

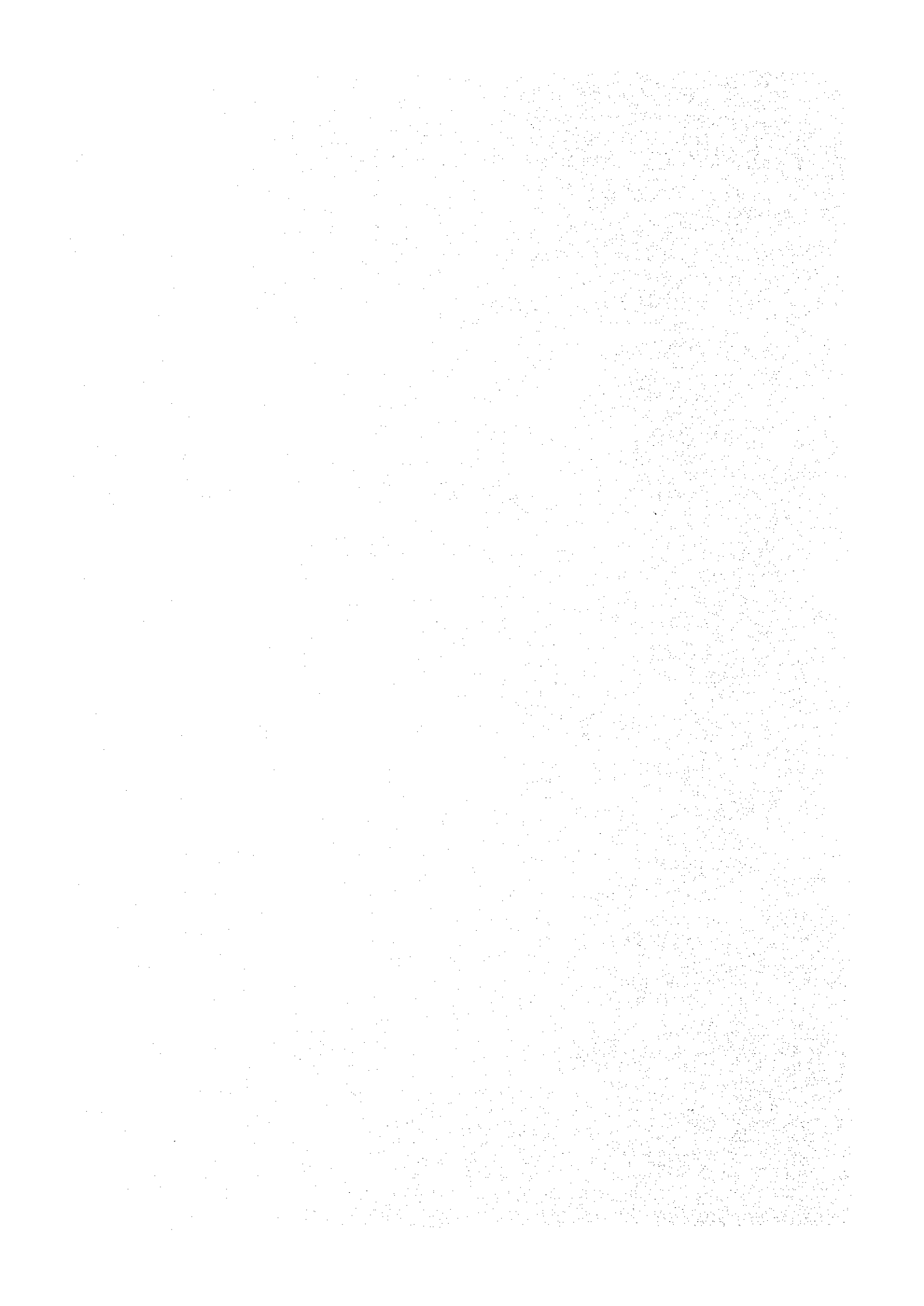
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THE REPORT ON THE 25TH SEMINAR ON CONTROL OF NARCOTIC OFFENCES

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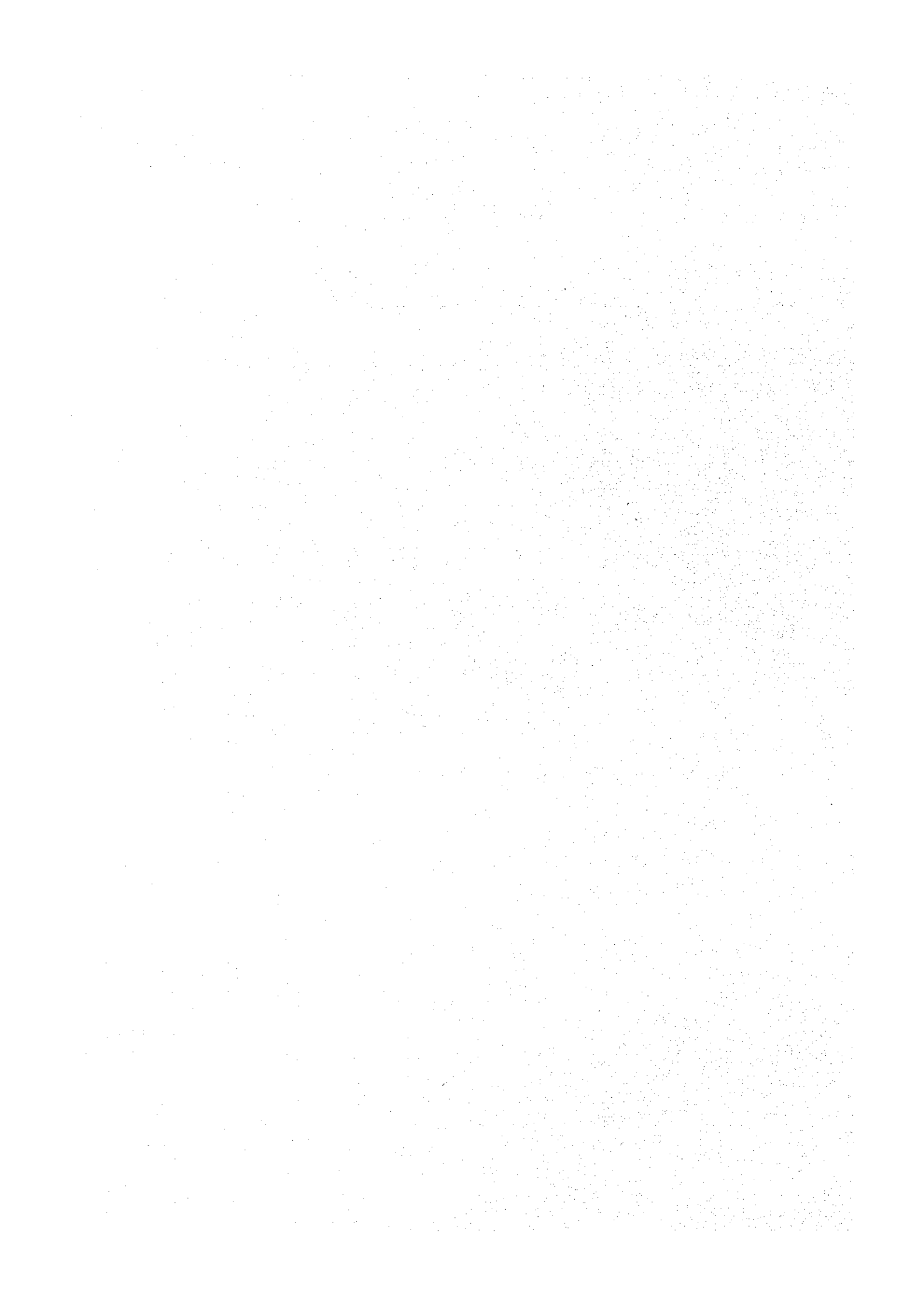


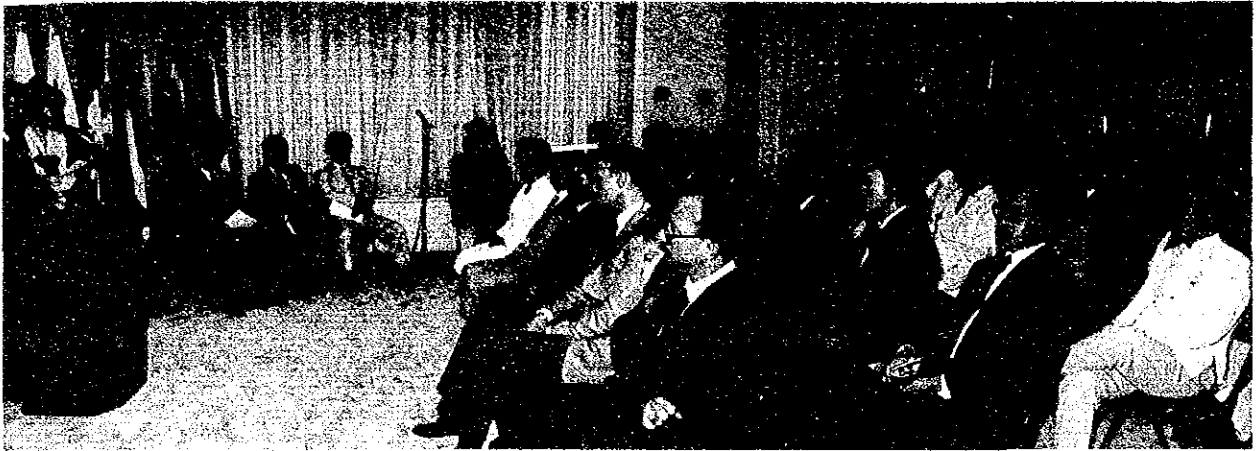
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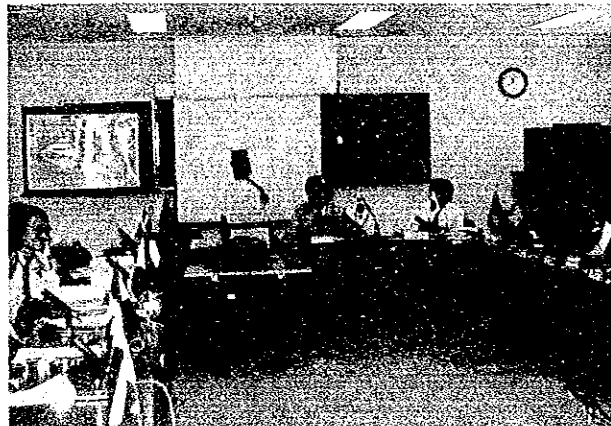


