



THE COLOMBO PLAN

# DAP

Drug Advisory Programme



# THE COLOMBO PLAN NATIONAL SECRETARIATS MEETING 2024

# SUPPLY REDUCTION WORKING GROUP

**SUB TITLE / PRESENTER'S NAME & DETAILS:**



THE COLOMBO PLAN

## DAP

Drug Advisory Programme



**The PEMA**  
The PEMA Secretariat

*Co-organised by:*

The Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP)  
Office of the Prime Minister, the Kingdom of Bhutan  
The PEMA, the Kingdom of Bhutan

— THIMPHU — | 6 TO 8 AUGUST  
**BHUTAN 2024**

# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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- Vietnam: Bilateral and international cooperation; Trans-national organized crimes.
- Singapore: Trends in Amphetamine use, particularly those coming from outside the country, Drug distribution using an open social media platform, i.e we chat, Instagram, etc.
- Maldives: Students using vapes; Lack of control in sea and island;
- Philippines: Marijuana fields in certain regions
- U.S.A: Air trafficking with large package of shipment; Street level mixed drugs with includes with toxic adulterants and vet products; open advertisement on NPS to public
- Bhutan: Difficulty in identifying illicit pharmaceutical drugs; law enforcements & SUD treatments; minor and youth with inhalants (solvent) abuse

# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (2)

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- Brunei: Increased number of smuggling in the land border check-points; New concealment methods; Increased of mixed Vape (e-cigarette) uses, particularly marijuana
- Philippines: Syndicate using dark web with Crypto currencies and other latest platforms.
- Iran: Increase of Methamphetamine trafficking, particularly from Afghanistan; Variety or diversion of precursors and lack of experts on this issue; Difficulties to procure particular equipment or technology
- Nepal: Increasing numbers of marijuana and opium cultivation in mountainous areas, pharmaceutical product and brown sugar.
- India: Increase of trafficking using drones and courier services; Heroin smuggling and distribution to the India; Increased transaction through dark-net with Crypto currency, maritime trafficking of heroin, ATS and other drugs, diversion of pharmaceutical drugs and influx of ATS from Myanmar, trafficking of opiates from Southwest and Southeast Asia to India

# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (3)

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- Australia: Sea borders protection and control; organized crime groups off-shores, Cross-use from tobacco to Vaping issues, Increasing synthetic opioids.
- Mongolia: UTC & UPC trainings for law enforcements, drugs testing laboratory
- Thailand: Difficulty to control drug precursors and chemicals trading
- Indonesia: Border issues as smuggling entry points; Drugs distribution through digital platform, both dark and surface or common web; High number of Marijuana and Methamphetamine - Indonesia have a large marijuana fields; Younger people misuse inhalants, even household materials; International cartel network; over-crowding in penitentiaries; and insufficient of bilateral and international cooperation.

# GAPS AND PRIORITY NEEDS

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- Iran: Training on trafficking methods
- India: Uniform regulation on parcel shipment; Guideline or uniform regulation of importing Drone by neighboring countries; Mechanism on better scanning on exporting goods to India
- Nepal: Training for the law enforcements; Body scanner equipment in the ports.
- Indonesia: Knowledge and technology discrepancies between neighboring countries that hinder border control and protection; Interconnected international border security; First responder on the crime scene investigations officers; Intelligence data analysis; Biometric trainings
- Thailand: Information exchanges among law enforcements
- U.S.A: Understanding the tactics of international and trans-national organized crime; Information and data exchanges from the INCB; Chemical updates and control mechanism among countries; Illicit cigarettes seized

# GAPS AND PRIORITY NEEDS (2)

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- Philippines: Intelligence information exchange mechanism among countries; Floating drugs in some areas.
- Singapore: Anticipating the misuse of social media platforms for drug trafficking.
- Australia: Long process in sharing information, especially that which requires immediate action.
- Bhutan: Training on the NPS, Drug testing laboratory strengthening
- Training on money laundering and other related methods
- Drugs profiling
- K9 squads and training centers
- A database for the needs of member countries so that it is easier to determine priorities among member countries and follow up on them

# RECOMMENDATIONS (FUTURE ACTIVITIES I)

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- Training:
  - Drugs profiling
  - crime scene investigations officers
  - the latest methods of the supply reduction – crypto currency, dark web, money laundering, etc.
  - laboratory analyzes
  - precursors and chemical control
  - Intelligence

# RECOMMENDATIONS (FUTURE ACTIVITIES 2)

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- Developing information sharing systems (both formal and informal channels) that enable rapid exchange of information between countries in the region
- Joint investigation and operation in border area (maritime and land)
- Mapping and prioritizing member country drug resource capacities (e.g., technology, equipment and knowledge sharing)
- Alignment of regulations with the 1988 UN Convention and advocating the use of the INCB tools

# RECOMMENDATIONS (TOP 5 PRIORITIES)

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- Joint and/or individual trainings on (1) drugs profiling; (2) crime scene investigations; (3) latest methods on supply reduction – crypto currency, dark web, money laundering, etc.; (4) laboratory analyzes; precursors and chemical control; and (5) Intelligence.
- Developing information sharing systems (both formal and informal channels) that enable rapid exchange of information between countries in the region
- Joint investigation and operation in border area (maritime and land)
- Mapping and prioritizing member country drug resource capacities (e.g., technology, equipment and knowledge sharing)
- Alignment of regulations with the 1988 UN Convention and advocating the use of the INCB tools

# WAY FORWARD / FUTURE COLLABORATION

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- Multi-sponsor training on supply reduction for CP member countries (financial and in-kind commitments requested from members) in the near future.
- Simplify the process of information exchange and coordination by appointing a mutually agreed contact person or competent officer to do so.
- Coordination and collaboration with existing regional organizations, such as ASEAN secretariat.



# Thank you



THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

5th Floor , M2M Veranda Office

No. 34, W.A.D. Ramanayake Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka

T : +94 112 576 322 F : +94 112 576 311 E : [info@colombo-plan.org](mailto:info@colombo-plan.org)

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