

# Country Progress Report on Drug Control in Myanmar



## Borders of Myanmar

China	-	2192 km
Laos	-	224 km
Thailand	-	2096 km
Bangladesh	-	256 km
India	-	1331 km
Coastline	-	2276 km



# Introduction

Since the narcotic drug is not just the problem for a single nation and a single race, but the menace for the entire mankind of the world, Myanmar has endeavored and designated as national cause and duty in successive eras.

# Drug Situation



**1961 UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs**

**1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic  
Substances**

**1972 Protocol**

**1988 UN Convention against Illicit  
Trafficking. \*\* (Reservations)**

# The following are the Two strategies on Drug Control –

- 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 standards of living of the national races in the border areas and total eradication of opium cultivation.



# Formation of CCDAC

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

It is a multi-sectoral committee comprising of various Ministries

Chairman

Minister, Home Affairs

Ice Chairs

Minister, Foreign Affairs  
Minister, Border Affairs

Secretary

DG, MPF

Joint Secretary

Commander of Drug  
Enforcement Division, MPF

Members

Relevant Ministries and 10



**The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control  
(CCDAC)**

**Supply Elimination**

Law Enforcement and  
Administration Sector

Sector for Implementation  
of Alternative Development

Substituted-Crops  
Cultivation Sector

Livestock Breeding Sector

Supervision Sector for  
Controlled Precursor Chemicals

**Demand Elimination**

Medical Treatment  
Sector

Rehabilitation Sector

Educating Sector for  
Students and Youths

Education Sector for  
Public Awareness

Sector for  
International Relations

Region/State/District/Township/Village/Tract

# 15-Year Drug Elimination Plan

1<sup>st.</sup> Phase 1999-2000 to 2003-2000

2<sup>nd.</sup> Phase 2004-2005 to 2008-2000

3<sup>rd.</sup> Phase 2009-2010 to 2013-2011

# First 3-Year Phase



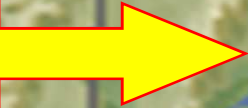
Northern Shan

Eastern Shan

Southern Shan

# Second 5-Year Phase

Shan State



Tropic of Cancer

Northern Shan



Eastern Shan



Northern Shan



MYANMAR

Mandalay

Taunggyi

Pyinmana

Ban Hwai

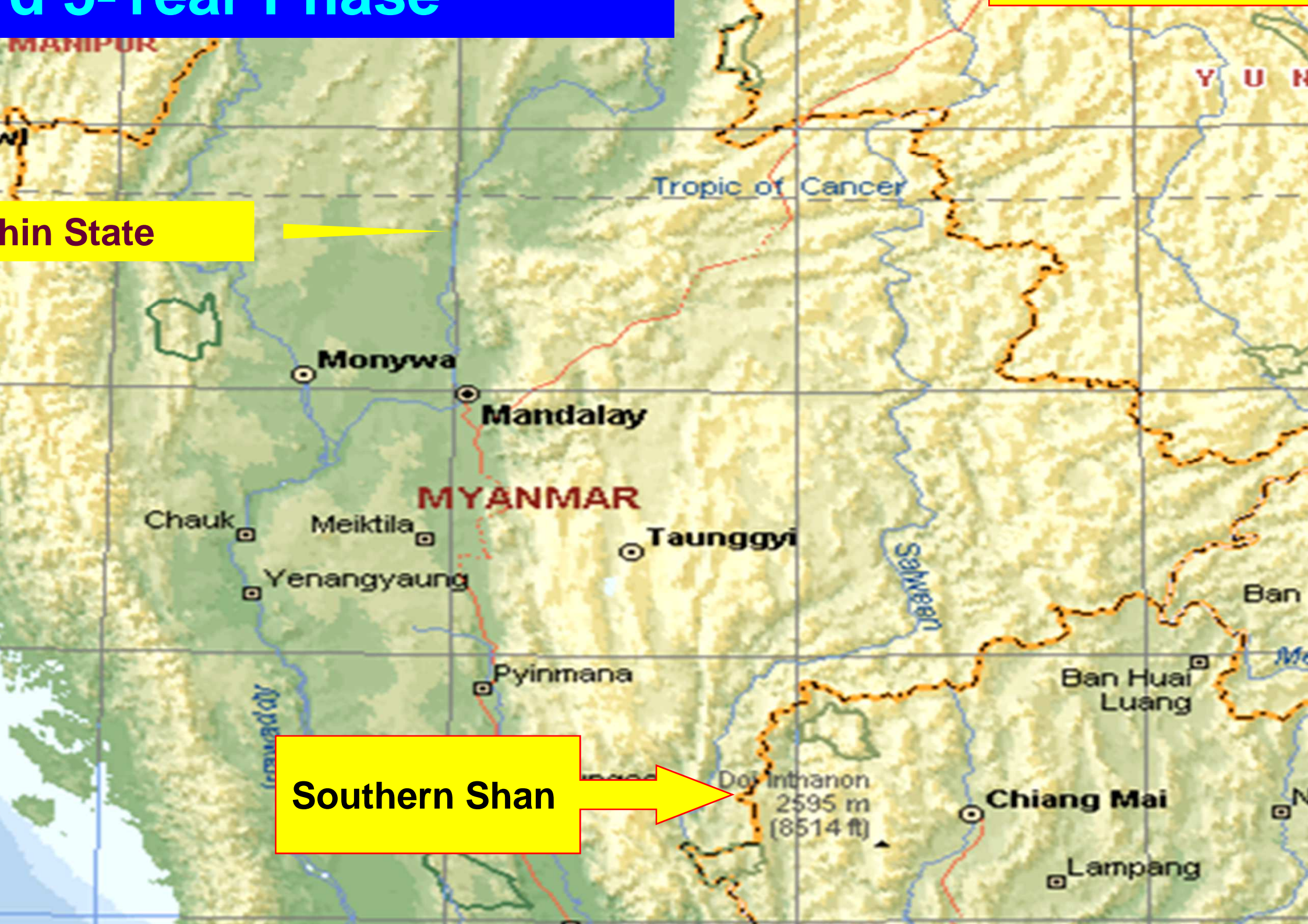
Mekong

Lou Nan

# 10-Year Phase

Shan State

Southern Shan



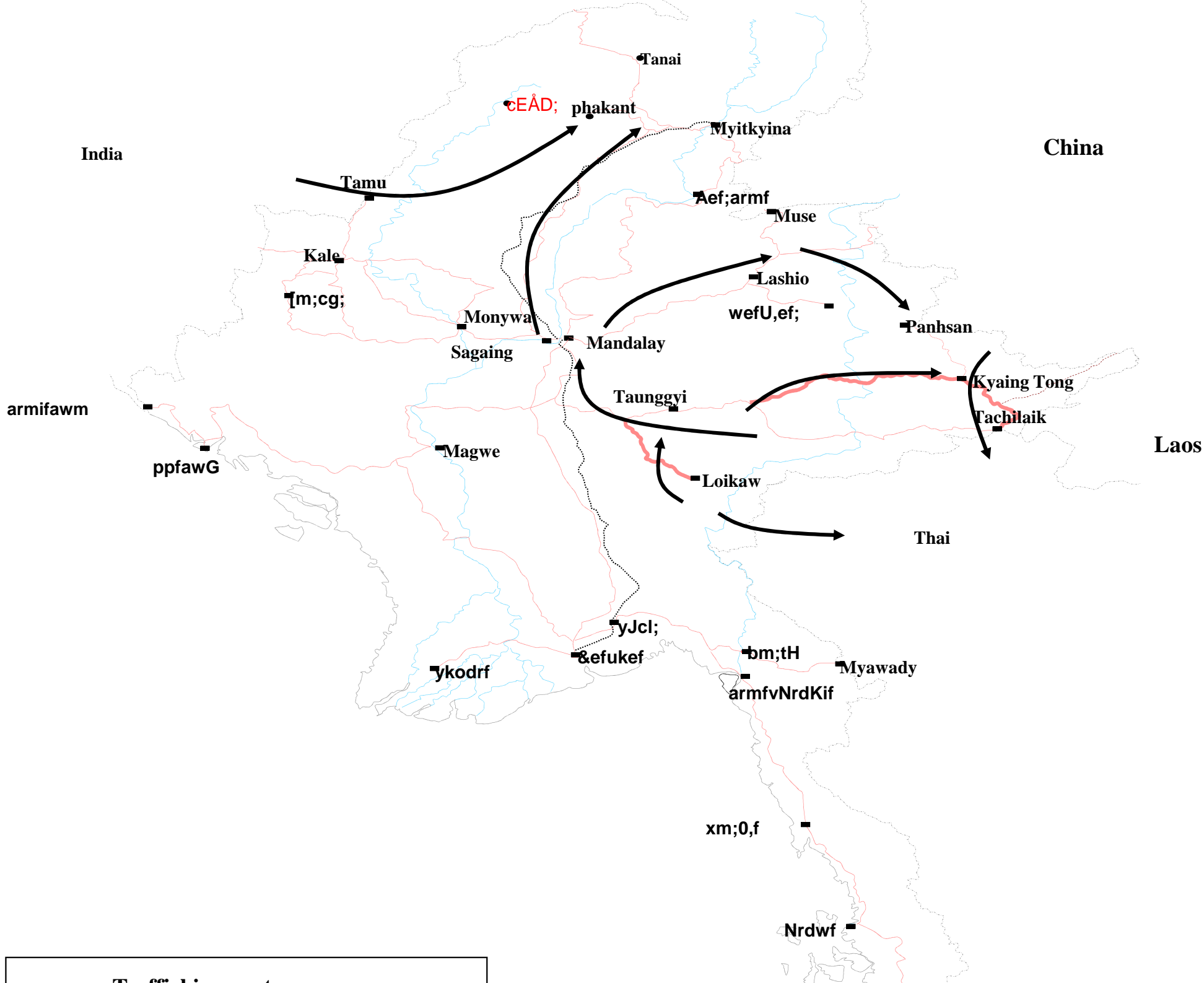
# 20-Year Drug Elimination Plan

Extended 5-year Drug Elimination  
Plan from original plan starting from  
2013-2014 to 2018-2019

