



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Global **SMART** Programme

2009

Summary Report Regional Workshop for East Asia

Bangkok, Thailand
29-31 July

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Authorship: Global SMART Programme

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Summary Note

The production, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) has emerged as a major human security threat in East Asia. However the response to the problem so far has been constrained due to the disparate levels of national capacities and the limited information available. In order to address these limitations and gaps, stakeholders from the partner countries in the region were brought together under a Regional Workshop organised by the Global Synthetic Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme. The workshop was held from 29-31 July 2009, in Bangkok.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss and review various situational and programmatic aspects of the implementation of the SMART programme in East Asia. The workshop followed a participatory approach and consisted of presentations and discussions on key themes, trainings and review sessions, as well as bilateral dialogues and consultations with the country delegations.

The workshop commenced by contextualising the need for, and implementation of, the Global SMART Programme in East Asia. UNODC's expertise in trend assessment and threat analysis was highlighted through showcasing the organization's analytical, scientific and forensic work. Information on the global, regional and national ATS trends was presented by UNODC and the country delegations. The sessions also highlighted and provided a review of some of the key information sharing mechanisms being implemented by the SMART programme. These were followed by trainings on the use of these mechanisms.

The gaps and needs identified during the various sessions, and the recommendations made by the delegations during the two days of workshop proceedings were used towards tailoring the bilateral discussions on the final day of the workshop. These discussions were used to identify the specific needs for each of the partner countries. The recommendations were consolidated and converted into actionable immediate next steps. The following areas were highlighted as requiring immediate focus:

- Strengthening of information sharing at the regional level
- Reinvigorating inter-sectoral cooperation and information sharing at the national level
- Providing continued situational analysis on ATS trends and patterns
- Facilitating online information availability
- Providing training and capacity-building adapted to the individual country needs, and
- Supporting information generation through assistance to design/formulate/conduct studies and surveys.

This report summarizes the proceedings and discussions of the three-day workshop in two sections. The first section provides an introduction to the workshop and lists the key recommendations and next steps identified at the workshop. The second section provides a summary of the workshop training sessions and a full set of presentations on the national and regional ATS situation.

PART (A)

INTRODUCTION

- **Background**

Although the world drug situation continues to be contained, there have been regional changes in the drug trafficking and consumption patterns. These include the emergence of production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs as a significant problem. With a global market valued at approximately USD 64 billion,¹ amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)² pose new challenges because of their availability, affordability and malleability to rapid shifts in the new markets.

The ATS problem has become grave in the recent years and has evolved into one of the major human security threats in East Asia. The successful reduction in opium cultivation and production over the past decade and a half in this region, has been mirrored by an increase in the use and trafficking of these synthetically produced drugs. According to the UNODC World Drug Report, 23%³ of global ATS seizures and 56% of global methamphetamine seizures occur in East and South-East Asia. It is also estimated that at least half of the global ATS users live in Asia,⁴ and most of these are methamphetamine users in East and South-East Asia.

The response to the ATS problem so far in the region has been constrained due to the disparate levels of capacities and the limited data and information availability with the countries. In order to address these limitations and gaps, the Global SMART Programme brought together stakeholders from 10 countries⁵ – Brunei, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, at a regional workshop. This workshop was held from 29-31 July 2009 at Bangkok, Thailand.

- **Status of the Global SMART Programme in East Asia**

The Global SMART Programme is being implemented in a gradual phased manner. The first phase of the programme has included focus on the priority regions of the world. East Asia is the first priority region to implement the programme. The priority regions were identified in consultation with stakeholders at the Global SMART Expert Meeting in Tokyo in February 2008. The programme will be incrementally scaled-up to other identified priority regions which include the Pacific, South Asia, Americas, Middle East and Africa, as resources become available, taking into account results achieved, emerging circumstances and the evolution of needs. The initial phase of the Global SMART Programme has been supported by Australia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Thailand.

¹ Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2008 Global ATS assessment, UNODC, 2008, p.111.

