, in your country is there any compulsory registration of an addict?

PHILIPPINES: No, no we don't have. We don't have any office, or government office that registers addicts. But we have hospitals, we have these centers where addicts are being treated as patients not as convicts. Well if you have no more questions, thank you very much, thank you.

Afternoon Session II
Thu., Sept. 30, 1982

SRI LANKA
Mr. Delgoda

PRESENTATION

Today Sri Lanka has become a major tourist center, a base for international investment, banking and resource utilization.

Unfortunately, in recent years Sri Lanka has also achieved a name for being a transit point for illicit drugs, especially hashish, cocaine, and heroine.

Drug abuse is not a world-wide problem which has not spared any country whether developed or developing, hence most countries are taking stringent measures to combat this menace which is considered a cancer in modern society. Drug abuse in Sri Lanka was not taken so seriously until the development of the tourist industry. Its development not only brought tourists and foreign but with it came new habits, values and attitudes. With it also came the hippies and the other elements who believe and practice a completely new theory of communal life. The introduction of morphine, heroin, cocaine, LSD, and other Hallucinogens have been the work of the hippy type of tourists who have visited Sri Lanka after the 1960s.

The Principal Drugs of Abuse. The principle drugs of abuse in Sri Lanka are cannabis, opium and hashish.

Talking about cannabis, it's cultivated in many parts of the island and is fairly widespread in the southern, eastern, north central regions. It is currently plentiful in most parts of the country and though its use is reasonable controlled, indications suggest that a substantial portion is illegally exported adopting dubious ways such as concealed in tea chests, and in gift parcels, false bottoms of suit cases, or manufactured products having ganja mixed with

cooking fa. Although the production of cannabis exceeds local requirements, the local variety is considered inferior in quality and there are instances of the Indian and Thai varieties being smuggled in by tourists arriving from India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Opium. The cultivation of legal opium for medicinal and scientific purposes is done under strict government controlled measures in India. However the requirements of opium addicts in Sri Lanka are met by smuggling of opium from India. This is done through leakage from growing areas where a quantity moves into the illicit market and finds its way to Sri Lanka through Nagapatnam, Tuticorin, Jaffna, Negambo, Talai Nannar, Puttalam, Trincomalee to the coastal areas of Matara and Galle mentioning a few towns which deal in this commodity. The drugs are smuggled usually in fishing craft and Valvettithurai, which is situated in Jaffna, towns in the northern coast of Sri Lanka. A fishing village in the north has always been the center of a highly organized and a well financed smuggling syndicate. The Talaimannar ferry is also another popular entry point of the smugglers, cargo liners coming to Colombo harbor from South Indian coastal ports such as Tuticorin are bringing opium in packages well concealed. Since 1977 there has been a noticeable weaning away of opium addicts who have taken to the use of barbiturates and alcohol. The drop in the price of opium considerably in comparison to figures prior to 1977 indicate that there is lesser demand. Opium is used in hookah pipes; cigarettes; and mixed in coffee or tea.

Morphine and heroin. The seizures of morphine and heroin in 1981 and 82 in general terms indicates the greater availability of these drugs. Ten seizures of heroin have been made in the past six months alone. That's up to the time of compiling my report, but after that there have been five other detections. Importation in the majority of instances has originated in Pakistan. It is of some concern that several Sri Lankans with contacts in Pakistan, Germany and India are actively engaged in the importation of the harder drugs and there is already evidence to indicate that foreign nationals are also engaged in smuggling of heroin for sale to tourists. However, an increasing amount is believed to be diverted to supply a growing local addicts population.

Good quality South-west Asian heroin is moving by air and overland to Sri Lanka at a moderate rate but systematically. In recent months five heroin related deaths were reported. In all of these cases death was due to an overdose. The purity level of the heroin was found to be in the region of 90%.

A group of Canadian traffickers with local contacts who were re-exporting heroin from Sri Lanka to Canada via the United States of America using the postal services was nabbed late last year. The most significant feature has been the discovery of a non-operational clandestine laboratory in November 1981, located in a tourist resort, in a place called Hikkaduwa. A Canadian national who had invested a large sum of money on the pretext of establishing a surfboard factory was the main partner in this operation and he is presently facing trial in Canada. This is the first clandestine laboratory discovered in this country.

Hashish. Hashish is smuggled into this country by tourists, particularly the hippy who besides being users bring sufficient quantities for sale locally to finance their internal travel and other expenses. There is a sizeable quantity of hashish being smuggled into this country from Pakistan and Nepal. Recent investigations have beyond doubt established that Sri Lanka is being made use of as a transit point to dispatch hashish to other countries, mainly Australia.

LSD. Tourists from Katmandu smuggle LSD for their consumption or distribution among their associates. Availability of this commodity appears restricted to the tourists.

Barbiturates. The increasing breakdown of traditional controls in families and false values producing attitudes of irresponsibilities are possible factors in the growth of drug addiction among the youth in Sri Lanka today. The system is spreading from slums even to

grade school. The use of barbiturates is escalating apparently without the knowledge of elders. Many young people are demonstrating lack of judgement, consuming drugs. They take drugs risking their own health, the present and future mental functioning regardless of the legal consequences if they are detected, and the further alienation from the adult world which drug use represents.

There is presently controversy within Sri Lanka in regard to the seriousness and consequential effects of drug abuse.

There are two schools of thought that predominate in this context. There are those who believe that the problem is extremely minimal and one which has little or no consequential effects in the economic and social development of the country. There is also another group which adopts the view that there exists a growing problem of drug abuse, which has begun to take its toll.

Recent research carried out by experts indicates the existence of wide experience in the experimental use of psychoactive substances as well as, cannabis by school children. This use of drugs may be viewed as arising out of curiosity or for recreation and therefore not equated to addiction. Nevertheless, this trend must be accepted as a potentially dangerous situation, as it should contribute to a certain proportion of the future drug abuse and further create an environment for the abuse and use of more potent substances, such as, heroin.

During the last 12 months heroin has been available in Sri Lanka on an increasing scale. It is currently being retailed at around Rupees, 700 per gram. It is believed there are about 200 young people of the ages between 18 to 25 years who are using heroin. The consequences of heroin use, particularly, when taken intravenously must not be under-rated. There is ample evidence of the disastrous consequences in numerous developing countries of this region which are now paying a tremendous social and economic price for their belated efforts in suppressing the availability and the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

On a systematic field investigation done by an expert attached to the drug advisory program of the Colombo Plan Bureau, it was revealed that there are between 3,445 and 5,880 opium dependents as well as between 18,306 to 16,494 chronic cannabis users in Ceylon or Sri Lanka, using the WHO index of 1:10. It was reliably estimated that the extent of opium use is within the region of 34,450 to 58,800 while that of cannabis is between 113,360 to 164,940 persons. To this must be added a large percentage of people who use psychoactive use substances non-medically and consequently it could be reasonably estimated that about 1.5% of the population of Sri Lanka use at least one type of dangerous drug.

The problem of drug abuse may not be as chronic or severe when compared to many of the neighboring countries of the region. However, is important to evaluate its economic and social consequences viewed within the local context. Taking into consideration the accelerated development currently being implemented in the country, the existing problem of drug abuse must be recognized as representing a serious threat to national security as well as economic and social development.

The Sri Lanka Police Department spearheaded by the Narcotics Bureau continues to lead the law enforcement effort with the Customs Department's responsibilities confined to the detection and prevention of illicit import and export of drugs from all harbors and airports. These two departments are working in close cooperation. Intensive investigation by the Police Narcotics Bureau has led to vastly improved intelligence gathering on activities at all levels of the illicit drug trade. The National Narcotics Advisory Board continues to be the main coordinating agency for all coordinating activities relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse. The Excise Department and the Health Department too, play an important role in handling work connected with drugs.

The present legislation which is embodied in the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs

Ordinance is totally inadequate and does not meet the need for the minimum legislative controls, nor does it provide adequate deterrence for the trafficking in drugs. It does not provide the required legislative framework for the management and prevention of drug abuse. However, proposed legislation is now in the hands of the legal draftsman. Some of the provisions in the draft law titled the Dangerous Drugs Act are as follows:

A distinction is to be drawn between a user and a trafficker as at present legislation deals with both in a like manner.

The establishment of a National Dangerous Drugs Board which has executive powers.

Imposition of the maximum sentence on offences involving minors.

Detention of non-residents pending completion of investigation.

Seizure of assets of drug traffickers, and

Increased penalties for trafficking including a mandatory jail sentence.

The Ministry of Health too has finalized revision of the present Positions, Opium and Dangerous Drug Ordinance to provide for stricter control of scheduled drugs.

The criminal code concerning drug offences. There has been no change in the Criminal Procedure Code concerning drug offences apart from what has been brought before the 20th seminar on the prevention of narcotic offences by Sri Lanka. The Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance; Customs Ordinance; Excise Ordinance; Food and Drug Act Ordinance, are ordinances that deal with drug offences in Sri Lanka. There have been no changes in the legislation. However proposed legislation is now in the final stages which have been enumerated by me earlier.

There is at present little concern and certainly a lack of understanding of the need for early detection, detoxification, and rehabilitation, aftercare, and social reintegration as essential components of a realistic and long-term drug abuse management program in Sri Lanka. At present there are no legislative acts under which identified drug abusers can be committed for treatment. However, with the proposed introduction of draft legislation for the treatment of drug dependent persons, this problem will be overcome very shortly. This aspect of treatment of drug dependent persons is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. As such, specialized technical knowledge is necessary and this know-how is being given by the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory through financial support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Treatment of drug dependent persons is available in selected psychiatric clinics as well as mental hospitals. Drug dependent patients are treated presently together with the other psychiatric cases, which appears to be an unhealthy practice. A separate specific treatment center for the management of drug dependent persons could be established close to the metropolis. There is also a need for systematic program for the treatment of convicted drug offenders and traffickers and their eventual rehabilitation in the community. A program has been undertaken in Sri Lanka by the Narcotics Bureau to determine the pattern of characteristic trends and types of drug abuse in this country. This type of investigative work on drug abuse will certainly have the desired effects on the control and the treatment of drug dependents.

The national organization for the control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka is represented in the following organizational chart of legal procedures.

On page nine I have indicated the organizational chart starting from the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. And mentioned the various Ministries under which is drugs. The most important part is taken by the police department for the detection of narcotic

And on page ten I have indicated the Flow Chart of Legal Procedure. Where detention is done by police. The maximum period of being in police custody is 24 hours like in Japan, where a man is kept for 72 hours up until the time he goes to prosecutor. Within 24 hours

the suspect has to be _____ before the courts and a claim has to be filed. The maximum time, as the law stands now _____ an increase up to ten years indicated by the high court. The maximum period of _____ is 15 days where he could be detained until such time as investigations _____. In the case of a suspected fine in high court there is a fine which would be 10,000 rupees or imprisonment up to ten years. And there is provision for the police to take a suspect for the remand, with the concurrence of the judge, for further investigation to various places.

On page 11 are indicated the rejection done for the year 1979. Page 12 indicated the rejections for the year 1980, page 13 for 1981.

And on page 14 I would like to — here on page 14 are indicated the number of Sri Lankan nationals who have been arrested for drug offences in other countries. In Italy 30 citizens of Sri Lanka have been arrested. In Iran 25 that's the biggest number. And in Sri Lanka the arrests of foreigners for drug offences for 1981 are indicated on the same page and the following page, page 15. And you will all be surprised to find that we have arrested 91 Japanese. Probably this is due to most of the construction sites, because of our expansion of the industrialization in the _____ area, _____ we have got a number of foreigners who have investet in companies. There are quite a lot of Japanese people engaged in construction work. I've indicated on the same page the street values of the drugs in Sri Lanka.

Well that's the report that I have to place before you on Sri Lanka. Thank you very much.

DISCUSSION

PERU: I have a question, first I want to know exactly in Sri Lanka the difference between the drug offender and the addict. The drug offender and the addict, you mean in your country you make a difference or you don't?

SRI LANKA: Mr. Reyes, at the moment the Sri Lankan law doesn't identify a trafficker and addict. There isn't any law to identify those two people, categories of people. All are treated alike and we charge them only with possession, or sale.

PERU: You use the same treatment to the trafficker and the same to the addict?

SRI LANKA: At the moment the punishment is the same.

PERU: My question came because in page number 12 of your Country Report I see a drug case around, totally 30 and only one gram, only one gram and you arrested the person for one gram of cocaine? Don't you think maybe one gram of cocaine means that the person is an addict, not a trafficker?

SRI LANKA: The possession of cocaine is an offense in Sri Lanka. We don't consider him an addict but, possession is an offense. It is a detection done by a constable maybe. Maybe this offender has been taken before a court and tried and it has come down to our records. We have make a detection we _____ be brought into court. Maybe one gram of maybe even less than that is an offense and he has to be tried. And especially where foreigners are concerned we are very strict because they introduce all kinds of narcotic drugs which are alien to Sri Lanka.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Delgoda, what do you do with the foreigners arrested or detained for drug offenses? For example, in your district court and what Japanese have been arrested?

SRI LANKA: Also they were fined in courts, and the maximum punishment, the maximum fine that could be imposed on them is 1,000 Rupees and very often they are not given the maximum sentence. As foreigners they are given 500, maybe a fine of 200 Rupees.

MALAYSIA: What are you talking imprisonment. Should a foreigner be arrested with quite a number — a weight of drugs, normally the punishment would be a bit more stiffer wouldn't it?

SRI LANKA: The punishment should be more stiffer and that's why I said legislation is on the way to being enacted. And the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance is being re-enacted, it's in the process of being drafted by the legal draftsman that's why I gave you the salient points that are going to take place.

MALAYSIA: In other words, at the moment your punishment on drug offenders is only fine, not imprisonment.

SRI LANKA: Imprisonment, confiscation of property?

MALAYSIA: How long, for such imprisonment, one year, two years?

SRI LANKA: The law is not yet out. It is not effective yet. It has not been passed in Parliament. These are only suggestions that I have. And I cannot possible to tell you anything about that law.

MALAYSIA: My question is; at the moment what is the maximum penalty for drug offenders. At the moment, currently.

SRI LANKA: Currently it is 10,000 Rupees and 10 years when the accused is tried in a high court. Depending on the amount of drugs which is — the quantity of drugs.

