

ความ

ที่ ยธ ๑๑๐๗/ ๑๖๕๕๒



สำนักงานเลขาธิการสภาผู้แทนราษฎร
เลขที่..... ๑๕๕๖/๒๕๕๕
วันที่..... มพย. ๕๕
เวลา..... ๑๓.๑๖

สำนักงาน ป.ป.ส.

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สำนักงานคณะกรรมการรัฐสุภการระหว่างประเทศ

รับที่..... มท๕ / ๒๕๕๕

วันที่..... มอ. พ. ๕๕

เวลา..... ๑๕.๒๐ นาทีกา

เรื่อง ขอส่งข้อมูลความร่วมมือในการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติดของประเทศไทย

เรียน เลขาธิการสภาผู้แทนราษฎร

อ้างถึง หนังสือสำนักงานเลขาธิการสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ด่วนมาก ที่ สผ ๐๐๑๐/๑๑๔๘๐ ลงวันที่ ๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ข้อมูลความร่วมมือในการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติดของประเทศไทย

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึง สำนักงานเลขาธิการสภาผู้แทนราษฎรได้ขอความอนุเคราะห์ข้อมูลความร่วมมือในการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติดของประเทศไทย เพื่อเข้าร่วมการประชุมประจำปีรัฐสภาภาคพื้นเอเชียและแปซิฟิก ครั้งที่ ๒๐ (The 20th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum - APPF) ระหว่างวันที่ ๘-๑๒ มกราคม ๒๕๕๕ ณ กรุงโตเกียว ประเทศญี่ปุ่น ความละเอียดแจ้งแล้ว นั้น

ในการนี้ สำนักงาน ป.ป.ส. ขอส่งข้อมูลตามที่ร้องขอมาข้างต้นดังปรากฏตามสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย และขอเรียนเพิ่มเติมว่า รัฐบาลไทยได้กำหนดให้การแก้ไขปัญหายาเสพติดเป็น “วาระแห่งชาติ” โดยยึดหลักนิติธรรมในการปราบปรามลงโทษผู้ผลิต ผู้ค้า ผู้มีอิทธิพล และผู้ประพฤติมิชอบ โดยบังคับใช้กฎหมายอย่างเคร่งครัด ยึดหลัก ผู้เสพ คือ ผู้ป่วยที่ต้องได้รับการบำบัดรักษาให้กลับมาเป็นคนดีของสังคม พร้อมทั้งมีกลไกติดตามความช่วยเหลืออย่างเป็นระบบ ดำเนินการอย่างจริงจังในการป้องกันปัญหาด้วยการแสวงหาความร่วมมือเชิงรุกกับต่างประเทศ ทั้งในระดับทวิภาคีและพหุภาคี ในการควบคุมและสกัดกั้นยาเสพติด สารเคมี และสารตั้งต้นในการผลิตยาเสพติดที่ลักลอบเข้าสู่ประเทศไทยภายใต้การบริหารจัดการอย่างบูรณาการและมีประสิทธิภาพ รวมทั้งดำเนินการป้องกันกลุ่มเสี่ยงและประชาชนทั่วไปไม่ให้เข้าไปเกี่ยวข้องกับยาเสพติดด้วยการรวมพลังทุกภาคส่วนเป็นพลังแผ่นดินในการต่อสู้กับยาเสพติด ดังนั้น เวทีการประชุมระหว่างประเทศด้านนิติบัญญัติจึงเป็นกลไกความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศกลไกหนึ่งที่มีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งยวดที่จะสนับสนุนให้ประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชียและแปซิฟิกมีการบังคับใช้กฎหมายที่มีประสิทธิภาพ ตลอดจนมีความเท่าเทียมกัน/เอื้อประโยชน์ซึ่งกันและกันในการร่วมมือด้านการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติด

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

กลุ่มงานกิจการพิเศษ

รับที่ ๒๑๑/ ๒๕๕๕

ว.ค.ป. ๑๓ ๕๕

เจ้าหน้าที่รับผิดชอบ.....

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(นายสุขุม โอภาสนิพัทธ์)

รองเลขาธิการฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน

เลขาธิการคณะกรรมการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติด

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THAILAND COUNTRY REPORT

In 2011

Every Royal Thai Government prominently sets priority to the eradication of drug problem. Recently, on 11 September 2011, the current Government led by H.E. Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra has announced a comprehensive campaign against the drug scourge called 'the Kingdom's Unity for Victory over Drugs' at the Government House, aiming to reduce the problem by 80 per cent within a year by getting state agencies to work together systematically on demand and supply reduction through:

Firstly, 7 Plans : 1) Strengthening local community power to fight against drugs; 2) Healing drug abusers and addicts; 3) Injecting immunity against drugs; 4) Law enforcement on drug suppression; 5) International cooperation; 6) Interception of drug traffickers along the borders; and 7) Comprehensive drug-control administration

