

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Country Progress Report on Drug Control

Introduction

Slide 2 and 3; After gaining independence in 1948, the successive Governments with the conviction that narcotic drugs are threatening all human beings, have been consistently combating narcotic drugs, utilizing all available means of the problems concerning with narcotic drugs, for the location of the cultivation of opium poppy, the government has been implementing tasks on regional development, poverty alleviation, alternate development are substitution and educational activities continue ours in opium poppy cultivation regions. Moreover for the materials such as ephedrine and precursor chemicals used in the production of stimulant tablets and other Psychotropic substances from entering the country the authorities have stepped up efforts on law enforcement gaining the cooperation of the local people and other organizations and have also strived for enhancement of the regional and international cooperation.

Signatory of UN Convention

Slide 5; Myanmar had been a signatory to the Single Conventions on Narcotic Drugs (1961) on 29 July 1963, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) on 20 December 1995, the Convention against Illicit Trafficking on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) on 9 September 1991; and has been striving for elimination of narcotic drugs in accord with the UN Conventions. Moreover Myanmar signed the 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Convention on 11 August 2003.

Laid down National Strategy

Slide 6; The Government on its part on addressing the problem of narcotic drugs is convicted that implementation of the law enforcement tasks only will not achieve success but at the same time it is very important to change the mind of the farmers who live in border area and who cultivate opium poppy for their livelihood by implementing program on alternate development, crop substitution and poverty alleviation programs. Therefore it has laid down the following strategies-

- (a) The designation of the elimination of narcotic drugs as a national duty and comprehensive implementation of that strategy

- (b) The development and enhancement of the standard of living of the national races in the border areas and total eradication of opium cultivation.

9. For implementation of the two strategies, comprehensive efforts are being made on implementing of programs such as alternative development, crop substitution, livestock breeding, precursor chemicals control, medical treatment, reducing the incidence of HIV infection, rehabilitation, educating of the students and youths, law enforcement, mass media information and international cooperation.

Formation of the CCDAC

Slide 7; The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control is the Government focal point for all drug control activities. It was formed in 1976. It has two broad Sectors

- 1. Demand Elimination
- 2. Supply Elimination

Slide 8; Formation of the CCDAC, Chairman is Minister for Home Affairs; Vice Chairmen are Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Border Affairs. The Secretary of CCDAC is Chief of Myanmar Police Force and Joint Secretary is Commander of Drug Enforcement Division, MPF.

Slide 9; It is a multi-sectoral committee comprising of various Ministries. For taking responsibility and implementing the tasks of the CCDAC, the different level committees on the prevention and control of narcotic drugs were formed in the Regions and States / Districts / Townships / Wards or Village Tracts respectively. Moreover, for performing the tasks the CCDAC has formed the following 10 sectors with the Deputy Ministers of the relevant ministries as chairmen-

- (a) Law Enforcement and Administration Sector;
- (b) Sector for Implementation of Alternative Development;
- (c) Substituted-Crops Cultivation Sector;
- (d) Livestock Breeding Sector;
- (e) Supervision Sector for Controlled Precursor Chemical;
- (f) Medical Treatment Sector;
- (g) Rehabilitation Sector;
- (h) Education Sector for Students and youths

- (i) Education Sector for Public Awareness;
- (j) Sector for International Relations;

Slide 10,11,12,13; The 15-Year Drug Elimination Plan has been laid down and implementing from 1999-2000 for the emergence of peaceful, tranquil, modernized and developed nation without narcotic drugs and reduction of opium poppy cultivation. The plan was divided into the (3) five- year phases and implemented per year with sub-plans and the plan will be ended in the year 2013-2014.

The plan is being implemented in opium cultivating regions of Shan State (North) comprising 21 Townships; 14 Townships of Shan State (South); 8 Townships of Shan State (East); 4 Townships of Kachin State, 2 townships of Kayah State, and 2 Townships of Chin State. In total the plan is being implemented in 51 Townships.

Slide 14; The 5-year Drug Elimination Plan (2014-2015 to 2018-2019) was laid down and will be supplemented as a supplement to the original plan. In the 5-Year plan are included comprehensive programs on supply elimination; demand elimination, law enforcement cooperation of the local people with relievable organizations and international cooperation.