The Participants of the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offences





The Director General of Safety Department of National Police Agency Giving Speech at the Opening Ceremony



Presentation of Country Report



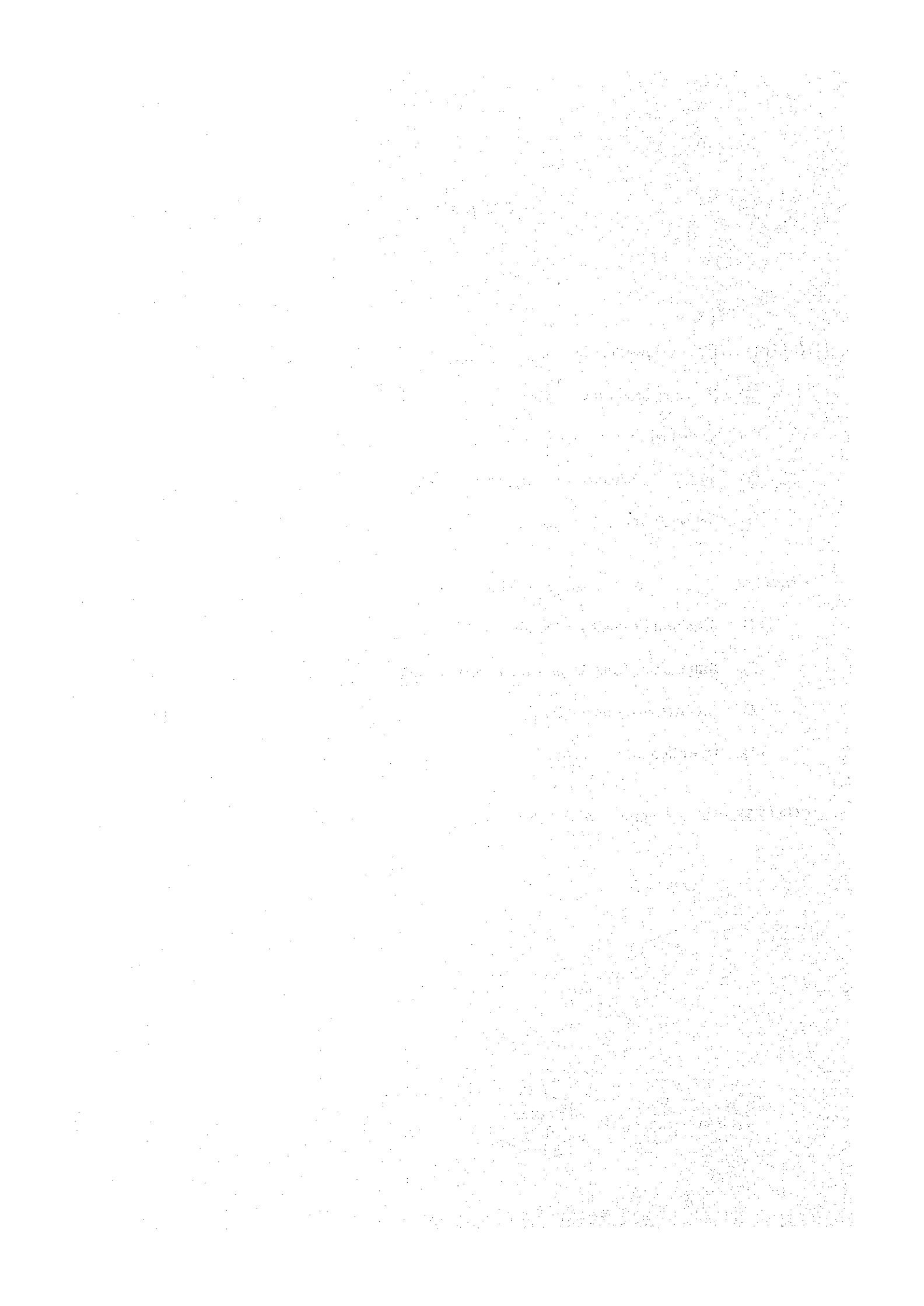
Active Discussion



Speech by the Director of Safety Division of National Police Agency at the Closing Ceremony

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

(1) **The Purpose of the Seminar**

The National Police Agency, with the auspice of Japan International Cooperation Agency, has been conducting annually the Seminar on Control of Narcotic Offences since 1962 under the Colombo Plan.

The Purpose of this Seminar is to contribute to the final eradication of the evils of abuse and illicit traffic of narcotics and sychotropic substances which has international nature by exchanging information and investigative techniques to find out effective measures as well as further promoting cooperation and better understanding among the countries in the Southeast Asia and South America.

(2) **Period and Place**

From September 23, 1986 to October 10, 1986.

At the Tokyo International Center, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

(3) **List of Participants in "Control of Narcotic Offences (Seminar)"**

No.	Country	Name	Present Post
1	Bolivia	Dr. De Tellez Figuroa, Lino <u>Celia</u>	Chief, Education Department Against Drug Abuse and Phamaco-Dependency, National Direction for the Control of Dragerous Substances, Police Department, Ministry of Interior
2	Brunei	Mr. <u>Sabli</u> Bin Haji Ahmad	Superintendent of Customs, Kuala Belait
3	Burma	Mr. <u>Hla Sein</u>	Director, People's Police Force, Tenasserim Div., Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs
4	Chile	Mr. Juan Ramón <u>Ortega</u> Zamorano	Chief, Youth Affairs Div., Drug Control Dept., City Police
5	Costa Rica	Mr. Chacón Laurito <u>Jorge</u> Alberto	Judge, Justicial Crime, Supreme Court Justice
6	Hong Kong	Mr. <u>Kwok</u> Cho-Kuen, Albert	Superintendent, National Bureau, Royal Hong Kong Police

No.	Country	Name	Present Post
7	India	Mr. <u>M. Veeraiyan</u>	Deputy Director, Director Directorate of Anti Evasion, Zonal Unit, Madras
8	Indonesia	Mr. <u>Ahwil Lutan</u>	Deputy, Sub-Directorate Narcotic, the Indonesian National Police, Dept. of Defence
9	Korea	Mr. <u>Lee Jae-Hyun</u>	Administrative Officer, Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health & Social Affairs
10	Malaysia	Mr. <u>Aseh Bin Che Mat</u>	Principal Assistant Secretary (Police Affairs), Ministry of Home Affairs
11	Pakistan	Mr. <u>Saiyed Aqueel Rizvi</u>	Director General Investigation (Customs & Excise), Is
12	Pakistan	Mr. <u>Ghulam Asghar Khan</u>	Regional Director, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, Lahore
13	Panama	Mr. Luis Donato <u>Blackman Sánchez</u>	Assistant Director of Anti-Narcotic Special Forces, Ministry of the Treasury
14	Peru	Miss Ruiz <u>Ketty</u>	Attorney Counselor, National Planning Institute of Peru
15	Philippines	Mr. <u>Rosauro M. Supnet</u>	Senior NBI Agent, National Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Justice
16	Philippines	Mr. Maj Hasan, <u>Esa JPC</u>	Commanding Officer, Narcotics Command, XI Narcotics Regional Unit, Ministry of National Defense
17	Singapore	Mr. <u>Ho Hoe Sing</u>	Chief Narcotics Officer, Central Narcotics Bureau

No.	Country	Name	Present Post
18	Sri Lanka	Mr. T.A.L. <u>Weerasinghe</u>	Customs Officer, Narcotic & Data Branch, Sri Lanka Customs
19	Thailand	Mr. <u>Chartchai</u> <u>Suthiklom</u>	Head, Suppression Sub-Division II, Narcotics Law Enforcement Division, Office of the Narcotics Control Board
20	Venezuela	Dr. <u>Hector</u> Rafael	Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology Faculty of Medicine, U.C.V.

Observers :

Country	Name	Office
Australia	Mr. Graeme Lade	Australian Embassy
Canada	Mr. John B. Connolly	Liaison Officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
F.R. of Germany	Mr. Christian Rosswag	Commercial Attache, Embassy of the F.R. of Germany
Italy	Mr. Antonio D'Acunto	Dell'Interno, Cabinet of Minister
United States of America	Mr. Joseph E. Krueger	Drug Enforcement Administration, US Department of Justice
United States of America	Mr. Felix T. Demicco	Drug Enforcement Administration, Tokyo
United States of America	Mr. Wyman E. Shuler, III	Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Naval Investigative Service Resident Agency
United States of America	Mr. John R. Helmersen	Customs Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo
Japan	Mr. Tsuneo Nakamura	Narcotic Division, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health & Welfare

Country	Name	Office
Japan	Mr. Hiroshi Wakamatsu	Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance
Japan	Mr. Minoru Aoki	Deputy Director, 1st Guard Division, Maritime Safety Agency
Japan	Mr. Akinori Onoe	Director, 2nd Safety Division, Metropolitan Police Department
Japan	Mr. Katsushi Mizuguchi	Chief, Safety Section, Chiba Prefectural Police Department

Secretariat :

Country	Name	Office
Japan	Mr. Kazumi Itoh	Director, Safety Division, Safety Department, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Toyoki Ikumori	Chief, Drug Control Office, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Takashi Mori	Chief, Research and Education Section, International Research and Training Insti- tute for Criminal Investigation, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Shouji Koyano	Assistant Director, Safety Division, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Shinichi Nagatsuji	Police Inspector, Safety Division, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Yoshiki Goto	Police Inspector, International Research and Training Insti- tute for Criminal Investigation, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Hiroyuki Sugimizu	Technical Officer, Section Chief, Investigative Planning Division, National Police Agency