MALAYSIA: In an event when a foreigners being arrested and being sent to prisonment for, let's say five years are you allowed for prisoners to be extradited to other countries?

SRI LANKA: No, they will serve the full term in our prisons and they will be out thereafter. But very often we don't make our country a burden. We don't keep you foreigners in our prisons. We usually send them out — deported.

INDIA: Mr. Delgoda I have a few questions to ask you, not one. You have identified India as a source country for ganja and opium. I assume that your investigations have revealed Indian contacts of the Sri Lankans engaged in this traffic. I would like to know whether you have informed Interpol-India about the identities of these Indian contacts? Since we have a conspiracy law, as it is possible in your country also, by which we can link them up with your cases.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Singh I have already passed before you the information I have about the trafficking in drugs in our country. And I think it would be of some importance to you when I place the information before you. As it is I do not have anything on record except the fact that I have got film-photostat copies of messages that have come down from India about large quantities of opium being smuggled out of Sri Lanka and requesting us to check those vessels at the northern portion of Jaffna. I have got two instances where requests have been made by principle character of customs in India, the principle

INDIA: He's the collector of customs.

SRI LANKA: Yes, the collector of customs Madorai. I have several messages — telex's that have been sent down to Sri Lanka asking us to check certain people and also giving us information about people who have brought large quantities of opium to Sri Lanka.

INDIA: No about your cases. I'm talking of the cases, I'm talking of — my organization you think a conspiracy with your offenders. For that we require information from your side.

SRI LANKA: In the near future — when I get back to Sri Lanka, make a record of it and you compile all of what is there and have it sent across.

INDIA: But if there is very _____ drugs then I think it is difficult.

SRI LANKA: Yes but as a safeguard I think it is best that we do it.

INDIA: Now, secondly. At page 14 you have shown nine Sri Lankans as having been arrested in India, whereas the corresponding figure Indians being arrested in Sri Lanka is two. So don't you think the traffic is in reverse order. It is from Sri Lanka to India.

SRI LANKA: Well I should say that Sri Lankans could have come to India and then collected these drugs and then on the way back to Sri Lanka would have been arrested by the Indian authorities, that might have been. That's how we have the courts here. Very few Indians get caught in Sri Lanka because most of the transactions are done on the high seas, you know. The local fishermen go half-way through, the fishermen from India come halfway down through and at sea the transactions take place. It is very idfficult for us to have a tap on these people unless they are caught by the navy or coastal patrol.

PHILIPPINES: Mr. Delgoda in so far as prosecution of drug offenses in your country. Do you classify narcotics or drugs

SRI LANKA: There is no classification. But by the law . . . it's too be changed.

PHILIPPINES: Do you classify marijuana, opium, opiates, derivates . . .

SRI LANKA: Those are dangerous drugs.

PHILIPPINES: In those drugs that are being used as medicines, cause you know not all dangerous drugs are prohibited in my country. Some are medicinal and some are contraband.

SRI LANKA: The existing law doesn't differentiate between the basic types of drugs. So the legislation is being now, redrafted to include all these kinds of drugs.

PHILIPPINES: I see, so there's no law yet in Salem, or Sri Lanka. There's no law yet

SRI LANKA: There is a law but it is, I should say it's too old. It's obsolete.

PHILIPPINES: How long will it take you to pass a law that deals with narcotics.

SRI LANKA: A law has already been drafted by the legal draftsmen, I think it should be passed in Parliament, already it's being brought into Parliament.

PHILIPPINES: What is the salient features of that new law

SRI LANKA: I gave you the salient features of the uh I handed out Well the salient features.

PHILIPPINES: The penalty, what I mean is the penalty, what's the penalty?

SRI LANKA: I have not mentioned anything about the penalty, I have only mentioned the penalties will be increased for trafficking and a distinction made between the trafficker and the user. I have not been specific because the law has not been passed.

PHILIPPINES: You did not pass out that provision.

SRI LANKA: I don't think it's proper for me to give you, but I have the draft legislation for me. I don't think it's correct for me to give it because there may be some changes. So I think it is best that I do not give it at this stage.

INDIA: The same question. We'd like to know what basis you saying - identifying the source country.

SRI LANKA: This is on the interrogation of suspects that have been arrested in Sri Lanka.

INDIA: That they are getting it from so-and-so. But they also give some indication of the names of the persons (Yes) So that has been given.

SRI LANKA: That has been given, and has been passed on to the countries concerned.

INDIA: Including India?

SRI LANKA: Including India.

PHILIPPINES: So, excuse me. So Mr. Delgoda you consider your law as still inadequate?

SRI LANKA: I mentioned that in my poret, that the law at present is inadequate to deal with drug offenders. It is a very serious position that we are taking. The government is undertaking a serious view of the whole thing and they are trying to expedite passing of the law early as possible. It's a very grave problem in Sri Lanka as it is.

JAPAN (WATANABE): There are so many Japanese offenders arrested in your country. Can you tell me what kind of drugs and offenses happen?

SRI LANKA: Most of the Japanese who have been arrested have been in possession of cannabis. Possession of cannabis. They are mostly the working classes who are working in

these building sites.

JAPAN: How about the fishing boats?

SRI LANKA: Uh, there are very few employed in fishing in Sri Lanka.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Delgoda instead of addicts -- do you have drug addicts in your country as marijuana addicts or heroin addicts. What action have you taken against them in terms of rehabilitation?

SRI LANKA: In my report I have stated that we have no -- there is no rehabilitation work at all in Sri Lanka. If there are any addicts they are sent to the asylum. They are treated along with the mental patients. We do not have separate rehabilitation centers.

MALAYSIA: So they have been sent to an asylum or

SRI LANKA: No the asylum -- they are treated along with the mental cases. So it's not proper to keep the drug addicts alone with the mental cases. Might be separate -- a separate unit has to be formed.

AUSTRALIA: Mr. Delgoda I noticed the Australians rank about number three of arrests in Sri Lanka. It is only rough figures, the arrest of being in possession of drugs are intended to use themselves in Sri Lanka or whether they had them in their possession to bring on to Australia?

SRI LANKA: They had it in their possession to be brought in and sold to Sri Lankans. Were you referring to the one on page three is it?

AUSTRALIA: On page 14.

SRI LANKA: That was to sell to Sri Lankans.

AUSTRALIA: They weren't using it as a transit port to bring on to Australia.

SRI LANKA: It was intended to try to sell these drugs to Sri Lankans.

PHILIPPINES: How do you determine drug addicts in your country?

SRI LANKA: Mr. Bassat, the officers attached to the police narcotics field are given training as to how an addict can be identified. You know they have these dilated pupils, the manner of their behaviour. We follow them under surveillance, close surveillance and a random check is done.

PHILIPPINES: Like for instance in your case, you are police officer. How do you determine whether a person is a drug addict or not?

SRI LANKA: Looking at him. You can always see, an addict -- looking at him, an addict has -- his eyes, his face, his behaviour and you can always see that he is a drug addict or not.

PHILIPPINES: Then you can tell me the person who is a drug addict from one who is drunk on wine?

SRI LANKA: You know if I determine if it's going to be -- yes, we produce before a legal -- medical officer and expert evidence has to be produced before court could determine whether he is an addict or not. As I told you there is no law to determine the difference between an addict and a man in possession.

PHILIPPINES: Yeah, what of these mistakes as far as addicts are concerned, because in your country you send to jail addicts.

SRI LANKA: No I didn't say that we send to jail addicts. I told you there was no law dealing with addicts in Sri Lanka. We follow an addict and see if he is in possession of any drugs. There is no law concerning addicts.

PHILIPPINES: But what do you do with addicts in your country?

SRI LANKA: There isn't anything that we can do at the moment because there isn't any legislation -- the law is going to be changed. When the law is changed there are a lot of things that we could do.

PHILIPPINES: In other words addicts just, will remain as they are.

SRI LANKA: Until such time as the law is changed. Perhaps we could rehabilitate them by

sending to a place where they could get medical treatment, maybe hospitals. Because we don't have specialized places to treat drug addicts.

PERU: You are telling us that you can see an addict by the physical effects. It could be a consumer only. In medical tests can tell you if the people is or not an addict. Medical examination not physical observation.

SRI LANKA: Medical examination will be conclusive proof to say that he's an addict. But physical -- your observation is sufficient to arouse your suspicions to follow a man and see whether he is in possession of any drugs.

PHILIPPINES: What do you mean by this possession? Is it physical or, there are many kinds of possession, the physical possession. Meaning to say you are thought of being in possession physically of narcotics.

SRI LANKA: I'm talking of physical possession of narcotics. You know, anyone carrying anything to be sold -- physically carrying.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Concerning the government organization. What organization is equivalent to, let's us say for instance in Japan, is it the Secretary General of Police or . . .

SRI LANKA: In the police department we have the Inspector General of Police. And we have the various arrangements -- the Deputy Inspector General, and we have under the Deputy, the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent, who is I, for the districts. Then you get to the police stations under the Assistant Superintendent. The police station and the police force, that's all one unit. The police force is the most smallest unit in Sri Lanka. Where you get maybe some inspector and a sergeant for duties. There is a police force close to every city. Or maybe a railway station or maybe a fair, it all depends on how we see the way it is and whether police are required to perform any kind of duties.

CHAIRMAN: There are many different arrested. How many persons, tourists from Japan?

SRI LANKA: Only 91 tourists were arrested in 1981. You want to know how many tourists have been here. I'm sorry I don't have the figures, I've only the number of addicts. Thank you very much gentlemen.

Morning Session I
Friday, 1 October 1982

THAILAND
Mr. Pisutliwong

PRESENTATION

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen. This morning I would like to start with the present situation of drug abuse in Thailand. At present it is estimated that there are about 300 thousand to 500 thousand of drug addicts. These people are scattered all over the country and the majority of them are the young people between 15 and 30 and varied in the mode by use.

However, if we consider the problems in some more detail, we will find the drug situation is different from region to region.

In the north of Thailand, opium is the most popular among the drug addicts and the majority of them are in the age between 30 and 35. In the north-eastern part the situation is

similar to the northern part. In the central region and the southern region the drug situation is alike, here we find the young ages between 15 and 30 are the majority.

Drug producing sources in Thailand. Opium. It is generally known that a large amount of opium is produced in the Golden Triangle area covering the territory of Thailand, Burma and Laos. The opium growing areas are occupied by the minority group known as the hill tribes. The total population of the hill tribes in this area is approximately 1,000,000 scattered over 3,000 villages. These people produce raw opium fifty tons annually.

Some of these quantities are traditionally used by the hill tribes and some of them are distributed throughout the world.

Although we want to eradicate the opium cultivation area from our country we face many problems. The most essential problem is concerned with the political factor. With the Thai's people's traditional use of opium for a long time, if you try to stop them from growing opium you immediately induce a serious problem, those one million with their own troops will turn to be our enemy.

Cannabis. Unlike the poppy growing, cannabis growing areas are in the north-eastern part of Thailand, especially in the provinces of Nakorn Phanom, Sakol Nakorn and Nong Khai. Although severe operations were carried out, correction has not been much effected.

Most of the cannabis growing areas are in remote forests or in the communist infested areas. The cannabis grower also receives financial support from drug traffickers in the north-eastern part as well as in Bangkok.

In addition, cultivation of cannabis could be easily carried out giving quick results and income with no one getting problems. These are the existing factors of the cannabis operation in Thailand.

The next subject I would like to mention is the illicit trafficking. Formerly, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son were heavily used as trafficking routes. Now, new routes of narcotic trafficking have moved to the mountainous areas along the border-line between Thailand and Burma.

According to the new Narcotics Act, heroin-producing chemicals as acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride are stipulated as prohibitive drugs. A person who possesses these chemicals for the purpose of illicit drug production will receive a severe penalty.

The legal control of imports, usage and storage of these chemicals makes the transport of chemicals to various production plants in the northern part more difficult. As a result, some of the heroin producing plants have been moved to the southern part of Thailand along the mountainous areas.

Additionally, heroin manufactured in the southern region can be smuggled out by small boats to foreign markets. At present, Songkhla for instance, has become the significant drug center of the southern part.

Considering the methods of smuggling, the smugglers try to improve new methods to avoid searching by officers. Old methods usually used were such as hiding in various parts of the body, among clothing and dress, suitcases, food containers etc.

The other two popular methods often used were mainly by parcel post and air mail which were safer for drug smugglers because of the difficulty of arresting them.

Drug epidemic in Thailand. From studies of the current number of drug addicts admitted for treatment, it was found this number was more than the past. The rapid increase in the number of drug addicts admitted for treatment, showed that the demand for treatment was increasing.

This demand may be due to large increases in the price of heroin and the difficulty in obtaining the drug at the time, which forced addicts to seek temporary treatment. In addition, increase in treatment services given to out-patients at treatment centers also made it

easier for drug addicts to seek treatment.

The age of drug addicts receiving treatment was not at all different from that in the previous year. Most of these drug addicts, about 55 percent were of working age, that is between 20 to 24 years. Fifty percent of these addicts had permanent employment, while only ten percent of them were students.

The reason for most of the drug addicts receiving treatment being workers with permanent jobs, may be because these addicts wanted to be cured and continue with their work. However, the above information was obtained from studies of only those who came for treatment, and not of all the drug addicts. Therefore, it showed the nature of this one special group of drug addicts only.

In the past, drug addicts applying for treatment in any one year were mostly addicted to heroin. At present most of them are also addicted to heroin, with addictions to opium, psychotropic substances, marijuana and morphine following respectively.

However, because of poor opium poppies cultivation caused by drought in 1979, heroin became highly expensive and scarce, forcing drug addicts to look for other narcotic drugs as substitutes.

A new type of drug which became recently popular was volatile oils such as thinners, gasoline, kerosene, lacquers, insecticides etc. These substances have the power to destroy nervous systems and blood corpuscles.

However, it is not possible to suppress them because they are not illicit substances. The only way that can be done is through prevention. Since these substances are essential for the economy and industry of the country, any step taken against them must be carefully considered before implementation.

A certain section of the people who become addicted to these volatile oils are not addicted to other drugs before, they become addicted to these oils because they initially like their smell and finally become addicted to them. These addicts will not usually come for treatment because substances are cheap and can be obtained legally anywhere in the market.