To be implemented in 51 Townships

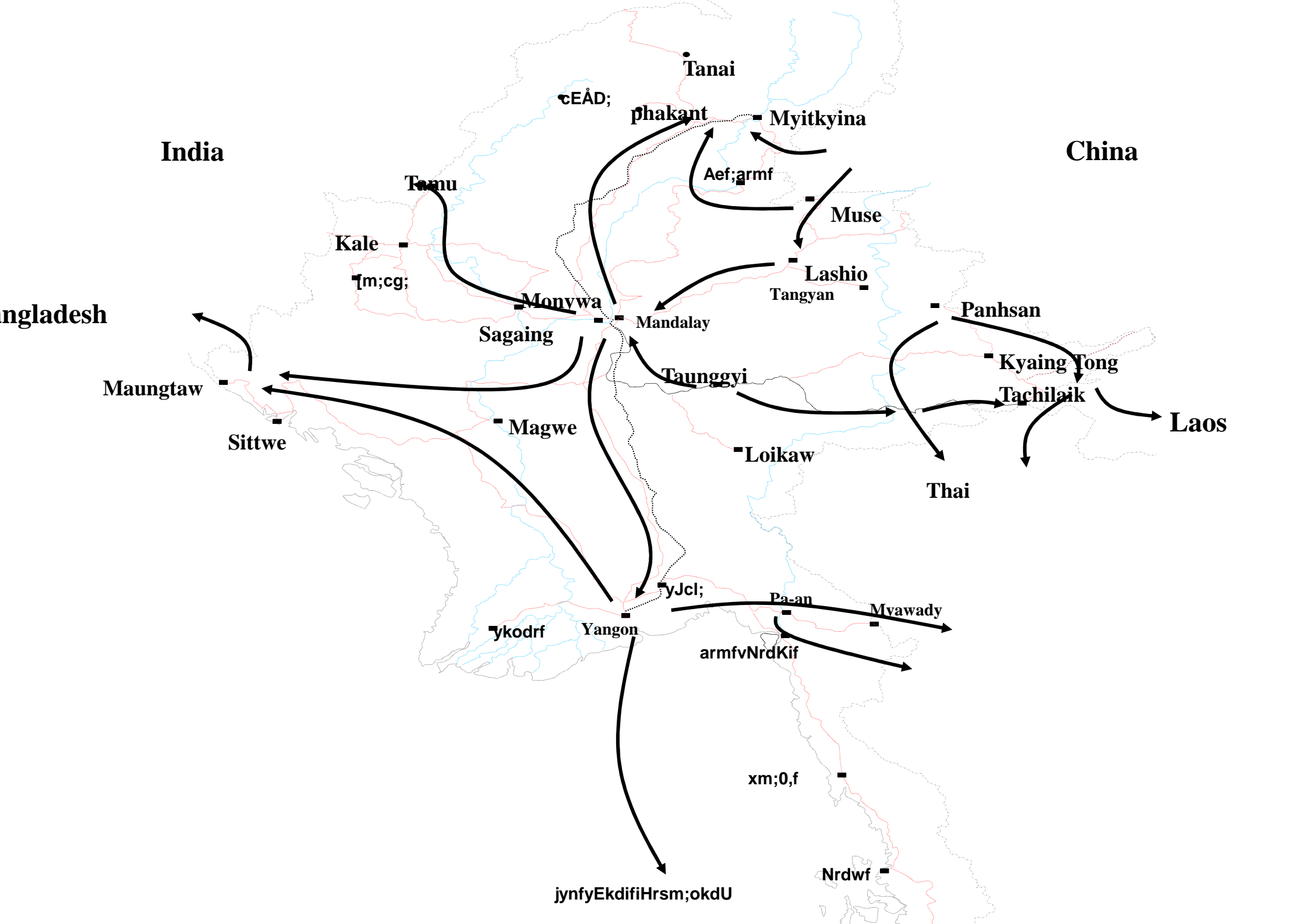
# Trafficking Situation

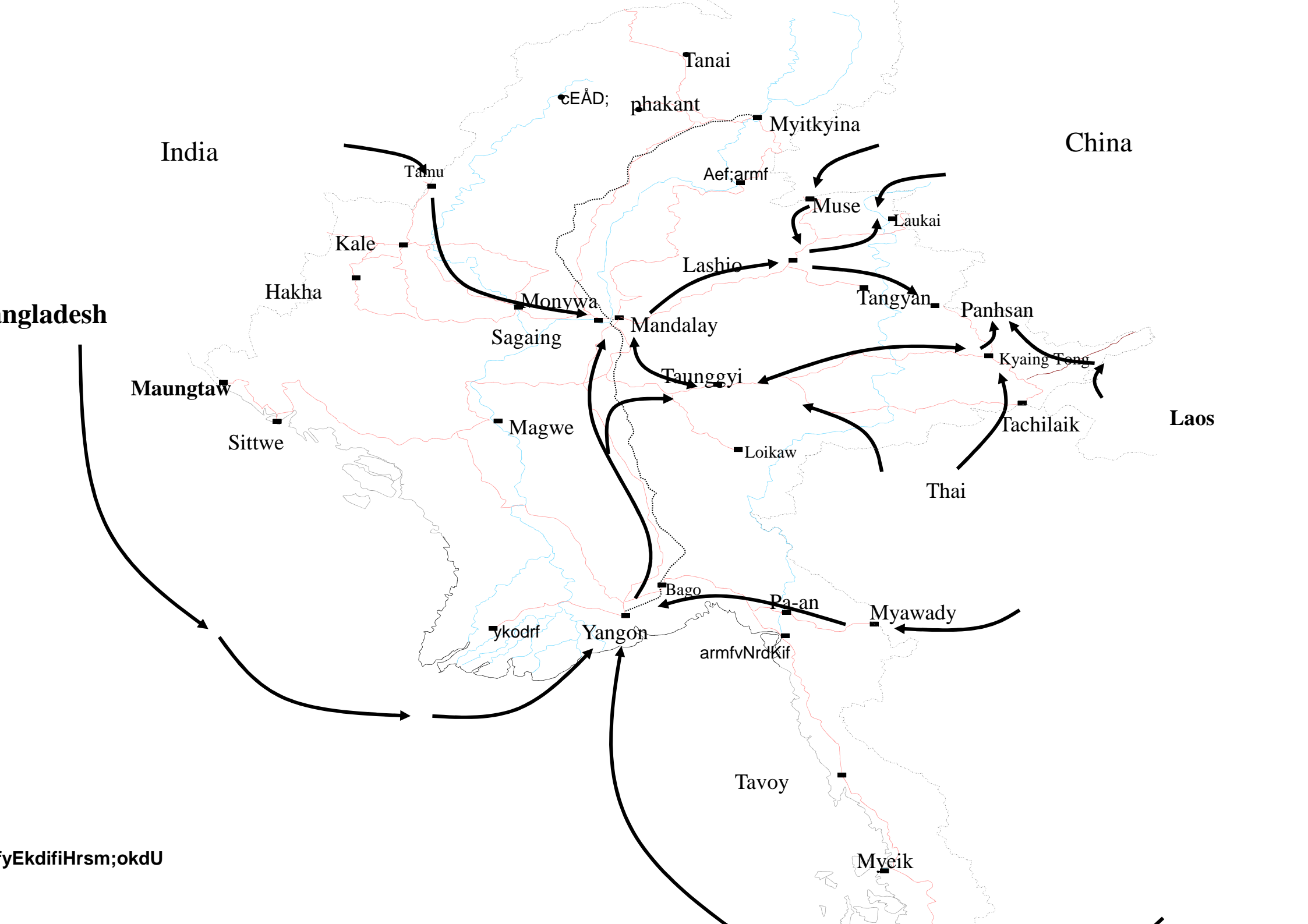




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# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **1993 NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES LAW**



# Substances Law 1993

**Drugs users are required to register compulsorily for treatment.**

**Failure to register is punishable by 3 to 5 years of imprisonment (Section 15)**

**Possession of 3 grams of heroin, 3 grams of opium, 3 grams of ATS, 25 grams of cannabis is considered to be possession of narcotic drugs, punishable by 5 to 10 years imprisonment. [Section 16 (a) 1]**

# precursor Control Committee

- Formed on 4 September 1998
- Responsible to monitor, supervise and coordinate in their sale, use, production and transportation of imported chemicals
- Chairman– Deputy Director General of ME
- 15 members from relevant ministries and departments

# Precursor Chemicals

- Date - 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004
- Notification No.- 3/2004  
(by Ministry of Home Affairs)

