

3. 薬物取締に関する地域セミナーレポート

The Report of The Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement in Bangkok, Thailand December 12-14, 2001

The Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 12-14 December, 2001.

The list of participants appears as Annex1.

The Seminar proceeded as follows;

Opening of the Seminar and Election of Chair

The delegations were welcomed to the Seminar by Mr. H. Takashima, Deputy Resident Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Thailand who acted as the interim chairman of the Seminar. The floor was opened for the delegations to nominate chairman of the Seminar. The Seminar unanimously elected Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom, Deputy Secretary-General, NCB of Thailand to chair the Seminar.

Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted by the Seminar.

The agenda appears as Annex2.

Opening remark by the Chairman

The Chairman thanked the delegations for nominating him.

The opening remark appears as Annex3.

The Chairman conducted the Seminar according to the Agenda.

Agenda 1:

Presentation by ONCB representative

On behalf of the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB), Mr. Chartchai presented policy background, drug situation in this region and sub-region, the concept of the regional cooperation on Drug Profiling, and purpose of the Seminar.

The presentation material of ONCB appears as Annex4.

Agenda 2:

Presentation by National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan

On behalf of NPA, Ms. Kazumi Sugie, Assistant Director of Drug Control Division presented NPA's support to MOU countries and necessity of Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement in the region and the sub-region.

The presentation material of NPA appears as Annex5.

Agenda 3:

Presentation by JICA

On behalf of JICA, Mr. Eiji Inui, Director of First Technical Cooperation Division presented Japan's ODA and JICA, JICA's activities in drug issues, and the concept of the Project on Drug Control.

The presentation material of JICA appears as Annex6.

Agenda 4 to 7:

Presentations by Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Cambodia

Representatives of 4 countries presented national policy on regional cooperation in drug control, institutional arrangement, legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up and development plan of drug analysis laboratory.

The presentation material of 4 countries appear as Annex7 to 10.

Agenda 8:

Presentation of ONCB and JICA

Representatives of ONCB and JICA presented Impurity Profiling of Methamphetamine Tablet in Thailand.

The presentation material appears as Annex11.

After the presentation, there were some technical questions concerning the usage of Gas Chromatograph (GC) to identify precursors, such as ephedrine or pseudo-ephedrine used in methamphetamine production whether it is natural or synthetic product. And all participants eventually understood and agreed the efficiency of the impurity profiling by using GC.

Agenda 9:

Discussion on project for drug impurity profiling and signature analysis, development strategy for sub-region, participating possibility and development of drug enforcement information exchange in the sub-region.

- All participants expressed the intention to participate in the project for drug impurity profiling and signature analysis.
- Thailand pointed out the importance of other countries' support to deliver the seized drugs for impurity profiling analysis in Thailand. In this regard, the drug samples should not be less than 3 to 10 tablets of each appearance.
- All participants recognised the importance of law enforcement officers to have basic knowledge of drug impurity profiling and signature analysis.
- The seminar showed the expectation to China for joining the intelligence exchange by using impurity profiling.

Other matter

Explanation of the image of the training plan for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam

JICA representative presented the image of the training plan for CLMV countries appears as Annex12. All countries accepted the proposed plan. However, Vietnam raised the problem of language barrier, different brand of GC usage that might affect the quality of training courses. It was suggested that every country should use the same specification of GC for drug impurity profiling analysis. Some countries have different brand of GC, the quantitative and qualitative analysis can be carried out. For the well-trained scientists, they can participate in the basic training course as co-instructors to exchange their knowledge and experience to others. The JICA representative drew attention of the seminar concerning the security measures to the Japanese experts in the project.

List of Annex

Annex1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Agenda of the Seminar

Annex 3: Opening remark by ONCB

Annex 4: Presentation material of ONCB (Regional Cooperation)

Annex 5: Presentation material of National Police Agency of Japan

Annex 6: Presentation material of JICA

Annex 7: Presentation material of Myanmar

Annex 8: Presentation material of Lao PDR

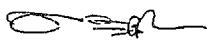
Annex 9: Presentation material of Cambodia

Annex10: Presentation material of Vietnam

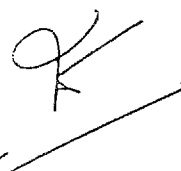
Annex11: Presentation material of ONCB (Impurity Profiling)

Annex12 : The image of the training plan for CLMV

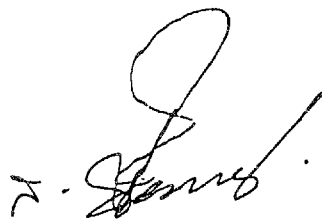
Seminar Report was adopted by all Heads of Delegations.



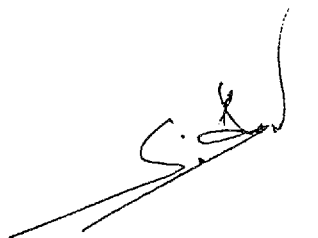
Kingdom of Thailand
Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom
Deputy Secretary-General
ONCB



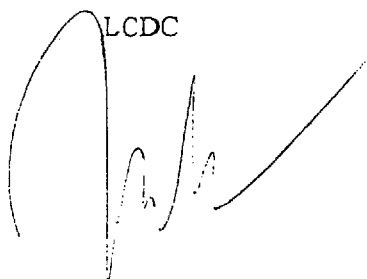
Kingdom of Cambodia
H.E. Mr. Lour Ranin
Deputy Permanent Secretary General,
NACD



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Mr. Viloun Silapany
Acting Director of Law Enforcement Division,
LCDC



The Union of Myanmar
Pol. Col. Sit Aye
Director of International Relations
CCDAC



Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Mr. Nguyen Minh Khanh
Deputy Head, Institute of Forensic Science,
Ministry of Public Security



Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Eiji. Inui
Director of First Technical Cooperation Division
Social Development Cooperation Department

List of Participants
Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement
12 – 14 December 2001
Bangkok, Thailand

Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom | Deputy Secretary-General, NCB |
| 2. | Mr. Norathep Puttipesat | Director of Strategic Intelligence
Division (For Director of Narcotics
Law Enforcement Bureau) |
| 3. | Ms. Tanita Nakin | Director of Foreign Affairs Division |
| 4. | Mr. Vichet Puthaviriyakorn | Director of Narcotics scientific
Detection Division |
| 5. | Ms. Chariya Sinpatananon | Chief of Asia, Africa and Pacific
Affairs Sub-Division, Foreign Affairs
Division |
| 6. | Ms. Narinee Siriviriyasomboon | Scientist, Narcotics Law Enforcement
Bureau |

Royal Thai Police (RTP)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Pol. Maj. General Tiamsak Asvaraksh | Assistant Commissioner of Office
of Forensic Science |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|

Department of Medical Science (DMSc)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Ms. Doungphorn Aphikanjaphan | Director of Narcotics Division |
|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

Department of Technical Economic Cooperation (DTEC)

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Banchong Amornchewin | Chief of Japan Sub Division |
| 2. | Mr. Wattanawit Gajaseni | Programme Officer |

Japan International Cooperation, JICA (Thailand)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr. H. Takashima | Deputy Resident Representative of
JICA Thailand |
| 2. | Dr. Ken Tanaka | Expert to the Office of the Narcotics
Control Board |
| 3. | Mr. Hideki Sakata | Assistant Resident Representative,
JICA Thailand |
| 4. | Mr. Toru Iwasaki | Project Formulation Advisor, JICA
Thailand |

Embassy of Japan

1. Mr. Yoshinobu Kusunoki First Secretary, Police Attache

Japan International Cooperation, JICA (Japan)

1. Mr. Eiji Inui Director, First Technical Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department, JICA
2. Mr. Shinichi Tamamitsu Official, Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. Ms. Kazumi Sugie Assistant Director, Drug Control Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency (NPA)
4. Mr. Kazuharu Yagi Assistant Director, Foreign Affairs Division, Security Department, Miyagi Prefecture Police, H.Q.
5. Mr. Tokio Kitamado Senior Consultant, Consulting Department, I.C. Net Limited
6. Ms. Yuka Mitsuma Staff, First Technical Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department, JICA

Cambodia

1. H.E. Mr. Lour Ramin Permanent Deputy Secretary General NACD
2. Mr. Meas Vyrith In-Charge of NACD's Narcotic Laboratory
3. Mr. Huot Sophally Deputy Director of International Cooperation

Lao PDR

1. Mr. Viloun Silaprany Acting Director, Law Enforcement Division, LCDC
2. Dr. Vongmany Khamsithi Section Chief, Forensic Lab., Ministry of Public Health
3. Mr. Thongvanh Phongsavanh Officer, Drug Control Department, Ministry of Interior

Myanmar

1. Pol.Col. Sit Aye Director, International Relations, Office of CCDAC
2. Mr. Zaw Win Maung Director, Chemical Examiner's Office

3. Pol.Lt.Col. Hla Myo Shein. Deputy Director, Office of CCDAC

Vietnam

1. Pol.Col. Nguyen Minh Khanh Deputy Director of Police Institute for Forensic Services
2. Pol. Maj. Nguyen Hong Tuan Drug Analyst Officer of Police Institute for Forensic Services
3. Pol. Lt. Cao Hoang Long Officer of the Standing Office on Drug Control

Observers

1. Mr. Kazu Kataoka Drug Liaison Officer to ONCB, Thailand
2. Mr. Ryoji Suzuki Japanese Expert to NACD, Cambodia
3. Mr. Yoichi Shio JICA officer, Vietnam
4. Mr. Mikio Masaki JICA Office, Laos
5. Mr. An Gujun Chinese Drug Liaison Officer

Office of the Narcotics Control Board Secretariat

1. Mr. Kraivudh Maneeratana Law Enforcement Officer, Narcotics Law Enforcement Bureau
2. Ms. Nawarat Limalai Foreign Relation Officer, Foreign Affairs Division

**Agendas of
Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement
12-14 December 2001**

- Agenda 1 Representative of ONCB presents policy on sub-regional cooperation on drug law enforcement for drugs impurity profiling and signature analysis and purpose of the seminar.
- Agenda 2 Representative of National Police Agency, Japan (NPA) presents sub-regional cooperation on drug law enforcement.
- Agenda 3 Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA, Japan presents policy on Japan international cooperation and support of presents sub-regional cooperation on drug law enforcement.
- Agenda 4 Representative of Myanmar presents national policy on regional cooperation in drug Control, Institutional arrangement, legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up and development plan of drug analysis Laboratory. Question and answer.
- Agenda 5 Representative of Laos PDR presents national policy on regional cooperation in drug Control, Institutional arrangement, legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up and development plan of drug analysis Laboratory. Question and answer.
- Agenda 6 Representative of Vietnam presents national policy on regional cooperation in drug Control, Institutional arrangement, legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up and development plan of drug analysis Laboratory. Question and answer.
- Agenda 7 Representative of Cambodia presents national policy on regional cooperation in drug Control, Institutional arrangement, legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up and development plan of drug analysis Laboratory. Question and answer.

- Agenda 8 Representative of ONCB and JICA, Thailand present drug impurity profiling and signature analysis in Thailand.
- Agenda 9 Discussion on project for drug impurity profiling and signature analysis, development strategy for sub-region, participating possibility and development of drug enforcement information exchange in the sub-region.
- Agenda 10 Summary of seminar and adoption of seminar solution.

Opening Remark
by
Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom, Deputy Secretary-General, NCB
at
Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement
12 December 2001
Bangkok, Thailand

Your Excellency,
Honourable participants,
Honourable observers,
Distinguish guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you very much dear friends and colleagues. It is my great honour to be elected to chair this international seminar. This seminar aim to introduce new aspect of drug law enforcement for the sub-region. Drug evidence will be chemically analysed and profiled. Then we will analyse the result with drug law enforcement database in order to identify the producer and trafficker group and connections between them. However, the work is not easy. We will have to develop out drug chemical analysis skill remarkably to achieve the impurity profiling ability. We also need sufficient drug law enforcement database to analyse the analysis results and create practical intelligence. In this regard, I am pleased that the Japanese government is processing the support of this project for the sub-region. Experiment in drug analysis and been done at the ONCB laboratory for 2 years. We had analysed 767 drug evidence samples in which 28 were evidences seized in Myanmar supported by the CCDAC.

I am very much aware of your continuous support and excellent cooperation in drug law enforcement. Therefore, I have no doubt that together we will obtain achieve this new enforcement system even through long and hard work. At this moment, I would like to declare the opening of Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement. I wish to introduce the participants: representatives form Myanmar, Laos PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia. For Thailand ONCB, Royal Thai Police and Department of Medical Sciences. We also have an honour to have observers from Embassy of People Republic of China and Department of Technieal and Economic Cooperation, Thailand.

Thank you.