The next subject I would like to mention about is the prevention measures. Drug prevention in Thailand can be divided into two dimensions.

The first dimension relates to the driving factors that push people to use drug. The second dimension emphasizes on the availability of drug in the society or to be called, supply side. For this reason, the measures used to tackle the drug problem in Thailand are:

Reduction to the supply of drug. Reduction to the demand for drugs. I would like to give some more details of the law enforcement measures. These measures aim to suppress the illicit trafficking as well as the illicit trade both at national and international levels. In Thailand, we use the Narcotic Act as the main Act. The principles of this Act are:

Definition of Drug Types. Chemical substances used for producing narcotics, namely acetic anhydride and acetylene chloride are stipulated as another type of narcotic drug.

However, heavier penalties for drug offenders than before, for example, possession of more than 20 grammes of heroin is to be considered as possession for the purpose of selling. And possession of more than 100 grammes of heroin is punished by life-imprisonment or death.

The principle penalty for drug offenders throughout Thailand has been shown in my Report already on pages 10 to 15. The next interesting point in this Narcotic Act is the extension of punishment for the drug addict who voluntarily applies for treatment before his offence is known to competent officers.

The second measure we use to fight against the drug abuse in Thailand is called crop replacement and community development measures. This measure aims to encourage the hill-tribes in the highlands of the northern part to grow up other cash crops instead of opium

poppies. However, as opium growing is not only an economic, but also traditional way of life of the hill-tribes, the cash crops introduced to hill-tribes must bring them as much money as they used to get from growing poppies.

At the same time, the methods they used must be able to change the attitudes and traditional behaviour. In general, the guidelines for operating the programs as a cultural extension, to conserve and promote local, national resources and expanding the public service throughout the hill-tribe area.

I have informed you of the two measures we do in our country already. Now, I would like to touch upon the treatment and the rehabilitation in Thailand. The Treatment and Rehabilitation Measures compose of four stages; namely: pre-admission stage, detoxification stage, rehabilitation stage and after-care stage.

There are not only the government-owned hospitals carrying out this service, but we also have many private treatment centers. The Government supports these centers in terms of funds and advice. At present there are about 34 governmental treatment centers scattered in every region of the country.

Last year, about three thousand drug addicts were admitted for treatment, 70 percent of them were addicted to heroin, 19 percent to opium four percent addicted to cannabis, morphine, amphetamine and seven percent addicted to other types of drugs.

The last measure we used to fight against the drug problem in Thailand is called the Preventive Education Measure. The main principle of this measure is to try and reduce the demand of drugs by creating social humanity to our people.

This measure led to publication and knowledge about the danger of drugs and how to use drugs in the proper way, since this program concerns the public ways and aims to create people's participation among the mass.

Therefore, many kinds of mass media such as radio, television, film and printed media are used as the channel for disseminating the information and knowledge to the people.

The knowledge of how to use drugs appropriately and how to prevent themselves from drug abuse is also included in the school curriculum.

The last subject I would like to inform about is related to the narcotic control organizations in Thailand. There are three types of organizations; Policy Making Organization, Implementing Organization and Co-ordinating Organization. The Policy Making Organization is called the Narcotic Control Board.

The members of this Board are the representatives of the related organizations, for example, the Minister of Public Health, Manager General of the Customs Department and Director General of the Police Department.

Next is the Implementing Organizations. The Implementing Organizations are those agencies who are less possible for solving the narcotic problems. Their duties are to carry out a narcotic program in which they are directly concerned to their roles.

For example, the Police Department and the Customs Department will implement suppression programs while the Department of Public Relations and the Ministry of Education will permit the programs.

The third one is the Co-ordinating Organization. The Organization is called the Office of the Narcotic Control Board.

There are two major duties. First, this organization works at the Secretary's Office of the Narcotic Control Board and the second duty is to do staff functions for the Narcotic Control systems in Thailand.

These staff functions are generally related to the technical work, financial support, information system and indication planning, for instance. Thank you.

DISCUSSION

BURMA: I would like to put forward one question. On page 2, the last paragraph, it is mentioned, "the Golden Triangle territory, which covers 75,000 square miles of rugged mountain terrain comprising the Kechin and Shan Hills of north-eastern Burma."

So, as far as my knowledge goes, the Golden Triangle shares the border with the south-eastern part of Burma, whereas Kechin is in the northern part of Burma. So, I think, will it be possible to include Kechin in the common border of the Golden Triangle? On page 2 in the last paragraph.

THAILAND: You want to include Kechin?

BURMA: Yes, you can see it is in the northern part of Burma.

THAILAND: Let me check my formula.

BURMA: Yes, thank you.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Pisuttiwong, now the Golden Triangle comes within the borders of three different countries, Burma, Thailand and Laos.

Does it mean that because it belongs to three different countries, it is on the borders of three different countries, that it is a no-man's land and it is out of the reach of any of the government?

Now, one section comes within Burma, the other one is in Laos, the other one is in the borders of Thailand. Now, we call it the Golden Triangle, that area and it is bordering all the three countries. Does it mean none of the countries are concerned about it and the people are allowed to do as they want?

THAILAND: We can take an action in the area of my country, only in my country. In Burma or Laos we take no action.

SRI LANKA: I would like to know as to whether there is any concerted action of joint operations conducted by Burma, Thailand and Laos together in the Golden Triangle area.

THAILAND: I think we have joint actions with Burma but Laos we don't because Laos is a communist country.

HONG KONG: I would like to ask you Mr. Pisuttiwong, you said you had joint actions with Burma, with the Burmese Government. What are the actions taken so far to combat the battle against narcotics produced in the Golden Triangle?

THAILAND: I'm sorry I don't have the information.

CHAIRMAN: How about Mr. Tin Tun, the same question, you know, some joint action.

BURMA: I am not in the position to answer that question.

AUSTRALIA: Mr. Pisuttiwong, early this year, I think the Thai police took a very big action against Khunsa. What has been the effect of that so far? Does that show a decrease in drugs?

THAILAND: I would like to mention about Khunsa here. Khunsa is a minority group located in the Chiang Rai Province 70 kilometers from Burma. The Khunsa Group have political aims or political purposes in Burma, right?

BURMA: They don't have political aims, as far as I know.

THAILAND: In Chiang Rai, this year the narcotic police attacked the Khunsa Group. The Khunsa Group produced more than 70 percent of heroin in Thailand.

HONG KONG: Since Khunsa produces most of the narcotics in Thailand, are there any defective action taken by the government against Khunsa?

THAILAND: At a former time?

HONG KONG: Or even now.

THAILAND: No, now Khunsa escaped to Burma.

HONG KONG: I see, so who has taken over in its place now? Khunsa has now escaped to Burma and certainly there are other leaders in Thailand who keep on producing narcotics.

THAILAND: No, all of them escaped to Burma and the Thai police located them in that place.

BURMA: As to Khunsa, we have no definite information about where Khunsa is, whether they are in Burma or somewhere else.

AUSTRALIA: Mr. Pisuttiwong, I think in Bangkok there are quite a number of countries that have police officers stationed in their Embassies to fight the drug trade, in our Embassy there are. The countries who are represented in Bangkok, do they place officers?

THAILAND: Police officers? How many countries have officers?

AUSTRALIA: Yes, from foreign countries, how many of them and is that helping in the fight against the drug trade?

THAILAND: I don't know, I am sorry.

AUSTRALIA: How many, what is the decreased in opium producing villages as a result of the crop substitution program?

THAILAND: Yes, yes, at the former times, they produced about 100 tons of opium annually, but now about 50 tons.

JAPAN (WATANABE): What crops are cultivated in place of opium as a replacement? Coffee or beans?

THAILAND: For example, coffee, red kidney beans, potatoes, strawberries, those crops are sent to Bangkok.

JAPAN: Is that enough earning?

THAILAND: Yes. The crop replacement makes them as much money as they got by poppy cultivation.

JAPAN (TODA): I would like to ask you about the general aspects of the people who are arrested by the heroin and marijuana cases.

In Japan, as you know, by the drug problem in Japan, the rate of the increase of juveniles who are arrested in the case of amphetamine stimulus is much much higher than those in the adults. How about that in your country?

THAILAND: In my country juveniles are always addicted to volatile oil nowadays, but heroin is popular, very popular among the laborers or the low class in slums, and marijuana also.

JAPAN (TODA): How about the rate of increase because I ask you if the rate of increase is much more higher than those in adults, it is very anxious that the next generation will be much more involved in the drug cases. So, I would like to know how about your country?

THAILAND: The same in my country.

JAPAN (TODA): In Japan, as far as the stimulus are concerned, the rate of increase is four times.

THAILAND: I don't know exactly about Thailand.

JAPAN (TODA): I see, I see, thank you, How about your kratom offence?

THAILAND: Kratom? It is used usually among the laborers, not popular.

JAPAN (TODA): I would like to know how does your police co-operate with other countries, maybe country's custom officers to prevent, for example, the chemicals? Other countries, for example, in order to make heroin you need chemicals, for example, such products as acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride, they are coming from maybe other countries.

They may be coming by sea or by land and in order to prevent the entrance of these chemicals, how do you co-operate with other countries' customs?

THAILAND: In Thailand these chemicals are forbidden in the northern part and the southern part because in the northern part there is opium but in the center part it is okay, in the center part of Bangkok they have no problem.

JAPAN (TODA): In the local part?

THAILAND: In the local part they have the opium already in the northern part of Thailand.

JAPAN (TODA): For example, acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride, acetic products are very necessary for producing perfume and other foods or something like that. Don't you import legally these chemicals?

THAILAND: Yes, legally, we can import them but how to storage them, how to use them, we have stringent controls in how to storage and how to import.

JAPAN (TODA): I would like to ask you, Mr. Pisuttiwong, these legal chemical products will be imported into your country. And then you have the illegal importation. At the time maybe they are coming from another country, neighbouring countries by land?

THAILAND: It is illegal if we can find in the northern part or southern part, it will be illegal, but in the other parts it is legal.

JAPAN (TODA): Legal?

THAILAND: Yes, only in the northern and southern parts.

JAPAN (TODA): The southern part means here?

THAILAND: Yes, these are the producing countries.

JAPAN (TODA): Then, how do you co-operate with these countries, neighbouring countries?

THAILAND: We have no particular problem with Malaysia, we have no problem with Burma.

JAPAN (TODA): I see.

MALAYSIA: Mr. Chairman, since my country Malaysia was just mentioned just now, I would like to put in. In terms of acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride, we have very stringent measures imposed both in Thailand and Malaysia, but these chemicals are widely used for other industrial purposes, for technical firms, for technical industries etc.

So, there is a strong possibility that these chemicals are imported illegally by smugglers. Or if I am not mistaken, acetic anhydride can also be manufactured locally. If I am not mistaken right through Hong Kong. I think Mr. Ho can clear the matter.

HONG KONG: You mean illegally manufactured in Hong Kong? No, we haven't had any information that acetic anhydride is still being illegally manufactured in Hong Kong, because a few years ago we have passed into law to forbid the possession of acetic anhydride because acetic anhydride in Hong Kong has very, very limited value.

MALAYSIA: So, possibly the chemicals which are being imported, illegally smuggled for the purpose of possessing morphine, as far as co-operation with others, we have very good co-operations and we try our level best to minimize this smuggling to happen. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: In Japan, there mainly is much information about it.

MALAYSIA: I think by Germany. My country imported acetic anhydride from Japan and Germany, so I think Japan produces a lot of acetic anhydride. It could be, it is anybody's guess.

CHAIRMAN: How is the poppy harvest in the Golden Triangle this year? Is it fruitful?

THAILAND: Yes, yes, because the weather is very appropriate this year, but it will be decreased by the Khunsa, yes.

CHAIRMAN: How many tons are estimated for this year?

THAILAND: In the Golden Triangle? How about Mr. Tin Tun, you know, so maybe you could answer the question.

BURMA: It is not the poppy growing season yet, the poppy growing season starts only in November and harvested in February and March. It is very hard to guess.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Do you have treaties with neighbouring countries concerning the jurisdiction of investigation? For instance, if your officers find illegal traffickers on the border of Burma, how far can your officers go into Burma's land for chasing the traffickers?

THAILAND: We cannot.

JAPAN (WATANABE): You cannot? No treaty?

THAILAND: No.

JAPAN (TODA): I would like to ask you Mr. Pisuttiwong, according to the information of the United Nations issued two years ago, and according to your good weather in your country, the Golden Triangle produced 600 tons of heroin and about 550 tons were used in your country and only 50 tons were brought abroad.

I would like to ask the route of the flow to another country of the heroin. The general route.

THAILAND: In general it is smuggled by air, by airports to other countries.

JAPAN (TODA): What airport?

THAILAND: The Bangkok Airport, the southern part of Thailand. From the northern part to Bangkok Airport and they smuggle it out.

JAPAN (TODA): Then, how about by land?

THAILAND: Very few cases by land, most of them by air in Bangkok.

JAPAN (TODA): One year ago, we Japanese police arrested one Thai man who was bringing two kilos of heroin and he was arrested by the Narita Airport Police Station and he was going to go back to Hong Kong with two kilos of heroin. That means Japan was used as a transit point.

So, for example, if this heroin is going to go to, for example, Malaysia, does it go to Malaysia by airplane generally?

THAILAND: Yes, or maybe by boat.

JAPAN (TODA): By ship? And most of them are gathered in Bangkok?

THAILAND: Yes, most of them.

JAPAN (TODA): Do you agree that 550 tons of heroin was used in your country?

THAILAND: I just got the number from you, so I don't know.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have any control about the abuse of gasoline or thinners? Do you have control?

THAILAND: No, it is free.

CHAIRMAN: In Japan we control the abuse of thinners.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Pisuttiwong, I personally feel that the opium problem within the Golden Triangle has been contained by the efforts of the United Nations and the Thai Government to a certain extent.

But the problem still exists and the problem about the youth using opium is, I should say, is greater than what you said and the youth problem and the youth are concerned to realize they are making use of opium to a great extent, indicates to us that it is only among the working classes. We feel that the problem of opium addicts within juveniles is very great.

THAILAND: In Thailand, drug addicts are only in the low class of laborers, workers. Is that an answer to your question?

SRI LANKA: But you say juveniles are not addicted to drugs?

THAILAND: But volatile oils, not heroin in Thailand, volatile oils and thinners of gasoline nowadays.