Country	Name	Office
Japan	Mr. Takato Ohnari	Assistant Inspector, Safety Division, National Police Agency
Japan	Mr. Tomio (Tommy) Toda	Assistant Inspector, Narcotic Control Division, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department

(4) Programme for the Seminar on Prevention of Narcotic Offenses

Date	A.M. (9:30 – 12:00)	P.M. (13:30 – 16:00)
Sep. 25 Thu.		Opening of the Seminar
26 Fri.	1. General aspect of Japanese Police 2. International investigative cooperation	1. Drug control legal system in Japan 2. Drug control in Japan
29 Mon.	Presentation of country report Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Peru	Presentation of country report U.S.A., Bolivia, Chile, Brunei, Darussalam
30 Tue.	Presentation of country report Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia	Presentation of country report Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore
Oct. 1 Wed.	Presentation of country report Korea, Philippines	Visit to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department
2 Thu.	Discussion (Situation of illicit traffic and countermeasures, situation of drug abuse and countermeasures)	
3 Fri.	Discussion (International cooperation, making of Summary)	Evaluation of Seminar

Date	A.M. (9:30 – 12:00)	P.M. (13:30 – 16:00)
Oct. 6 Mon.	Study tour (Visit to the Kobe Customs Office, Hyogo Prefectural Police Headquarters, etc.)	
7 Tue.		
8 Wed.		
9 Thu.	Closing of the Seminar	

CHAPTER II

REPORT ON THE DISCUSSION

Chairman:
(Chief,
Drug Control
Office, NPA)

Let's begin the discussion. We proposed 3 agenda to be discussed, namely, 1. Situation of illicit drug traffic and countermeasures, 2. Situation of drug abuse and countermeasures and 3. International cooperation. And we also decided the items under those agenda in advance. But we don't intend to restrict the topics only to them. You may add the items, if you feel it necessary.

(1) Situation of Illicit Drug Traffic and Countermeasures :

Chairman:

The first agendum is "situation of illicit drug traffic and countermeasures". The 6 items under this agendum are 1. Illicit manufacture, 2. Smuggling illicit traffic, 3. Coordination between police and customs, 4. Use of informers, controlled delivery and other techniques, 5. Penalties and 6. Legal procedures. The first item "illicit manufacture" was referred to many times during the presentation to the country reports especially by the participants from Peru and Thailand. Could you tell us more about this topic?

Miss Ketty:
(Peru)

In Peru, illicit manufacture is conducted in the rural area close to the jungle and the urban area. I think the police and the military force are fighting against the illicit manufacture mainly in the rural area where the coca leaves are cultivated. In cooperation with the United States' and the Colombian governments, we carried out the operation last year and successfully destroyed some of the manufacturing laboratories and confiscated the drugs. Regarding the urban area, the Peruvian Police is conducting the investigation to detect the location of the laboratories in Lima.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. What do you think is necessary for us to fight against the illicit manufacture?

Miss Ketty:
(Peru)

Most important thing for this kind of fight is the technique. We'd like to know what kind of technique is utilized in other countries through the international cooperation. And fund is also necessary. We'd be obliged if the developed countries will provide us with the aids.

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA))

The issue of illicit manufacture is the one the United States' government has been tackling actively and aggressively at least for the last two years. We wonder if we can find and dismantle the manufacturing laboratories in the remote areas such as Amazon Jungle and Himalayan Mountains. It is practically almost impossible. We can be effective on the short term basis. We can selectively target the sites, the states or the countries for the operation that will dismantle the laboratories. But the effect is doubtful on the long term basis. The conclusion we've reached is that we should control somehow either legislatively or voluntarily the movement,

manufacture, and transportation of the chemicals necessary for drug manufacture. By doing so, we can prevent the traffickers from getting those chemicals in the first place. We don't have to go looking for the laboratories. A number of extremely successful operations along this line have taken place in conjunction with the United States' government, Bolivian government, Peruvian government and Colombian government. By simply getting the voluntary assistance from the chemical manufacturers, we have been able to follow or trace the shipments to the major manufacturing laboratories. So what we are able to do when we go back to the respective countries is to set up the system whereby the legitimate chemical manufacturers could cooperate on the voluntary basis without going through legislation to notify the various law enforcement agencies when the shipment of suspicious origin takes place. This is the effective measure as opposed to finding all laboratories in the world.

Chairman: I heard that the United States' government and Bolivian government made the joint operation to dismantle some laboratories in Bolivia. Would you explain this operation briefly?

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA)) Yes. That operation was long planned between the governments of Bolivia and the United States. Basically, we targeted the operating laboratories. In this particular incident, we were able to identify the location of many operating laboratories through long term intelligence. That operation was quite successful. Both governments were extremely pleased with the result of that operation. However, we don't think this is the long term solution. This is merely the short term solution. Those dismantled laboratories will be in operation again, maybe next week, next year, or 5 years later not in the same locations but some other places. So although we have taken the immediate measure that turned out to be very successful, we realize the necessity to do something over long term such as setting up of the system for the chemical manufacturers I mentioned before.

Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Veeraiyan:
(India) As you know, India is the major opium producing country. We must reduce the illicit cultivation and minimize the drug leakage from the legitimately cultivated areas. How can we do that? The farmers are really poor. So in order to reduce the cultivation of drugs, we have to provide them with the aids. If the portion of the funds utilized for drug investigation on the global basis is given to the poor farmers and crop substitution system is really implemented, the illicit cultivation could be reduced significantly. And in order to minimize the leakage of the drugs, the government should think of raising the purchasing price of the legitimate opium and cocaine. Then the farmers won't try to hand the drugs to the traffickers. Some tribes are fully dependent on the cultiva-

tion of the drugs for their living, so we can't force them to quit the cultivation unless we offer them some substitute.

Mr. Khan:
(Pakistan)

I support the idea of my friend from India. He was absolutely right when he said we have to do something for the poor farmers especially for those who have been cultivating opium poppy for many centuries. As far as Pakistan is concerned, poppy has not been cultivated since 1978 in any parts of the country except for specific lands with very small area. Unless we give them some alternative to live upon, we cannot expect eradication of the illegal cultivation. With the help of the United States and West Germany, we launched the program of crop substitution and education of farmers. That program fortunately has been very successful. For the last 6 year, we have reduced the production of opium from 800 tons to about 45 tons. As a part of the program, we gave the farmers the loans on the nominal terms. We have been constructing schools, hospitals and roads for them. Despite of the assistance offered to them, we encountered resistance in some areas where people were armed. By using the force, we could succeed in clearing the cultivated lands although there were some casualties. I think that in parallel with the punitive actions to dismantle the laboratories, provision of some alternative for the farmers is necessary for eradication of illicit manufacture.

Chairman:

Thank you. I think Thailand is taking the strong crop substitution policy supported by the United Nations and some related countries. Could you show us how the policy is being implemented?

Mr. Ghartchai:
(Thailand)

We have the policy not to allow tribal people to plant the opium poppy any longer for eradication of opium poppy cultivation. We have been implementing the crop replacement program by the help of the United Nations since 10 years ago. And the aids from West Germany started from 1982. At the outset, the program didn't work well. As the government gave the aids and alternative crops only to the decided tribes, the other tribes continued to plant the opium poppy. Then in 1982 we adopted the policy to destroy all of poppy plantation in our territory. We started the survey by airplanes or by walking on the hills and managed to locate the opium cultivation sites. We conduct such survey annually from January to February by using the army and the patrol police. From 1982 to 1986, we could destroy the opium plantation considerably. In a few years, we can eradicate all. But the problem still remains on the Burma's side. In the third country sharing the Golden Triangle, the opium cultivation is increasing maybe because of the government's policy. The intelligence shows us that the refineries are being moved to that country. This is our current problem.

Chairman:

Thank you. We still have many topics to discuss. Let's proceed to the next items, penalties and legal procedures. I have one question to you.

Some countries including Malaysia and Singapore have introduced very severe punishments against narcotic offenses. And some other countries including Japan seem to consider of having severer punishments. I'd like to ask if the harsh punishments turned to be effective in preventing narcotic offenses. Could you tell us about that?

Mr. Ho:
(Singapore)

Yes. We introduced death penalty in December, 1975. Initially the number of death penalty cases was very high. But after 1978, we could see the definite decline in the number. In Malaysia, death penalty became mandatory only in 1983. Until then, the penalty was just life imprisonment. After death penalty became mandatory, the number of death penalty cases increased tremendously. But I believe the number will come down just like in Singapore. Nowadays, it's very hard for us to get the death penalty cases. One side effect of severe punishments in that our own citizens are very aware of such severe penalties imposed upon traffic committed in the country, and they try not to traffic drugs within the country. Instead, they go to the other countries to do the jobs, for example, to Europe, America, New Zealand and Australia where the law is not so severe. When they get convicted or imprisoned in those countries, they always make a plea with the government not to deport them back to Singapore after imprisonment, because they are afraid they would be hung when they come back to Singapore. That is the effect of the severe punishments.

Chairman:

Thank you. Some other comments from Malaysia?

Mr. Aseh:
(Malaysia)

I share the same view with my colleague from Singapore. Though the number of death penalty cases is currently increasing, we are sure that the number will be reduced as the time goes by. As far as the Malaysians are concerned, severe punishments seem to be working as a deterrent to everybody.

Chairman:

Thank you. Are there any other countries which have already introduced such severe penalties?

Mr. Weerasinghe:
(Sri Lanka)

We have the Law Act No. 13, 1984, to provide the death penalty for traffic, possession, manufacture, import and export of more than 2 g of heroin and cocaine, 3 g of morphine and 500 g of opium. We don't have the problem of traffickers coming from Singapore or Malaysia.

Chairman:

Do you think the harsh penalty is effective in preventing narcotic offences?

Mr. Weerasinghe:
(Sri Lanka)

Sri Lanka has an increasing trend in trafficking of heroin due to the terrorism. But for the terrorism, the trafficking would have been reduced by the severe law.

Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan) If someone took the life of some other citizen, he deserves of life imprisonment or death penalty. The drugs threaten the life of the society. Therefore the severer punishments should be imposed upon them. And we must be aware that the narcotic offences are the global evils. If the harsh penalties are not evenly imposed on them all over the world, their effects will not be global. There will be the tendency that the offenders will go to the countries where the penalties are less severe. So in this international seminar where we have got the people from all over the world, our recommendation or conclusion should be that all nations which are engaged in the fight against the drug offenses should review and determine the penalties through the United Nations and other international organizations so as to make the penalties in each country balanced. This is my suggestion to the seminar.

Chairman: Any more comments? Mr. Demicco?

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA)) I personally welcome the harshest penalties. But I think among all topics we are discussing, the problem of penalties has the least significance as an international issue. The penalty of the particular country is based upon the long standing cultural and religious attitudes. And Moslim countries, in particular, historically have had much harsher penalties than other countries for a variety of crimes. Such harsh penalties would not be acceptable in many other countries. In fact, in any countries except for Japan when someone is caught, no consideration is given to what penalty may be or may not be in other countries. What may be very harsh in my country may not be so harsh in other countries. The people around the world react differently at different penalties. So I don't think we can have the same penalties for drug offenses.

Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Mori, could you make some comments about this point?

Mr. Mori:
(Japan (NPA)) Yes. My opinion is almost the same with Mr. Demicco's Regarding fine, US\$20, 30 or 40 is not so big amount of money for the Japanese. So nobody would hesitate to commit drug offences because of that. But in some other countries, the people can't afford to pay that amount of money. If we set up the standard of the fine, it won't work well. At least, it needs some modification according to the background of respective countries.

Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan) The upsurge of narcotic offences actually occurred after the World War II. Especially for the last ten years, the narcotic offences increased tremendously. They don't have the long history. So I don't think it is necessary

to take account of the cultural background of each country so much in deciding the penalties.

Chairman: As you know, the United Nations is notifying its all member countries of the new standard for severe penalties through the New Draft Convention Article 2nd. The penal servitude, heavy fine and some other penalties excluding death penalty are provided in the Draft Convention.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan) There is an expression in the draft that the coordination of penalties between countries is necessary through the international organizations like the United Nations. This is an area that the international cooperation can be progressed.

Chairman: Mr. Jorge, do you have some comments from the standpoint of a judge?

Mr. Jorge:
(Costa Rica) In my view, the penalties are not a magic for preventing narcotic offences. In Costa Rica, the police has only 24 hours for the investigation of narcotic offences. As you know, the investigation of narcotic offences, such special crimes, requires much more time. So what Costa Rica's government has to do now is to prolong the investigation period up to 3 days.

Chairman: We have several Japanese field officers here. Could you make some comments on penalties?

Japan:
(Chiba Police) About 2 years ago, the stimulant drugs were smuggled from Korea and the main culprit was sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in this case. If the stimulant drugs more than 1 kg are smuggled, the punishment would be 7 to 8 years of imprisonment. This is the standard in Japan. If we apply your standards of penalties in Japan, probably everyone would be sentenced to death penalty. As a field officer, I hope all countries involved would form the consensus that the severe punishments would be the powerful means to deter the offences,

Chairman: Do you mean that the penal penalties should be harmonized beyond the cultural differences in respective countries?

Mr. Mizuguchi:
(Japan (Chiba Police)) Yes, exactly. I think there are various conditions in respective countries. But the ultimate purpose is to totally eradicate the narcotic offences on the global basis. In order to do so, all countries must cooperate to impose the severe punishments. If everybody can agree on that point, we can achieve the objective relatively easily.

Chairman: I heard that the ASEAN countries are going to harmonize the policies against the illicit traffic. Do you have information about that?

Mr. Ho:
(Singapore) I think the ASEAN countries haven't reached the agreement. They have been discussing this issue for a number of years. And I think they are still working on it. For example, in 1984, the ASEAN set up the study group to examine the penalties and measures to deal with the drugs. All ASEAN countries will have the preventive detention law. But at the moment, only Malaysia and Singapore have this sort of law. Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei and Thailand have to overcome their own legislative problems before they can harmonize on this issue.

Chairman: Thank you.

Miss Ketty:
(Peru) I agree with my colleague from Costa Rica. The goal of penalties is rehabilitation of the drug offenders. The mission of people involved in law is not prevention of the traffic but the rehabilitation of the offenders. Penalties are not the solution for drug traffic or abuse.

Chairman: I understand what you said. But I think the penalties are still one of the most effective countermeasures for prevention of narcotic offenses.

Mr. Weerasinghe:
(Sri Lanka) I don't think only providing the severe punishments in all countries would solve the problem. We should offer the sufficient incentives to the law enforcement officers and also to the informers, I mean, the members of the gangs for their effective activities.

Miss Ketty
(Peru) I want to add that there is a confusion between penalties and legal procedures. The penalties are completely different from the legal procedures.

Chairman: Thank you.

(2) Situation of Drug Abuse and Countermeasures

Chairman: I'd like to continue discussion. The second agenda is drug abuse and countermeasures. I've prepared three topics. First is education to general public. Second is the penalty on the abusers. Third is the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. I heard the participant from Bolivia is involved in education to general public about drug abuse. Will you start first?

Dr. Celia:
(Bolivia) Recently in Bolivia, we have already started national campaign of education against drug abuse. I am the chairwoman of the campaign and we began this education campaign from the level of elementary school right now. We have administrative department in whole country. We send specially trained people in each department to make following up of this educational campaign. We don't know exact percentage of involved people in drug abuse. So this national campaign is trying to get more

reliable information of the percentage of people involved drug abuse and smuggling at this moment of Bolivia. As you know, Bolivia produces mainly cocaine. But we don't know these exact figures. We are eager to know, because our students from elementary school are involved in drug abuse. They are children of 7 to 8 years old. They are already smoking cocaine. They call them Palamios Poligas Cachabanba. Now we are trying to work hard to get the national information of drug abuse in Bolivia.

Chairman: Thank you very much, for describing us about your situation. She is a chief of educational department of drug abuse. Are there any comments on education or public relation activities in terms of drug abuse?

Dr. Campos:
(Venezuela) I would like to talk about my country. As I said in my country report, BPYLL is so called potential life loss. We are studying about it in terms of premature death of younger generation. So it could be very important in parallel with preventing drug abuse. Because of drug abuse, people's life get shorten. Besides that, they are engaged in crimes. They are the people whose lives are endangered. Life expectancy of Latine America, for example, is 65 years old an average. But the life expectancy of the people involved in drug abuse is 5% less than that. So I think this concept of BPYLL should be taken into consideration in prevention of drug abuse.

Chairman: Thank you very much. You mentioned not only the immediate danger of drug abuse but also danger of the body of mother. It is important to emphasize the danger of losing or shortening life. I think this kind of approach to drug abuse seems quite effective in educational campaign. Are there any other countries having similar approach to this issue?

Mr. Massan:
(Philippines) In Philippines, concerning educational approach, in 1972, ex-president of Philippines, President Marcos, had declared that every third week of November of the year is the week of drug prevention. On that week we take various kinds of educational campaign. And all the people in the government and also in the governmental organizations get involved in this educational campaign. And it is very important to have this educational role in dangerous drug law. And it is also said that prevention should be included in school curriculum. In public and private school in our country, they are required to include drug prevention in their subjects. Children have been taught especially every phase of drug abuse, penalty for violation of law.

So every school, both private and public, is conducting lectures and seminars. Minister is also conducting seminars inviting lecturers from such as NARCOM, NBI and committee of dangerous drug. Our other civilian organizations such as KIANIS, Lion's Club and JCS, are joining us.

Chairman: There are two points concerning about educational campaign. The first point is emphasis on the importance of life and health. And the second point is the use of school education for the drive of the antinarcotic campaign like Philippines.

Mr. Ho:
(Singapore) I would like to comment on the preventive education to public and to school. In Singapore, we have been carrying out the preventive education for fifteen years already. Recently, we've got the educational materials of prevention of drug abuse which is used in British Kingdom. The research workers of the United Kingdom have found that the traditional way of preventive education is not effective. The reason is that young people are not listening to adults. They said the adults have arbitrary standards. For example, parents tell their children not to use drug or smoke, but the parents themselves are smoking. So they will not listen to them. So in the United Kingdom, they are trying out the new way. They are using the youth themselves to carry the message to the youth. So we are trying out the new different angle which we can adopt.

Mr. Khan:
(Pakistan) In my country, in addition to the introduction of anti-narcotic education, we are expecting involvement of every citizen of my country on this campaign. We are involving in this campaign every religious leaders also. They are asked to give sermon about drug abuse during their services. In addition to that, we have invited persons concerned with media, such as newspaper, television, and magazine. They are very helpful. They convey our message to massive. We have involved every citizen and all the parents of Pakistan.

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA)) During all years as a law enforcement officer, I have seen many changes in attitudes of people towards drug abuse and problems of combatting drug abuse. And over the years, thing has gone from the people thinking that law enforcement is the only solution, some people are thinking rehabilitation is only solution, and some people are thinking the only education and research are solution. Since a couple of years ago, U.S. government has corrected the trend. And we, in our country, have the strategy of combatting drug abuse. But only 20% of it is actual law enforcement officers. 40% of it is the research of education and cause of drug abuse. And in the last candidate there are 15,000 separate organizations. There are also some private organizations. They make effort to reach out to the people, to help the people with what is happening to them in terms of using drugs. The matter is what we did on demand of education side. It does not have immediate result. By changing the law, for example, we can get the result tomorrow. We can put more officers on the front and stop the drug trafficking. Then we can come up its result with certain number. But the campaign of education doesn't get immediate result. It takes long long time. Probably it is the best solution. The chances are very good. But our message is not going

to reach the people of the age of 30. Just they don't listen to it. So our message is really directed to the youth. Our message is directed to the future. In future, we can reduce the number of drug abuse problems. It is our first attempt of education of drug abuse. But I think it is going on well. U.S. government is believing, in these days, that in future the education is the best solution. We have to send our message to the younger generation. It means that chances are very good. The younger generation is not getting involved in the drug abuse in future.