During the implementation period of the 5-year Drugs Elimination Plan it is intended to be implemented in 40 Townships of Shan State, 6 Townships of Kachin State; 3 Townships of Kayah State, and 2 Townships in Chin State altogether the plan will be implemented in 51 Townships.

Slide 15; Trafficking Situation

Slide 16; Opium trafficking route were India-Tamu-Phakant by crossing the border, from Loikaw to Taunggyi-Mandalay-Phakant, Taunggyi-Mandalay-Lashio-Panhsan and Thailand.

Slide 17; Heroin and ATS Trafficking Routes are from China border-Muse-Lashio-Mandalay and from Mandalay to Sittwe- Maungtau- Bangladesh,

Panhsan to Kyaing Tong and Panhsan to Tachileik to Thailand and Laos by crossing the borders,

Muse-Lashio-Mandalay-Mongywa-Tamu,

Muse-Lashio-Mandalay-Yangon-Sitwe-Maungtau-BangladeshYangon to pa-an-Myawady-Thailand

Slide 18; Myanmar does not produce precursor chemicals to make stimulant tablets. Precursor Chemicals were trafficked from other countries by crossing the border line.

Legislation of the Drug Law

Slide 19, 20; Myanmar was able to enact and promulgate 'the Dangerous Drug Law 1974. In 1993, the new law, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law was enacted; In this Law, drugs users are required to register compulsory for treatment, failure to register is punishable by 3 to 5 years of imprisonment and possession of 3 grams of heroin, 100 grams of opium, 3 grams of ATS, 25 grams of cannabis is considered to be in possession of narcotic drugs, punishable by 5 to 10 years imprisonment.

Slide 21 & 22; Furthermore, so the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances law can be more effectively implemented, the Rules Relating to the Control of Precursor Chemicals was promulgated on 1 July 2014. Precursor Control Committee was formed on 4 September 1998 to monitor, supervise and coordinate in their sale, use, production and transportation of imported chemicals. In this committee, Chairman is Deputy Director General of MPF, 15 members from relevant ministries and departments.

Slide 23; In 2004, the rules concerning precursor control were promulgated and there are 26 chemical Substances put under control in the respective schedules. Concerning precursor chemicals which are under control and imported from abroad

Myanmar has been implementing the “Pre-Export Notification, PEN” with the exporting countries.

Enforcement

Slide 24, 25; Conducting of Surveys on Opium Cultivation and Yield; The conducting of survey on opium cultivation was implemented yearly in coordination with the UNODC. Moreover, start from 2006, a faint satellite Remote Sensing and Monitoring opium poppy cultivation in Northern areas of Myanmar was carried out with the China National Narcotics Control Commission, and has been destroying the opium plantations as reports were achieved from the China. According to the reports on the opium survey there were 51,000 hectares of opium cultivated in 2012 and 57,800 hectares in 2013; there was a rise of 13% and the yield of opium in 2012 was 690 metric tons and rose to 870 metric tons in 2013 an increase of 26% was reported. Due to the geographical features the Shan State is where most opium is cultivated accounting for 92% of the total for the whole country. There were 26,600 hectares in Shan State (South) 8,300 hectares in Shan State (North); 18,400 hectares in Shan State(East); and 4,600 hectares in Kachin State respectively.

Slide 26; The law enforcement tasks on narcotic drugs are being implemented in Myanmar mainly by the Military, the Myanmar Police Force and the Customs Department. The Myanmar Police Force, so as to more effectively implement its duty of suppression of narcotic drugs has formed under the Police Force. For the specific duty on suppression of narcotic drugs, 50 Special Anti Drug Squads had been formed and assigned to perform duties in 50 of strategic areas where activities on narcotic drugs are ramping.

Slide 27; The drug seizure and arrestee in Myanmar from 2009 to 2013 are-----

Slide 28 to 37; Some of significant seizures are -----

Slide 38 to 40; The Seized Narcotic Drugs and precursor chemicals were destroyed in Yangon, Mandalay and Taungyi yearly. -----

Slide 41; Preventive Education School-based Activities were implemented twice a year in (20) Education Colleges and Basic Education Schools in respective Regions and States in 2013 -

(1) Talks 4868 times

(2) Exhibitions/Competition 4868 times

Educational Tasks Implemented for out of School Youths; The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association and Regions, States, Districts, Townships, Villages/ Wards Level Committees on Narcotic Drugs Control are implementing tasks on education for out of school youths.