SRI LANKA: They are not using opium?

THAILAND: Yes, but opium is very few.

JAPAN (WATANABE): It says on page 7 of your Country Report, "amphetamine appeared everywhere and most seriously among laborers in every part of the country." Is amphetamine a tablet or powder?

THAILAND: A tablet.

JAPAN (WATANABE): And amphetamine, those amphetamine are smuggled from foreign countries or produced in your country?

THAILAND: Yes, we have produced it in my country.

JAPAN (WATANABE): In Thailand? Then, what law regulates the amphetamine?

THAILAND: We use the same act, the Narcotic Act, the same act.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Is that upward trend increasing, the use of amphetamine?

THAILAND: Yes.

NEW ZEALAND: Mr. Pisuttiwong, it seems strange to me that the existence of the Golden Triangle area has been there for such a long time, it is pretty visible.

What prevents, why hasn't a treaty or some sort of arrangement come into existence between the three countries to combat heroin? It seems strange that we know of its existence, but we seem to ignore the problem and here you have the biggest departs from here to the world, is it for economic or is it for political reasons?

THAILAND: Political reasons. Burma, Thai, Laos, we have political problems.

NEW ZEALAND: That surely isn't the answer to come to some sort of arrangement to combat it.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tin Tun, do you have any comments?

BURMA: Yes, as to the relations between Burma and Thailand, I don't think there is any political problems, as far as my knowledge goes, of course.

NEW ZEALAND: Has there been in the past?

BURMA: As far as my knowledge goes, we on our side we do our utmost, I think Thailand also does their utmost in their area.

NEW ZEALAND: But rather than a separate approach, why not a joint action?

BURMA: I don't think there is a joint concerted action but as far as I know the Thai Government does it on their side and we do it on our side.

CHAIRMAN: I have a question to Mr. Pisuttiwong about the manufacture of amphetamine. Is it manufactured legally in your country?

THAILAND: No, it's illegal.

CHAIRMAN: Is it used as a treatment drug? As a treatment for patients?

THAILAND: Yes, it can be used by the doctors.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have any other questions.

NEW ZEALAND: Just one more question, Mr. Chairman. You mentioned that Chiang Rai in the north is a major trade center of drugs. What about Bangkok? Is there much drug problem in the capital city of Bangkok?

THAILAND: Yes, we have so many problems.

NEW ZEALAND: It seems to me that could be a big breeding place for pushers.

THAILAND: Chiang Rai Province is in the north part of Thailand.

NEW ZEALAND: I was thinking in terms of Bangkok. Does Bangkok have the same problem as Chiang Rai in the north?

THAILAND: Yes, yes, the same problems.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, Thank you Mr. Pisuttiwong for your Presentation.

Morning Session II
Friday, 1 October 1982

BURMA
Mr. Tin Tun

PRESENTATION

During the half year of 1982, January to June, the following drug cases were reported and actions taken. Regarding opium, there were 633 cases and seizures 835.987 kilos. Heroin, 302 cases, seizures 19.874 kilos; marijuana, 159 cases, seizures 103.031 kilos. Failure for registration 452 cases. Others were 85 cases, it comes to the total of 1,631 cases and the total seizures amount to 958.892 kilos.

To go on to the drug control structures. As a result of a resolution of the Pyithu Bluttaw, that is the People's Congress or People's Assembly, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs with the approval of the Council of Ministers, that is the Cabinet, issued instructions on the 3rd of January, 1976 regarding the formation of various committees to effectively combat drug abuse on a national basis.

Drug dependence being considered a national problem, its eradication depends on solution by concerted action. As such, the Minister of Home and Religious Affairs has formed a Central Committee with different sub-groups within other Ministries concerned. Thus, the following committees were formed:

The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, that is in abbreviated form you can call it CCDAC, and then Law Enforcement Committee, and then Crop Substitution and Livestock Development Committee and then Medical Treatment Committee, and then Rehabilitation Committee and then Legal Opium Purchase Committee, and then Instruction against drug abuse among school children and Youths Committee, Mass Media, Information and Education Committee, State/Division/Township Committees for Drug Abuse Control.

Under the guidance of the Burma Socialist Program Party and the People's Council, the People's Council is an administrative council, and an administrative body from the country level down to the, up to the central body. With the active co-operation and collaboration of the people, different sectors concerned with the activities against the abuse of drugs and illicit trafficking were organized in the State/Division/ and Township level and work was carried out more vigorously.

The Director General of the People's Police Force heads the committee of the Law Enforcement Sector. The People's Force is responsible for the prevention of opium production mainly by policing the areas concerned and destroying illicit crops before they can be harvested. It is also responsible for tracking down and apprehending the traffickers and bringing the culprits before the courts.

In addition to taking legal action against the drug offenders by the Law Enforcement Sector, other necessary actions are being carried out by the other sectors concerned, namely:

As I have mentioned before, Crop Substitution and Livestock Development Committee, Rehabilitation Committee, instruction against drug abuse among school children and youths Committee, and Mass Media Information and Education Committee. Likewise, actions are being taken in the State/Division/Township Committees for Drug Abuse Control.

The opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) has been known to man since the dawn of history. It was certainly known to the ancient Egyptians, pictures of its characteristic seed pods have been found on their stone inscriptions. It can be cultivated in many parts of the

world but it seems to grow best in tropical regions at an elevation of between 1,000–2,000 metres. One such region is in South East Asia on the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos which has already been mentioned before. This area has become known as the 'Golden Triangle'.

As a matter of fact it is neither triangle in shape nor has it brought any gold, or even a reasonable prosperity to its inhabitants. The fabulous profits gained from the illegal marketing of the products of the opium poppy have not been of any great benefit to those who toil in the hill-side fields.

The cultivation of the poppy is a laborious business. As soon as the white flowers have fallen, shallow incisions are painstakingly made in the grain seed pods. The exudations which ooze out from these incisions are collected on a kind of spatula. This is raw opium, we call it.

In Burma, the seed is usually sown at the end of the monsoon season, that is in November. The harvest is collected in February and March before the advent of the hot season. A good crop is dependent on some winter rain in the hills, but rainfall is unreliable.

An area of scrub jungle is cleared by physical labour with hand tools aided by burning. After a few years the land becomes exhausted and unproductive, it is then abandoned and a fresh area is cleared and cultivation moves to this new location. It is called shifting cultivation, as it is called, and it has serious ecological and social disadvantages.

On the ecological front the spent soil in the abandoned poppy fields tend to be washed down the hill-sides by heavy rain, thus causing soil erosion. Where the slopes are steep as is often the case in the poppy growing regions, the results can be quite serious.

The social impact of shifting cultivation is also significant. It introduces an element of nomadism among the hill-tribe people whose villages are moved periodically in order to be near to the changing arable land. Unlike the settled farmers in the plains, they do not have a sense of vested interest in a particular block of land which needs to be husbanded.

When the soil is exhausted, the people move elsewhere, which may be far away in another unoccupied section of the hills which shows promise for development. Therefore, the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is now making all out efforts to improve their lots by introduction of health and education services and by rural development activities whilst, strongly discouraging the production of opium.

Therefore, specific duties and responsibilities were laid down for the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and its sector-wise sub-committees. Since the duties, responsibilities and functions of the sector-wise sub-committees are self-explanatory, the duties and the responsibilities of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and that of Law Enforcement Committee will only be mentioned as follows:

Duties and Responsibilities of Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control: Laying down guidelines for the implementation of Drug Abuse Control. Co-ordinating with the Ministries concerned in the implementation of Drug Abuse Control. Supervising the work carried out by the various committees formed under the Central Committee, and co-ordinate the work carried out by the various committees whenever necessary.

Seeing that the duties and functions of the various committee are effectively and successfully carried out. Then, carrying out duties in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Council of Ministers, that is the Cabinet. Reporting to the Council of Ministers from time to time, the nature of work being carried out in the implementation of drug abuse control.

Duties and functions of the Law Enforcement Committee. To destroy illicit marijuana and poppy cultivation. To take action against illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs. To take action against people in possession of narcotic drugs. To take action against traffickers of

narcotic drugs.

To take action against people who indulge in illicit export and import of narcotic drugs and also against people who have dealings with foreign agents for illicit trafficking. To take action against people who transfer illicit narcotic drugs from one person to another. To take action against persons who conduct sale of illicit narcotic drugs. To take action against people who help illicit drug offenders.

And finally, to take action against drug addicts who fail to register, and take treatment.

According to the resolution of the fourth session of the First People's Congress (Phithu Bluttaw), the Army and the People's Police Force under the guidance of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and People's Council, have been implementing the anti-narcotic campaign, not only against the addict and drug traffickers, but also have carried out operations in the destruction of poppy and marijuana plantations.

From 1974-1975 to 1980-1981, poppy plantations have been destroyed in the States and Divisions and up to the 15th March 1981, the total area of poppy plantations thus destroyed was 44,590.94 acres. During the period commencing 1975 up to June 1981, 128,684 marijuana plants were destroyed.

Since the promulgation of the Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Act in 1974, actions have been taken against drug addicts and drug traffickers. During the period from 1974 to 1981, action in 26,024 cases was taken against drug abusers and a total of 32,069 kilos of drugs were seized.

Drug addicts have been and are being treated daily at Rangoon Psychiatric Hospital which has 100 beds, Mandalay Division Hospital - 25 beds, Sao Sam Hospital in Taunggyi - 25 beds, at the State Hospital at Myitkyina - 50 beds and at twenty other Township Hospitals - ten beds each, totalling 400 beds. Despite these efforts the number of drug addicts has been increasing.

The number of registered addicts recorded up to December 1980 was 35,793. In December 1981, it came up to 36,669 and in March 1982, it increased to 38,181. Out of the total of 38,181, 30,000 were addicts of raw opium while over 8,000 were heroin addicts. Therefore, a 300-bed hospital for drug addicts was opened in Thayetmyo on the 2nd of August 1982, Thayetmyo lies in the central part of Burma.

Stations for multi-sectoral purposes relating to drug abuse control are under construction and will be available for use in the very near future.

For the successful implementation of the drug abuse control programme, all the sector-wise individual sub-committees under the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control have to work hand in hand in cooperation with other sub-committee as if they were of one single unit.

The abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs which could cripple human beings in all respects, is at present widespread throughout the world and such being the situation, failure to take timely preventive measures could lead to the destruction of humanity.

In as much as every nation of the world is engaged in combating this danger, it is expedient for the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma like-wise to act effectively. Punitive action alone would be inadequate to deter this menace to humanity.

The working people must be made to understand through educational programmes the gravity of the danger of such drugs. Penalties must be effectively imposed. Schemes should also be laid down to enable persons earning their livelihood by the cultivation of plants from which such drugs are derived, to substitute with other agricultural crops.

Arrangements should also be made by the Government to enforce strictly compulsory medical treatment for all persons who are addicted to such drugs. It is our strong belief that

only if such measures covering all aspects of control are undertaken, would successful prevention and elimination of the said menace be achieved.

Now, I will continue with the statement showing the total number of seizures, the number of arrests and seizures in 1981. With regard to opium, 1,191 cases and the number of arrests, 1,740 and seizures 3,583.740 kilos. Heroin 454 cases, number of arrests 752 persons, seizures 61.549 kilos. Morphine two cases, number of persons involved seven, and seizures 133.0 kilos. Marijuana, number of cases 312, number of arrests 426 and seizures 546.385. Others, 1,062 cases, number of arrests 1,618, and no seizures. The total comes to 3,021 cases, and the total number of arrests, 4,453 and the total amount of seizures 4,324,674.

Also, I would like to touch upon something about the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Law enacted in 1974. It is attached in my Country Report as Appendix "C".

First, I will go on to the outline of the Drug Law. The Drug Abuse Control Act was enacted in 1974. As suppression of drug abuse has been carried out on a world-wide basis, it was found necessary to do likewise in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In doing so, the government promulgated a Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Act on the 20th of February, 1974. Together with the Act, rules for implementing the Act were also issued.

This Drug Abuse Control Act of 1974 has 13 Chapters and 19 sections.

with, concerning the cultivation and manufacture of drugs, transportation of drugs, transfer of drugs and possession of drugs get imprisonment from five to ten years and the maximum fine of sentence to death.

One US dollar is equivalent to about 7.6 kyats, if you can work out the yen, I think it comes to about 300 yen or something like that, I am not very sure about that.

As for the transfer of drugs and foreign contacts regarding drugs and the sale of drugs, the punishment is ten years to a life sentence together with a fine of fifty thousand kyats or the death sentence.

DISCUSSION

NEW ZEALAND: Mr. Tin Tun, I have one question. Chapter I, Provision (1) of your Country Report contains provisions for certain areas to be excluded from the operation of the law. Why is that? Is that to allow farmers to continue to cultivate the poppies that were in existence already?

BURMA: Yes, yes, that is right. The provision to this section, the law is given to the farmers who are now poor you see. But since the year 1979 no more legal poppy cultivation is allowed. I mean since 1979 there is no more legal poppy cultivation in Burma.

AUSTRALIA: How big is your police force? And how many of that police force are exclusively working on narcotic matters?

BURMA: Yes, we have you see, enough police force, about 50,000 in strength from the Director General you see, up to, I mean down to the police station level, responsible for control of the narcotics all over Burma.

AUSTRALIA: You don't have specific agencies in your country?

BURMA: No specific agency, only a police force, we have a centralized police force.

AUSTRALIA: So, you don't have any men just working on drugs alone?

BURMA: Yes, of course, on top of the police force in the townships and the divisions, there is a professional level just like Japan. There are drug abuse control committees on a divisional level and township level and receiving guidance from them the police force, the members of the police force have to act.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Tin Tun, you mentioned while making your Address that instructions

are given to school children against drug abuse. May I know to what age group of school children you do give instructions and how it is done, whether it is the responsibility of the police or whether there is a separate organization for giving instructions against drug abuse to school-children?

BURMA: Usually, as I have already mentioned in my Country Report, there is a committee, especially mentioned here, "instructions against drug abuse among school children and youths", there is a special committee, the Central Committee.

And under this committee there is a committee in the divisional level, state level and the township level and they do the job in cooperation with the education staff.

SRI LANKA: To what age group are children to be given instructions?

BURMA: In the middle schools and high-schools and the ages from about twelve years to sixteen years.