Chairman: Thank you very much. I think what you mentioned may be one of due to solve drug abuse in future.

As the time is limited, let's come to next topic, treatment and rehabilitation:

Mr. Khan:
(Pakistan) In Pakistan, in drug control board, we have involved all the medical practitioners, especially, the psychiatrists in this field. In all the big cities of the country, the psychiatrists have been provided with the treatment centers, in which they give free treatment to the addicts.

As far as the matter of substitute drug is concerned, there are various points of view. For example, for the substitute for heroin, the usefull drug is Methadone.

Some doctors have idea that instead of using Methadone, it would be better to give them Opium. The person, when he leaves from Heroin, is put on dose of Opium tablet, and gradually the potency is reduced down to zero. It takes normally ten days. After that, the person is sent back to his home. We don't have any middle houses. Then he is put under the charge of his parent. Of course, we have social workers. They follow up those ex-drug addicts and find out if he is leading a normal life. And the person has to report to the treatment center every month for general check up. And that time is gradually reduced to three month, then six month and subsidely once a year.

Chairman: Malaysia, you have one stop center which includes Magistrate. You concentrate all the functions there. Could you introduce it?

Mr. Aseh:
(Malaysia) We have seven rehabilitation centers funded by the government. And we have three private voluntary organizations. The compulsory program at the rehabilitation center run by the government has two years duration of rehabilitation at maximum. There are two types of people that get into the rehabilitation center. The one is compulsory, and the other is voluntary. Compulsory one is the person who is caught by a police under the order of the magistrate. The other one is voluntary type. The people come voluntarily to rehabilitation center. After the rehabilitation officer looks into the situation of the addict and judges whether he is serious or not, his duration of the rehabilitation is decided, whether they

have to be sent to maximum period of two years or one year, or maybe he can give only application for after care exercise. While they get rehabilitation in the center, there are many kinds of approach. The one which every one should have is the training which focuses only physical fitness. Only after they get better shape and health, he will get counseling by the psychiatrist to correct mental thinking. In their rehabilitation program, it introduces many kinds of training, such as vocational training, and agricultural training. At the end of training program, usually the government arranges many kinds of program in order to prepare for coming back to their society. For example, at the end of the program, usually we take them to many places and make them work actually. Later on, if they are OK, they seem to finish rehabilitation programs. They will be absorbed into the society. We try to find their permanent jobs to support themselves. Of course, some of them still come back to the center again and again.

But as a whole I can see we have achieved something out from our rehabilitation program. The capacity of our rehabilitation center is only 5% of all epidemics of Indonesia. It is not satisfactory yet. We have hundreds and thousands of addicts throughout our country, and our capacity of the center is limited. It will take fifteen to twenty years from now to finish their rehabilitation. So in this case, the involvement of community is very important. And voluntary organization is also very important.

Chairman: Thank you. In Japan, there are less than ten addicts by illicit use per year. Since we have a officer from Health and Welfare Ministry, if you have any comments about Japanese situation, I would like to welcome you.

Mr. Nakamura: As it has been explained, we have about ten narcotic addicts every year. (Japan (Ministry of H & W)) In 1963, after the revision of narcotic addict law, we established the treatment and rehabilitation system. From 1957 to 1958 we had increase of heroin abuse, and that trend continued until 1965. So we had epidemic of narcotic addicts until 1965. And it is around the time when we introduced the treatment and rehabilitation system for the addicts. With our efforts, we have been quite successful in decreasing the number of the addicts per year. Yet we do have problem related the abuse of stimulant for which we don't have any provisions in the stimulant control law. We must work out them in future.

Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Lee: In Korea, there is no addicts. Therefore, the program of rehabilitation (Korea) and treatment is very rough. But public psychiatric hospitals are on duty.

Miss Ketty: I think it is very helpful, if we work out to exchange the knowledge of (Peru) new techniques and about what they are doing in other countries. Through

that, we can get something which we can do for our country. After we go back, we can give more information to the center.

Mr. Weerasinghe:
(Sri Lanka)

In Sri Lanka, rehabilitation scheme hasn't started yet. But we have the plan to equip the rehabilitation centers. Some officers are sent to Hong Kong to study the rehabilitation system. I'd like to hear the comments from the representative of Hong Kong.

Mr. Kwok:
(Hong Kong)

In Hong Kong, we have many different programs. The first one is run by the Correctional Services Department. When the person who was convicted of narcotic offences or other crimes is found to be a drug addict, he will be put into a compulsory placement program. He will be under detention. This is a compulsory program. The second program is the voluntary one called methadone treatment program. In our country, we have about 25 methadone treatment clinics where the drug addicts can voluntarily register themselves and obtain the daily dosage from the clinic staff. I'm not sure that this program is 100% successful, because when the more drugs are on the street and the prices are low, there are less people coming for the treatment, but when the less drugs are on the street and the drug prices are high, we have more people coming up for the treatment. It is a good instrument to measure whether there are enough drugs available on the market or not. Perhaps this program is one of the ways to cut down the demand for drugs, because they are replaced by methadone. Addicts can select either maintenance program or detoxication program in which dose of methadone is gradually reduced to zero. Of course, apart from that, there are many other voluntary inpatient programs by the voluntary agencies and religious boards. This is the general picture of Hong Kong.

Chairman:

In other words, in Hong Kong, the countermeasures are the mixture of penalties and the treatment.

Mr. Kwok:
(Hong Kong)

Yes. The addicts convicted in the court are put into the compulsory treatment. But those who seek rehabilitation voluntarily are treated in the different manner.

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA))

I'd like to say something a little bit controversial. I want to make it clear that I'm not speaking on behalf of DEA nor the United States' government. It occurs to me that the rehabilitation programs don't work at all. Most rehabilitation programs show very high recidivism or relapse rate of addicts. It is as if we were throwing money to the bucket. Maybe we need more money to be put on the research side to determine why people become addicted in the first place. Drug addiction seems to be even stronger than alcoholism. We have a much better rate of recovery of alcoholics than we do for drug addicts. Maybe the rehabilitation shouldn't be part of the national strategy. The money should be put into the

research to stop people from using drugs in the first place. That's my personal opinion.

Chairman: Thank you. Any more comments?

Mr. Ho:
(Singapore) I also have the controversial topic. I read about this in the newspaper. This happened about two years ago in the city of Amsterdam in Holland. Some people lobbied for free heroin to be given to the drug addicts. This will never happen in Singapore. But I'd like to ask for the comment on this from other participants. What do you think of this ultimate solution: Give them free heroin so that there will be no trafficking.

Mr. Blackman:
(Panama) Yes. I'd like to speak about the situation in my country. We don't have so many problems with addicts. If someone is arrested in charge of possession of small amount of drug, he would be examined by a psychiatrist and if he is found to be an addict, he would not be imposed any penalties. Instead, he would be sent to the rehabilitation center where we don't use drug for rehabilitation purpose like Asian countries. Preventive education is a very difficult problem. Some children don't believe police officers nor doctors. So in Panama, we are trying to develop a campaign to educate fathers and mothers. Little kids need good message from their parents.
Meanwhile, in America, they hold the meeting of the first ladies of the countries, I mean, the wives of the presidents in the world twice a year. They discuss at the meeting what they can do for their respective countries.

Chairman: Thank you. It is important to educate not only the addicts themselves but also the people around them, the family members, especially the parents.

Mr. Veeraiyan:
(India) I think the objective of laws is basically to save the drug abusers and make them useful citizens of the respective countries and ultimately the good people of the world. This is the basic point we have to understand. What the addicts need is sympathy. They should be brought, they should be counselled and the message should be sent to them not necessarily through the parents, probably through the colleagues, because what the colleagues say may have more effects than what the parents say. At any rate, they should be brought and they should be treated sympathically. If the situation allows, they should be treated without giving drug. If not, they should be given a little amount of substitute drug. This kind of approach with sympathy will encourage many other addicts who we have not traced to come for the treatment. Every country identified a few hundreds of thousands of addicts. But many more addicts are to be traced. I once again repeat that the drug addicts or the people who we want to save need sympathy. Our approach or our treatment to them

should be the one which can encourage other addicts who are hiding to come to the rehabilitation centers. I prefer that the police doesn't get involved in the treatment. It should be done by the voluntary organization, medical practitioners, social workers and so on.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan)

This is not the opinion of my government but my personal opinion. The rehabilitation program is only an eyewash. What is necessary now is research on the causes of addiction. I think the causes are rather clear. The drug addiction is the post-war evil. It emerged out of disintegration of our family and society and change in value of the society. If the social changes are brought about, if all values of life are restored, if unemployment is reduced, if family ties are more strong and if value of education is improved, there would be slow decline of demand for the drugs with the resultant fall in the drug production. So the world community should conduct the situation research so as to identify the causes of the evil. That is the adequate approach to the problem of addiction.

Chairman:

Even if we treat the addicts spending a few months, he may go back to his old friends and relapse into addiction after he is released from the rehabilitation center. I wonder if the treatment for the addicts is really worthwhile. Are there other comments in this regard?

Mr. Shuler:
(USA (NIS))

I'd like to take the middle ground between the two, absolutely no treatment and sympathetic view of having treatment. I think if we ignore the fact that we have tremendous number of addicts throughout the world who are creating big demand for drugs, we would continue to have problem. Our educational programs are directed towards the young. We'll have the long term effects. But we do have currently a number of addicts who are creating the demand for drugs. If we don't treat them, they are still going to create the drug market and still create the big impact on the drug problem. So we need to keep our eye on these people and work on the treatment so as to help diminish the demand for the drug market.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. In Japan, it is believed that the drug abusers not only be treated but also should be severely punished. The punishment seems to be effective in reducing the number of abusers. According to the presentation of Hong Kong, you also have punishment on abusers. Will you explain your system?

Mr. Kwok:
(Hong Kong)

In our country we have penalty against people who are caught for possession or actually smoking or abusing drugs. Yes, we have penalty. But for these people who come to voluntarily for treatment or come to ask for assistance, they will not be prosecuted. Only these people who are actually caught for the act of possession or smoking drugs are arrested. They are likely to have prosecution. For simple possession or smoking,

the maximum is three years in prison. But as for the people voluntarily come to ask for assistance of treatment, they are not proceeded in our country.