The aims of these rules are to monitor and prevent the trafficking of controlled precursor chemicals; not to be diverted in the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

## **Table 1(1988 UN Convention)**

Acetic anhydride  
N –acetylanthranilic acid  
Ephedrine  
Ergometrine  
Egrotamine  
Isosafrole  
Lysergic acid  
3,4 Methyleneedioxyphenyl -2-propanon  
Noreohedrine  
1-phenyl-2-propanone  
Piperonal  
Potassium permanganate  
Pseudoephedrine  
Safrole

## **Table 2**

1. Acetone
2. Anthranilic acid
3. Ethyl Ether
4. Hydrochloric acid
5. Methyl ethyl ketone (M)
6. Phenylacetic acid
7. Piperidine
8. Sulphuric acid
9. Toluene

## ***Others***

1. Caffeine
2. Thionyl Chloride

# Enforcement





# (2002 - 2013)

81400

828

62200

810

44200

370

312

32770

21500

315

27700

460

28500

410

31700

330

38100

580

43600

610

51000

690

Cultivation (Hectares)

+ 13 %

Metric tons

+ 26 %



# Opium Cultivation, Production and Destruction

Subject	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cultivation of opium poppy in hectares	32770	21500	27700	28500	31700	38100	43600	51000	57800
Opium production (metric tons)	312	315	460	410	830	580	610	690	870
Destruction of opium poppy plantations in hectares	4188	3612	4836	4088	8273	7058	28771	12255	12270

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Opium (Kg)	752.03	773.78	828.27	1470.35	2356.98
Heroin (Kg)	1076.12	88.54	42.43	335.79	238.93
ATS Pill (Million)	23.89	2.19	5.89	18.16	10.18
ICE (Kg)	124.33	226.12	33.40	426.66	173.00
Caffeine (Kg)	1081.02	2279.40	557.88	1441.27	13482.60
Pseudoephedrine (Kg)	948.99	766.18	1680.41	6946.99	3580.76

# Arrestee

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	2519	2630	2617	4006	4928

- ❑ 12-1-2013
- ❑ Opium 912 kilos, Morphine 14.2 kilos
- ❑ Pin Laung Township, Southern Shan S
- ❑ three offenders