INDIA: Mr. Tin Tun, in your Country Report on page 5, you stated that you have 8,000 heroin addicts and in Chapter V of your law, possession of all narcotics and dangerous drugs is an offence except with the permission of the Government, except with the permission of the Government, that is law.

Now, does it mean that those who register themselves as heroin addicts can legally possess heroin for their patients?

BURMA: No, those who are registered you see, they've got to go to the Treatment Centre.

INDIA: I see, it is not for possession?

BURMA: Yes, not for possession. Only failure for registration is an offence.

INDIA: And if an addict is found in the possession of the drugs?

BURMA: Yes, yes, and it will be done according to the Narcotic Law.

INDIA: For possession?

BURMA: Yes, for possession.

SRI LANKA: Does the law in any way in your country permit an addict to have a certain amount, a quantity of narcotics with him? Maybe opium?

BURMA: No, no, no, but you see, when they are admitted to the Treatment Center, I think then he gets it.

SRI LANKA: An addict once he gets used to it, as we all know, he cannot live without it. Can you stop it all of a sudden?

BURMA: They've got to go to the Treatment Center.

SRI LANKA: Does that mean he should be given certain quantities? Does he have to be given certain quantities of opium?

BURMA: That is in accordance with the decision of the doctors.

SRI LANKA: So, the law permits the possession of opium or drugs?

BURMA: It is especially mentioned here, that such institutions or organizations can have a certain amount of drugs for their social or for other psychiatric treatment and things like that.

JAPAN (TODA): Mr. Tin Tun, I learned that your country has a very, very strict law to control the drug offences. For example, if your police arrests, for example, a narcotic addict to produce heroin illegally, at that time, what is the priority? To go to the Treatment Center first or to arrest and put in jail?

BURMA: No, no, for those who are found producing heroin they will be arrested straight away.

JAPAN (TODA): In jail?

BURMA: Yes, and the death sentence.

CHAIRMAN: I hear you have the death sentence. How many persons were really sentenced to death last year, Mr. Tin Tun?

BURMA: You see, very few, very few, I don't know off-hand but very few, I can say that.

AUSTRALIA: Do you have much tourist trade?

BURMA: Not so far.

AUSTRALIA: Do you see it happening? Will there be a tourist rise in the future?

BURMA: Yes, there is a tourist agency in Burma.

AUSTRALIA: I meant, do you think that might open up your country a bit more to drug traffickers, with people going from the outside to your country to get drugs and bring them in?

BURMA: But so far there is no problem with tourists so far. There is in, I can guess this, the only part of embarkation and dis-embarkation is Rangoon and we have tight security measures in the airport, sea-port and so on.

That is the reason I think, so far no problem with the tourists or the foreigners who are coming in or going out.

AUSTRALIA: Do you think that if the tourist trade gets bigger you might get that problem?

BURMA: Yes, it can be, it can be.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Tin Tun, most of the land that has been used by the nomadic tribes for the cultivation of opium poppies, is Crown Land I believe.

BURMA: In the Shan State only. Shan State you see, Shan State is in, this is Burma here you see on this map. This is the Golden Triangle somewhere about here, the south-eastern side part of Burma and the Shan State covers the eastern part of Burma, this one here, this country.

So, we have an annual you see, eradication of poppies cultivation mostly concentrated to this area, Shan State, it is quite close to the Golden Triangle.

JAPAN (WATANABE): You mentioned, Mr. Tin Tun, on page 5 of your Country Report, there are 700 beds for drug abuse addicts. I am referring to Number (5) on page 5 of your Report. Are all these beds exclusively for the addicts of drugs?

BURMA: Yes, yes, yes, only for the addicts of drugs.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Who pays the fee?

BURMA: The Government.

JAPAN (WATANABE): All the fee?

BURMA: The Government or the Treatment Center.

JAPAN (WATANABE): The person who gets the treatment, can he go on without drugs after he comes back from the hospital?

BURMA: Yes, there are relatively, that is two or three times, there were cases where they left with permission, but two or three times.

JAPAN (WATANABE): How many percent can succeed completely to get away from drugs?

BURMA: Now, we are in a winning stage, I dare say, you see, but it is very hard to get the percentage of them.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Are there many cases who offence again after returning from hospitals?

BURMA: No, when for example, they are, you see, they get out from the hospital two or three months after they came in.

JAPAN (WATANABE): How long, generally speaking, how long will it take to come back from the hospital, the drug addicts?

BURMA: It depends on the individual.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Tin Tun, could you kindly tell me the stage by stage treatment and rehabilitation of an addict which is adopted by the Rehabilitation Centers in your country?

BURMA: Yes, yes. In our country as I have mentioned, the Treatment Center and the Rehabilitation Center recently opened you see, as I mentioned in my Country Report, you see.

The drug addicts are ten weeks in the Treatment Center, you see and after ten weeks they will be sent to the Rehabilitation Center and they are given training in the field of tree culture and life-soil farming etc. for about ten weeks or 42 weeks there.

It just started you know, only about 200 to 300 have been admitted to the Treatment Center, it is not yet ten weeks since it has been completed. After probably ten weeks they will go to the Rehabilitation Center.

SRI LANKA: What about those who are medically unfit to go through a strenuous course like that? People of old age, addicts who are old.

BURMA: They will get enthused, it depends on the health and ages of some people.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tin Tun, I have a question. On page 6 of your Country Report, I refer to the Table, it is stated that many persons are arrested for "Other Drugs". What kind of drugs?

BURMA: Yes, it is a kind of candy opium heroin, morphine, marijuana, you see, they are without owners. Sometimes, something, sometimes you will find it on the streets without ownership, you see.

Oh, you mean, "Others", smoking of opium you see, they smoke opium by pipe, you see, you can smoke the heroin in a cigarette.

CHAIRMAN: Not including the psychotropic drug? This does not include the psychiatric drugs?

BURMA: Yes, yes, often included. Psychotropic drugs area also included in the narcotic list issued by our Government.

HONG KONG: Mr. Tin Tun, now the production of opium in the Golden Triangle varies according to the climatic conditions each year. But in average, annual yield is estimated to be about 500 tons a year, that is the average figure.

Now, according to reliable sources which I have, about 400 tons each year are coming from Burma and 50 tons from Laos and 50 tons from Thailand.

Now, the opium produced in this area are smuggled through Thailand and to other places in Asia, Western Europe, North America and Australia. But it seems to me that most of the opium produced in the Golden Triangle comes from Burma.

Now, could you tell me, what effective has your Government taken to combat this situation?

BURMA: Yes. You see, every year on an operational basis, we have, in the start of the opium growing season, that is from November, we have this personnel of our military and our army, you see, we combine together and eradicate the poppy cultivation. This is also mentioned in my Country Report, shown in my Country Report.

Yes, here it is, "from 1974 to 1981 poppy plantations have been destroyed in the States and Divisions and up to the 15th of March 1981, the total area of poppy plantations thus destroyed was 44,590,94 acres." Is this the answer to your question?

HONG KONG: So, what is the estimated production of opium for the current year in Burma?

BURMA: If we can calculate, one acre of poppy needs about three years. One is about two to three kilos, about 2.6 kilos, I'm not sure about it. So, if you work it out on this basis, you get the total amount of opium.

HONG KONG: Which is how much?

BURMA: This is also very hard to say.

SINGAPORE: Mr. Tin Tun, could you let us know whether any action is taken against your own citizens who committed drug offences in foreign countries, when they return to Burma?

BURMA: That question, I am sorry, I am not able to answer.

PHILIPPINES: Mr. Tin Tun, how do you conduct your operations against opium thieves in Burma? Is it by port control or by aerial survey?

BURMA: Yes. Before the operation starts, you see, we have an aerial survey.

PHILIPPINES: How successful?

BURMA: Yes, it is quite successful. We also have a ground survey, you see. After the air survey is made, we confirm it by the ground survey and then we start the operation.

PHILIPPINES: You can easily identify the thieves plating the poppies?

BURMA: Yes, and also some of the farmers.

PHILIPPINES: Thank you.

Afternoon Session I
Friday, 1 October 1982

MALAYSIA
Mr. Osman

PRESENTATION

Malaysia in view of its geographical location and close proximity to the Golden Triangle, is a transit route for the smuggling of illicit narcotics to other countries in South East Asia and other parts of the world.

Similarly, drug abuses in Malaysia has spread with the speed and characteristics of a contagious disease and there has been neither the time, experience nor the opportunity for the individual to build up general systems. Being close to the Golden Triangle whose harvest was estimated at about 500 to 600 tons in 1981, the availability of heroin in the market, especially in Malaysia, is virtually unlimited.

The drug most widely abused in Malaysia is heroin, although other forms of illicit narcotics such as morphine and opium and also cannabis in lesser extent, are also used. The preferred pattern of abuse is by smoking either "spiked" cigarettes or "chasing the dragon."

Here I would like to elaborate on "spiked" cigarettes. Probably heroin is being centered in the cigarettes and they smoke it, while "chasing the dragon" the heroin is placed on a sheet of paper, it has been warmed up over a flame and the result then is a fume will be produced and then the addict would inhale the fumes.

Research at the Malaysian University of Science located in Penang has shown that because of the high purity of heroin sold on the street, an individual who smokes three to five "spiked" cigarettes daily can become addicted in as short a period as 72 hours.

Between 1970 and 1980, there were 55,395 identified opium abusers whereas up till December 1981, a total of 65,000 drug dependents have been identified. Out of this total 80 percent of the identified addicts were below the age of 34 years of age, about half or 46 percent were below 24 years and ten percent below 19 years.

The Malaysian Government therefore, regards the drug problem as one of the most serious problems in the country and the seriousness of this problem is manifested in the great concern and energy devoted in the efforts to eradicate this menace by having other non-governmental and voluntary bodies join in its efforts as well. In fact, it is the magnitude of this problem that has caused Malaysia to accordingly designate it as a security problem.

Now, we go to the situation in Malaysia. Opium smoking and the use of cannabis were introduced in Malaysia early in the 19th century by the immigrants from China and India,

mostly used by older folks as a form of relaxation or for medicinal value.

But now, it has become widespread and a complicated social problem involving a variety of much stronger and addictive drugs which are abused by a much younger group, which are heroin and morphine.

Prior to 1970, heroin was unknown of, but today it is the most popular drug of abuse. Coupled with heroin, morphine, cannabis and to a lesser extent, psychotropic drugs are increasingly abused.

I would like to state here that Malaysia is not an opium producing country. In our country planting of opium and marijuana are illegal. But drugs are not only smuggled from the Golden Triangle as you heard this morning through Thailand and find their way into this country and are subsequently smuggled out to Singapore and countries in the Pacific Region and Europe.

Thus, Malaysia falls within the category of 'transit country' especially for international trafficking of narcotics.

In view of this Malaysia is faced with two problems. The first is drug syndicates, trafficking internationally and nationally, and the second they have the problem of drug abuse within the country, which I have told you earlier, up till December 1981, a total of 65,000 drug addicts.

Trafficking, the drug syndicates who have since gained experience in smuggling activities along the border between Thailand and Malaysia, and between Malaysia and Singapore, have formed ancillaries, complete with border couriers and internal couriers employed on a reward basis to traffic drugs. Absolute secrecy is maintained at all levels, as the organizations conveyed instructions and messages on a "need to know" basis.

The problem of Malaysians associating with drug traffickers overseas was at its peak in 1974 and 1975. Fortunately, the tide changed when quite a number of Malaysians who were arrested abroad for being involved in drug trafficking were deported back.

Another reason for the decrease is the introduction of the death penalty in 1975 which instilled some fear and served as a deterrent to local traffickers.

Trafficking patterns. Drug syndicates, who over the years have established connections with narcotic supplies in Thailand, take advantage of the free access enjoyed by the inhabitants of both countries along the border with government improved communications and the thriving commercial trade between the two countries.

Trains, aircrafts and coastal vessels are also other means used to smuggle drugs into Malaysia. As I told you, Malaysia shares a common border with Thailand and the topography of Malaysia with 1,200 miles of coastline and a 200 miles common land border with South Thailand, also provides ample opportunities for drugs to be smuggled in.

The drugs conveyed across the border are initially hidden in secret storage points in towns and villages along the main trunk road. Coastal vessels and fishing botas are also being used to smuggle in large quantities of opium morphine and ganja to villages along the coastal areas. This smuggling of drugs by coastal vessels was highlighted by my Colleague from Thailand this very morning.

In view of the seriousness of drug abuse in my country, the Government has taken or undertaken a serious view for taking several strategies to combat the drug problem.

To give greater direction and co-ordination to the prevention of drug abuse in the country, the Government has created a Cabinet Committee on Drug Control, under the Chairmanship of the Right Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

Under the Cabinet Committee is the National Executive Action Unit comprising of the various Heads of Departments involved in the eradication of drug abuse. All together there are four Sub-Committees in the National Executive Action Unit to deal with the follow-

ing aspects:

The first one is the Sub-Committee on Enforcement of Legislation; the second is the Sub-Committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation; the third is on Preventive Education and Information; and the fourth one on Research.

The Enforcement Legislation Sub-Committee is under the Chairmanship of the Director of Criminal Investigation Department of the Royal Malaysia Police and also encompassed in this Committee is: the Customs Department, Pharmaceutical Division, Ministry of Health under the Attorney General's Office.

Malaysia's drug control activity rests upon the legal basis of the 1952 Dangerous Drugs Act, which has undergone several major amendments. In addition to this, there are other Ordinances and Regulations.

The Dangerous Drugs Act 1953 is considered as one of the most stringent laws passed in the country to provide adequate counter-measures against traffickers and other abuses of narcotic drugs. The law provides for death penalty or life imprisonment for persons convicted of drug trafficking.

Further, to minimize internal trafficking, persons convicted for the possession of five grammes or more of heroin or morphine can be punished by a sentence of not less than three years which may extend to 14 years. In addition, as a deterrent measure, persons convicted also receive a mandatory punishment of whipping.

Since the introduction of the death penalty for drug traffickers in 1975, 673 persons have been charged for trafficking. Of this number, 29 persons have been convicted and sentenced to death, out of which eight had been hung and the remainder are awaiting the result of their appeals for pardon. 118 persons have been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, 126 had their death sentences reduced and 112 acquitted, whereas 288 are still waiting trial.