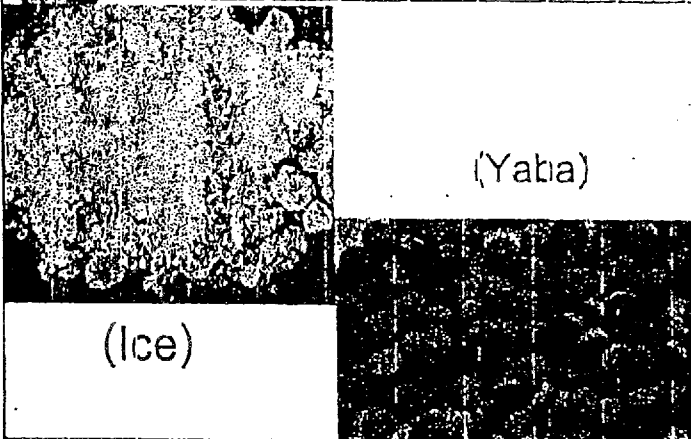
Office of the Narcotics Control Board

Impurity Analysis and Drug Profiling

Presented by

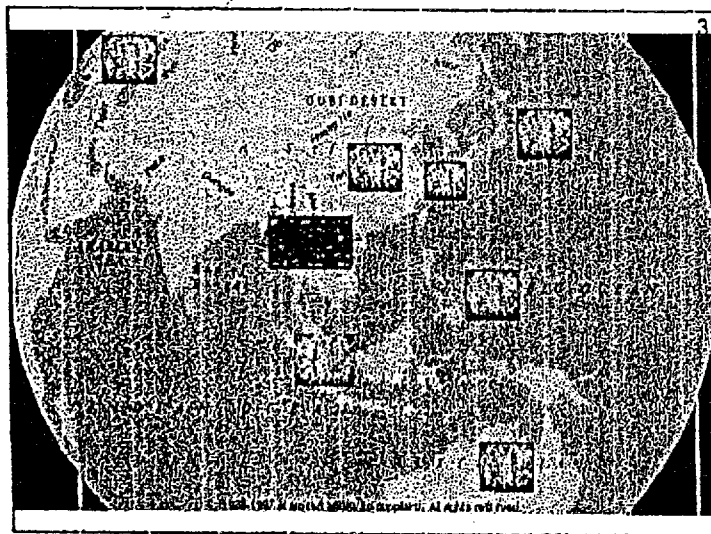
Chartchai Suthiklom
Deputy Secretary-General, NCB

Methamphetamine




(Ice)

(Yaba)



Thai Methamphetamine (Yaba)


- ❖ Average weight of one tablet is 90 mg.
- ❖ Each tablet contains :
 - 25-35 % of Methamphetamine
 - 60-70 % of Caffeine
 - 5-10 % of other binders.



5


Methamphetamine Production
1987 - 1996

Large-scale manufacturing sites which do every process of production were located in the central part of Thailand

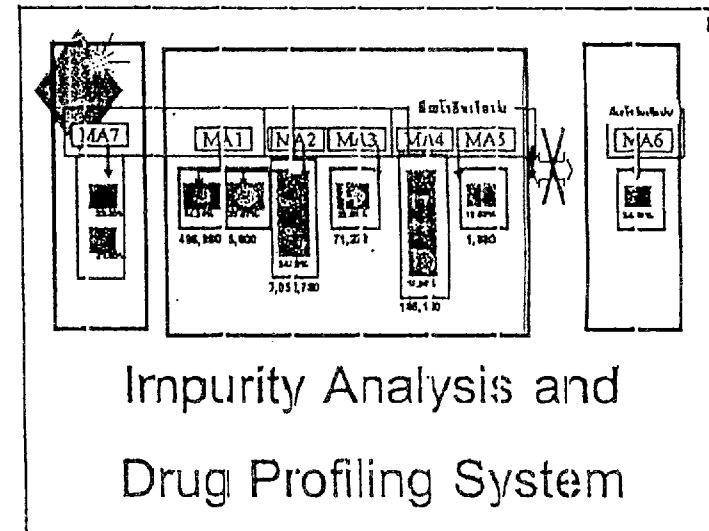
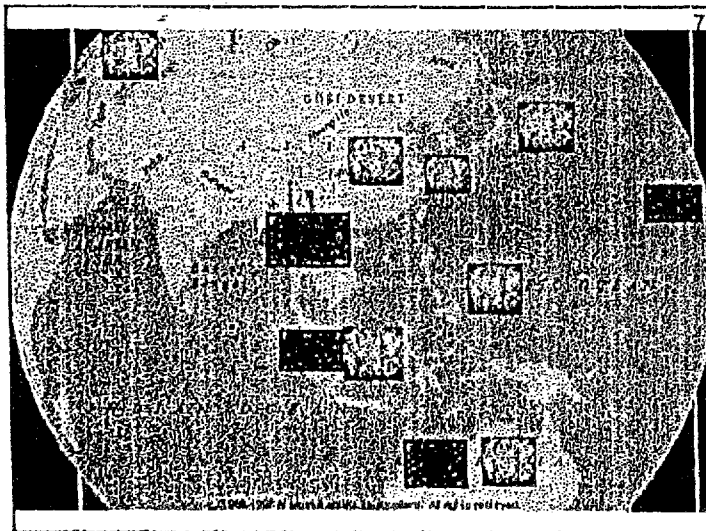


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Methamphetamine Production
1996 - Present



❖ Most of the labs were moved to the mountainous area in the Golden Triangle area



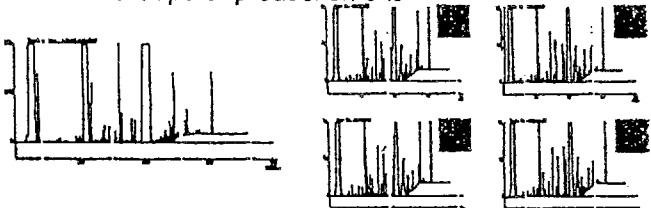
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Objective

❖ Analyzing the character and impurity of Methamphetamine

❖ Identify the sources of methamphetamine

- Similar structure of chemicals and impurity in the tablets
- Groups of production site




10

Objective

❖ Managing the structure data (Profiling)

❖ Combine profiling and criminal intelligence for identifying the area of production and drug syndicates or groups of producer



11

STRATEGY


IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF FORENSIC LABORATORY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT IN EACH COUNTRY.

IN ADDITION,

INTRA- AND INTER-NATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN FORENSIC LABORATORY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT SHOULD BE PROMOTED.


❖ National Police Agency of Japan (NPA) dispatched chemical expert to Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) through JICA in November 1999 for bilateral cooperation for the development of drug analysis and impurity profiling system within Thailand as pilot project.

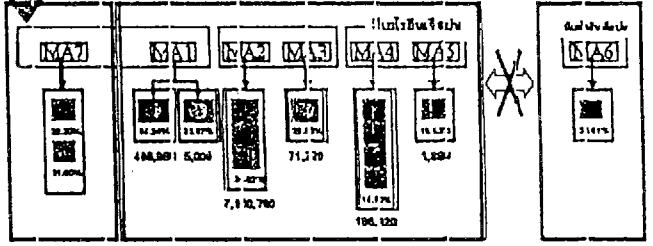
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 What are we doing now ?

- ❖ Implementation of the infrastructure in ONCB forensic laboratory
- ❖ Training the ONCB chemists
- ❖ Analysis the 170 drug samples (Thai + Myanmar)
- ❖ Create intelligence system


14







4 Million tablets Lamphang Sep. 99	7.8 Million Andaman Jan. 2001	1 Million Chiangrai Jan. 2001
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15

 Next Step

- ❖ Enhance capacity of 5 countries' labs for drugs analysis
- ❖ Enhance capacity for impurity analysis
- ❖ Develop drugs profiling and intelligence system for the sub-region
- ❖ Exchange data and profile among sub-regional countries and other region

Office of the Narcotics Control Board

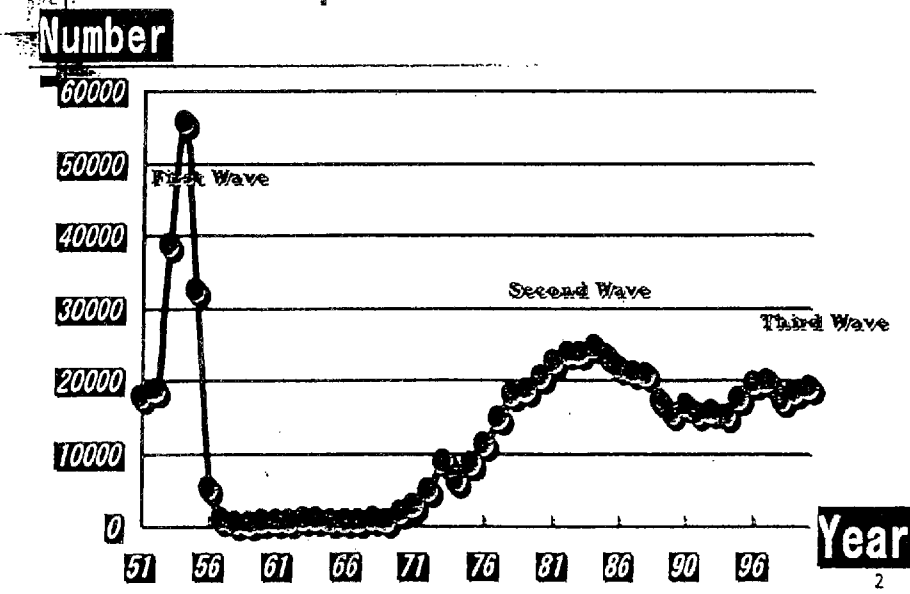
Chartchai Suthiklom
Deputy Secretary-General of Narcotics Control Board

Support to the Regional Cooperation on Drug Control among MOU countries

Seminar for Sub Regional cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement
12-14 December 2001
National Police Agency
Japan

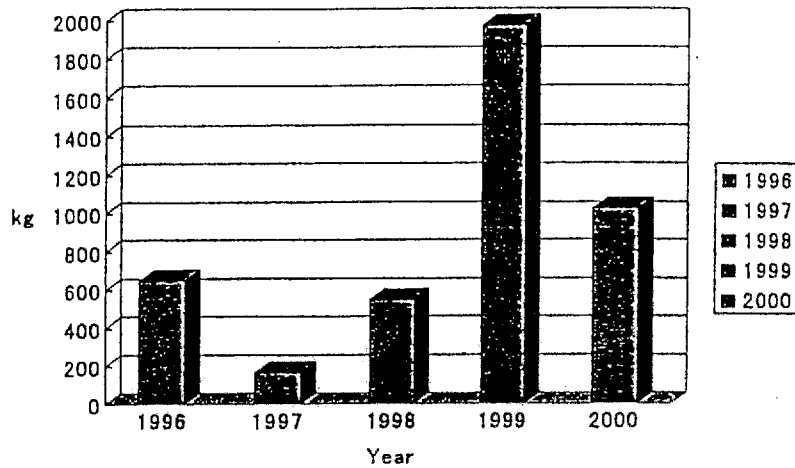
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Number of Persons Arrested for Methamphetamine Offenses



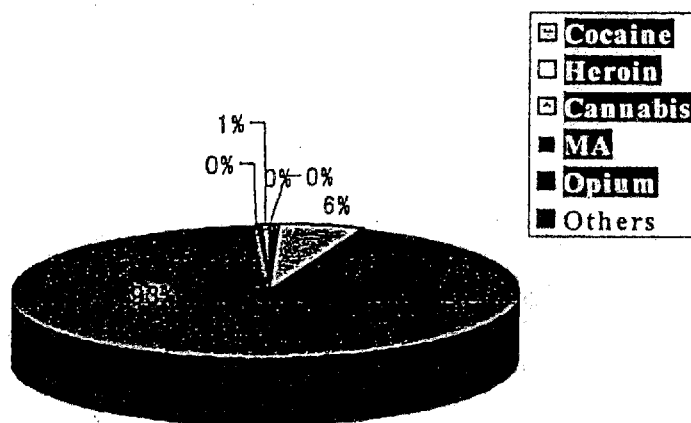
Support to the Regional Cooperation on Drug Control

Number of MA Seizures (kg) 1996 – 2000



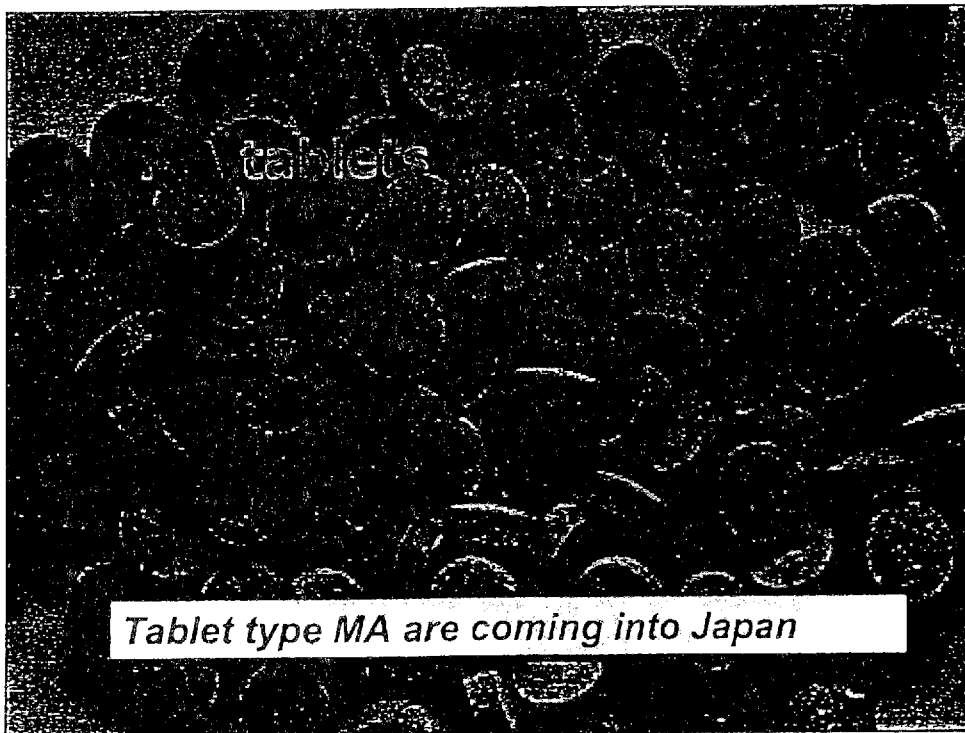
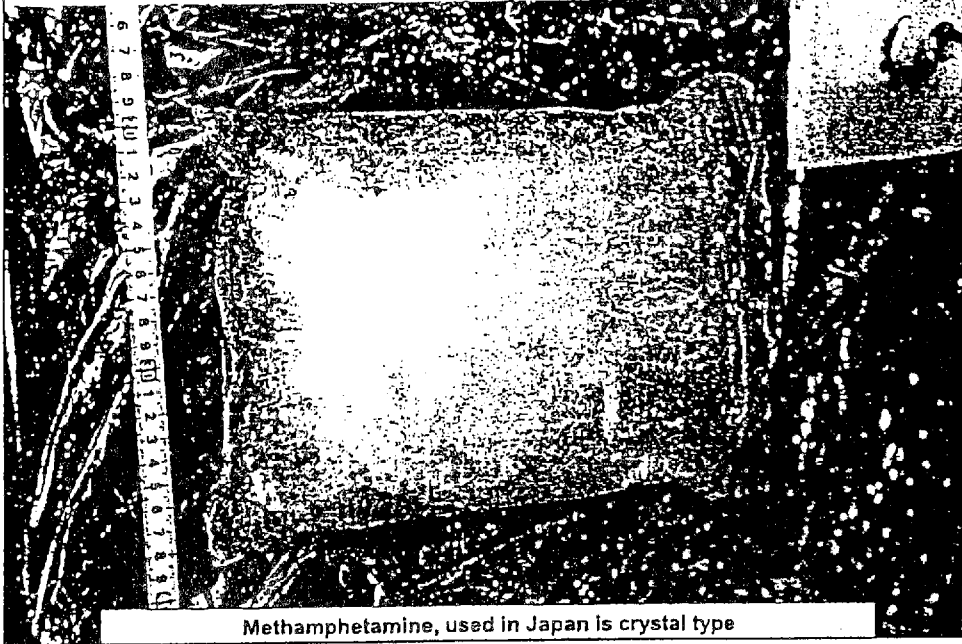
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Number of Persons Arrested for Drug Related Offences in 2000