□ 10-4-2013

□ Ammonium chloride 510.5 Kg

Sodium carbonate 850 Kg

Sodium chloride 9 Kg

Sodium hydroxide 8.5 Kg

Potassium chloride 9.5 Kg

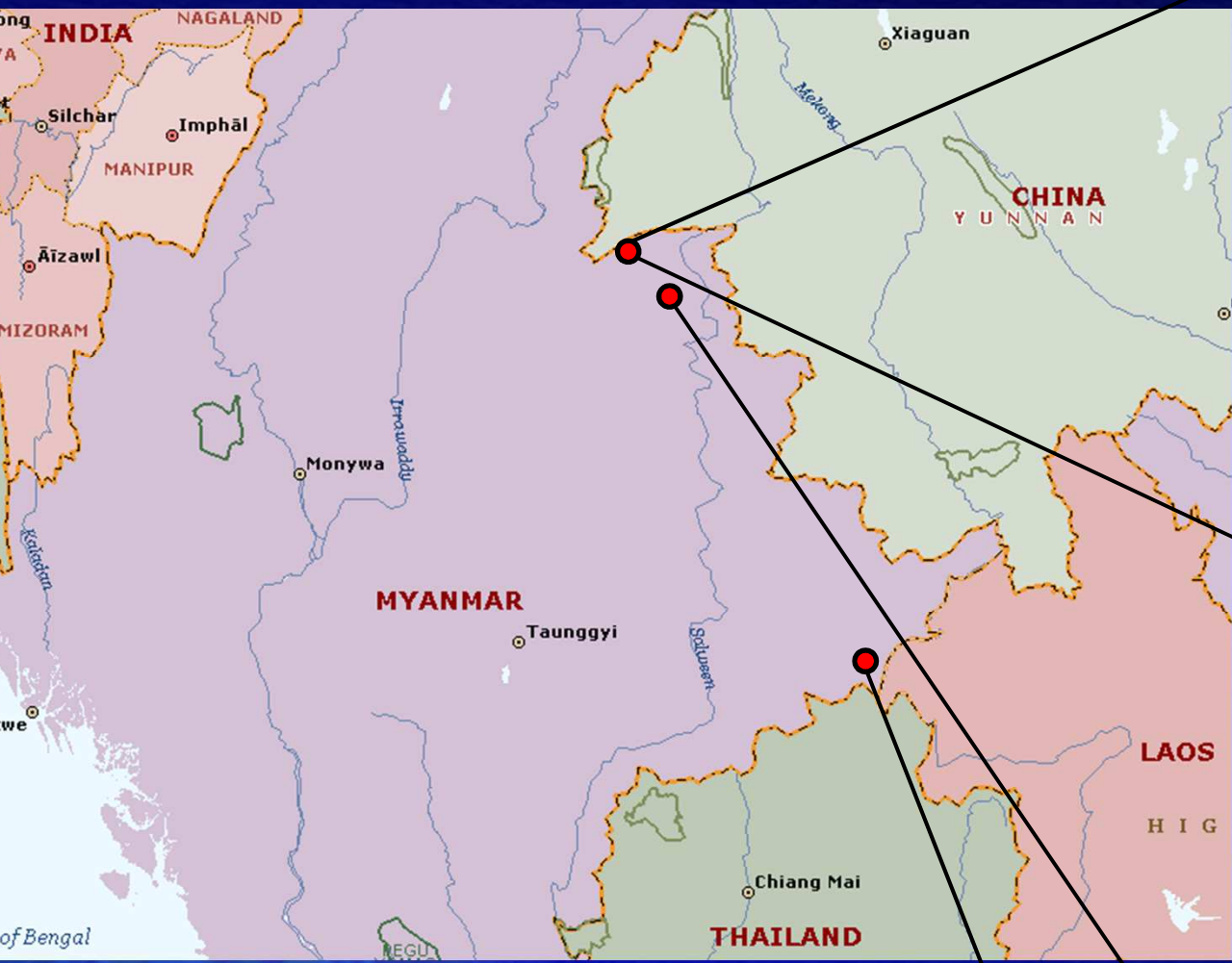


□ Theinni



□ 9-7-2012

□ I 72 K



1.5 Million  
(19-11-2013)



392040 Tab  
(24-11-2013)



984000  
Tab  
(8-9-2013)



1.2 Million  
(23-1-2014)



(2013)



60 Kg  
(8-9-  
2013)



20 Kg  
(28-3-  
2013)



33 Kg  
(30-3-  
2013)



40 Kg  
(19-10-  
2013)





□ 21-10-2013

□ Heroin Brick 400 (133.33 K)

□ Tachileik, Eastern Shan State









(20-1-2014)

Cent  
Dru





942 Kg  
(13-4-2013)



1125 Kg  
(24-10-2013)



650 Kg  
(25-10-2013)



3050 Kg  
(25-5-2013)



7000 Kg  
(4-10-2013)



775 Kg  
(30-8-2013)





234 Kg  
(4-3-2013)



364 Kg  
(19-9-2013)



137 Kg  
(20-1-2014)



412 Kg  
(18-1-2013)





*Destroying narcotic drugs and precursor chemicals seized from Eastern*



*State area on 8 December 2009.*



# Taungyi on June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013



# Holding the destruction ceremony of seized narcotic drugs

Yangon	4407.01 million kyats (over 4.63 million US dollars)
Mandalay	7760.46 million kyats (over 8.16 million US dollars)
Baungyi	60947.2 million kyats (over 64 million US dollars)
<b>Total</b>	<b>73114.67 million kyats (over 76.79 million US dollars)</b>



chool-based Activities were implemented twice a year in (20) Education  
Colleges and Basic Education Schools in respective Regions and States in