The National Enforcement Agencies have been successful in suppressing the illicit drug trafficking in the country. This is reflected by the large seizures of drug and arrests made by those agencies.

In 1981 alone, 8,269 persons were arrested for drug offences in which 134 were charged for trafficking and 254 for possession. In 1982 from January to August, 152 persons were charged for trafficking and 205 for possession. For further details please refer to Appendix "C".

Measures also place emphasis on the treatment of addicts. Emphasis is being placed on the user rather than on the drug, and it is a national view that drug addicts should be assisted to abandon the abuse. Towards this end the responsibility of treatment and rehabilitation of addicts is delegated to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare and the Prisons Department where the police assist action against suspected addicts.

In recognizing the urgent need to detect and detoxify drug addicts, the Government has embarked on a programme to have Detection Centres in the major hospitals. To date, 51 Detection Centres have been established in Peninsular Malaysia and three others in East Malaysia.

In terms of prevention, the Ministries of Education and Information have been given the responsibility of developing and implementing appropriate programmes in this area. These programmes are aimed to inform the public about the dangers of drug abuse, to bring about attitudinal changes among drug users and also to reduce the dependence of addicted persons on drugs.

The Ministry of Education has now set up a panel to develop an appropriate curriculum for introducing drug education within the school system. The implementation of this programme includes the expansion and the strengthening of the counselling facilities to schools.

Turning to research, we have a Research Centre headed by the Head of the Department of Policy Research, University of Science, Malaysia. This Centre is the place where data is analysed pertaining to drug offence, and moreorless recommendations are made to the Government what are the actions to be taken in terms of the data and statistics.

In addition to government action, we also have voluntary organizations who are involved in these activities. A number of voluntary organizations have been set up, the most notable is PEMADAM which is the National Association against drug abuse.

In addition to PEMADAM we have the Rotary Club, the Lions Club, Befrienders, religious and womens organizations.

I think this is all I have to say.

DISCUSSION

CHAIRMAN: I have a question Mr. Osman, on the 4th line of your report you mention the coopération between ASEAN countries which will be made for drug investigation about February this year. How are you going to promote it, this coopération between the ASEAN countries?

MALAYSIA: In the first place, ASEAN was formed to foster closer relationships in the form of cultural, economic and political aspects of the ASEAN countries. So, one aspect of coopération we have is a coopération between the police of all those countries concerned.

And drug cases is one of those within the investigations, so in this respect we had bilateral not to say agreement, but understanding between the countries. But on the bilateral basis there is between as far as I know, there is this between Malaysia and Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore and Malaysia and the Philippines. Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MALAYSIA: In fact, we give greater service of international and regional coopération because as we all know that the drug problem is not a single country problem alone, but we need to have the coopération of all the countries concerned because it became moreorless an universal problem.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Could you tell me Mr. Osman, about the education, drug education within the school system in your country? From what grade the students or pupils are given such education? At the elementary level, elementary school level?

MALAYSIA: In terms of preventive measures the Ministry of Education has carried out several programmes, I mean we have trained teachers who give lectures on drug abuse but these lectures are only extended to the Secondary Schools, not Elementary Schools.

JAPAN: Secondary Schools? About twelve years or so?

MALAYSIA: Thirteen years and over.

JAPAN: Thirteen years and over? And how long does it last?

MALAYSIA: That depends on the situation. At the moment we are at the first stage. In fact our formation of this Cabinet Committee started in 1980, so it takes time to train the teachers to become counsellors for their schools and we are in the first year of starting the lectures to the students. The result is not known yet but I think the students do receive what we are supposed to give them.

JAPAN: I see, so I think the juveniles aged around thirteen or fourteen, if such juveniles are found to be addicts of drugs, can the teachers inform the police or the Control Agency about their pupils addicted to drugs?

MALAYSIA: In the first place, in my country all offences connected with drugs are arrestable in most cases.

JAPAN: Even the juveniles?

MALAYSIA: But in this respect, juveniles, normally the teacher will bring the attention, will bring it to the attention of the police or the parents concerned.

So, if he is an addict, normally a person will be sent to a hospital in the sense that his urine will be tested within a period of seven hours after they are arrested. Should the urine test be positive and then we have the order of the Court to have this person or persons to be sent to a Rehabilitation Center for a period of six months, only these, only for these addicts there is a minimum care of six months but the Court can extend the period for two years.

PERU: I have a question Mr. Osman. If we look at the charts here of the Foreigners Arrested in Malaysia for Drugs, and the Malaysians Arrested Overseas for Drugs, we easily can see that with Thailand and Singapore you have the highest level of trafficking from Malaysia to Singapore and Singapore to Thailand.

I want to know if you have in your country a special treaty between your country, Thailand and Singapore to try to decrease the drug abuse or the drug traffic between your countries. Do you have a special treaty?

MALAYSIA: It is not a treaty but it is more or less an understanding between my country and Singapore and Thailand at the moment. Also these arrests of drug offenders or addicts, for example, we have got a lot of Malaysians arrested in Singapore because there are a lot of Malaysians working in Singapore.

Between Malaysia and Singapore it is just a matter of one kilometer, so there is a lot of commuting between the border of Singapore and Malaysia, and similarly Thailand the same thing goes on, there is a lot of commuting going on.

PERU: 223 arrests in heroin through August 1982 in Singapore?

MALAYSIA: Yes, we have about 2,000 Malaysians working in Singapore and most of these were arrested for being in possession of a small amount of drugs.

PERU: It could be a reason for thinking.

MALAYSIA: Because it is the most serious offence in my country, for the purpose of trafficking, for those who are in possession of a 100 grammes of heroin or morphine, will be charged for trafficking with the death penalty or life imprisonment.

For marijuana 200 grammes, for prepared opium one kilogramme and for raw opium it is five kilogrammes. For the category of pusher, we have only for those who are in possession of morphine and heroin as between five grammes to 100 grammes, I don't know which is for which. I mean as a pusher, that means one who carries, the penalty of a maximum of 14 years of minimum ten years and you are liable to get also the maximum of six times.

For possession of raw opium of five kilogrammes, the imprisonment is a maximum of five years or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand rupiahs which is equivalent to about US\$5,000 or both, or in more than two kilogrammes, it is liable to be the maximum of six times.

Another small amount of possession of drugs like morphine or heroin, five grammes, you are liable to be imprisoned for three years or five years or the amount of 5,000 rupiah which is about US\$1,500 or US\$1,400.

JAPAN: Mr. Osman, I want to know what the punishment of whipping is.

MALAYSIA: That is whipping. But he also has to be examined by a doctor first. Normally in one day, the most he can take is one whipping.

PHILIPPINES: What is being used for whipping?

MALAYSIA: Well, a type of cane, a specially-made cane.

PHILIPPINES: Not a metal one?

MALAYSIA: It is not metal, we are not that cruel.

JAPAN: Where do you whip them?

MALAYSIA: On the back.

JAPAN: And you give them treatment, a medical treatment?

MALAYSIA: Yes, we treat them.

PERU: It's a very strong treatment.

MALAYSIA: We are human too. Moreover, this is moreover introduced as a deterrent to drug, to the drug offenders because we consider this a very serious problem, to control. We are not a drug producing country but we are a transit center and we found it very important for us to stop this smuggling.

JAPAN: Mr. Osman, do you have any limit, age limit to this punishment?

MALAYSIA: We don't have for, for a woman you don't have to be whipped, a woman and an old aged person or the disabled.

JAPAN: Even a thirteen year old?

MALAYSIA: Oh no, not juveniles, not juveniles, only adults.

INDIA: Mr. Osman, with regard to your capital punishment, eight people have been hung and about 21 appeals are pending. This must have been a very deterrent action in reducing your crime rate.

MALAYSIA: Yes, more or less.

INDIA: Since the death penalty has been introduced, has it recorded a fall in your crime rate?

MALAYSIA: You can see from the figures there, you can see that there was a slight fall. I don't have the figures for my country but especially in 1978, 1979 it is coming down. But in my country there is a slight fall because Malaysians now realize that there is no future for them to take these out.

AUSTRALIA: Mr. Osman, how well organized is the drug trafficking in Malaysia? Are there any united means, people or organizations getting involved?

MALAYSIA: I should say it is a very complicated organization involving international levels of syndicates. There are a lot of couriers running from Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore and even to European countries. So, it needs a prolonged investigation, a lot of surveillance, we have to mount a long-term investigation before we can catch them.

AUSTRALIA: So, it is fairly well organized?

MALAYSIA: Very well organized because it is moreover on an international level.

AUSTRALIA: I think you also have a very big increase in your drug police.

MALAYSIA: I didn't get your question.

AUSTRALIA: In recent years, you have a lot more policemen who are put in narcotics work. Is that fairly effective, is that working?

MALAYSIA: Yes, it is considered to be very active because we got quite a number of arrests and internal seizures increasing.

AUSTRALIA: One further question, our Government has a police officer in our Embassy there. Are there any other countries who have their police officers in Malaysia?

MALAYSIA: I don't think I should tell you that, it is rather confidential. I can tell you we extend our co-operation to all the countries concerned, so our co-operation is moreover on a bilateral basis.

But I think we really have a very good co-operation with the Australian Metropolitan Police in respect of drugs. We are doing very well with the Australians.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Osman, in your Country Report on page 6 you have counted for 112 acquitters out of the arrests. Does it mean that the form of investigation done by the police has been very weak and resulted in the 112 acquitters? Can you account for it please? The 112 acquitters.

MALAYSIA: Well, in any investigations you are bound to be, there are bound to be some more or less slipshods whatever it is, but as I told you just now this investigation of drug offences is not a very easy thing, especially there are many people involved.

So, if there is any slipshod in our investigation, the Court which is an independent body gives the benefit of doubt, because the penalty is very strict, so the Court will consider it in that way.

SRI LANKA: But there is a large number of cases where the accused have got off free, or just for a year.

MALAYSIA: No, no, it is not for a year. Since 1975 a period of seven years when it is the death penalty.

SRI LANKA: What is the type of Court that probably treats cases of this nature?

MALAYSIA: The Dangerous Drug Act charges?

SRI LANKA: Yes, is it in the High Court?

MALAYSIA: It's in the High Court, all the charges on trafficking drugs will be by the High Court and the High Court is the only court that has jurisdiction to impose the death penalty.

SRI LANKA: Mr. Osman, may I know the procedures adopted by you in the course of your investigation? You investigate a case and then forward your report, the extract of your investigations to the Police Department for the inditement of research.

Or, what is the normal form that would be adopted by you all when an accused is to be charged in the courts? The routine investigation.

MALAYSIA: Normally, when a person is arrested, that has to be produced within 24 hours. For seizable offences, practically many of the offences are under the 1978 Dangerous Drugs Act, seizable offences.

So, for a seizable offence we have a period of another extra fourteen days to continue the investigation papers that are submitted to the person concerned, which is the Court, That is for seizable offences.

For arrestable offences but not seizable, we arrest within 24 hours, produce to the Court, then we need to have a commission from the Deputy Public Prosecutor to remind the voluntary maximum period of fourteen days to complete the investigation paper, after which the paper will be presented for the credibility of the person which is arrested.

SRI LANKA: The filing of the plaint may be done after the papers are being forwarded to the Public Prosecutor?

MALAYSIA: After fifteen days.

SRI LANKA: The Public Prosecutor has given sanction for filing of plaint?

MALAYSIA: Filing of?

SRI LANKA: Filing of plaint, the charges.

MALAYSIA: Yes.

SRI LANKA: The Public Prosecutor has to sanction the papers? Sanction the filing of action incurred?

MALAYSIA: Yes, that's right, after fifteen days. Normally we use the investigation period of fifteen days to complete our investigation papers and five days to the Deputy Public Prosecutor to be submitted to Court.

SRI LANKA: Only five days for the Public Prosecutor?

MALAYSIA: In this respect, sometimes the police officers also as Prosecuting Officers but in the cases of trafficking only the Deputy Public Prosecutor are doing it. In small cases the police officer will act as the Prosecuting Officer, but still the police officer who acts as the Prosecuting Officer will need to have a commission from the Deputy Public Prosecutor.

I would like to explain, in view of the legislations taken by our Government, as a result of this, addicts are resorting to inhaling thinners, gasolines and all, as you know, the distinguished

Colleague from Thailand has also mentioned.

At the moment we have no law to prohibit this type of action but I gather that the Japanese Government has come up with new laws pertaining with these things and if possible, I would like to have this law so that we can probably add it to the requirements in my country.

This is only because of a lack of heroin on the market in Malaysia that they are resorting to these things especially the addicts. There are some of them at the Rehabilitation Center where we send them for vocational training after a period.

Most of these addicts are found to be liking most the work of carpentry than all, for reason that they can have access to the glue used for carpentry processes and painting work. They make use of the glue and thinner for their personal consumption of inhaling.

CHAIRMAN: What is the average sentence for the persons who use heroin once, if he uses heroin only once? Does he have to go to jail?

MALAYSIA: No, we arrest in terms of possession, the arrest is made irrespective whether he is using heroin once or he doesn't use heroin, but if he is in possession of a certain amount of heroin, we put certain charges for them.

For example, if he is in possession of six grammes of heroin he will be charged of pushing. There are many pushers operating who are not addicts themselves. So, in terms of consumption, we don't arrest them at all. They are not addicts but they are traffickers or pushers which is more, I think, more serious than the addicts themselves.

So, we categorize them under either pusher, trafficker to a lesser extent of possession of small amounts of drugs and their penalty and fines are categorized.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Do you have anything to add?

MALAYSIA: No. It seems there are no other questions.

CHAIRMAN: So, thank you Mr. Osman.

Afternoon Session II
Friday, 1 October 1982

SINGAPORE
Mr. Toh

PRESENTATION

The drug situation for 1981 continued to be contained. Although there was a bumper harvest of opium in the Golden Triangle area in early 1981, the flow of South East Asian heroin into Singapore during the year was minimal.

Prior to 1981, the drug scene in Singapore had undergone several changes. Towards the end of the first quarter of 1979, Singapore experienced a shortage of narcotic drugs owing to inclement weather in the Golden Triangle area.

Consequently, the price of heroin soared from Singapore seven dollars per unit at 0.06 grammes in early 1979 and Singapore dollar fifty at 833 dollars per gramme in the second half of 1979.