4

Methamphetamine



Support to MOU countries

- ① MOU in 1993 (expansion in 1995)
- ② The Asian Drug Law Enforcement Conference, Tokyo 1999 (ADLEC)



UNDCP projects

i.e. "Development of Cross-Border
Law Enforcement Cooperation in East Asia"

7

Technical support to the Sub-region

Technical support through dispatched
experts and seminars

- Long-term experts
 - 1999~ Dr. Tanaka to ONCB, Thailand
 - 2000~ Mr. Suzuki to NACD, Cambodia
- Short-term experts
- Drug Control Seminars and conferences in Japan

8

ACCORD

ASEAN and China Cooperative
Operations in Response to
Dangerous Drugs

The Plan of Action

“In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN
2015”

9

Needs in Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement

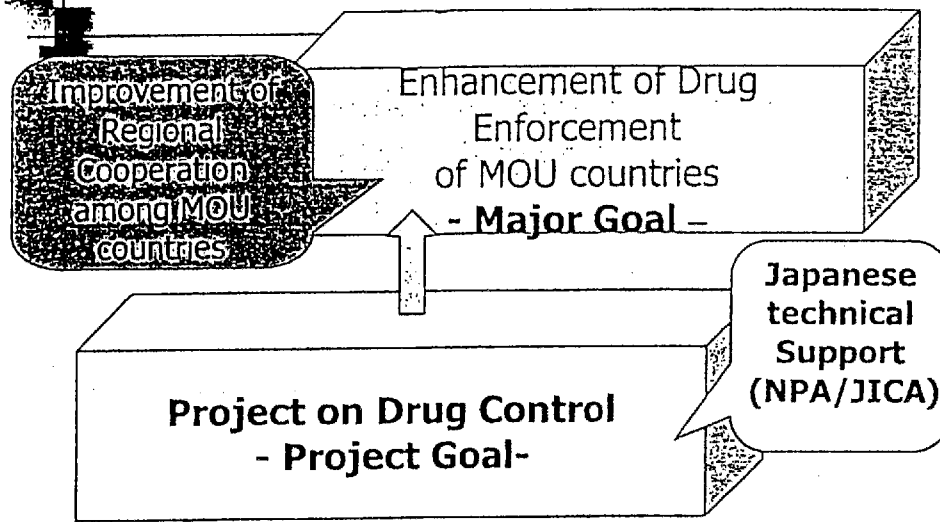
There are needs ...

**to enhance, coordinate and
standardize technical skills of
drug profiling/signature analysis**
to improve capacities to profile illicit
manufacture and distribution of drugs

~from ADLEC communiqué

10

Structure of two Goals Major Goal and Project Goal



11

Objectives

Major Goal

Enhancement of Drug Enforcement of MOU countries



Each MOU country will make use of Impurity Profiling analysis for drug intelligence in information exchange among the region.

Project Goal

- ① Development of New Drug Intelligence Database System at ONCB to utilize Drug Profiling Results
- ② Each MOU country acquire how to do Impurity Profiling practically

12

Japanese Assistance for Dealing with Drug Issues and the Project on Drug Control

By Rintarō

Social Development Cooperation Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Agenda

- Japan's ODA and JICA
- JICA's Activities in Drug Issues
- The Project on Drug Control

Categories of Japan's ODA and JICA's roles

- ODA (Official Development Assistance)

1. Bilateral Donations: Technical Cooperation

Grant Aid Cooperation

2. Bilateral Loans

3. Contributions to International Organizations

Japan's ODA Charter

Cabinet Decisions: June, 1992

Explain Japan's basic thought and direction concerning ODA

Basic Philosophy

1. Humanitarian viewpoint
2. Recognition of the fact of interdependence among nations
3. Environmental conservation
4. Support for self-help efforts of developing countries

Medium-Term Policy on ODA (1)

Reported to Cabinet : August, 1999

Providing a clear and concrete path for Japanese ODA over the next 5 years.

Basic Approaches

- Aid with an eye to the guidelines of DAC's Development Partnership Strategy (specific development goals, self-help efforts, and partnerships)
- Proper evaluation of the development agenda and the needs and wishes of individual countries
- Emphasis on the concepts of "human centered development" and "human security"
- National involvement in and visibility of Japanese aid, utilization of Japanese development experience, technology and know-how, including private sector resources; promotion of better awareness of Japanese aid in recipient countries

Medium-Term Policy on ODA 2

● Priority Issues and Sectors

Responding Global Issues (Environmental Conservation/
Population and AIDS/ Food/ Energy/ Drug Abuse)

● Priority Issues and Sector in East-Asia region

Economic structure adjustment

The socially vulnerable

Human resources development and institutional building

Poverty alleviation programs

Regional development initiatives / South-South cooperation

Policy Level Activities in Drug Issues

- UNDCP (US\$337.9M FY2000)
- The G8 Okinawa 2000
- The G8 Ad-Hoc Meeting of Drug Experts in Miyazaki
- Anti-Drug Conferences, Tokyo 2000 (communiqués 37 countries)
- The Asia-Pacific Law Enforcement Conference against Transnational Organized Crime
- International Drug Control Summit

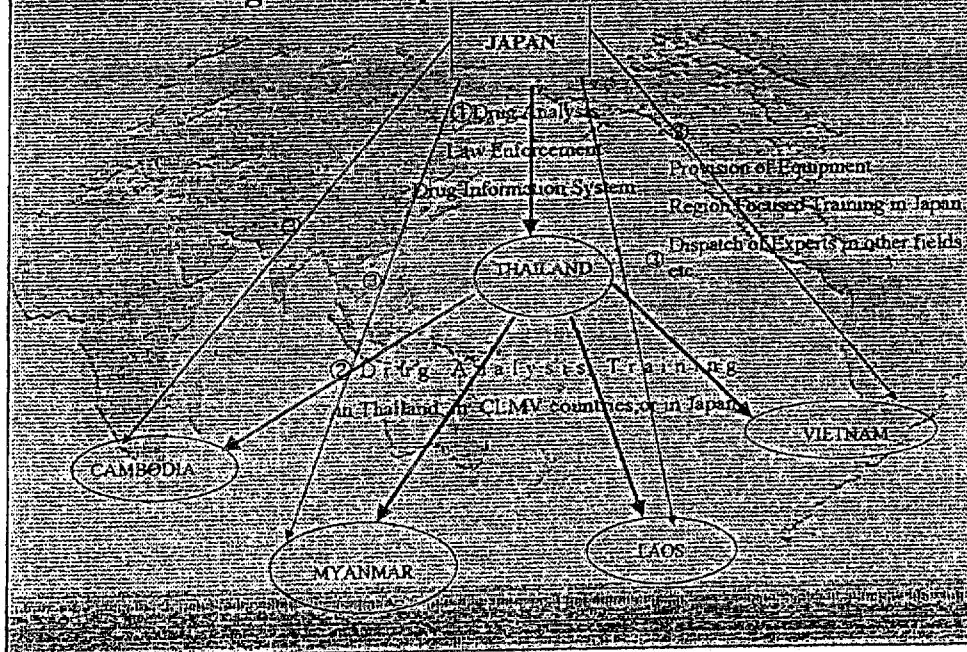
JICA Activities in Drug Issues in MOU countries

- Third Country Training in Thailand
- Dispatch of long-term and short-term experts
- Group Training in Japan
- Region-focused training (C022) etc.

the Project on Drug control (Draft)

- Objective: To improve the level of drug analysis technology in participatory countries
- Duration: 3 years
- Activities: Drug Analysis training by Japanese and Thai trainers
 - 1) Training in Thailand
 - 2) Training in each participatory country
 - 3) Training in Japan
 - 4) Provision of equipment if necessary

Regional Cooperation on Drug Control



Flow of JICA Project Implementation

- 1) Request
- 2) Examination and Appraisal
 - Preparatory Study Team
- 3) Preparation
 - Preliminary Evaluation
- 4) Record of Discussion
 - Implementation Study Team
- 5) Project Implementation
 - Dispatch of experts
 - Provision of equipment
 - Counterpart training in Japan
 - Mid-term Evaluation
 - Final Evaluation
- 6) Ex-Post Evaluation

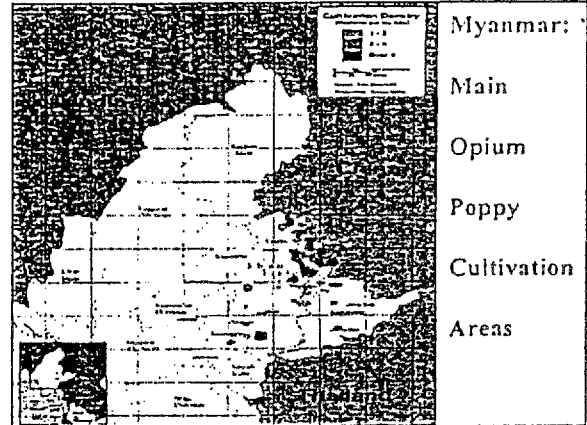
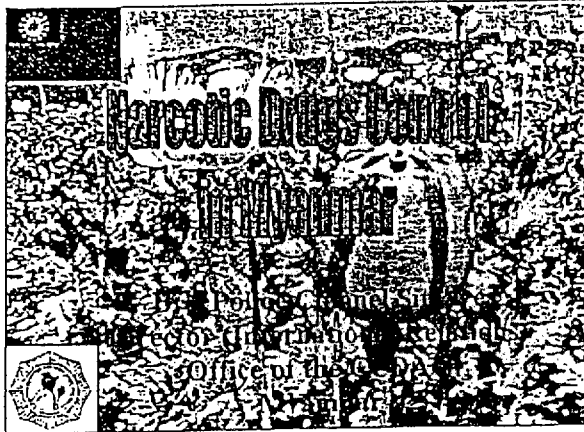


Out puts of this meeting

- Understanding of the following issues
 1. The concept of the projected drug control
 2. Measures to be taken by Thailand
 - To work out the detailed contents of the training
 - To coordinate detailed schedule among CLMV countries
 3. Measures to be taken by CLMV countries
 - To submit Application form
 - To consider the criteria to be cleared to receive the equipment
 4. Measures to be taken by Japan
 - To recruit experts and decide on equipment
 - To confirm each CLMV country's participation for the project
- Summary of the Seminar.

Others

- Safety measures
- Regional cooperation
- Schedule



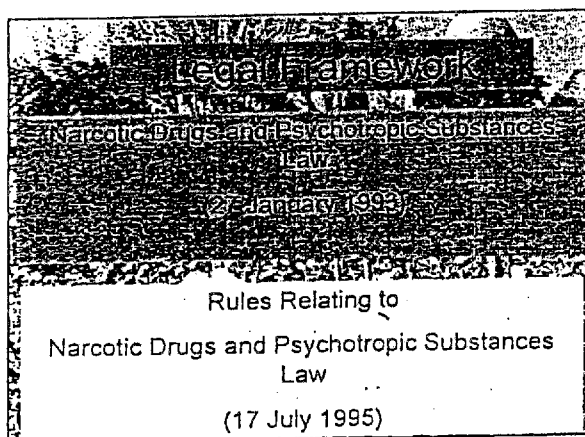
SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS
SINCE INDEPENDENCE IN 1948
NOT SUCCESSFUL IN CURBING
POPPY CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION
AND THE DRUG PROBLEM

1974-ENACTMENT OF
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS LAW

Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control

Reconstituted in 1997

- Chairman - Minister for Home Affairs.
- Vice Chairmen - Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs.
- - Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- Members - Deputy Ministers & Director Generals of relevant line Ministries & Depts.
- Secretary - DG, Myanmar Police Force.
- Joint Secretary - Head of Dept. (Narcotics)



1993 Drug Law

- Compulsory registration.
- Penalties for laundering of proceeds from sale of drugs.
- Assets forfeiture.
- Maximum punishment.
- Death penalty.