Secondly, 4 Adjustments in : 1) Intelligence/information system; 2) Roles and behaviours of government officials to be more proactive; 3) Laws and regulations concerned; and 4) Social and community perception to get involved with drug control

Thirdly, 3 Principles : 1) Mercy to mankind – be glad to see wrongdoers to turn over a new leaf, bring happiness back to families and communities; 2) Rule of Law and fair application; and 3) Area approach

Lastly, 6 Priorities on : 1) proceeding of drug data handling; 2) decrease of drug abusers in villages/communities; 3) cooperation expansion with international communities; 4) suppression of drug smugglers/syndicates to reduce public distress; 5) dealing with risk youths in and out educational institutions; and 6) strengthening local communities

Moreover, the National Anti-drug Command Centre under the Kingdom's Unity for Victory over Drugs has been set up to reinforce and administer all implementations under the campaign. Besides, the command centre at provincial, district and village levels will be established while governors will be responsible for tackling drug abuse in their provinces. Drug abusers are encouraged to voluntarily undergo treatment and rehabilitation which are provided by every hospital under the Ministry of Public Health.

Drug situation in brief

Methamphetamine (YABA) have been the serious drug abuse problem. The drug control policy is announced to be the nation agenda to overcome the drugs problem. Crystallized methamphetamine (ICE) was on the rise since ICE was trafficked in the country from Iran. Many shipments of heroin were smuggling in the country to destined to overseas. Cold medicine tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine have been

caught in large quantities since 2009. It was believed that these pharmaceutical preparations were being shipped to the drug producing sites to produce methamphetamine (YABA) in the golden triangle area. West African drug networks actively involved in shifting heroin, cocaine and ICE in South-east Asia.

Drug Suppression

Statistics on Drug Cases and Offenders in Thailand (Year 2007- 2011)

Year	Cases	Offenders
2007	106,599	116,333
2008	140,567	152,184
2009	155,013	168,083
2010	140,592	152,282
2011(Jan-Sep)	95,954	102,938

International Cooperation

Thailand is signatories to the three United Nations Conventions on Drug Controls namely Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

Also Thailand has actively cooperated with foreign countries and international organizations on drug control for more than thirty years leading to the development of numerous mechanisms, both in bilateral and multilateral forms, serving as the platform for addressing domestic, regional, and international drug problem. The policy of giving a full cooperation on drugs control to international counterpart is still unchanged

Cooperation on Drug Suppression

There has been more successful cooperation in investigating drug traffickers with many countries such as :

Thailand – Myanmar

In January 2009, the Myanmar Police arrested 5 Myanmar offenders, 1 Chinese offender and 1 Thai offender with 147.8 kgs. of heroin in Myanmar. Myanmar Police support the intelligence of the case to Thai and Taiwanese authority for further of investigation. Thai officers went to interrogate the Thai offender in Myanmar in April

2009. This syndicate is the major syndicate who traffics drug from Myanmar – Lao PDR. – Thailand – Malaysia to other regions.

On 23 April 2009, Myanmar police arrested 3 offenders who conceal seized 114 kgs. of ice in a truck in Keng Tung, Myanmar. The drug shipment was intercepted at the check point on the road from Pang Sang – Yin Township. CCDAC had cooperated with ONCB in order to identify conspirator of the syndicate.

In April 2011, Myanmar police arrested 3 offenders with 3 kg of ICE in Thachilech, Thai police arrested 6 offenders with 50,000 Yaba tablets in Chiangrai.

Thailand-Malaysia

The cooperation between Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand that led to arrest of 2 drug couriers of West African syndicate, one Thai/Female and one Filipino/male with 1,001 grams of cocaine by Cambodia police on 13 June 2009.

In February 2011, Thai police and Narcotics Crime Investigation Department of Malaysia could interdict 283 kg. of marihuana in Songkla, Thailand.

Thailand-India

In May 2010, Indian police arrested 2 offenders with 1.5 kg. of cocaine, which destined to Thailand.

In June 2011, Indian police arrested 1 Indian with 45 kg. of ephedrine (precursor for producing methamphetamine tablets).

Thailand-Iran

Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand cooperated with Iran Anti Narcotics Police since 2010, it resulted in arresting 29 Iranian drug offenders together with 61.4 kg. of crystalline methamphetamine(ICE) in Thailand in 2011. On August 2011, Iran police could suppress 10 drug traffickers with 70 kg. of ICE destined to Thailand.

Thailand- Pakistan

The cooperation of Anti Narcotics Force of Pakistan and Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand are on drugs information sharing and discussion on the drug control through international law enforcement meetings. Since 2009, Thailand could arrested 50 Pakistanis with total 35.5 kg. of heroin and 5.6 kg. of cocaine and 1 kg of ICE.