For your information 2.1 Singapore dollars is equal to one US dollar. As a result of the scarcity substitutes such as cannabis, barbiturates, alcohol and inhalants, paints, thin-

ners, rubber/glue solutions were being sought after.

Despite these substitutes, heroin continued to be the main drug of abuse in Singapore. In 1980 Singapore experienced an increase in heroin supply and the price dropped to Singapore twenty dollars per unit at 0.06 grammes. In 1981, the price of one unit of heroin containing 0.05 grammes, continued to remain at Singapore dollars twenty per unit.

The estimated number of drug addicts remained low at 6,000 at the end of March 1982. Although there was a slight increase in the number of persons undergoing treatments and rehabilitations in the Drug Rehabilitation Centres, we call it the DRC, the number of neophytes, new initiates was lower than that of the previous year. The number of addicts per 100,000 population was the low figure of 333.

There is an absence of organized drug syndicates, the major drug distribution network in Singapore had not re-established itself. The drug supply continued to flow into Singapore through the Woodlands Checkpoint and is characterized by 'ant' traffickers. Half of the ant traffickers arrested were found to be drug dependent persons.

Next, I will go on to tell you about the drug abuse in Singapore. Drug abuses in the 15 to 29 age groups constitutes 74 percent of the total number of drug abusers. Only 0.1 percent is below fifteen years of age, 95 percent of the abusers are males, 9 percent do not have formal education and 66 percent are drop-outs from the primary and secondary schools. 81 percent have criminal records at the time of their arrest.

The common drugs of abuse in Singapore are opium heroin, morphine, cannabis and psychotropic substances such as rohypnol, flunitrazepam, dehydrocodeine and barbiturates. However, none of these drugs are cultivated or manufactured in Singapore. They are smuggled into Singapore by traffickers and subsequently distributed by pushers to the abusers.

Now, opium was an early drug of abuse in Singapore due to its historical background. Opium abuse started with the early immigrants from the Southern part of China. They brought with them their habit of opium smoking. The majority of these abusers are older generation Chinese in their fifties and above. This group of abusers constitute 11 percent of the total number of drug offenders.

Heroin abuse was first detected in 1972 and has been most malignant. Since then, the situation of drug abuse changed drastically. The abuse of heroin spread widely amongst the youth, even school children were involved with this drug.

The problem of heroin abuse became serious in the late 1975. The dependence on heroin amongst Singapore youths grew alarmingly and by 1977, there were an estimated 13,000 abusers in Singapore.

To combat this, an operation code-named "FERRET" was launched by the Central Narcotic Bureau, Police and Customs. The major objective of the operation was to arrest as many traffickers and abusers as possible. The abusers were to be detained for treatment and rehabilitation over a long period, so that they would be isolated from drugs before they could influence others into this habit.

In this way, the demand for heroin was expected to be reduced. The operation proved to be successful and it was indeed the turning point of curbing the drug abuse problems in Singapore.

Since then, the spread of heroin abuse has been contained and illicit drug trade has also been disrupted significantly. The major reason for Singapore's success in controlling the spread of heroin abuse is its demand reduction strategy.

At present, the estimated number of heroin abusers is about 4,500 which constitutes 73 percent of the total number of drug offenders.

Cannabis which is also known as marijuana in other parts of the world is commonly called 'ganja' in Singapore. The abuse of cannabis became prevalent amongst drug abusers

during the early seventies. Abuse of this drug was reduced in 1977. However, it increased noticeably together with rohypnol tablets due to the scarcity of heroin since April 1979. Eight percent of drug offenders are abusers of this drug.

The remaining eight percent abuse morphine and psychotropic substances. The main psychotropic substances being abused are rohypnol, barbiturates, methaqualone and dihydrocodeine. Rohypnol is the most popular psychotropic substance being abused today. Most of the abusers are ex-heroin addicts.

The smuggling of rohypnol into Singapore increased rapidly since the second half of 1979. The abuse of methaqualone is less popular nowadays, whilst dihydrocodeine is a new drug of abuse which appeared in the market during the second half of 1980. As a result of the stringent control by the relevant Authorities over private medical prescriptions issued by the private practitioners, the abuse of barbiturates had decreased.

At the end of April 1982, 3,049 drug supervisees were undergoing two years of compulsory supervision, recidivism rate of drug supervisees based on a two years follow-up, continued to decline from 49 percent at the end of 1981 to 48.4 percent at the end of April 1982.

Drug abuse is to a large extent influenced by factors of supply and demand. The lack of parental awareness and guidance coupled with the influence of negative peer groups, are main factors contributing to the drug abuse amongst our youths.

In Singapore, steps are being taken to channel idle youth who do not participate in healthy activities, to Boy's Clubs which are being set up by the Police.

Appendix G is the table showing the number of persons prosecuted in 1981 with breakdown by type of offence and nature of drugs. You may see it in Appendix G.

Now, narcotic control structures in Singapore. Singapore is sited at one of the most important sea and air routes in the world. She has become one of the favourite transit points for international drug traffickers. To tackle the widespread menace of drug abuse, is one of the most taxing and also time consuming task for the Government.

Three enforcement agencies are entrusted to the functions of taking counter-measures against drug trafficking and abuse in Singapore. They are jointly responsible for enforcing the preventive and penal provisions of the Mis-use of Drugs Act.

The Central Narcotics Bureau is responsible for the co-ordination of all drug enforcement efforts and planning of effective measures against major drug syndicates. Internally, the Bureau also undertake the task of rehabilitation and supervision of drug dependent persons.

Police is responsible for the arrest of drug addicts and street pushers.

Customs and Excise Department is responsible for prevention and detection of smuggling of illicit drugs into the country through entry points.

Officers from Customs Preventive Branch attached to the Airport Harbour and Land Divisions responsible for the clearance of all visitors arriving by air, sea and land, are playing an important role in the prevention and detection of drug smuggling.

The Investigations Division of the Customs Preventive Branch is also responsible for the crack-down of major drug trafficking syndicates. This Division enforces the various provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act, in support of the Central Narcotics Bureau.

Now, to strengthen our drug enforcement efforts, the Narcotics Detector Dog Unit was established in September 1977. The Unit started with four dogs and four handlers trained by the US Customs. At present they have 54 fully trained Narco dogs, 41 handlers and six trainers. The dogs are deployed in the searching of drugs in motor vehicles, ships, buildings, mails, baggages and cargo.

From September 1977 to June 1982, the Narco dogs detected 384 drug cases, out of

which 304 were drug seizures. The table hereunder gives the breakdown of drugs seized with the help of Narco dogs for the period of October 1977 to June 1982.

For heroin, 1,106.5 grammes; morphine, 22.39 grammes; opium, 57.53 kilogrammes; cannabis 2,778.7 kilogrammes; hashish, 58.5 grammes; various psychotropic substances 1,438 tablets.

The Narco dogs are by no means a panacea for smuggling problems confronting enforcement officers. They are, however, an additional, valuable and effective tool which extends an officer's ability to conduct thorough and detailed examination for illegal drugs.

With better trained enforcement officers who have been sent overseas on enforcement courses and increased use of detection techniques such as use of undercover officers, the overall performance has increased resulting in the following:

486 drugs traffickers arrested in 1981 as against 320 in the previous year, an increase of 51.9 percent. 3,474 drug addicts arrested as against 3,153 in the previous year, an increase of 10.2 percent. 2,263 drug addicts admitted to the DRC as against 1,802 in the previous year, an increase of 25.6 percent. 527 neophytes detected as against 558 in the previous year, a decrease of 5.6 percent.

Now, the drug scene in Singapore now is characterized by small-time street pushers. Most of them are young drug addicts pushing drugs to sustain their consumption habit. The quantity of drugs pushed is very small. The pushers are very cautious and they will only sell to those who are their regular clients.

Next is the relevant law and regulation. Singapore is a country with some of the toughest laws against drug offenders, especially the traffickers. It is also one of the first few countries to introduce the death penalty and life imprisonment for drug offenders.

The Misuse of Drugs Act 1973, was passed in July 1973 to replace the Dangerous Drug Act and the Drug Prevention and Misuse Act, with a view to provide stiff penalties for drug pushers and traffickers, and also to cater for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons.

The most striking feature of the new Act is the introduction of the mandatory death penalty for any person convicted of trafficking in more than 15 grammes of heroin or more than thirty grammes of morphine.

The Act also provides for life imprisonment and caning in cases of unauthorized trafficking in certain quantities and categories of controlled drugs. The law enforcement officers are also empowered by the Act to obtain urine samples from any person suspected to have consumed a controlled drug.

The Director of Central Narcotics Bureau is vested with the powers under the Act to commit any drug abusers for compulsory treatment in the Drug Rehabilitation Centre.

The Act also categorized the various controlled drugs into three classes namely A, B, and C. The penalty imposed on drug offenders as provided for in the Act corresponds with the type and classes of the drug involved.

The mandatory death penalty has served its deterrent effect. Since the death penalty came into force, the problem of drug trafficking and abuse have been brought under control. To date, 19 drug traffickers including two females have been convicted and sentenced to death, of which nine persons had been executed by hanging.

Narcotic problems to be tackled in Singapore. The problems of drug abuse will remain as long as profits are high and there is a demand for drugs. In Singapore, the severe penalties imposed on drug traffickers, has more or less deterred those who might have been tempted to be involved in this insidious trade.

The relapsing drug addicts is another problem that we face. Relapsed addicts are hardcore abusers and they pose the greatest dangers to a healthy society. In order to prevent

them from relapsing, apart from punishment, these abusers are placed on compulsory supervision schemes and routine urine tests are conducted on them, to ensure that they are free from drug abuse.

There is an increasing disturbing trend in inhalant abuse. 73 inhalant abusers were detected in 1981 as against 24 in the previous year and an increase of 204.2 percent.

Now, the treatment and rehabilitation facilities available in Singapore. Now, the aim of the treatment and rehabilitation introduced in Singapore, is to isolate drug dependent persons from non-drug populations, thereby disrupting the multiplying effects in the spread of heroin and drug abuse.

Drug Rehabilitation Centres were established for drug addicts to undergo medical treatment. The Drug Rehabilitation Centres are not penal institutions but are the focus point of treatment for drug addicts. They are designed to reduce the stigma associated with criminalization, and are based on the concept of helping the drug addicts rather than punishing them.

Suspected drug addicts who are detected by way of a positive urine test or arrested in circumstances which suggest drug consumption are referred by the Director of the Central Narcotics Bureau to the Medical Officer in the DRC for medical observation and examination.

Confirmed drug addicts are admitted to the DRC for an initial period of six months for treatment and rehabilitation. This treatment and rehabilitation period can be further extended to a maximum of 36 months.

Inmates in the Drug Rehabilitation Centres undergo five stages of treatment: The first stage is the 'Cold Turkey' treatment for one week for inmates below 50 years old. The treatment which is non-supportive mandatory detoxification, is an agonising process for the drug addicts. The aim is to assist the addicts to fight his way through withdrawal. The agony and fear of withdrawal will remain in the minds of addicts and hence help them to resist the temptation of further drug abuse.

Counselling including religious counselling and education programmes to assist inmates at that stage.

Recuperation and re-orientation for one week whereby inmates are conditioned to be more receptive to the treatment programme.

To top these, semi-military training to develop strong physiques.

The last stage, workshop training to inculcate a sense of work ethics and discipline.

Besides the treatment in the DRC, we have also the day release schemes. Now, the Day Release Scheme, DRS was implemented in September 1979 to assist drug dependent persons in reintegration to society. This scheme would provide a test to see if they can resist the temptation of returning to drugs, a temptation they must eventually face.

The Central Narcotic Bureau Job Placement Unit was set up to secure employment for DRC inmates to undergo this scheme during the last six months of their rehabilitation programme before discharge from the DRC.

These persons are housed in DRS camps which are run on similar lines as half-way houses. DRS trainees are allowed to leave camp for work and to return to camp after work. During week-ends and public holidays, they are given home leave.

Supervision is minimal but they have to provide urine samples for testing each time they return to camp. DRS trainees who relapsed or misconducted themselves would be sent back to the DRC. During 1981, 1,103 persons were placed under DRS and 341 persons failed the scheme. A total of 762 persons had successfully completed the DRS.

All drug dependent persons after their release from the DRC or DRS as well as those from the prisons are placed on compulsory supervision for a period ranging from 24 to 48

months. The scheme is undertaken by the Supervision Division of Central Narcotic Bureau.

Urine tests are conducted on drug supervisees once in two days, and on this urine test, I will elaborate later on, because we have implemented a new scheme for this urine test. If they are found to have relapsed they will be sent to DRC for further treatment and rehabilitation. Drug supervisees who failed to report for urine test would be arrested and prosecuted in Court.

Rehabilitation in the Centres can be effectively employed against the physical component of treatment. Aftercare is more vital to deal with the psychological component and in preventing recidivism. Moreover, drug addiction is a community problem and the community must take some responsibilities for doing something about it. In Singapore, a Volunteer Aftercare Programme was initiated by the Singapore Anti Narcotic Association, a non-government organization. The Association through its Volunteer Aftercare Officers, provides aftercare service for the treated drug dependent persons and also for those seeking help as a result of drug abuse.

International co-operation. Singapore is committed to international co-operation in drug trafficking activities and contributes to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Singapore is also a signatory to the UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.

The Central Narcotics Bureau works closely with national drug enforcement agencies in ASEAN and other countries, regional and international agencies. Some of the agencies are the International Criminal Police Organization, (INTERPOL), the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotic Control Board and the Colombo Plan Bureau Drug Advisory Programme.

In my conclusion, I will say that the trafficking in and abusing of drugs have become international problems and affect most countries in the world today. Co-operation between countries facing similar problems should be enhanced to fight this evil. One way of achieving this, is by exchanging views and techniques on the prevention of drug abuse among the countries of the world.

That is the end of my report. If you have any questions please raise them, I will try my best to answer you and of course I welcome any comments.

To give you a clearer picture of Singapore's experience of fighting the drug abuse problems, I would like to give you a copy of the article entitled 'Drug Addiction, Containing a Tough Problem'. It was published in our current affairs publication, the 'Mirror' in September 1982. This article also refers to the treatment and rehabilitation programmes catered for drug dependent persons in Singapore.