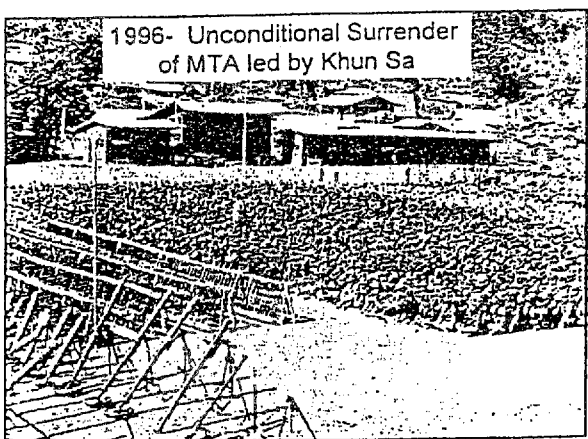
- 1961 UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
- 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances.
- 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking.

Over 300,000 national races in border areas engaged in poppy cultivation.

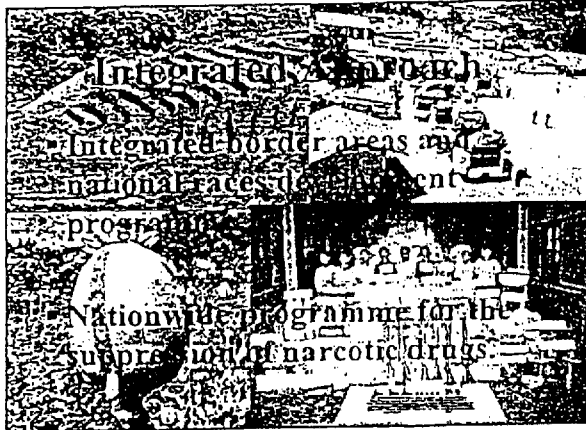


17 Armed National Groups returns to the Legal Fold)

1. Northern Shan State Special Region(1) (Kokang Group- Laukka)
2. Northern Shan State Special Region(2) (Wa Group)
3. Northern Shan State Special Region(3)
4. Northern Shan State Special Region(4)
5. Kachin State Special Region (1)
6. Northern Shan State Special Region (5)
7. Northern Shan State Special Region(6)
8. Northern Shan State Special Region(7) (Palaung Group)
9. Kayah State Special Region (1) (Kayan Group)
10. Kachin State Special Region (2)(KIA)
11. Kayah State Special Region (2) (KIA)
12. Kayah State Special Region (3) (KNLP)
13. Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization (U Tar Ka Le)
14. Kayinni National Progressive Party (KNPP)
15. New Mon State Party(NMSP)
16. Mong-Tai Army (MTA)
17. Burma Communist Party(Rakhine)



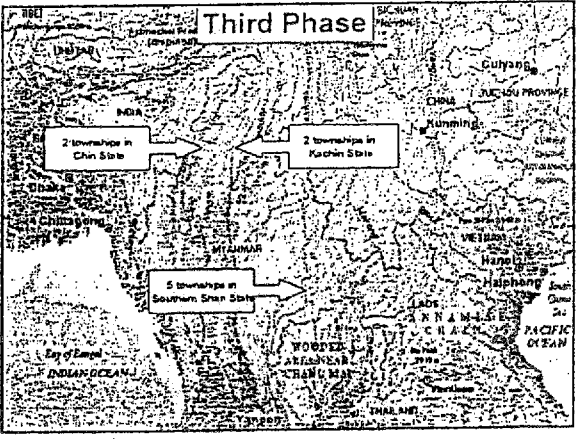
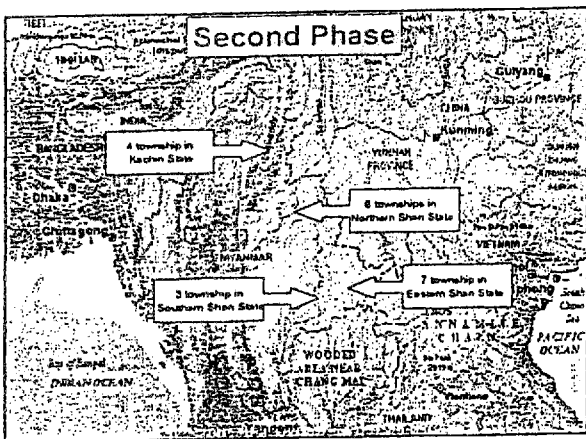
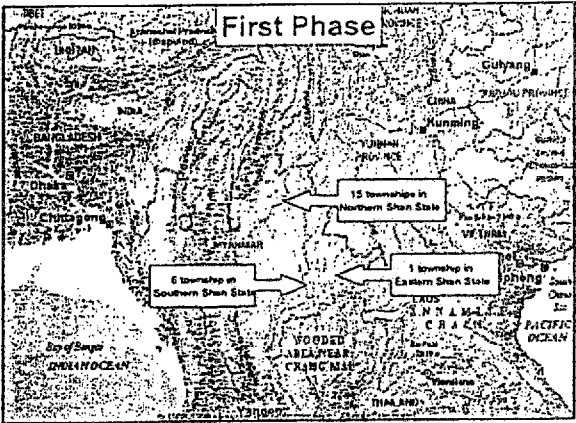
the drugs eradication... the complete...
 the development and enhancement of...
 the standard of living of the national races...
 in the border areas and the total...
 eradication of poppy cultivation.



Development of Border Areas and National Races

- o Initiated on May 25, 1992.
- o Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs.
- o 20.054 billion Kyats (up to December 2000)

- o 1st. Phase 1999-2000 to 2003-2004
- o 2nd. Phase 2004-2005 to 2008-2009
- o 3rd. Phase 2009-2010 to 2013-2014



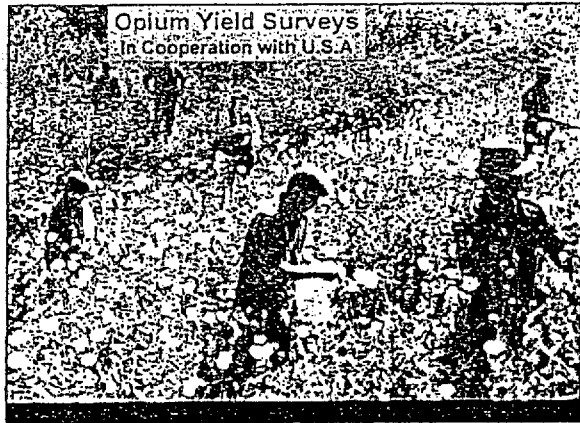
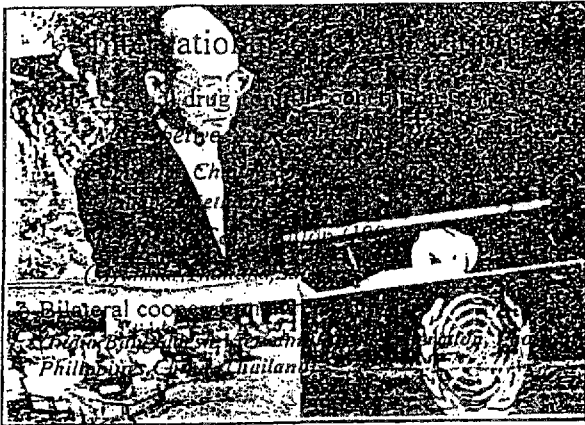
Components

- > Elimination of cultivation and production of opium poppy
- > Demand Reduction
- > Enforcement
- > Organizing the local populace to participate in the fight against narcotic drugs
- > International cooperation

The 15 Year Narcotics Elimination Plan

Budget

- 3,3588.14 million Kyats
- 150 million USS



Current Situation

Most Commonly Abused drugs

- ✓ Raw and Prepared opium
- ✓ Heroin , Morphine
- ✓ Cannabis
- ✓ Methamphetamine tablets

Laboratory Functions & Activities

Workload

Year	Yangon	Mandalay	Total cases
1998	751	3098	3849
1999	1856	3416	5272
2000	1327	3217	4544
2001 June	508	1867	2375

Laboratory Functions & Activities

Breakdown of analysis

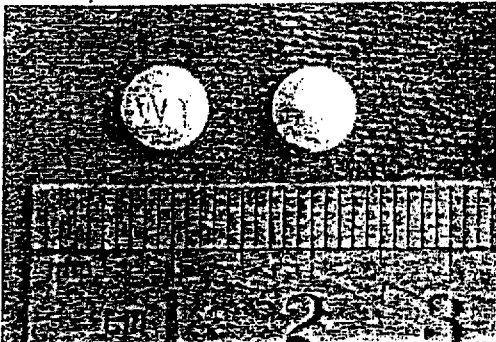
Seized material	No. of Samples			
	1998	1999	2000	2001 June
Cannabis	985	3496	2165	693
Opium	4865	3511	2711	1282
Heroin/Morphine	9504	9224	6013	1978
ATS	5118	24816	8006	3839
Others	4202	2886	1698	621
Total	24674	43933	20599	8413

Laboratory Functions & Activities

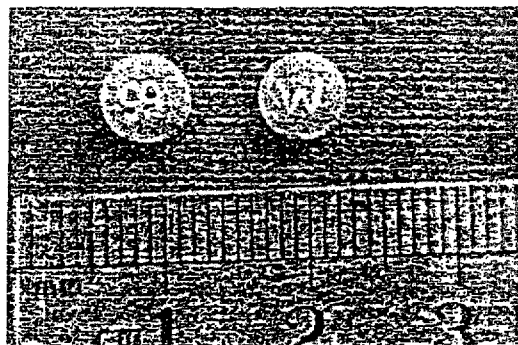
Forms and Presentations

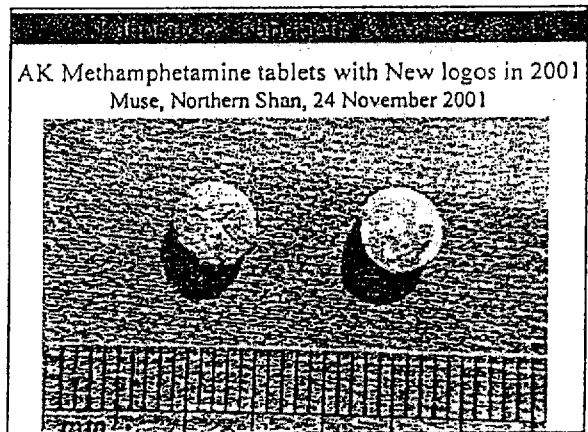
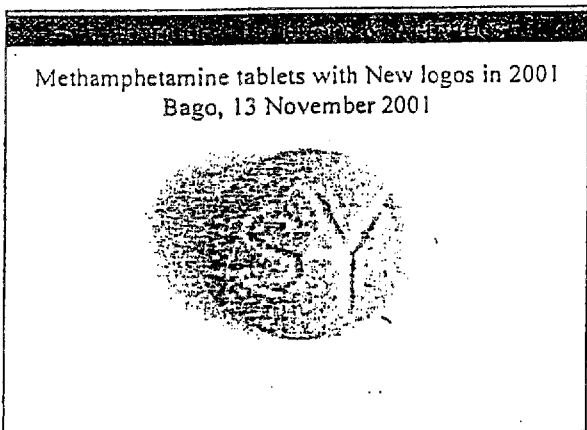
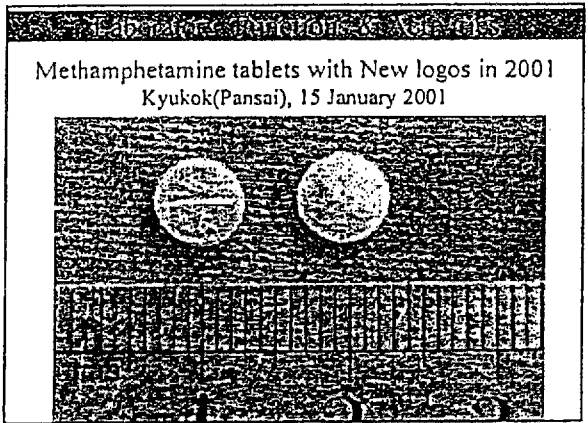
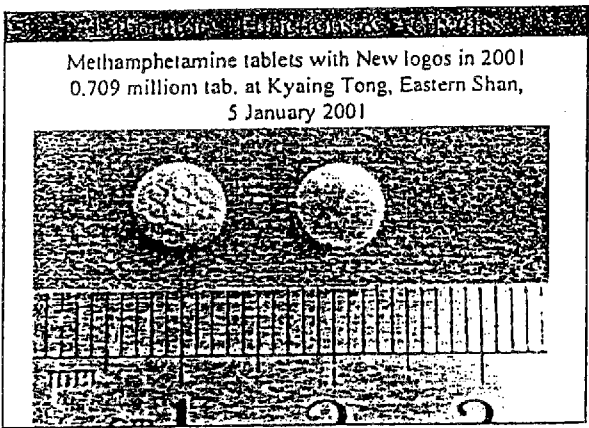
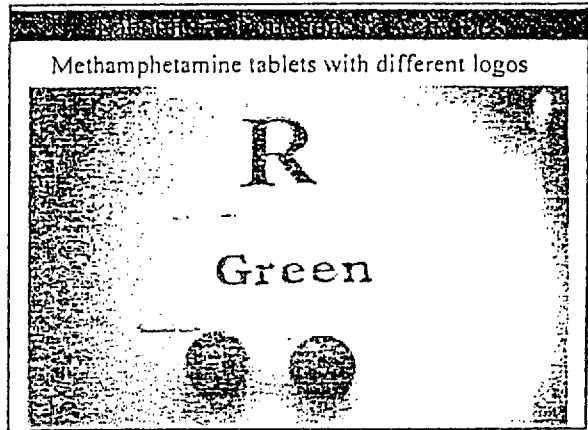
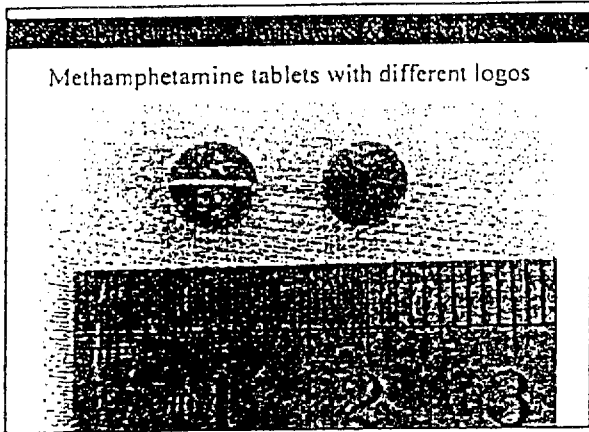
Drugs	Form	Presentations
Heroin/ Morphine	Granular /powdery/ Block	Straw tubes, plastic packets
Cannabis	Flowing, fruiting tops & leaves	Rolls, Plastic, packets
Opium/Raw/ Prepared	Sticky mass	Plastic and paper package
Methamphetamine	Tablets, crystalline	Plastic packets, straw tubes
MDMA(Ecstasy)	Tablets	Plastic packets