Mr. Hassan:
(Philippines) Saying about penalty in my country, Philippines, we punish the addicts. If they possess or abuse any prohibited drug, they are punished under our law. They are liable to imprisonment of six months to twelve years, or to the fine of six thousand to twelve thousand pesos. For people who are voluntarily coming to us or to our agencies of the government of Philippines, they are not punished. They have to be treated by the counselor. We have private treatment center and the government treatment center. There must be order of court even for those who voluntarily come.

(3) International Cooperation

Chairman: Let's talk about the third agendum, international cooperation. I think, now Thailand is doing crop substitution getting international cooperation. Will you start first?

Mr. Chartchai:
(Thailand) In Thailand, we try to do our best for our friends in the world. We have no problem in respect of the international cooperation issue.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Chartchai. In Latin American countries, there have been intra-regional cooperation. Could you, Latin American delegates, elaborate on the intra-regional cooperation?

Mr. Ortega:
(Costa Rica) For Costa Rica, economical and technological cooperation is very important. But we don't want any intervention into political affairs.

Dr. Hector:
(Venezuela) With regard to the regional cooperation, I'd like to point out the following facts. The army in Venezuela recently discovered unprecedentedly huge plantation of marijuana and cocaine, and we initiated the dialogue with Colombian government concerning this problem. Because the area is just on the border line between Colombia and Venezuela. The traffickers from Peru and particularly from Bolivia started their business around the border between Venezuela and Colombia where huge Amazon Jungle exists. It's very unfortunate for us that we don't have the delegates from Colombia to exchange ideas and tell them that we badly need their cooperation to eradicate the plantation of marijuana and cocaine. Thank you.

Chairman: Thank you very much. During the morning session, we touched on the illicit trafficking. The illicit trafficking is taking place across the borders of several countries. Therefore the cooperation between the countries

involved is very important.

Dr. Celia:
(Bolivia)

Bolivia is the major producer of cocaine leaves. The cocaine leaves are processed into cocaine paste. The cocaine paste is sent to Colombia where they purify it to hydrate cocaine. The cocaine purified in Colombia is smuggled to the United States, Central America, Europe and probably to Southeast Asian countries. For these reasons, it is quite important for Bolivia to get the international cooperation to fight against the traffickers effectively. Especially we'd like to ask for the technical cooperation. If the cooperation system is established, we also could offer you the information of traffickers and so on swiftly.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. There are producing, transit and consuming countries in the world. The law enforcement agencies may have the different positions depending on whether they are the producing, transit or consuming countries.

Mr. Pizvi:
(Pakistan)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. From the country reports presented and various remarks mentioned, one thing is very clear. International cooperation has been considered one of the most important instrument by which we can control drug smuggling. But we haven't talked sufficiently as to how to achieve the cooperation. If we are not clear on this point, we would miss the major objective of this seminar. Mr. Chairman, with your kind permission, I'd like to make a little suggestion. The first suggestion is that we should identify and recognize what are the international laws. They are the international conventions, by which we can obtain legal rights for exchange of information and cooperation. The most important one is the Convention, 1977. I would like to suggest the participants to have a look at this convention, in particular, No. 10 and 11, which are referring specifically to narcotic smuggling offences. The other international laws available are 1965 and 1982 Recommendations. Beside the United Nations' conventions, there are the international laws which are available to all countries. They could be the addition to any bilateral agreements with any two countries. But mere use of existing international laws will hardly fulfil the objective. There should be administrative arrangements to implement them. We have found that the most effective arrangement is stationing of the law enforcement officers in the countries involved by mutual consent and on the basis of reciprocity. So my second suggestion is that we should form the consensus concerning exchange of experienced officers among producing, transit and consuming countries. In the case of narcotic offences, the speed at which we can push the investigation and collect the evidences is the essence of investigation. If we go through the normal diplomatic channels, we will not be able to achieve the objective. But if we have the system of stationing as well as the legal power given by the conventions, we will be able to get the quick feed-back, obtain all evidences required, and ultimately get

hold of the narcotic offenders. These are my very humble suggestions. Thank you very much.

Chairman: Thank you very much. I agree that the international cooperation at the practical level is very important. The positions of the producing countries and the transit states may be different. I think that in Southeast Asia, there are some neighboring countries where active cooperation is under way. Could you elaborate on the practical cooperation, the participants from Southeast Asia? Mr. Aseh, please.

Mr. Aseh:
(Malaysia) I'd like to tell my observation. We have talked much about the policy against illicit cultivation of marijuana, cocaine, opium, poppy which some participating countries are producing. But we have forgotten to discuss another form of drug like methamphetamine and psychotropic substances. So, I don't know from which countries these drugs are coming and originated. Maybe from Korea, maybe from Japan. I do not know. This should be discussed under the agendum of international cooperation.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan) What my friend from Malaysia says is very important. We talked about this a little but not enough. Just for information of this group, I say that in 1980 and 81, and probably under the direction of the secretary general of the United Nations, a study was carried out by the Interpol in assistance with the U.S. I don't know what agency was and they noted a report. Their finding at that time was that these sophisticated psychotropic substances and drugs mostly came from U.K., Germany, the United States and Japan that is developed countries. Other goods is used to push them into other countries. It is pointed out the inability of receiving countries, *checking parity to identify and find out the drugs*. So, it was recommended that this study should be pursued further. And there could be some sort of international cooperation to combat this event. We have the benefit of the presence of the United States' customs here and he may possess more update knowledge of study than I do. Thank you.

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA)) The fact is that the matter is most of drugs are being diverted, diverted pharmaceuticals, originally one of the areas Mr. Rizvi has mentioned here, the United States, Japan, U.K., or Germany or most of the major pharmaceutical companies do the manufacturers. There are actually two issues that is addressing and talking about psychotropic substances. One issued is diverted legitimate pharmaceutical and the other is manufactured pharmaceuticals. So you are talking about the enforcement that would be legitimately manufactured pharmaceuticals. The all of the countries involved manufacturers' signatorial various conventions in controlling pharmaceuticals. To the best of my knowledge, each one of those countries is doing just about we can combat the version. There is laws here in Japan that strictly regulate supply, and Mr. Nakamura from

Ministry of Health and Welfare could better address that issue. We have very very strict laws in the U.S. We tightened them up within the last six months with amendment, with laws of only one year old. My agency, in particular, will do on-sight inspections for pharmaceutical companies and manufacturing procedure and processes. They have to count for every single grams of raw material that comes in and goes out, do certain keeping procedures. And we have been very successful and actually going against doctors, pharmacies and manufacturers who have diverted substances into the traffic. To the best of my knowledge, all the countries involved, major countries have all tightened up the procedures as a result of it.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan)

Major pharmaceutical companies have established their branch offices in developing countries. Now most of these developing countries have very scarce finance resources. So they prohibit repatriation of profit. Now in order to send the profit abroad they resort what is known in the customs as the transfer plus price. In this way, they send the great amount of money than they should have send. But my point here is that here in this way they send the raw materials. They won't let it manufactured product. They send it in the name of a certain other product manufactured. But it is being imported in developing countries by manufacturers of some other drugs. Here is the leakage. Such a raw material is sometimes those that can be used as a stimulant, as those that can be used in place of drugs. This is the situation that world attention should really be focused.

Chairman:

So I think you have mentioned that some of the legal pharmaceuticals can become raw material for illicit drug or narcotic and pharmaceuticals are usually used in unlawful manner and so only small portion of them becomes raw material, becomes the precursor for illicit drugs and then in such a situation, there is a great difficulty for the customs and the related agencies to accurately detect the inflow of these drugs into the respective nations. Do you have any comment in relation to this issue:

Mr. Khan:
(Pakistan)

It is very difficult in a administrative point of view in our developing countries are concerned. I think I'm not sure of other countries but in Pakistan we have a definite sell under the Administration of Health who conduct the analysis of all the produce made by all the pharmaceutical firms and then pass it on to the different agencies. For example, every new drug or any psychotropic material which is manufactured within the country or brought in from abroad, the detail of about that is immediately passed to Pakistan narcotic control board and in turn we passed it on to provincial health department. And they take action about banning all sort of wrong substances in the market. That is the situation in my country.

Chairman: Any additional comments in relation to this issue?

Mr. Charthai:
(Thailand) For my comment, I agree with Malaysian participant. I would like to know which country is the original producer of stimulant drugs, for example, amphetamine or methamphetamine. Because I think this is the new type of dangerous drugs in the world. In the past, we have opium, heroin or cocaine, and now we try to eradicate all of the narcotic drugs, opium, heroin or marijuana. In the future, it will be success in the eradication of all these drugs. But stimulant drugs will come out and spread all over the world. Because I think we cannot control the demand of the drug abuse. So this is a new trend. We would like to know how can we cooperate to prevent the stimulant drugs. Can you understand? So we now did not get the answer which country were the producer of the illicit drug, stimulant drug.

Chairman: So your opinion is that even after cocaine or opium is eradicated, stimulant drugs may come out. So any comment in relation to that?

Mr. Aseh:
(Malaysia) So I'm base on Malaysia. Experience with regard to drugs. We talk about the Malaysia is one of the countries having a very serious law in the world. But after some time, we notice that we manage to minimize our drug problems, especially trafficking of drugs from Thailand. But in one time we cooperated with Thailand to eliminate this kind of drugs and we came across this kind of psychotropic substances in Malaysia just replace this heroin that was one time acute in the market. One time the price of drugs in Malaysia was just about 2 dollars US and one time increased to 6 dollars and 7 dollars. That was the time when we discovered the new kind of drugs psychotropic substances just replace the traditional drugs used to get from Thailand. So I seem to agree with my friend from Thailand that in case we manage to eliminate this heroin or any form of drugs that come from poppy plantations, we see we interface another problem that is a new form of drug that is more than drug that we put it out.