It states treatment and rehabilitation of an addict, for two types of addicts, the first one is the Five Stages for the new initiates, that is the new addicts. And in the yellow page you will find a specially designed programme for the hardcore addicts.

DISCUSSION

MALAYSIA: Mr. Toh, on your rehabilitation processes on page 5, especially on Stage One, in the course of your 'cold turkey' process or detoxification, there is no supportive role at all. Do you encounter at any time addicts who die or come to serious conditions?

SINGAPORE: This stage is a very tough one, that is why it is only for inmates below 50 years old and we pay medical attention to inmates undergoing this stage of detoxification. For what you asked whether there are any deaths occurred, off-hand I cannot answer you but if you need them I will send them to you.

MALAYSIA: Thank you very much.

NEW ZEALAND: It seems to me that you have a very successful treatment in operation and congratulate you on that. Is it correct that, under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1978 to 1981, and looking at Appendix (G), Total Number of Drug Offenders Arrested in First Half 1981, Number two, only one seizure, only one case?

Appendix (G), Number two, 'Unauthorized importing of a controlled drug.' Only one seizure?

SINGAPORE: Pardon?

NEW ZEALAND: Only one case of unauthorized importation?

SINGAPORE: Yes, unauthorized importing of a controlled drug, is that what you are referring to?

NEW ZEALAND: Yes.

SINGAPORE: Yes, only one heroin case of importing a controlled drug, just one case.

NEW ZEALAND: It just seems to me that perhaps it is just a little bit low for the amount of drug trafficking which goes on through South East Asia, it seems very low. I was just wondering whether maybe there is a weak point here?

SINGAPORE: As I mentioned earlier, because of the severe punishments, the cases have dropped tremendously. If you look at this Table the most common offence committed is the unauthorized possessions which accounted for 563 cases.

The next is the consumptions. Consumption of a controlled drug is also an offence in Singapore and they will be arrested and charged in Court.

NEW ZEALAND: Is it correct that out of these 563 offences, the majority would be imported into Singapore?

SINGAPORE: Yes, I would say that.

NEW ZEALAND: And one was seized at the time of importation?

SINGAPORE: No, to give you a clearer picture I will refer to my Act and tell you the meaning of 'traffic' under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Now, in our Misuse of Drugs Act, 'traffic' means to sell, give and administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute, or to offer to do anything mentioned in paragraph above.

So, for importing it comes under another section. That is why you find persons being charged for importing of controlled drugs very great. It is, commonly you find that they are charged for Unauthorized Traffic of Controlled Drugs, Section 3 (a) of the MDA.

NEW ZEALAND: Is there a very strict inspection that has been taken at some causeway from Malaysia into Singapore?

SINGAPORE: Yes, because we are in fact connected by a causeway the flow of traffic and passengers there is rather heavy. In 1981 we had about thirteen million passengers going in and out of Malaysia and Singapore. So, we have deployed narcotic drug officers at the foreign checkpoints. In fact, we have the canal facilities here in the stations.

You may look at all the Appendixes. The first one is the Organization Chart of the Customs and Excise Department, Singapore. The officers in preventive drugs are mainly as stated here, they are dealing with drugs every day in the course of their work, especially from the airports, the checkpoints and the harbour.

The next one is the Organization Chart of the Central Narcotics Bureau, Singapore. The next is the Organization Chart of the Singapore Police Force. You will find that all drug investigations go up, it is headed by the Sergeants in the respective land divisions, we have many land divisions situated all over Singapore.

The next is the Flow Chart of the Legal Procedure Applicable to Drug Offenders in Singapore with the Duration Indicators.

You will find the Total Drug Seizures in 1981 in Appendix E and for Appendix F, the Total Number of Drug Offenders Arrested in the First Half of 1981. At the time when

this Report was drafted the second half of 1981 was not available.

Appendix G is The Number of Persons Prosecuted Under the Misuse of Drugs Act, for the year of 1981. Now, besides the five common offences you will also find in addition, 14 persons were prosecuted for failing to return to an approval institution, that means the DRC or the DRS under Regulation 7B (5) of the Misuse of Drugs Act Regulations and 238 persons were prosecuted for failing to report for urine tests under Regulation 8 – (2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act Regulations, 1976.

As I mentioned earlier, all drug supervisees have to report himself to the Supervision Officer stationed at various police stations for an urine test on two-days interval.

Now, if a drug supervisee is gainfully employed, he will be transferred from the two-days cycle to the five-days cycle and this is to serve as an incentive for drug supervisees who has seeked gainful employment, as far as he has shown them.

If a drug supervisees who has been gainfully employed, the chances of his relapses are lower. We have also a fifteen-day cycle urine test as an incentive to draft supervisees to respond well, the draft supervisee will be qualified to be transferred to the fifteen-day cycle test and this transfer will occue during the second year of his draft supervision period, if he conducts himself well.

BANGLADESH: Mr Toh, I would like to refer to Appendix (C). You have an officer there investigating 'routine'. What does he do?

SINGAPORE: No, you see, under the Investigation Branch of the Police Force, they are all plainclothes detectives headed by an old Officer-in-Charge who is literally the Assistant Superintendant Police Officer or maybe an acting DSP. So, under him he has four squads, Sergeant Investigation 'Crime' is investigating criminal methods, and 'routine' on working grounds, and the last two is specialized in drug offences.

BANGLADESH: Another question, Mr. Toh, in paragraph 4 of your Report, may I have a clarification of the term 'ant' traffickers?

SINGAPORE: Now, that is the word that is used to describe a very small-scale trafficking because an 'ant' it is so small, so we use that to describe an 'ant' trafficker.

BANGLADESH: Thank you.

JAPAN: Mr. Toh, you told us that inhalant abuse, the sniffing of glue, thinners had appeared and are increasing and Mr. Osman told us the same situation existed in his country.

Are there any other countries that glue sniffing or thinners offences appear to and are increasing without any regulation law? What is your situation, the same? Or do the juveniles abuse glue? Especially the school children.

So, what do you think is the reason for the abuse of glue sniffing?

SINGAPORE: Because there are no regulations.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Mr. Toh told us that they are starting to make regulations, how about your country. Mr. Zahir, do you have the same problem in your country?

MALADIVES: No.

JAPAN (WATANABE): No? Thank you.

CANADA: Mr. Toh, on paragraph 31 you mentioned "Drug supervisees who failed to report for urine tests would be arrested and prosecuted in Court." I assume they will be put back in one of the, either the DRC or DRS for a rehabilitation period. Do they get a purview sentence or a purview punishment?

SINGAPORE: Once the case goes to Court, they will be sentenced and sent to prison.

CANADA: I see, thank you.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Mr. Toh, if a suspect denies to give urine, can you take urine from the prosepct without a warrant of the Court?

SINGAPORE: On this matter I would like to tell you about the power of the Enforcement

Officers under the Misuse of Drugs Act. Now, a person without a reasonable excuse who refuses to provide a specimen of his urine within such times as may be required by an officer referred to in the above, police officers, immigration officers, customs officers, any officers referred to in the above of this section, shall be guilty of an offence and he will be charged.

JAPAN (WATANABE): What kind of charge or what kind of punishment or fine?

SINGAPORE: Usually there is a fine.

JAPAN (WATANABE): A fine?

SINGAPORE: If he can't pay up the fine, he will be sent to prison.

JAPAN (WATANABE): Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Toh said that Singapore succeeded in the control of heroin by the demand reduction to 13. I am very interested in this because Japan is seeking two points, cutting off the supply and decreasing the demand.

Are there any other countries who use the same strategy as Singapore to demand reductions? Is it so effective?

SINGAPORE: It is quite effective because from after the operation pattern was formed, the cases have dropped because the drug patients are kept in the DRC for a long period, one week he will not be in contact with the other addicts and because of the addicts being kept in DRC, these pushers will find less customers.

So, they know if he is caught with the drugs he has, in order to push it in the markets.

INDONESIA: Mr. Toh, I want to know about the urine tests. If the urine tests are to determine someone as an addict or an abuser of the drug. So, that the urine test in your country would be, has an urine test failed your test?

SINGAPORE: I beg your pardon?

INDONESIA: I don't know about the urine test, the urine test to determine if someone is an addict or an abuser of drugs. So, maybe every police in your country completed the urine test or the field test?

SRI LANKA: I believe the tests are done only in hospitals, not by a field test done by the police. The police cannot take samples of urine to make tests.

INDONESIA: No, what I asked Mr. Toh, was that I want to know the procedures.

SINGAPORE: You mean the procedures? The procedures of conducting an urine test?

INDONESIA: Procedures or like the equipment, is it in a capsule?

SINGAPORE: You see, the urine samples are taken from any suspect in two bottles, we provide bottles for the suspect to contain his urine.

Now, for example, a suspect will be escorted to the toilet and he passes his urine into these two bottles and in his presence, he will mark then the date and the time taken and it will be sealed by him personally and dropped into a full concealed box. That means the things once they go in, cannot be opened by one authorized officer and this urine will be sent to a Scientific Department.

The scientific officers will take about, say a week to analyse the urine contents to see whether there is any trace of morphine and the certificate will be issued by the scientific officers. This suspect is meanwhile released on bail and if the results are positive he will be sent to the DRC for treatments and if negative he will be released.

PHILIPPINES: You mean to say that an urine test is only conducted on users and not the traffickers?

SINGAPORE: If you look at the Flow Chart of Legal Procedures Applicable to Drug Offenders, all persons arrested, all persons arrested whether he is charged with either trafficking, possession, he will be subject to an urine test.

The first thing we do is to conduct an urine test, I mean not only on the person who

consumes controlled drugs.

PHILIPPINES: Yes, but nonetheless, say, traffickers who are not consumers or users, they are, they must be negative.

SINGAPORE: If the urine test is negative.

PHILIPPINES: You release him?

SINGAPORE: No, he will be charged for trafficking. But if the urine test is found to be positive he will have one more additional charge, for consumption of controlled drugs, one more charge.

PHILIPPINES: Are users or consumers in Singapore being charged?

SINGAPORE: Yes, if you look at this.

PHILIPPINES: It says, 'addicts'.

SINGAPORE: You see, now we are simplifying the matters. You see the Director of Central Narcotic Bureau is vested with the power, you see, to commit any person to the DRC. So, the person who, for example, is found to be positive he will be committed to the DRC by the Director General of the Narcotic Bureau. This will avoid the court trial and prosecution and spare the drug abusers the stigma of indictions.

PHILIPPINES: No criminal prosecutions?

SINGAPORE: Yes, yes.

PHILIPPINES: Thank you.

KOREA: Mr. Toh, according to this provision on page 4, the Coastal Heroin Addiction Programme, the operation was launched in 1977 in Singapore, how was the result?

SINGAPORE: I beg your pardon?

KOREA: How was the result?

SINGAPORE: You see, as I mentioned earlier in my Report, the heroin abuse was first detected in 1972 and you see by 1975 the problem became very serious. So, in 1977 we had the operation code-named "FERRET". The objective of the operation was to arrest as many drug addicts as possible and also the drug traffickers. You will find that after that, you know, in 1977 the estimated heroin abusers have dropped to about 4,005 at the end of 1981. So, I would say that it is very effective.

KOREA: The operation was successful?

SINGAPORE: Yes, it was. That is only the power of search and seizure under the Misuse of Drug Act. You see, under the Act, an officer of the bureau or police officers not below the rank of ASP, Assistant Superintendent Police, or any police officers authorized by him or any senior officers of Customs, may at any time without a warrant, enter and search any place or premises in which they reasonably suspect there is to be found a controlled drug or articles liable for seizure.

To search any person found in such place or premises and seize and retain any controlled drug found in such place or premise or any article liable to seizure.

For the purpose of exercising this power under these sections, an officer may, to such extent as he deems necessary, break open any door, window, lock, floor, wall, ceiling, compartment, box or container, or any other thing.

PHILIPPINES: You mentioned in paragraph 23 of your Report that "To date 19 drug traffickers including two females have been convicted and sentenced to death, of which nine persons had been executed by hanging." May we know from you if out of this number there were foreigners?

SINGAPORE: Yes, there were foreigners.

PHILIPPINES: There were foreigners out of these 19?

SINGAPORE: Yes.

PHILIPPINES: Do you have their respective countries?

SINGAPORE: Off-hand, I am not able to give you, off-hand.

PHILIPPINES: I see.

SINGAPORE: But, the exact number of foreigners involved I can't tell you but they are Malaysians, Pakistanis. This is all I can tell you.

PHILIPPINES: Thank you.

IRAN: Mr. Toh, my country shows that when heroin is available treatment I think is impossible. What do you think about that? When heroin is available for addicts, treatments of a person, treatment is impossible, what do you think of this? Heroin addicts, it is very hard?

SINGAPORE: In what sense do you say 'impossible'? In your country?

IRAN: Yes, do you think so?

SINGAPORE: But I think this is not appropriate for me to answer because you say it is impossible in your country and I am not in the position to answer that.

BANGLADESH: We are interested in our country in inhaler abuse. Do you have a law for inhaling of thinners?

SINGAPORE: No, at present we don't have any law and regulations.

BANGLADESH: What is the system, how do you do it?

SINGAPORE: What do you mean Sir?

SRI LANKA: How to handle it.

BANGLADESH: No, no, what is the process of addicts in having it? The method of inhaling.

SINGAPORE: Oh, he justs, maybe he just takes a bottle of thinner and he inhales it in this way.

BANGLADESH: Do you boil it?

SINGAPORE: For thinners no, there is no need to boil it, its a kind of chemical used in painting, put it in a bag, the thinner, and just sniff it.

SRI LANKA: 1975 has been the year where you were faced with a lot of problems about drug abuse and in 1977 all the new regulations have been passed? Am I correct?

SINGAPORE: No, in 1973 this law was passed, the Misuse of Drug Act, the only Act that deals with controlled drugs. Now, in 1975 it was amended to introduce the death penalty because we saw the seriousness of the problems.

SRI LANKA: Was it in 1977 that you introduced the rehabilitation schemes too? Like the DRC and the DRS?

SINGAPORE: No, DRC was implemented sometime in 1977. Please allow me to clarify it. Yes, around that date we introduced it.

SRI LANKA: Under what Ministry does it come under?

SINGAPORE: Under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over. Thank you Mr. Toh for your Presentation. This concludes today's Session.