² ATS are a group of substances comprised of synthetic stimulants including, amphetamine, methamphetamine, methcathinone and ecstasy-group substances.

³ World Drug Report 2009, UNODC, 2009, p.127.

⁴ The estimate of ATS users in Asia (between the ages of 15-64) ranges from 5.8-37 million. See, World Drug Report 2009, UNODC, 2009, p.145.

⁵ Cambodia, although a programme country, could not participate in the workshop due to last minute health concerns of the delegation. However, Cambodia shared information on the country scenario which was showcased at the workshop by UNODC.

East Asia is the first priority region in which the Global SMART Programme is being implemented. The infrastructure in East Asia established by earlier UNODC projects on improving ATS data and information systems, provides the foundation for the initial operations in the region. The core SMART management team is based in the UNODC headquarters at Vienna. The first half of 2009 saw the gradual placement of an operational team in East Asia. The team is based at the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, at Bangkok, Thailand. As of July 2009, the full team consisting of a Regional Programme Coordinator, an Information and Database Systems Specialist and an ATS Analyst, is in place. In addition, the team has access to the expertise of the UNODC forensic and laboratory section, to be channeled as per the technical requirements of the SMART programme.

This workshop was the first regional event held by the SMART programme to put the programme in motion in the region.

- **Profile of the participants**

Representatives from the drug law enforcement, health and forensic departments of the partner Governments, attended the workshop. Representatives from donor agencies and embassies viz. the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Embassy of Japan and Embassy of Korea, were also present. The list of participants is annexed at the end of this report.

- **Objectives and expected outcomes**

The workshop was held to discuss and review various situational and programmatic aspects of the implementation of the SMART Programme in East Asia. The specific objectives were to:

- Bring together on one platform, representatives of various drug law enforcement and drug treatment agencies, and associated personnel from scientific laboratories
- Inform and update the participants on the progress of the SMART Programme
- Discuss and identify immediate next steps in the region

- **Process**

The workshop followed a participatory approach, and included presentations and discussions on key themes, trainings, review and question and answer (Q & A) sessions, and bilateral discussions between UNODC SMART team and the country delegations.

Day one of the workshop was designed to:

a) **Lay the context of the workshop by providing an overview of the Global SMART Programme** and the progress in programme implementation thus far – globally and in the region. These overview sessions also highlighted the various mechanisms being set-up and managed under the SMART programme, and provided a context for the refresher trainings on some of the mechanisms during the second day of the workshop.



b) **Put forward key points on global, regional and national ATS trends.** UNODC presented a snapshot of the global and regional trends on ATS and other drugs. Discussions on emerging areas of concern, such as the shift in trafficking patterns, drug use and new markets, were used to identify areas in which SMART could assist countries with further information collection and analysis. Following the participatory approach of the workshop, country delegations also made presentations on the national ATS scenarios during the course of the workshop. Presentations were shared by Cambodia⁶, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. After each presentation, the floor was opened for questions and answers and discussions.

c) **Present UNODC's scientific and forensic programme.** The sessions under this theme highlighted the importance of the use of forensic data for setting-up of effective criminal justice systems, especially with a focus on drug analysis. UNODC forensic and scientific services and specifically the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme, were highlighted by Dr. Barbara Remberg from UNODC headquarters. A presentation by Dr. Angeline Yap Tiong Whei highlighted the unique nature of the Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN).

Day two of the workshop consisted of several interactive sessions. These focused specifically on:

a) **Mechanisms being managed under the SMART Programme in East Asia.** A detailed overview of the **Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP)** was followed by a session reviewing the submissions made by the various countries in 2008 and 2009, and the therein identified gaps. This was followed by a comprehensive training session during which the participants inputted national data in the DAINAP system, and clarified technical issues with the SMART team.

b) **Review and training on Forensic Alert,** which is an online information sharing and discussion system for scientific laboratories and clients.

c) **Identification of national agencies, networks and data-sharing mechanisms** through a mapping exercise. This session was useful in highlighting the gamut of agencies involved in the drug trafficking, prevention and treatment areas within each of the ten countries. Information was collected on the different agencies at the national and provincial levels, the

⁶ See footnote 5.

types of data and information collected and shared by the agencies, and the mode and frequency of data-sharing. Discussions during this session focused on identifying the specific needs of the countries, for setting-up/ strengthening/ streamlining these networks and systems, through tailored assistance via the SMART Programme.