13 -

Talks 4868 times

Exhibitions/Competition 4868 times



Trainees of Education  
Colleges observes at the  
display of Drugs Preventive

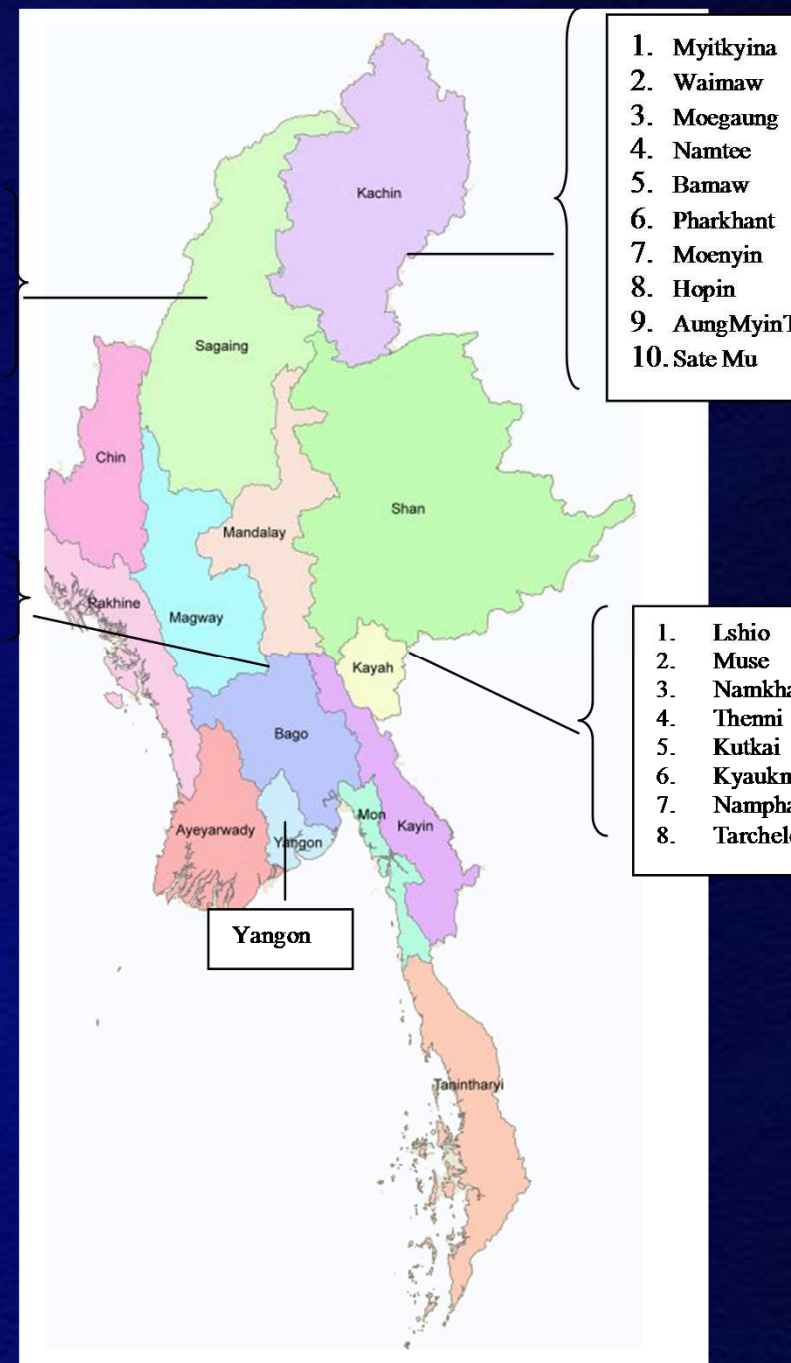


# number of new registered patients during War Drug Elimination programme

Year	No. of New Patients
1999	1210
2000	781
2001	623
2002	840
2003	1014
2004	1472
2005	1625
2006	918
2007	948
2008	699
2009	1059
2010	1427
2011	1550
2012	2777
2013	3840
<b>Total</b>	<b>20782</b>