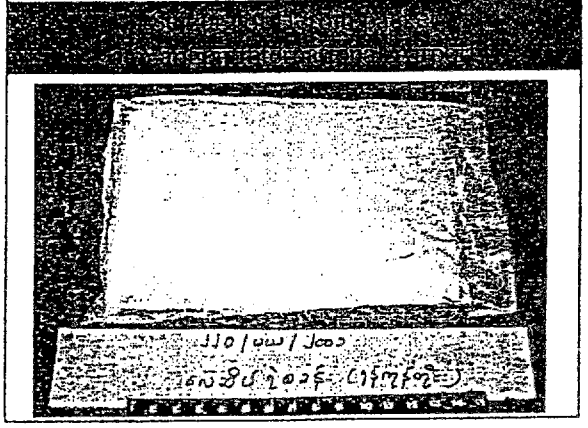
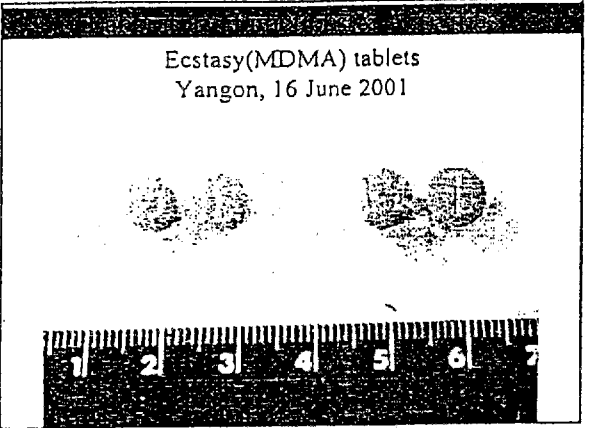
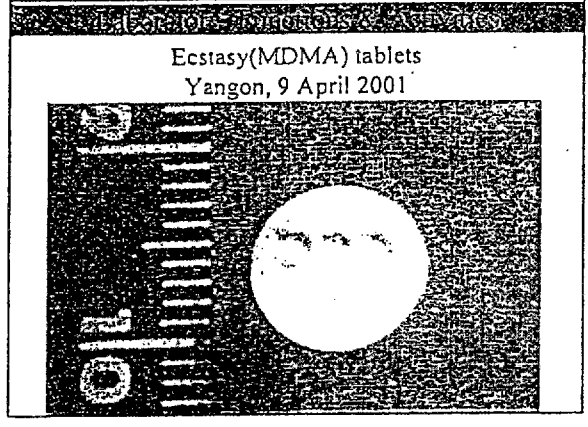
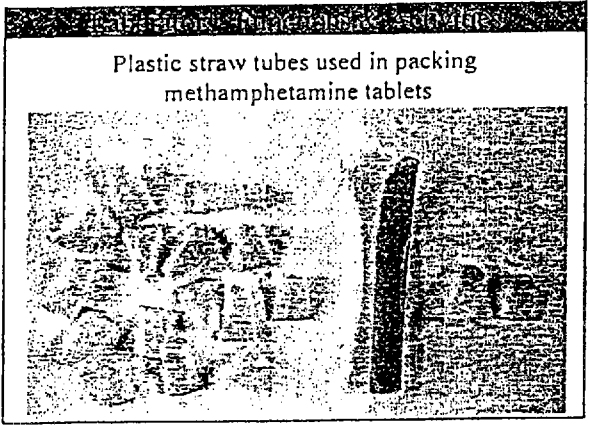
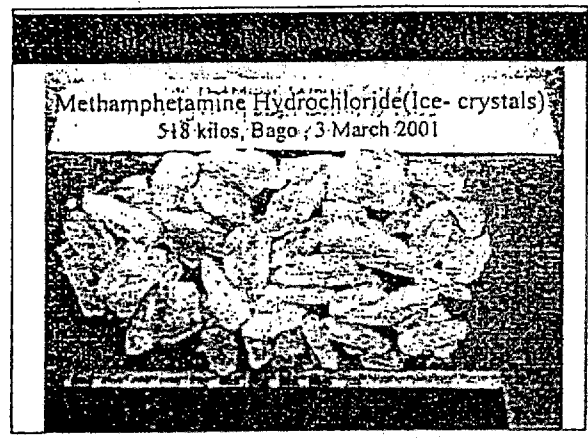
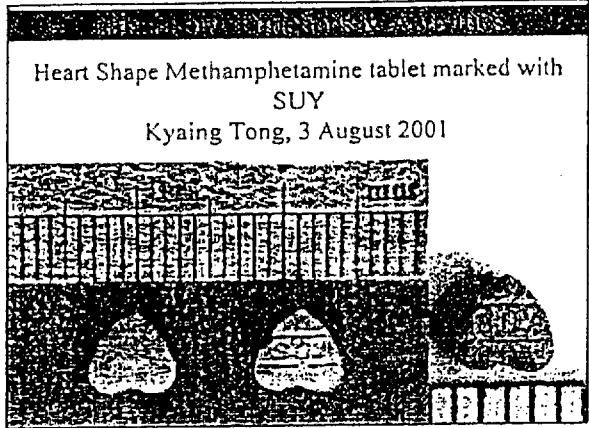
Methamphetamine tablets with different logos

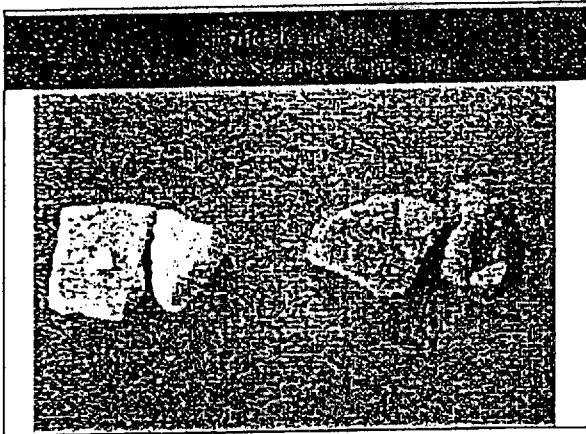


Methamphetamine tablets with different logos









Analytical Methodology

Opium Analysis

Identification & Confirmation

- Physical Examination odour, colour
- Colour tests
- TLC

Analytical Methodology

Heroin & Morphine Analysis

Identification & Confirmation

- Colour tests
- TLC
- Estimation of Heroin or Morphine Content by using UV-vis spectrophotometer

Analytical Methodology

Cannabis Analysis

Identification & Confirmation

- Physical Examination
- Microscopy
- Colour test
 - Duquenois - Levine test
- TLC

Analytical Methodology

Methamphetamine & MDMA Analysis

Identification & Confirmation

- Colour tests (Marquis , Simon's)
- TLC
- Estimation of Methamphetamine Content in Ice and Detection of MDMA and Ecstasy tablets by UV-vis spectrophotometer

Thank You

Seminar for Regional Cooperation on Drug Law Enforcement

Institutional arrangement:

The Forensic Laboratory is one division of the Food and Drug Quality Control Centre, (FDQCC) belonging to the Ministry of Health, and on the other hand to the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC). It provides qualitative and quantitative analysis of seized material from the illicit traffic, chemical and licit pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled substances in order to support law enforcement for case consideration and it also coordinates and cooperates with other sectors concerned such as:

- Drug Control Department (Ministry of Interior)
- Office of the Counter Narcotic Vientiane Municipality Unit.
- Food and Drug Department (Narcotic and Psychotropic Division).
- Health Department.
- Court.
- Customs Department.

The Forensic Laboratory is staffed with 5 persons, two of whom have received UNDCP training in methods for identification and analysis of controlled drugs in seized.

- Legal framework for drug analysis and system of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up:

The forensic laboratory services for identification and analysis of drug seized from the illicit traffic in order to support law enforcement for case consideration, it also contributes to reduce illicit drug production trafficking and abuse in Lao PDR.

- System of drug analysis and law enforcement follow up:
 - Source of sample: The samples were sent by law enforcement officers:
 - Evidence control.
 - Receiving and identification evidence.
 - The submission documents.
 - The identity of party requesting the analysis and date of the request.
 - A description of items of evidence submitted for analysis and compared to documentation prior to analysis.
- Identification and analysis:

The methods of analytical follow the blue books of UN.

 - Screening: colour test
 - Confirmation: TLC, GLC and HPLC.
- Result report of analysis:

The report includes:

 - Identity of the examining laboratory
 - Case identifier
 - Identity of the law enforcement officers.
 - Date of receipt.
 - Date of report.
 - Descriptive list of submitted evidence.
 - Identity of analyst.

Result/conclusion.

- Storage of evidence.

The evidences were sent to the forensic laboratory for analysis, it kept in the safe, but all most of evidence were kept in storage of law enforcement.

In addition the forensic laboratory also held training for law enforcement officers in using drug-testing kit. In order to test and upgrade its capability the forensic laboratory has been participated in the International Collaborative Exercises organized by UNDCP Vienna since 1996 and the result of testing sample are satisfied.

Development plan of Drug analysis laboratory.

- To set up database system of drug analysis.
- Upgrading knowledge and skill of technical staff is needed in order to be able to do impurity profiling.
- Strengthening collaboration and exchanging experience between laboratories in the sub-region and region.
- Refer to strategy of the Lao government which has given drug demand reduction and also has planned to extend laboratories to the south and north of country.

Mr. Chairman
Ladies and Gentlemen

First of all , on behalf of the Lao delegation , I would like to express our sincere thank to the ONCB and JICA for inviting us to this Seminar and again thank you for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us since our arrival.

Mr. Chairman,

Like other governments, the government of the Lao PDR has also put drug problem as its first priority to be solved. Consider it as a threat to the human being, to the national stability and to the social and economic development. Drug problem has become a world problem, one single country could not solve it alone. Cooperation among countries in the world as well as in the region is the most important factor to cope with this menace.

As part of the world community and is one of the opium producing country in this region especially in the Golden Triangle area, the government of Laos has paid great attention to the production, manufacture, consumption and trafficking of all kind of narcotic drug in its territory by:

- Addressing a new strategy for the opium elimination by the year 2005
- Has established more CNU
- Adopted the new amendment of the criminal act, article 135 by increase the penalty up to life imprisonment and death penalty.
- Has launched a National Campaign Against Drug through out the country

In the field of International and Regional cooperation, Lao is party to the UN Convention on Narcotic Drug 1961, ratified the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1997. Laos is not yet a party to the 1988 Un Convention, but the Lao government strives to meet the goals and objectives of that Convention. We plant to ratify it in the near future, and is working to pass the legislation necessary in order to comply with the Convention.

In the field of regional cooperation , Lao signed Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation Against Illicit Traffcking of Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances with China, Cambodia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam , Russia and Thailand . Laos concluded the extradition treaties with

Vietnam and Thailand. In the frame work of Sub Regional Action Plan, Laos is very active in joining other MOU member countries in implementing the sub regional projects and within the frame work of ASEAN, Laos is also signatory of the Joint Declaration for Drug Free ASEAN.

In late July 2001, the third Lao-Vietnam Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation was held in Danang, SR Vietnam to evaluate what has been done so far in the past one year and discussed concrete measures to strengthen drug interdiction cooperation in future.

We also took part in the Minister's Meeting on Drug Control cooperation among China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand held in Beijing from 27-28 August 2001.

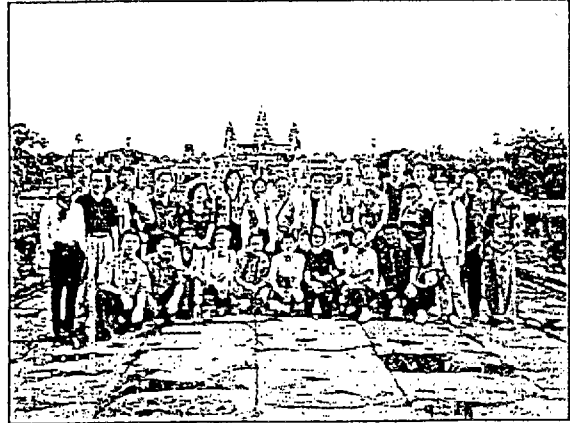
In November 21-22, 2001, we organized the 4th Lao- Thai Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement Cooperation in Louang Prabang province.