Slide 42, 43; The drug addicts are being treated by the Drug Treatment Committee (Ministry of Health). There are 26 Major Drug Treatment Centers, 47 Minor Drug Treatment Centers and 3 Youth Training Centers operated by the CCDAC. Moreover, tasks are being implemented in cooperation with INGO, for reducing the incidence of HIV infection caused by intravenous injection of narcotic drugs.

Slide 44; The (3) Youth Rehabilitation Centers and (9) Rehabilitation Centers were opened to carry out the rehabilitation works for the drug users to be able to self-existence of their owned life through giving trainings on professional subjects and (239) trainees were rehabilitated in 2013.

Slide 45; International cooperation

Slide 46,47,48,49; **Implementation of tasks on Alternative Development ;** For elimination of the cultivation of opium it is required that the living standard and socio-economic status of the farmers must be enhanced, so that the farmers can give up the illicit cultivation of opium poppy. Therefore, CCDAC and UNODC are jointly conducting 4 alternate development programmers in Shan State (South); one alternative development program is being implemented jointly by the CCDAC and the ONCB of Thailand in Tachileik and Monghsat districts in Shan State (East); and another lands

are being drawn up to implement alternative development programmes faintly with the National Narcotics Control Commission of China in Shan State (North).

Slide 50; Myanmar had signed agreements to drug control cooperation. Myanmar/India on 30-3-1993, Myanmar/Bangladesh on 1-12-1994, Myanmar/ Vietnam on 12-3-1995, Myanmar/Russia on 22-1-1997, Myanmar/Laos on 23-9-1997, Myanmar/Philippines on 15-10-1997, Myanmar/China on 21-1-2001, Myanmar/Thai on 20-6-2001 and Myanmar/USA on 21-2-2012.

Slide 51; In 1995, Myanmar Signed MoUs on Drug Control Cooperation with Mekong countries; China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam; the Senior Officials Meeting are being held annually and the Ministerial Meeting are being held once in every 2 years, alternately by the member countries, The member countries are implementing the tasks in accord with the agreement reached at these meetings; concerning reply reduction, alternative development, demand reduction and law enforcement. Myanmar hosted the Senior Officials Meeting and the Ministerial Meeting in May 2013. The Nay Pyi Taw Declaration on Cooperation in Control of Narcotic Drugs was signed by the member countries.

Slide 52; Myanmar is cooperating with the other ASEAN member countries for elimination of narcotic drugs. Myanmar has been attending the Senior Officials Meeting being held alternately in member countries. The 34th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters was successfully hosted by Myanmar from 23 to 27 September 2013.

Slide 53; Also Myanmar-India Bilateral Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement Cooperation was hosted in Yangon on 15 January 2014.

Slide 54; Border Liaison Offices: So that Myanmar can effectively cooperate exchange and share information and intelligence with neighboring countries, border liaison on offices were established as required. There are 4 border liaison offices along Myanmar-China border, 2 border liaison offices along Myanmar-Laos border and 3 border Liaison offices along Myanmar-Thailand border. The tasks of exchanging and sharing information and intelligence and handing over of fugitives are being implemented via the border liaison offices.

Slide 55; Conclusion

34. Myanmar has continuously been combating the problem of narcotic drugs; which is threatening all mankind. The production and trafficking of narcotic drugs have their base in forested and mountainous border regions of Myanmar. The main causes being, people living there are of low intellectual power, are very poor. The regions lack infrastructures, and there are conflicts because of armed insurgents. The trade in production and trafficking of narcotic drugs yields large profit compared to the investment and other livelihoods. As the drug gangs perpetrate offences not only in their regions but also in neighboring counties. The nature of the crime becomes transactional, therefore the problem of narcotic drugs cannot be solved or addressed by a country acting alone but must be tackled comprehensively, requiring the cooperation and collaboration of the countries of the region, and the international community.