1. Sagaing
2. Monywa
3. Kalay
4. Kathar
5. Kawlin

1. Mandalay
2. PyinOoLwin



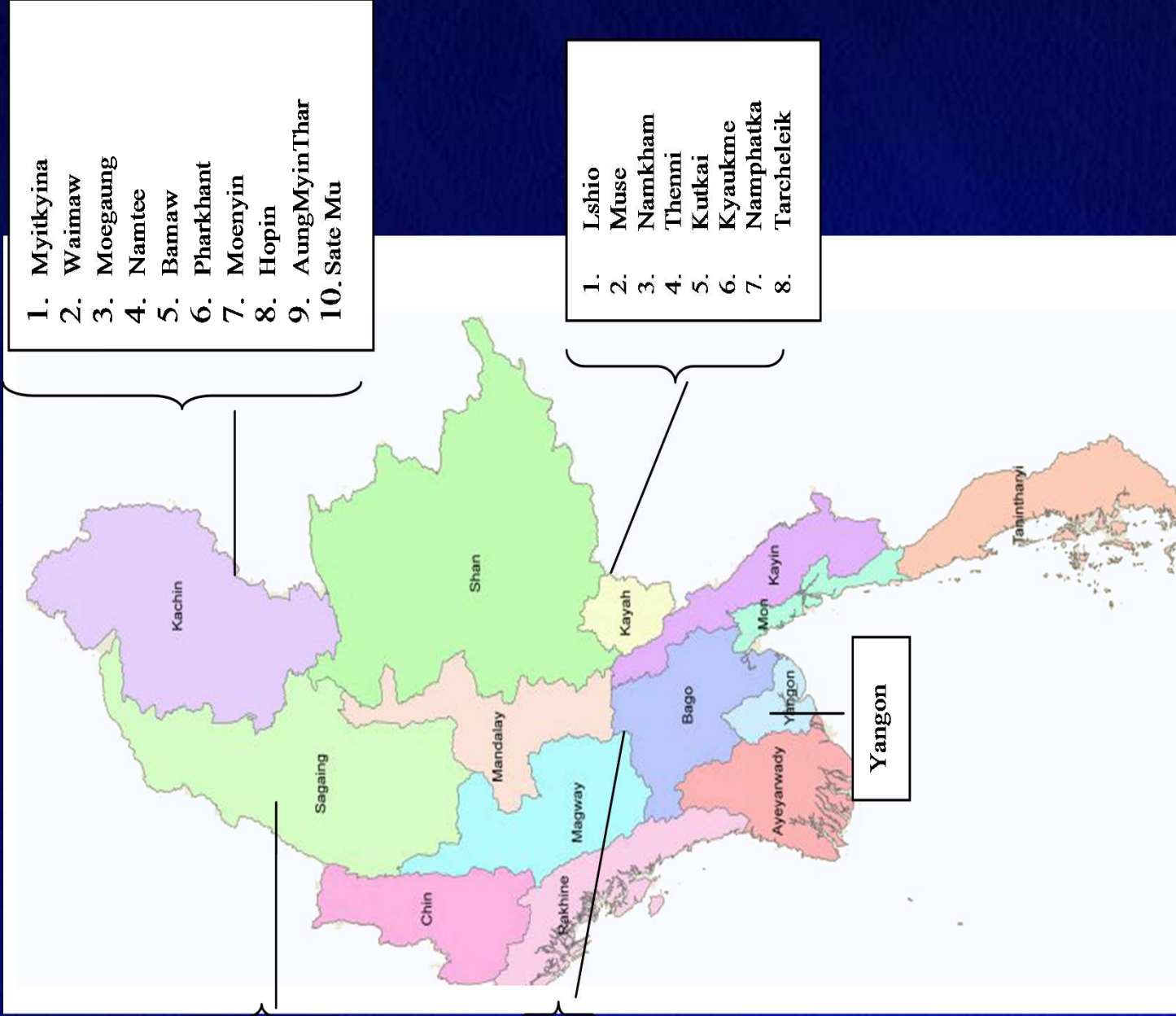
Current Methadone Maintenance Treatment

1. Myitkyina
2. Waimaw
3. Moegaung
4. Namtee
5. Bamaw
6. Pharkhant
7. Moenyin
8. Hopin
9. AungMyinThar
10. Sate Mu

1. Lshio
2. Muse
3. Namkham
4. Thenni
5. Kutkai
6. Kyaukme
7. Namphatka
8. Tarcheleik

1. Sagaing
2. Monywa
3. Kalay
4. Kathar
5. Kawlin

1. Mandalay
2. PyinOoLwin



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.



**MoU among 6 Countries & UNDCP 1993-95**  
**(Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam)**

- Tripartite Cooperation (1991- )**  
**(Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR)**
- 5 Countries cooperation for precursor control**

**DEAN AND ACCORD**

**IMSTEC**

# Programmes

**MMRK 03, Support of Uprooted in Loilen Township  
(9 Village Tracts)**

**MMRJ 94, 2007 Food Security Programme for Myanmar  
(6 Village Tracts) in Hopone Township**

**MMRJ 95, 2007 Food Security Programme for Myanmar  
(4 Village Tracts) in Hopone Township**

**XSPK 26, Increasing Food Security and Promoting Licit Crop  
Production and Small Farmer Enterprise Development in Lao PDR and  
Myanmar in Pinlong Township**

**Myanmar-Thai Alternative Development Project in Tachileik and Mong  
Hsat Districts**





# Project







# Agriculture Sector



# Bilateral Agreement

- Myanmar/India 30-3-1993
- Myanmar/Bangladesh 1-12-1994
- Myanmar/Vietnam 12-3-1995
- Myanmar/Russia 22-1-1997
- Myanmar/Laos 23-9-1997
- Myanmar/Philippines 15-10-1997
- Myanmar/China 21-1-2001
- Myanmar/Thai 20-6-2001
- Myanmar/USA 21-2-2012

# Ministerial Meeting of the Signatory Countries to the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control



Signing Ceremony of Nay Pyi Taw Declaration on Drug Control  
Cooperation Among Signatories to the 1993 MoU Countries



ASEAN's Official Meeting (ASOP)



## Myanmar – India

Bilateral Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement Cooperation

# LOs in Myanmar

- Lweje (Myanmar-China)
- Chinshwehaw (Myanmar-China)
- Muse (Myanmar-China)
- Laukkai (Myanmar-China)
- Wangkeng (Myanmar-Laos)
- Wangpong (Myanmar-Laos)
- Tachileik (Myanmar-Thai)
- Myawaddy (Myanmar-Thai)
- Kawthaung (Myanmar-Thai)



# Essential Facts

- ❑ To take control of internal conflict
- ❑ Sustainable alternative development, poverty reduction, rural development
- ❑ Precursor control along the porous border
- ❑ Regional cooperation



*Thank*

*You*