Apart from this, we also took part in many International, Regional and Sub regional Conferences, Seminars and workshops.

THE REPORT ON DRUG SITUATION IN CAMBODIA.

SEMINAR FOR SUB REGIONAL COOPERATION ON DRUG
LAW ENFORCEMENT, 12-14 DECEMBER 2001,
BANGKOK, THAILAND

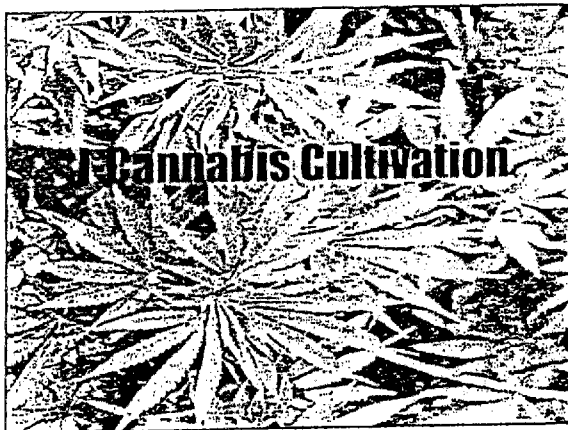
PRESENTED BY: MR. HUORT SOPHALLY DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT,
FAX: (855 23) 721004,
MOBILE: (855 12) 859 873
EMAIL: sgnacd@camnet.com.kh, huortsophally@yahoo.com



National Authority for Combating Drugs.



Secretariat General



Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

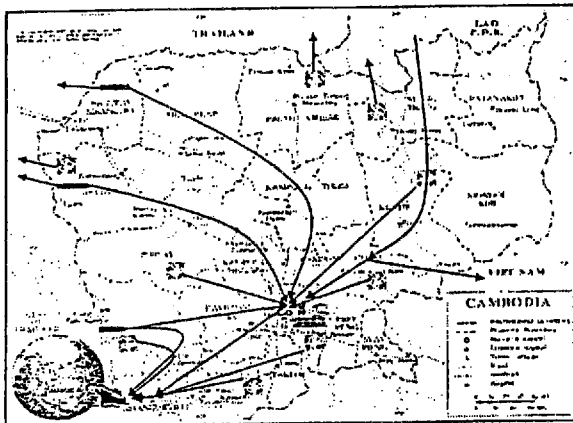
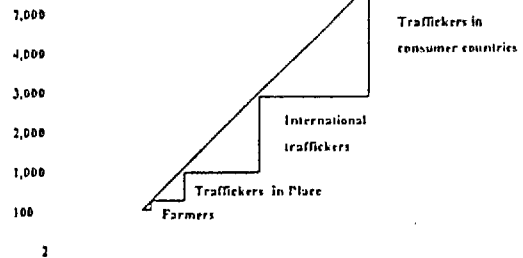
- In the Remote areas,
- Supported by Foreign Syndicates crime Group,
 - Pre Financing
 - Technical Support
 - Crops provided free
 - Collected and Export

Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

- In the Remote areas,
- Supported by Foreign Syndicates crime Group,
 - Pre Financing
 - Technical Support
 - Crops provided free
 - Collected and Export

Price of Cannabis from Producer to Consumer

US \$ per kilo Cannabis



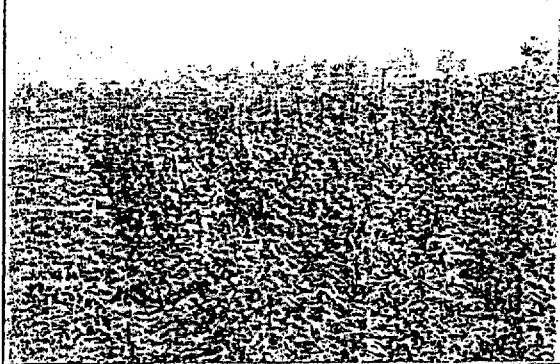
Cannabis with Tobacco in Kandal Province



Cannabis Cultivation in Kandal Province



Cannabis Cultivation in Kam Pong Cham



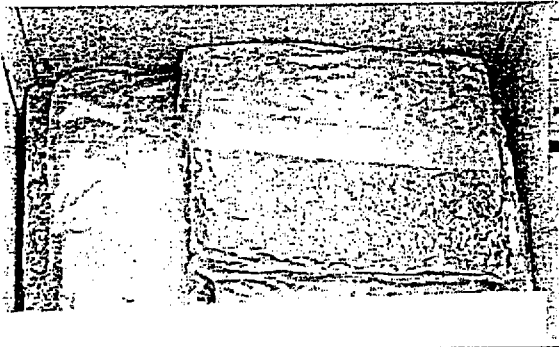
Technical Packaging

- 1Kg / Package
- Cover by thick Vacuum Plastic Bag
- Sniffing Dog Protection
- Wadding Protection
- Water Proof Protection
- Quality Remaining

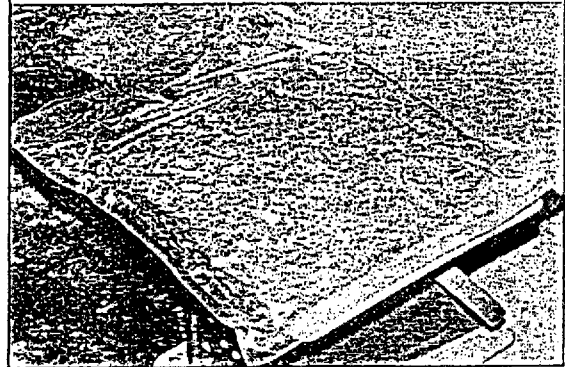
Packages of Cannabis Seized In Kratie, Province



Pre Export Cannabis



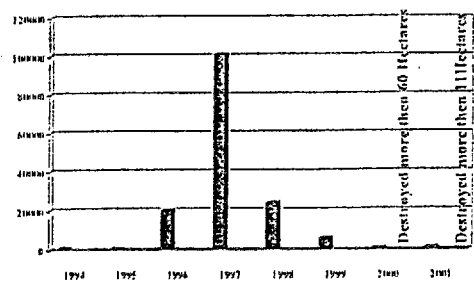
Sample Package



Sample Package

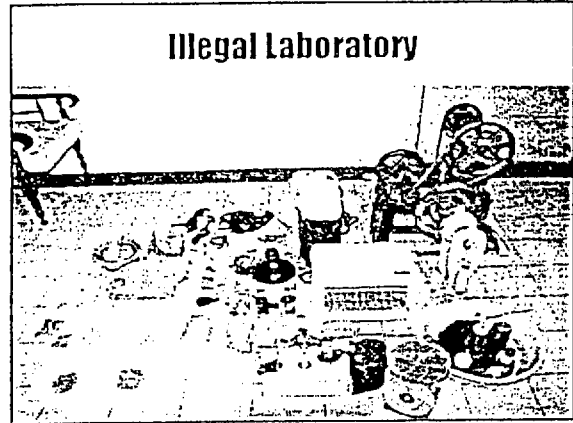


CANNABIS (Kg)



Amphetamine Type Stimulant ATS

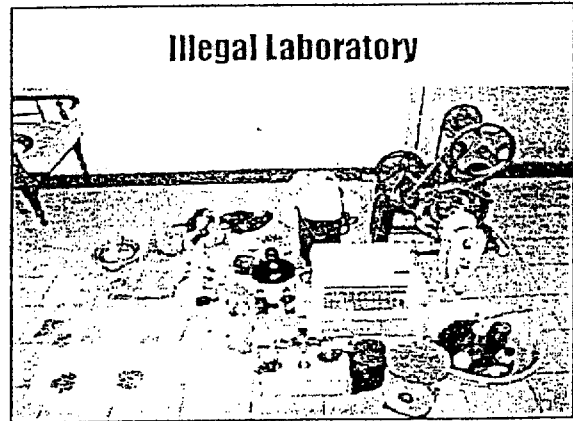
- Great Influence within the Country
- In the North and Southwest
- The amount has doubled each year
- New Type of drug KETAMINE
- In the form of Powder and Tablets
- Introduced by Foreign Crime Syndicates



Illegal Laboratory

Amphetamine Type Stimulant ATS

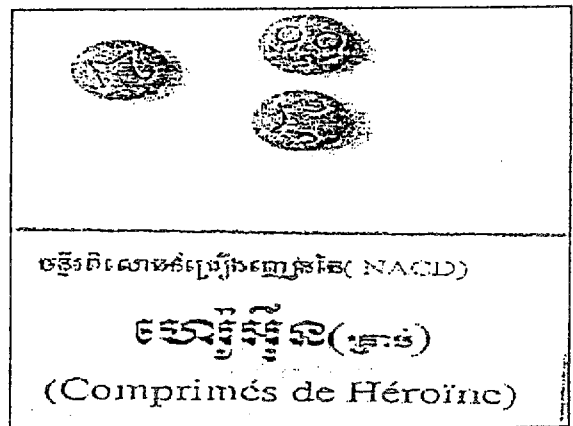
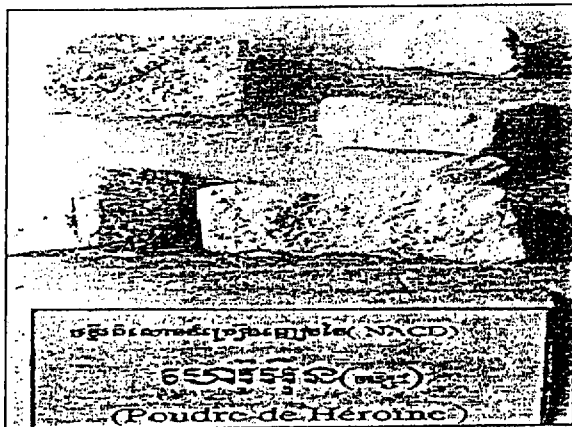
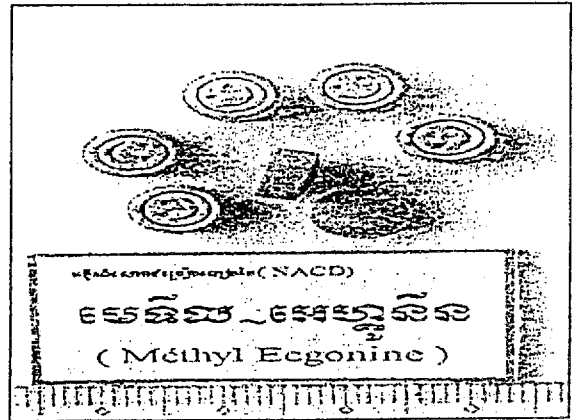
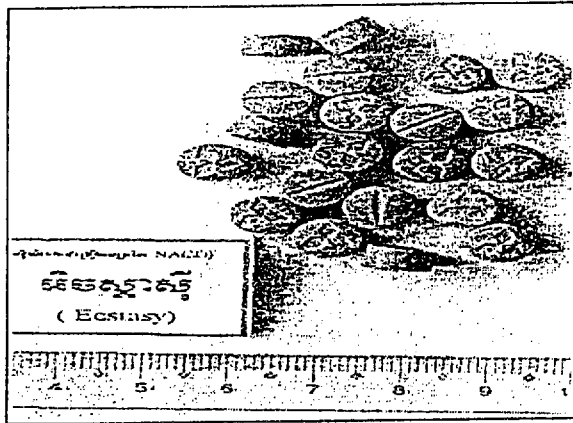
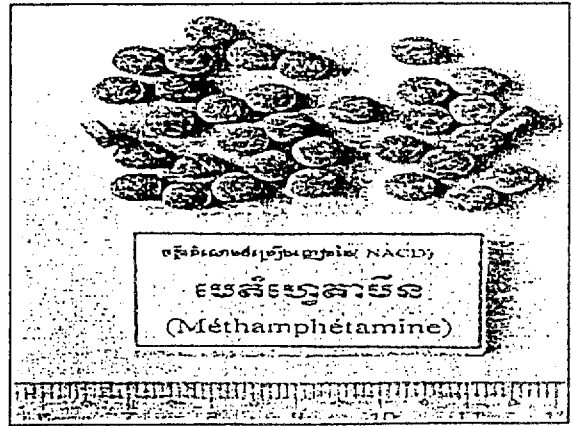
- Great Influence within the Country
- In the North and Southwest
- The amount has doubled each year
- New Type of drug KETAMINE
- In the form of Powder and Tablets
- Introduced by Foreign Crime Syndicates



Illegal Laboratory



Amphetamine



Analytical Methodology

- **Opium Analysis**
- **Identification & Confirmation**
 - Physical Examination odour, colour
 - Color Tests
 - TLC

Analytical Methodology

- **Cannabis Analysis**
- **Identification & Confirmation**
 - Physical & confirmation
 - Microscopy
 - Color Test Duquenois-levine test
 - TLC

Analytical Methodology

- **Cannabis Analysis**
- **Identification & Confirmation**
 - Physical & confirmation
 - Microscopy
 - Color Test Duquenois-levine test
 - TLC