Chairman: Anyone from the floor, can anyone make comment in relation to just have mentioned by Malaysian representative?

Mr. Demicco:
(USA (DEA)) I think a question is being asked four times now for the last five minutes where the amphetamine comes from but no one cares to answer that. So what I say may offend some of the friends around the table but I could tell you right now that worldwide wished stimulant, coming from the United States, coming from Korea and coming from Taiwan. And at least that is the best that can determine the point that it doesn't mean it's being manufactured in some places out. That is where most of it coming from. In Asia the main sources of supply right now are Korea and Taiwan. Don't let anyone feel confident that no cocaine are manufactured in their own backyards. My friend from Pakistan, it was probably

in 1969, when I was assigned there that we were reporting that heroin could have been manufactured and in fact it was manufactured in Pakistan. And every one said that my God knows that couldn't be happen because they didn't know the technology to do it. While about two years later, the first thirteen laboratories were discovered and I don't know how many laboratories have come up in the last couple of years. Anyone who goes to school to learn a little bit of the chemistry in some time can going to pick up chemicals which substantially legal chemicals that is used in commercial manufacturer and is going to be able to put into psychotropic substances together. So, in spite of the fact that may be coming from just one or two areas right now that we may be able to determine through one enforce, but anyone can't feel confident that can't happen in home. Don't start pointing fingers to the to the people where it is coming from. Today, it is coming from one place but tomorrow it will be coming from some place out.

Chairman: So it seemed that discussion is becoming quite a heated discussion and now I think it is a good time to take a break.

Chairman: Thank you, we would like to resume our discussion. We have been talking about stimulant, the drugs. We have mentioned some other possible routes of stimulants reaching to different countries. In terms of international cooperation, I like to mention the fact that some of the participants mentioned that the techniques of investigation in terms of international cooperation. For instance, the controlled delivery or the use of informers and these are being discussed under the item of agenda 1 and these two issues may also be taken up in terms of international cooperation and we haven't talked about very much on this controlled delivery. And I think the controlled delivery can be discussed from the international aspects. Does anyone of the participants have any comment to make? In terms of this controlled delivery, I don't think there aren't many countries employing this particular tactics. We have been practicing this controlling delivery only within Japan but not very much internationally.

Mr. Blackman:
(Panama) I want to comment about informer, the specially controlled delivery. Controlled delivery is very delicate. But it will help other countries to do a better job against crime organization. In my country, we do control delivery. There are cases going on. Some time we have to pass or refuel our airplane with three or four hundreds kilos of cocaine going to the United States. But after this controlled delivery, the result is better settled. The customs DA authorities in the United States, they will arrest any fifty or one hundred persons involved in this controlled delivery that we are helping them to. But we did not cooperate in a controlled delivery what they will do arrest a pilot, a co-pilot with three hundreds kilos of cocaine and that's all. We are trying to fight against the big ones,

not against the small ones. So, I think this controlled delivery is very important. This is a international cooperation we are doing. And the techniques that they are using. OK. Before in Panama we didn't have problems on aircraft landing in our field but we have, the smaller crafts can land at any place where is flat. But we had the opportunities to work with the controlled delivery. I hope you can help with other countries like that but we will not fight against the small one but fight against the big ones. And the other points I try to do our statement about is the coordination between police and customs. I don't know in your country how they work. I only knew by your country reports. In Panama, we had problems before, in customs and the investigation department narcotic division. Customs say in the airport, cargo seaport, a lot of cocaine but that's all. We end operation there. Because we don't have more information. Sometimes police grab people with cocaine in the city and they try to investigate from which aircraft they arrive and all the points you like to know. But joint forces where police section is? That's why my group was made. I am a customs speculating in my country. We go in forces and all the informations that we have got now between customs and police is one information and is working very good. We work assembling and work a joint operation hours. Because customs is not working for his glory. Police knows more cases than customs knows. We are working against some one who is the big killer that are drugs are. And smuggling and illicit traffics I think here in this country like Panama or Japan or all the seminar members, like to know some the points about new technique that smugglers are probably using in your country. When I go out for my training program, there is something new one or two points. And I will try to get my country explain the customs officer or speculating narcotic traffic. In India, there was a case with a new system smuggling or taking heroin. Because heroin and cocaine are the same smuggling going out or coming in. They use the same technique or some new technique like explained in my country report. We have the problem in Panama, now, the carriers are not smuggling cocaines in their suitcases, they swallowed it in the stomach and in vagina or in rectum and it is very hard to detect. They will not send one person, they will send ten or twelve in the aircraft. If you get one you are lucky. It will do the same with the amphetamine in Japan. They did know in Japanese customs. Japanese police are working very hard, they detect them from the bottom of cargoes on the aircraft, they try to do the same systems that they are using at central American countries into the United States, into Europe.

Chairman: Thank you. We have our representative observer from the Japanese agency, various agencies, other field officers in Japan. Please make some comment.

Mr. Endo:
(Japan (Chiba
Police))

I was listening to you very carefully the issue of amphetamine and the new smuggling technique into Japan. May be I have something to offer to you. I was busy yesterday and I spent two days with you and I don't know if you know this or not. But I, last year, I would like to describe the situation at Narita customs office and how they are working and this is the joint activity between Narita customs and our agency. Last year, roughly we have about 80 cases arrested which means about 100 people involved and we confiscated about 80 kilograms of drugs and 13 kilograms methamphetamine and heroin about 12 kilograms, and other marijuana types of drugs. Those are the numbers of last year. About 50% of the arrested people are non-Japanese. As to this smuggling technique, for instance, they have double layered suitcases or in small items they have double soled shoes or they use condom types of devices and conceal it, for instance, in underwear. These are the some of the new techniques which we noticed. As a person involved in the field activities, we have quite a few non-Japanese, say criminals and one of the problems we face is that they simply, flatly refuse the involvement of the any illicit trafficking. Suppose they conceal the drug within their body and simply they can refuse it. And, for instance, we had about 7 kilos of stimulant last year and they carried this drug around the body and the abdomen and in the belt. And they also brought in the form of industrial diamond and it is very difficult for us to detect the actual items or drugs and also another problem is to actually prosecute them. We have to have the evidence and it is very difficult to deal with the non-Japanese, say, criminals in this illicit trafficking. We have Mr. Nakamura, Ministry of Finance. May be you have some additional comment on this explaining the current situation in Japan?

Mr. Nakamura:
(Japan (Ministry
of H & W))

When you look at CCC's bulletin and we have some other informations from various agencies throughout the world and we convey deliverers' information to the concerned agencies and try to let them know the new techniques, in terms of practical applications of these information. At Narita Airport we have huge number of passengers throughout the year and it is very difficult to screen everything, passengers in and going out of Narita Airport. Sometimes, we receive a fairly reliable information from abroad and it is very seldom that Japan becomes an exporting country in terms of drugs. So we cannot supply much information on that. For us it is very important to collect as much informations as possible concerning the imports what are carried from abroad. And that will help us great deal working in the field.

Chairman:

Thank you very much for your explanation. What is the application of computers in your activities? Would you like to make a few comments on that? Use of new advanced technology?

Mr. Mizuguchi:
(Japan (Chiba
Police))

When a Yakuza goes to some other countries from Japan, most of these people usually go through are screened by a pre-questions, pre-examinations, before they leave Japan and all their questioned announces are coded into a computer system so that we know who left Japan with whom, on what day, at what time and on which air carrier. This is a very detailed information we keep and this information we keep. The information is then sent to each local district. That is one aspect and those people who have previously involved in the illegal trafficking, their informations are also stored in a computer system and what we are doing now is the criminals or the accused, abusers and those people. Their data is also stored in the computer and information is distributed to the local prefecturers of the district. The investigation is particularly focused in terms of arresting the trafficking personnel involved in trafficking and at the same time, detecting organization detecting the end user of these drugs. Those are the major objectives of our activity and among these objectives those three are top priorities as far as our activities are concerned. Priority may be different in different countries. But we talked about the producing areas and transit zones. Japan has not much raw material. We usually import material and export their finished product. But concerning this stimulants, raw material is exported from Japan and end product is reimported into Japan. So this is one of the difficult aspects of our actual field activities. This is similar to the mountain climbing. You can climb to one mountain from different roads, but their effort made to the summit of the mountain will be very valuable and in this connection international activities will be quite valuable.

Chairman:

And maritime safety agency, and Health and Welfare Agency, do you have any comments?

Mr. Aoki:
(Japan (MSA))

I am responsible for smuggling via marine shipping. Even if we get a very useful information, the concealment at ship is very very complicated and even if we are able to find article, it is rather difficult to identify the suspect unless it is concealed in a individual's compartment and in some cases the transshipment takes place at high seas and also complicated the situation. Thank you very much.

Mr. Rizvi:
(Pakistan)

Mr. Chairman I would like to submit some clarification. Firstly, it has been the experience in respect to the controlled delivery. If the countries don't know each other and then the movement is over long across continent, controlled system is only useful if only you have through international cooperation. And agencies of two countries know each other. So controlling is a good system but is has to be used in respect of specific distance of locations and degree of mutual relationship in respect of cooperation. Now regarding the description of systems of your system which our friend from Japan explained particularly the CCC enforcement bulletin, Mr. Chairman, there are three instruments which have

to be used together. The first instrument is the council's central index. All the member of councils are now more than hundred. They are bound to supply informations regarding smugglers, therefore, for files. Some details have cases, to the customs council which are regarded in index which is known as council's central index. Now, related to that index, there is a thick publication which is known as catalogue concealment. Now these two are to be used together with which the third element, which is information. I just agree with my friend from Ministry of Finance of Japan. There are so many passengers arriving to your airport, then you are one hand equipped with this information, you can only be successful if you have a good information system. Information plus these tools work together would lead good result. According to our international standard if you will be able to detect 10% you are lucky. Coming to computers, in Pakistan in directory general intelligence investigation, we have started the computer program in which we have fed the profiles of smugglers and my friend here from narcotic board has filed general aspect of narcotics, general smugglers and also suspects which have been in major crimes, because it is from that population under world exercises operates. Now, those countries which believe in application of computered enforcement, there has been developed study with the help of the United States customs, by the enforcement committee of CCC. And they have come out with the small publication known as "A guide on application of the computered enforcement". And if we follow the same language, if we follow the same computer terms, same computer codes then, this will go a long way in harmonizing our activity to the use of device, computer. So, Mr. Chairman, these are little useful information which I may humbly present with this group, thank you.