Bilateral Cooperation

Thailand has joined hands with countries around the world for years with the hope to reduce and finally eliminate the worldwide problem of drugs. The cooperation has been done with countries in different regions i.e. Asia and the Pacific, Africa, America and Europe.

At present, Thailand signed the MOU on drug control with Argentina, Cambodia, Poland, Vietnam, Peru, China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Tajikistan. Thus, bilateral meeting between Thailand-Malaysia, Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Lao PDR, Thailand-China, Thailand-Vietnam and Thailand-Cambodia have annually been organized to facilitate cooperation on drugs control. Cross-border cooperation has also been established with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Sub-regional Cooperation

Thailand cooperates with neighboring countries in the sub-region to solve drug problem. A significant mechanism is cooperation among four countries, namely, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand on drug control. The First Senior Officials Meeting and Ministerial Meeting of the four countries were organized on 10-11 August in Yangon and on 27 – 28 August 2001 in Beijing, respectively.

The meeting adopted the Beijing Declaration which underlined the framework of cooperation. The four countries highlighted a joint control of drugs and precursors smuggling along the Mekong River.

Thailand also invited India to join the four countries cooperation (China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand) by organizing the first Senior Officials and Ministerial Meetings of five countries on 23-25 July 2003 in Chiang Rai. The meetings were successfully organized with the emphasis on precursors control and alternative development cooperation. The workshop of five-country working group on precursors control was held during 16-18 December 2003 in Thailand. The 2nd Senior Officials Meeting of Pentalateral Cooperation on Drug Control was organized on 21-23 April 2004 in Pattaya, Thailand. The 3rd Senior Officials Meeting of the Pentalateral Cooperation on Drug Control was held on 11-13 January 2005 in New Delhi, India.

Another important sub-regional framework is the cooperation under 1993 MOU on Drug Control between Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand and UNODC. This initiative was aimed to expand existing cooperation on drug control in order to eliminate opium poppy cultivation through economic and social development; curb traffic in narcotic drugs and precursor chemicals used in manufacturing drugs; implement programmes to reduce the demand for illicit drugs; and address problems of HIV/AIDS infection associated with IDUs. Since the birth of this MOU many achievements in drug control have been made through the implementation of the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control which was signed, for the first time, by the MOU partners during the MOU Ministerial Meeting held in Beijing in 1995. Since then the Subregional Action Plan has served as a strategic framework and put into place action-oriented programmes rendering concrete results in fighting illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. It has been revised biennially to be

correspondent with the changing drug situation. Lately, the Senior Officials Committee Meeting and the Ministerial Meeting of 1993 MOU Signatory Countries were held during 22-24 May 2011 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. During the meetings the Revision VIII of the Subregional Action Plan was revised and adopted as an implementing guideline for the next two years.

Cooperation with International Organizations

The international organizations which have good connections with Thailand are UNODC, ASEAN, the Colombo Plan Secretariat, EU, the ICPO/Interpol, as well as international non-government organizations such as WIF, IOGT, IFNGO, NCA, Daytop International, etc.

At the regional level, cooperation under the ASEAN framework is carried out through the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD). Various ASEAN projects on drugs control were supported by ASEAN Dialogue Partners. However, during the past few years from 1992 onward, the ASEAN Projects on drug control have been delayed due to the lack of financial support. Since ASEAN declared “Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015”, efforts have been made to achieve the target year.

The International Congress in Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 was held on 11-13 October 2000 in Bangkok. During the meeting, the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs, known as “ACCORD Plan of Action” was endorsed and adopted as a regional cooperative mechanism on drug control. Recently, the 2nd ACCORD International Congress was held during 18-20 October 2005 in Beijing. The meeting adopted Regional Joint Action against ATS-related Crime among ACCORD Countries proposed by China.

Regional Trainings

In 2011, Thailand hosted two regional trainings. The first one was the Southeast Asia Regional Training on Treatment and Rehabilitation during 18-29 April 2011 in Bangkok. It was the cooperation between the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board with support from INL of US Department of State.. There were 40 trainees from 8 countries which are members of the Colombo Plan as follows: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Lao PDR., Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand. The main objectives of the trainings were to strengthen capacity of the trainees in drug treatment and rehabilitation, and serve as a forum for exchanging best practices and experiences as well as expanding the working network of concerned personnel.

The latter one was the 8th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers held from the cooperation of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme and the Office of the

Narcotics Control Board between 22 and 28 August 2011 in Bangkok. This training project was first founded in 2004. This training served as a forum of learning and sharing knowledge and experience on the control and suppression of essential precursor chemicals used in drug production, as well as strengthening the working network for productive coordination and cooperation. There were 41 trainees who are drug regulatory authorities and narcotic law enforcement officers from 16 countries in Asia and 3 countries from CICA member countries, such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, China, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and 10 ASEAN Member Countries.