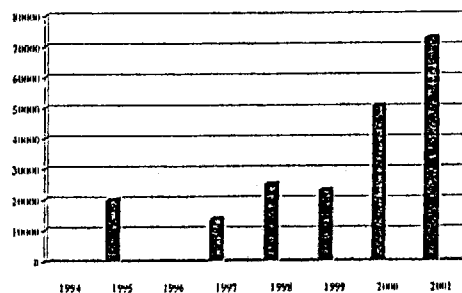
Analytical Methodology

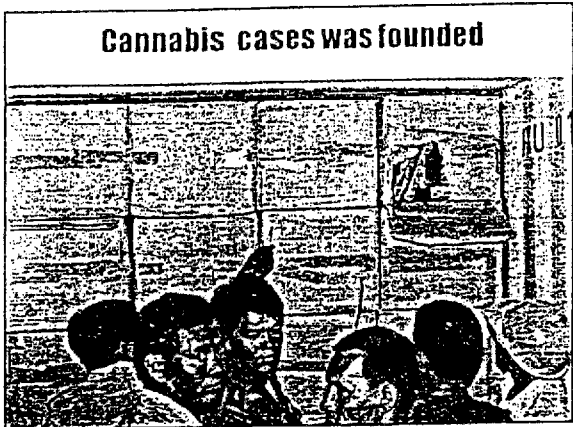
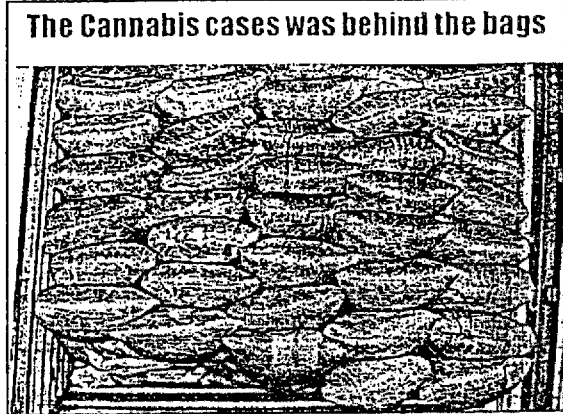
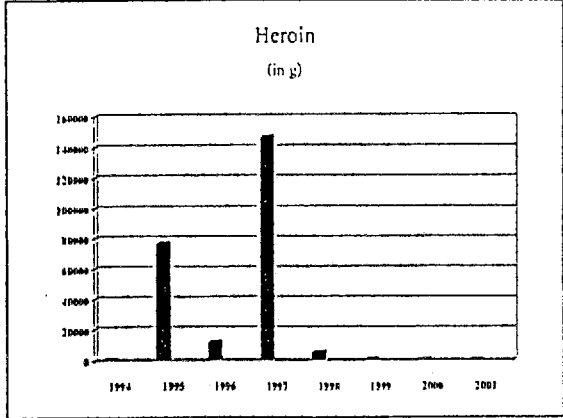
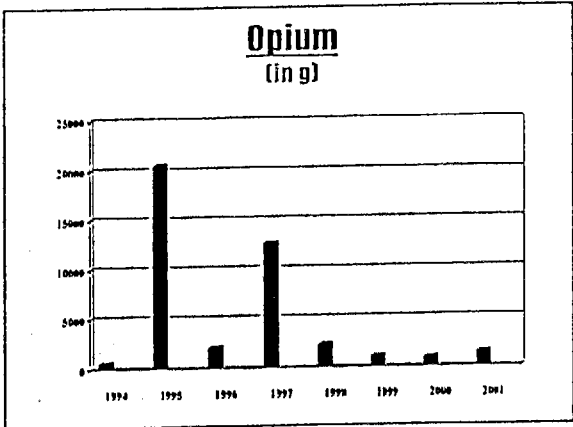
- **Heroin & Morphine Analysis**
- **Identification & Confirmation**
 - Color Tests
 - TLC
 - Estimation of Heroin or Morphine Content by using UV-vis spectrophotometer

Analytical Methodology

- **Methamphetamine & MDMA Analysis**
- **Identification & Confirmation**
 - Color Tests
 - TLC
 - Estimation of Methamphetamine Content in Ice and Detection of MDMA and Ecstasy tablets by UV-vis spectrophotometer

ATS (Tablets)

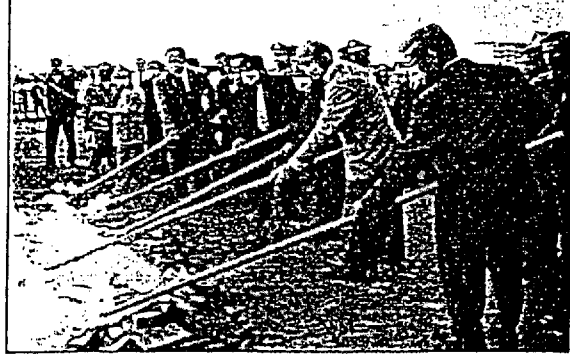




H.E SAR KHENG Burned Cannabis in Sihanoukville



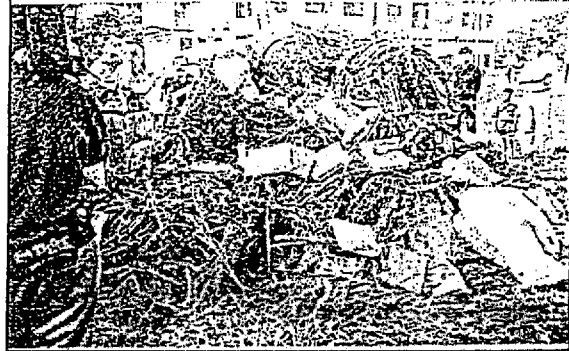
Drug Burned in P.Penh



H.E Sar Kheng Burned Cannabis in Kom Pong Cham



The Cannabis burned in Koh Kong witness by UNDCP

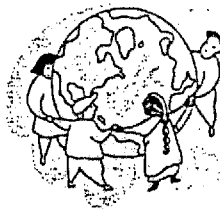


International Cooperation

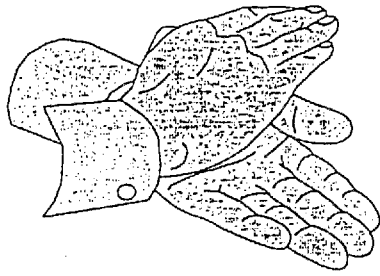


- Bilateral
- Sub-Regional
- UNDCP
- Colombo Plan Secre-
- NGOs

The Commitment of Government of Cambodia



- The Government of Cambodia Would like to Seriously Fighting Against any act of Drug Offences and Actively Participating With Countries Around the World to Rebuild a Drug Free World.



THANK YOU

SEMINAR FOR SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT
IN DRUG IMPURITY PROFILING AND SIGNATURE ANALYSIS
Bangkok, 12 - 14 December 2001

PRESENTATION OF THE VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

*Presented by Pol. Col. Mr. Nguyen Minh Khanh
Deputy Director,
Vietnam National Police Institute for Forensic Services*

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, on behalf of the Vietnamese Delegation attending this important Seminar, I would like to express our sincere thanks to the Seminar Organizing Board of the Host Country, Japan National Police Agency (NPA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for their great assistance as well as the hospitality extended to our Delegation since our arrival in this country.

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

For contributing to the success of the Meeting, the Delegation of Vietnam would like to briefly introduce to you the general situation of the Drug analysing and profiling activities:

The law on narcotic drugs prevention and suppression which was approved by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and officially come into effect from 1st June 2001 regulated that the Ministry of Public Security responsible for the organization and management of all activities related to drug and precursor analyzing, profiling as well as training of the officers working in this fields.

Analyzing and profiling of narcotics and precursor in investigation of drug related criminal cases are considered as judiciary activities and regulated in the government's judiciary Decree. These activities have been carried out

during the investigation, prosecution and judgment of drug related criminal cases as regulated in the criminal law.

In Vietnam, the drug analysis and profile are carried out at the National Police Institute for Forensic Services. We also have the provincial forensic service department. In the National Police Institute for Forensic Service, we have the Central for drugs analysis and profile. At this Central, we carry out the analysis in order to identify the nature, content, concentration of narcotic drugs. At the provincial level, we have the police forensic service department, we also carried out the same activities to answer the following questions:

- Is there any kind of narcotic drug in the specimen?
- If there is, which type it is?

During the analyzing and profiling activities, we use the following methods:

- Chemistry system,
- Thin layer chromatography,
- Gas chromatography

In addition, we also have some supporting methods, such as:

- Infra red spectrum (IR)
- Ultra violet spectrum (UV)

In the provincial police forensic service department, we usually use chemistry system and Thin layer chromatography methods in the analysis.

Most of the criminal cases which are discovered that there are some unusual substance supposed to be narcotic drug are required to be analyzed in order to identify the content and nature these substances. In 3 previous years (1999 - 2001), in each year, the National Police Institute for Forensic Service make more than 10,000 drug related analysis with more than 30,000 specific identification tasks. Most of these analysis are concluded to have the content of heroin, opium, methamphetamine, Diazepam, cannabis, Pethidin, Barbiturat... and some kind of precursors. Beside making analysis to the specimens collected in the seizure by the drug law enforcement, we also carry out the analyzing and profiling activities in biological specimens such as: urine, blood, viscera...

Considering the results of analyzing and profiling activities, we can identify the difference of the narcotic contents in the different specimens. For example:

- In the heroin suspected specimen with the form of pack, flour, solution... the heroin content account for about 3% to 98%.

- In the opium suspected specimen with the form of solid or solution, the Morphine content varies from 3% to 24%.
- In the methamphetamine suspected specimen with the form of violet, yellow, bright red coloured tablets, the methamphetamine content varies from 1,5 to 32%.
- In the cannabis suspected specimens, we found two kinds of cannabis with different Tetra Hydro Cannabinol (THC) content: one kind accounted for 11% and the other accounted for 2% to 3%.

Regarding to heroin only (which accounted for 63,3% of all the narcotic analysis cases in the National Police Institute for Forensic Services), we found that all the specimen can be divided into 4 groups with the heroin content in each group as follows:

- The group have the heroin content of more than 80%
- The group have the heroin content of 60% to 70%
- The group have the heroin content of 30% to 50%
- The group have the heroin content of less than 10%

Recently, there are some specimens with the mix content of different kind of narcotics. One symbolic example of these substance is the white powder with the heroin content of 26.41% and methamphetamine of 1.84%.

In many cases of analyzing a narcotic suspected specimen, we found that they didn't contain any kind of narcotics. In 2000, there are 539 cases which is proved that there were no narcotic. In 2001, there are 980 cases were proved to content no narcotics (in some case there are only gymsum, plaster, APC medicine and even soap, chemical fertilizer) and most recently, we analyze a narcotic suspected specimen and found that it contents only Paracetamole and Cloroquine. This trend raised a question of some false drugs producers in the drug consuming markets?

With the current drug situation in our country and in the region, we think that a more closely cooperation in the drug analyzing and profiling field, especially drug impurity profiling is very urgent need and must be carried out in the near future. In most of drug specimens, the task of identifying the different chemical contents and study their different form, characters... are very difficult and important issues. For the Vietnamese side, we would like to support the strengthening of sub-regional cooperation in this field on the basic of unifying all levels' opinion and having a specific regional action plan to be carried out in the sub-region.

In the National Police Institute for Forensic Service, we are very confident of our expert's knowledge and experience in the field of drug analyzing and profiling. Our difficulties now is that we lack modern technology and equipments for our performance. So that, we hope to receive the support of other countries, organization for the Central of drug analyzing and profiling in order to contribute to gain the common goal of a drug free country, drug free region.

For the development of our drug analyzing and profiling Central, we lack of a combination equipment including:

- Gas Chromatography (GC),
- Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS),
- High Performance Liquid Chromatography (PLC),
- Infra Red Spectrum (IR),
- Narcotic Detector in the biological specimens,
- Usual standard narcotic specimens provider

Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

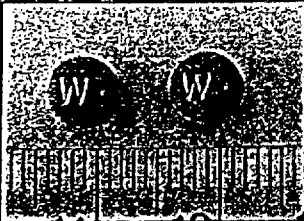
Once again, on behalf of the Vietnamese Delegation attending the Seminar I would like to express our sincere thank and wish all of you happiness and success.

Thank you./.