The proceedings of the second day were concluded with a summarization of the suggestions made by the participants on the progress of the SMART Programme in the region. The immediate needs and recommendations made by the delegations during the two days of workshop proceedings were noted by the SMART team. These were then used towards further structuring of the bilateral discussions on the final day of the workshop.

Day three commenced with a field visit of the participants to the Narcotics Analysis and Technical Service Institute (NATSI) in Bangkok. This visit was organized under the aegis of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand.



Bilateral dialogues and discussion:

Subsequently, the proceedings of the final day of the workshop focused on an open session with detailed dialogues between the UNODC SMART team and the individual country delegations. Each of these tailored bilateral meetings was prepared through a three-fold process. This involved, structuring the session as per, a) recommendations made by the delegations during the previous sessions of the regional workshop, b) gaps and needs

highlighted during the ongoing data integrity process, and c) past discussions and interactions of the SMART team with the various country focal persons.

Discussions were initiated on the specific focus of the national workshop for information sharing and capacity building within the partner countries. A proposal form was shared with the delegations. It was decided that over the course of the next six weeks, these preliminary proposals would be transferred into workshops tailored to the precise needs of the countries. Once these proposals were finalized and approved, national workshops would commence from October 2009 onwards.

A separate side discussion with the representatives from forensic laboratories of Lao PDR, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, was also held on day 3. This was led by Dr. Barbara Remberg. The main purpose of the discussion was to, a) discuss DAINAP forensic data requirements and related challenges for laboratories, and b) update the scientists present on the Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN) and extend invitations, where applicable.

Some of the points of relevance which emerged from this discussion were: a) Labs do not report findings about non-controlled substances to their law enforcement counterparts; b) Labs have not seen the DAINAP forms; do not know what information is requested; and that c) There are often 10-20 different types of MDMA⁷ and some guidance would be required on how to report. The points generated from this discussion will be used to further strengthen the forensic components of the SMART programme.

⁷ MDMA refers to methylene dioxy methamphetamine.

DELIBERATIONS AND OUTCOMES

• Objective and rationale of the Global SMART Programme

The workshop commenced with opening remarks by the UNODC Regional Representative, Mr. Gary Lewis. Mr. Lewis reiterated UNODC's commitment to supporting the Member States in the achievement of mutually agreed goals for effecting a coordinated and organized response to human security and organized crime threats in the region. He thanked the partner countries and donors for their support to the programme, and underscored the continued importance of processes such as SMART for regional data collection and information sharing.

Following the opening remarks, UNODC made presentations on the background, objective and rationale of the Global SMART Programme. The sessions updated the participants on the progress made towards the implementation of the first phase of the programme in East Asia.

Objective

In order to respond to the ATS problem, it is necessary to first understand its extent, nature and patterns. The SMART programme enhances the capacity of countries and agencies in East Asia to generate, manage, analyze, and report synthetic drug information and to support the application of this scientific and evidence-based knowledge to the design of policy and programme interventions.

Rationale

- In East Asia, the production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, and in particular ATS, have emerged as a serious human security threat.
- SMART was designed in collaboration with the Member States in the region to effect a coordinated response to the ATS problem in East Asia.
- The response so far in the region has been constrained due to the disparate levels of information and capacities of the countries in the region.
- The differential capacities, restricted awareness and limited cooperation among countries and agencies in the region, and the lack of adequate mechanisms, remain constraints to a coordinated response to the ATS problem.
- SMART aims to address these very constraints through: a) enhancing information and data sharing in the region, b) providing a platform to share and learn from the successful good practices of the countries in the region, c) ongoing and real-time analysis of the shared data, d) improving inter-agency and inter-country cooperation, and d) targeted technical capacity building and training.