Chairman:

Although we only had limited amount of time, I think we had a very fruitful discussion carried out on the three major issues related to the narcotic offences and I was fortunate enough to act as the chairman of the two-day-session. With your cooperation, we have successfully concluded our session. Thank you very much.

(4) Discussion on Draft Summary

The Draft Summary prepared by the host country was distributed to the participants in advance.

So the discussion was made on amendments of the Draft Summary proposed by the participants.

The proposal of amendments on the Draft Summary were as follows:

1. PROPOSAL

No. 1 – Regarding to the sentence, “The thrust for these continued efforts has been recurring incidents of drug abuse which have taken on the status of a social disease throughout the world”, in the first paragraph of the Draft Summary.

- (a) Add “trafficking” after the word “drug abuse”.
- (b) “International security matter” instead of “social disease”.
- (c) Leave the original sentence and add “and also security threat in some country” after the word “throughout the world”.

No. 2 – Regarding to the second paragraph, add “Customs Cooperation Council” after “the United Nations and ICPO”, as a world body combatting against drug offences to which this Summary should be sent.

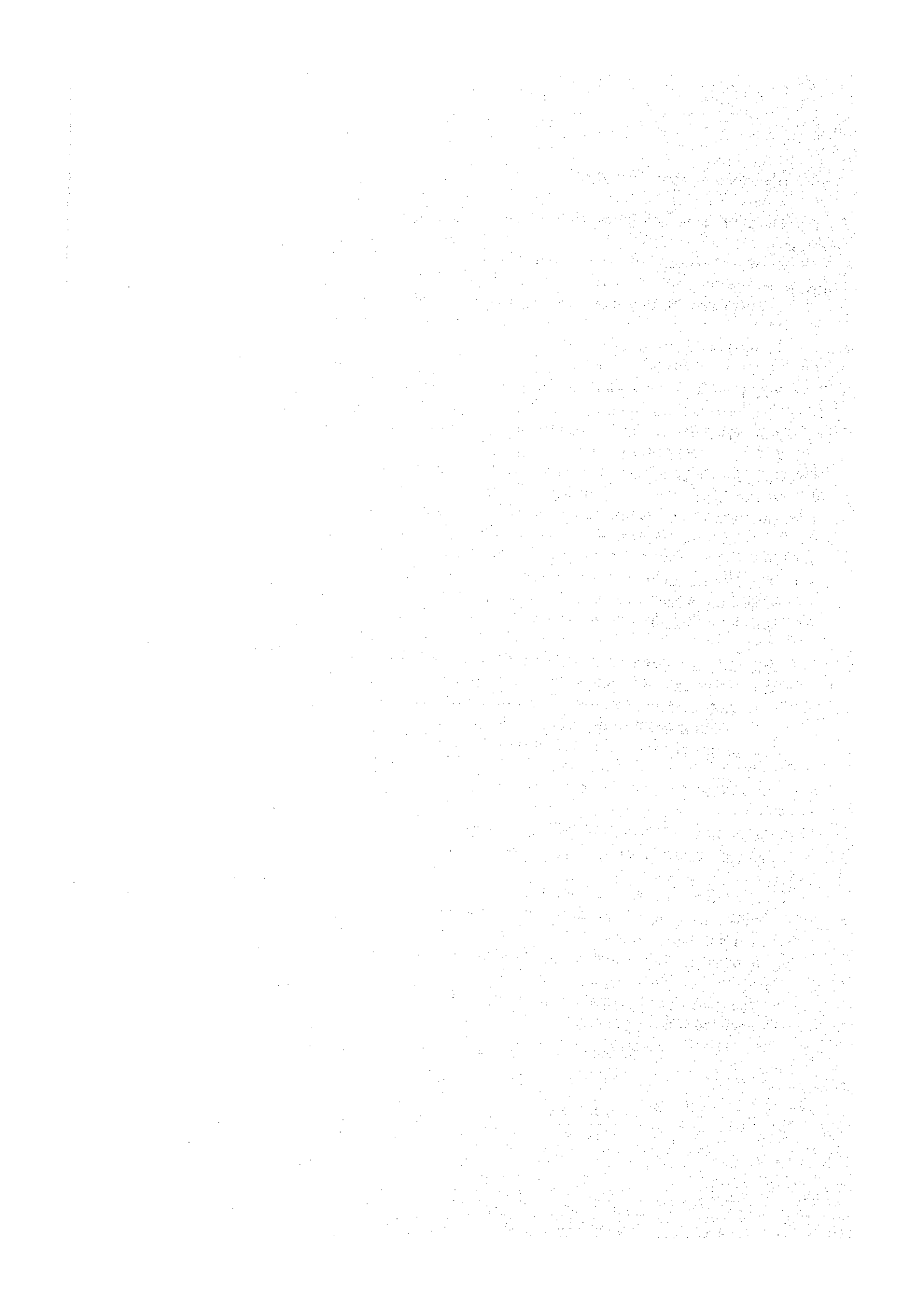
No. 3 – Add new item “The law enforcement agency of each country should take an active and aggressive role in proposing legislation that will facilitate timely and effective multilateral cooperation on a tactical basis in order for the governments involved to be able to react to drug trafficking as swiftly as the organizations now move against the people of the respective government” to the measures to be taken.

2. ADOPTION

Regarding to the No. 1 and No. 2 proposal, addition of “trafficking” and “and also security threat in some country” was adopted.

Relating to the No. 3 proposal, another proposal that revises the sentence to “The law enforcement agency of each country should take an active role in proposing legislation that will facilitate in effective mutual cooperation between governments in the world to outmatch the trafficking organizations in their nefarious activities” was made.

The participants adopted the revision and finally unanimously agreed with the amended Draft Summary.



CHAPTER III

SUMMARY OF THE 25TH SEMINAR

**Summary of the 25th Seminar on Control of Narcotic Offences at Tokyo
(September 25 – October 9, 1986)**

Introduction :

We greatly appreciate the efforts made by the Japanese government, the National Police Agency, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency in continuing to hold the Seminar on Control of Narcotic Offences annually for nearly a quarter century since 1962. The thrust for these continued efforts has been the recurring incidents of drug abuse and trafficking which have taken on the status of a social evil throughout the world and also a security threat in some countries.

It should be noted that, in the midst of the current surge of narcotic offences, drug abuse was taken up as one of the agenda items at the Tokyo Summit Meeting held this May. We are pleased that we could hold this year's Seminar in time with increasing awareness world-wide for the necessity to fight against narcotic offences. We covered those important issues which should be taken up at the meetings by high-ranking law enforcement and narcotic control officials from all over the world. We hope that international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Cooperation Council as well as the governments of the countries faced with narcotic problems will honor and implement this resolution.

We expect that we will continue to apply the results of our past Seminars to future ones based on the Summary presented at this year's Seminar.

Measures to be taken :

Today, drug abuse is a major social disease prevalent in many countries, regardless of their extent of development and social system. It harms people's health and prevents the sound growth of society. Under the current situation with regard to drug problems, we would like the law enforcement agency in each country concerned to make an effort to solve the problem by enacting the following measures:

1. To identify the drug related problems in each drug producing, transitting, and consuming country, and seek international cooperation to exterminate illicit drug traffic among those countries.
2. The law enforcement agency of each country should urgently establish a system to facilitate better exchange and coordination of information by means of telephone, mail, or person-to-person contact. Alumni of this Seminar should take the initiative in achieving this goal.
3. Each country should maintain better liaison and cooperation with the United Nation's Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Criminal Police Organization, and other international organizations to exterminate international narcotic offences.

4. The police, customs, rehabilitation organizations, and other drug administrative organizations should maintain measures which are mutually applicable among them.
5. The law enforcement agency of each country should tighten up the existing measures to cope with the increasing narcotic offences connected with the skillful concealment and sale of narcotics and the spread of international organized crime especially in illicit traffic. The law enforcement agency of each country therefore should strive to develop new investigative techniques and devices as well as train personnel and should also strive to facilitate greater international cooperation.
6. The law enforcement agency of each country should take an active role in proposing legislation that will facilitate effective multilateral cooperation between the government involved to outmatch trafficking organizations in their nefarious activities.

Participants :

Celia Figueroa, Lino De Tellez (Bolivia)
Sabli Bin Haji Ahmad (Brunei Darussalam)
U Hla Sein (Burma)
Juan Ramon Ortega Zamorano (Chile)
Chacon Laurito Jorge Alberto (Costa Rica)
Kwok Cho-Kuen, Albert (Hong Kong)
M. Veeraiyan (India)
Ahwil Lutan (Indonesia)
Lee, Jae-Hyun (Korea)
Aseh Bin Che Mat (Malaysia)
Saiyed Aqueel Rizvi (Pakistan)
Ghulam Asghar Khan (Pakistan)
Luis Donato Blackman Sanchez (Panama)
Ruiz Ketty (Peru)
Rosauro M. Supnet (Philippines)
Esa J. Hasan (Philippines)
Ho. Hoe. Sing (Singapore)
Thammita Arachchige Lalitha Weerasinghe (Sri Lanka)
Chartchai Suthiklom (Thailand)
Hector Rafael Campos (Venezuela)
Toyoki Ikumori (Japan)

Observers :

Graeme Lade (Australia)
John B. Connolly (Canada)
Christian Rosswag (F.R. of Germany)
Antonio D'Acunto (Italy)
John R. Helmersen (United States of America, Customs)
Felix T. Demicco (United States of America, DEA)
Wyman E. Shuler, III (United States of America, NISRA)
San-ichi Nakamura (Japan, Ministry of Finance)
Tsuneo Nakamura (Japan, Ministry of Health and Welfare)
Minoru Aoki (Japan, Maritime Safety Agency)

JICA