Impurity Profiling of Methamphetamine Tablet

Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)
Narcotics Law Enforcement Division
National Police Agency of Japan (NPA)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Methamphetamine Tablet (90mg)



Methamphetamine: 20 ~ 30 %
Caffeine: 70%
Others:
Ethyl vanillin,
Pigment, Starch

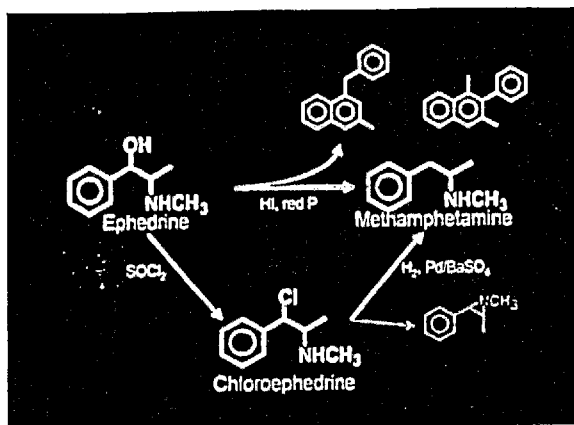
Impurity

Any substance from and remaining in the final product

- Precursor
- Substances formed during the production of drugs
- Reagents
- Solvents

Profiling

Looking at manufacturing and co-extracted impurities



Analytical conditions
 GC: HP5890 series II GC-FID
 HP7673 auto injector
 Column: HP Ultra-2 (25m*0.2mm, 0.33µm)
 Carrier: He, 1.2ml/min
 Column Temp.: 50°C(1min)→ 300°C, 10°C/min
 Injector: 280°C, Detector: 280°C

Extraction
 Methamphetamine (100mg)

 ↓

 + 1ml 0.1M Phosphate Buffer (pH 7.0)

 + 0.25ml 10% Na₂CO₃

 + 0.4ml Ethyl Acetate (Triacotane)

 ↓

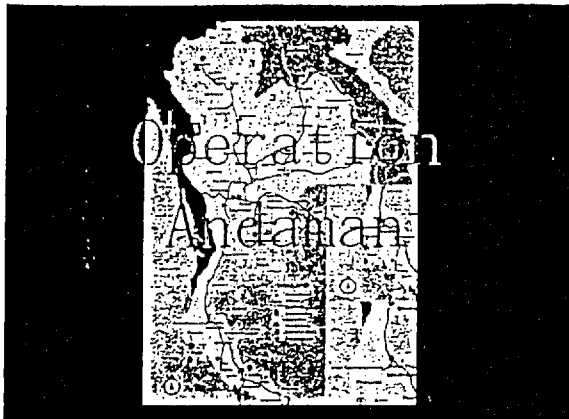
 GC sample

ONCB Impurity Profiling Project

1. development of basic analytical system
2. Establishment of Data Base system
 - Intelligence Data
 - Tool Mark Data
 - Chemical Data
3. International Cooperation

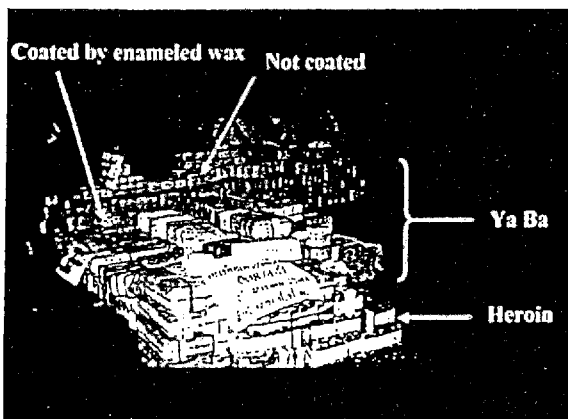
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Regional Cooperation on Drug Enforcement

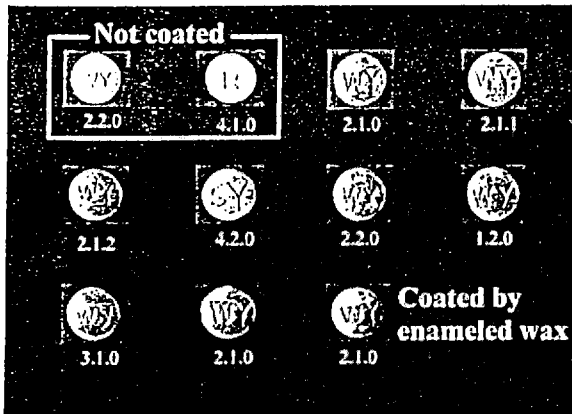


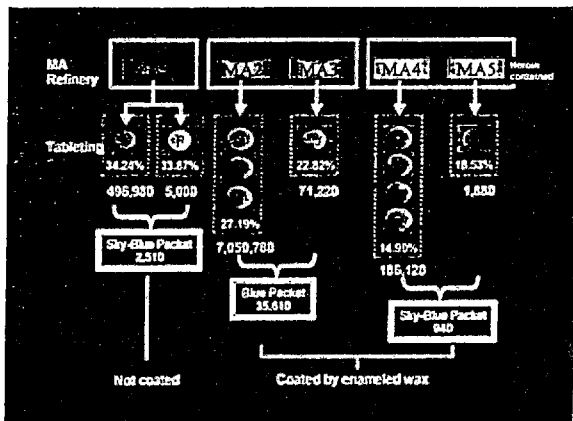


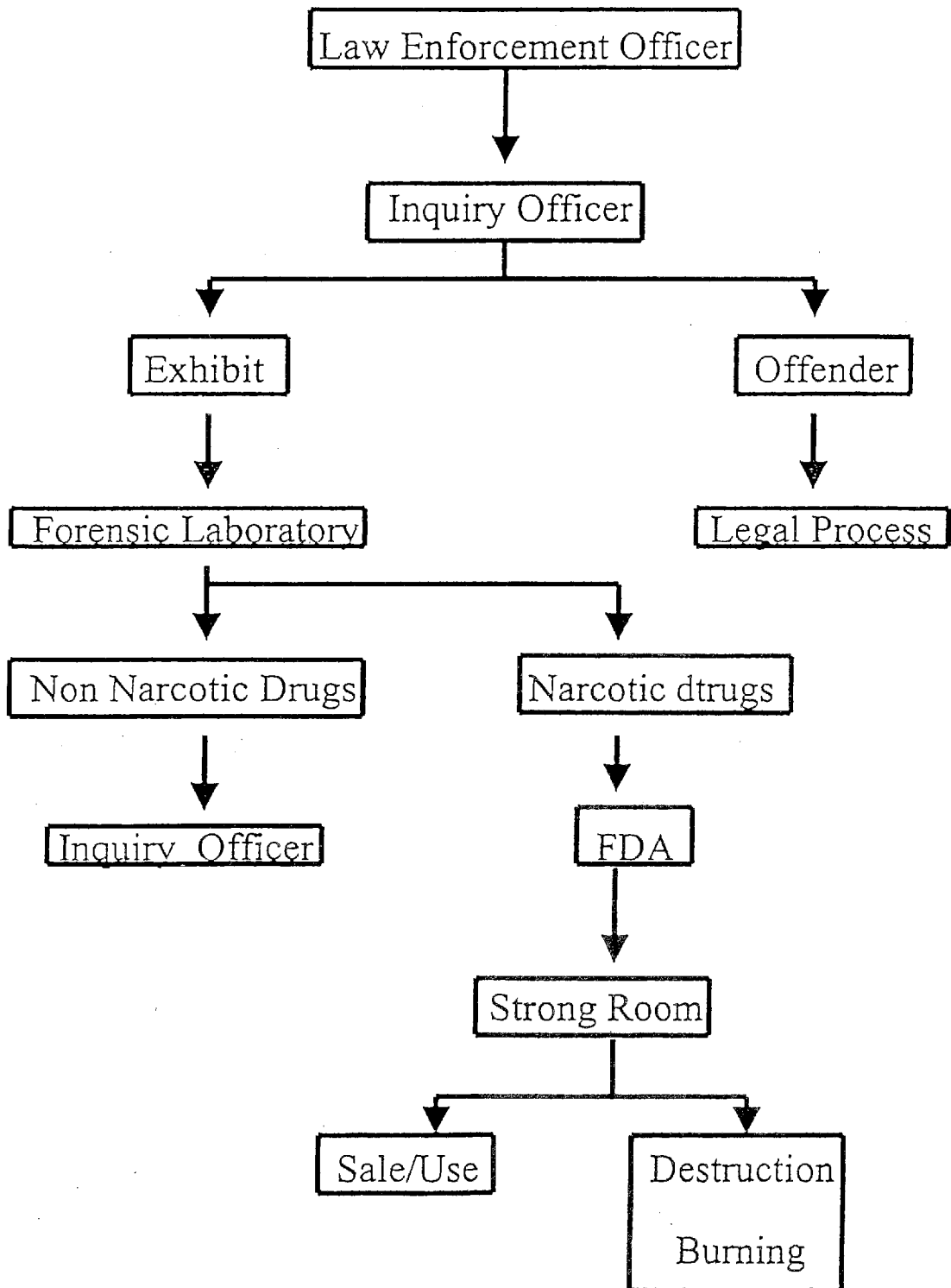
The seizure of Ya Ba-7,798,000 tablets-and Heroin-254 lumps-had been trafficked the territorial sea of Thailand on Jan.7,2001











Project Drug Profiling and Signature Analysis

1. Problem of ATS and its precursors in the Sub Region

The situation of drug abuse in Thailand has been changed seriously since the end of 1995 until present. The main drug of abuse has been changed from heroin to Methamphetamine. Mostly in tablet form or Yaba that has moved into the market. Its dealing margin is higher than heroin. The mass production and more pushers has made Yaba spread to every user group. Risen in Yaba demand also comes from low price and easy consuming method. Since 1996, Yaba epidemic has risen drastically and post new threat to the Sub Region.

From the existed investigation, intelligence officers can establish knowledge of number of producer groups and relation between producer and dealers at some level by analysing the case detail through investigation theory. From this level, continuation in Drug Profiling and Signature Analysis is the next step. Thailand has high regard in obtaining this technology to develop intelligence system as a whole and increase accuracy in Yaba Suppression information in particular.

2. New Drug suppression Effort

From the mentioned reason, the ONCB has initiated strategy and policy for the possibility of the drug profiling and signature analysis. The experiment for drug profiling and signature analysis has been conducted at the ONCB laboratory before planning the project to cover the Sub Region. The ONCB laboratory is chosen for the project experiment for it supervises the "National Drug Suppression Intelligence Center" and is also equipped in Narcotics Law Enforcement authority, experienced officers and intelligence system especially the suppression intelligence database which is the core of the of chemical analysis utilisation.

3. Basic Necessity for Drug Profiling and Signature Analysis

Drug Suppression Intelligence Center has created essential information database using manual system since 1976. In 1994 the system was changed to on line computer with 3 database systems as follows:

1. LERI : Law Enforcement Report Index
2. LESP : Law Enforcement Subject Person Index
3. LECD : Law Enforcement Combined Database

The Royal Thai Police, Narcotics Suppression Bureau and the Royal Thai Custom, Investigation Bureau, administer the LERI and LESP system by using the same Main Frame computer. The Intelligence center administers the LECB system for other related agencies to use together with their own database system. This database system is very useful for analyst to in statistic making, strategy planning, operation planning and budget making. This system will serve the Drug Profiling and Signature Analysis through on-line computer to relevant Departments. The delivery systems of seized drugs and laboratory equipment are also very important.

Thailand is utilizing the "Database for Drugs Suppression System" that the ONCB is the center and connect to 56 points all over the country. From this system, the producers are grouped by incoming information of the cases' details alone. Analysis relies on this method is effective enough at certain level to identify relation

between offenders in the same case or between cases with deliberate connection. In this regard, information of chemical analysis of the seized drugs can be used to identify trafficker and producer groups in different cases.

4. Cooperation with Japanese Government

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) has conducted experiment on drug profiling and signature analysis in cooperation with the National Police Agency, Japan (NPA) by support of The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, Thailand (DTEC). The common goal is to strengthen the drug suppression capacity at first in Thailand and extend to countries in the sub region. At present, Thailand is suitable country to implement the project, as the ONCB is already equipped with laboratory, scientific equipment and database in concerning drug suppression. Therefore the ONCB can effectively utilise the information from the project in drug suppression through the intelligence system.

The 2 years experiment begun with the support of the chemist expert Dr. Ken Tanaka from NPA who has been assigned at the ONCB laboratory since 1 November 1999. The expert had discussed with ONCB to plan long term project that is to be requested to the Japanese government afterward. The objective is to integrate the drug profiling and signature analysis into the intelligence and law enforcement.

5. Implementation in Thailand

5.1 The establishment of the "Working Group to Support the Drug profiling and Signature Analysis Project"

As the project implementation requires teamwork from various division of the ONCB, the Secretary-General, NCB had established the "Working Group to Support the Drug profiling and Signature Analysis Project" by the ONCB order number 178/2543(2000) dated 11 July 2000. There are 11 members from 4 division in the ONCB. The working group is to commence necessary plan to implement the project, coordinate each division duty and consider request to the JICA. At present, Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom, Deputy Secretary-General, NCB chairs the working Group. The working group held 2 meetings in 2000 and one meeting in 2001. One major result of the meeting is the planning for second phase of the project in which the Narcotics Law Enforcement Bureau and the Foreign Affairs Division were have been responsible for the request.

5.2 Accomplishments

5.2.1 Support of necessary equipment

The chemist expert has support robot mechanic, computer, printer and specialised programme for drug profiling to support Gas chromatography (GC) of the ONCB laboratory as it is primary equipment for drug profiling.

5.2.3 Instructing of laboratory personal

Two ONCB laboratory staffs have been assigned to work with the expert. Both staffs had been trained by the expert to use specialised programme in drug profiling and signature analysis, especially methamphetamine analysis since December 1999.

5.2.4 Drug evidence analysis

After the installation of the new computer programme in January 2000, the expert and ONCB laboratory staffs have analysed drug sample from the enforcement officers. Most of the samples were seized in the northern and central part of Thailand since December

1999. Until present, there have been 767 samples analysed in which 28 were samples seized in Myanmar. In order to achieve the result, the expert and ONCB laboratory staffs identify 11 intermediate substances from 18 medium substances extracted from the drug sample.

5.2.5 Training in drug analysis for Thai laboratory staffs

Two training course for 10 Thai laboratory staffs each for offices of forensic science and Crime Detection, Royal Thai Police was completed in November 2001 in Bangkok.

6. The Future Project

Mr. Toru Iwasaki, the planning expert and JICA study team had meeting with agencies concerning drug evidence handling namely, Narcotics Division of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Medical Science and Forensic Division of the Royal Thai Police. The expert and study team also traveled to sub regional countries to discuss with agencies responsible for drug control and drug evidence analysis.

Presently, The ONCB had proposed Work Plan for 5 years-project to JICA with the overall objective as follows:

1. To implement pilot project in Thailand in drug analysis skill development, drug profiling analysis, establishment of specific law enforcement database to utilise result from the drug profiling analysis.
2. To develop drug analysis skill for participating countries through training in the sub region and training in Japan.
3. To extend drug profiling and signature analysis technique to participating countries and utilise result of the profiling and signature analysis for drug suppression intelligence in the sub region.

Therefore, this seminar is organise to study the possibility of sub regional countries support of the pilot project and participation in the advance stage of the project.