Supporting international and regional instruments

The SMART Programme objectives relate to a number of international mandates and regional instruments. These include, the United Nations Drug Control Conventions (1961, 1971, 1988), the Special Session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together in 1998 with its Political Declaration and Action Plans⁸ and the subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the

⁸ In particular the Action Plan Against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Their Precursors (Resolution S-20/4A), and Res. S-20/4B (Control of precursors), paragraph 14(b).

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly, including those on emerging substances of abuse.

Specifically, resolutions A/RES/60/178 (2005)⁹ and 48/1 (2005) of GA and CND, respectively, call on Member States “to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the UNODC so that it may quickly share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns”.

In the region, joint action, data collection and sharing are instrumental in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) commitment to drug control, the Plan of Action under the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) framework, and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Drug Control and the Sub-regional Action Plan (SAP).

- **Discussions and recommendations**

The workshop generated valuable discussion, suggestions and feedback from the participants. The participants agreed with the continued need to generate the evidence base for a regionally targeted response to the ATS problem, as the lack of clear data makes it difficult to formulate an adequate response. The need for further information on the ATS trends and patterns was highlighted throughout the workshop. Further strengthening of the mechanisms in place for sharing information at intra-country cross-sectoral levels, was mentioned by several participants. It was noted that some of the countries in the region needed assistance in the streamlining or setting-up of adequate networks. There was a general agreement on the requirement of targeted assistance and capacity building on institutional and technical aspects. The assistance needs put forward during the discussions included, forensic support in the identification of seized drugs and precursors, clarification on the terminology and typology associated with synthetic drugs, setting-up of documentation methodologies for storing and sharing data, and creation of data systems. Some participants indicated the need for strengthening infrastructure (such as computers, drug and precursor test kits) at the provincial and border areas.



The use of DAINAP as a mechanism instrumental for sharing information on the various data sets was agreed by all delegations. The comprehensive refresher trainings were welcomed. Several participants commended UNODC for the well conducted training sessions, which provided on-the-spot clarification of the technical doubts. The SMART Programme will continue to use the interactions with the partner countries to adapt and strengthen the DAINAP system, as per the changing needs in the region. A number of participants agreed that information on the law enforcement dimensions was easier to access, in comparison with information on the prevention and treatment aspects. The need for reinvigorating the information sharing between the law enforcement, public health and scientific and forensic laboratories, was highlighted by these participants. Discussions on proposals for holding

⁹ GA Resolution A/RES/60/178 (2005), paragraphs 11 and 12.

meetings for improved networking, were initiated during the workshop. These will be finalized through further bilateral discussions with the countries.

Several participants highlighted the relevance of the Asia and Pacific Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Information Centre (APAIC)¹⁰ as a comprehensive online repository of information. The sections on ATS information, especially on the classification, chemical characteristics and identification of various forms of ATS, were especially highlighted as being very comprehensive and useful. The SMART programme shared information on the ongoing restructuring of the APAIC web portal and noted feedback from the participants for inclusion.

Comments by some of the representatives of laboratories focused on furthering the use of forensics to address various forms of crime. The lack of forensic data was highlighted as a limiting factor in the correct understanding of the ATS situation in the region. Presentations also highlighted the importance of forensic information in clarifying supply as well as demand side issues. Developing online discussion forums in regional languages was mentioned by some of the participants.



The need for systematic documentation procedures for information gathered from clandestine seizures was pointed out. Some participants mentioned the inability to analyze and/or share information in a time-bound manner on some seizures such as those of precursor chemicals. In some cases, the difficulty in coordination between the drug law enforcement and the chemical

industry, was mentioned as a limiting factor.

One of the gaps highlighted was the lack of surveys and rapid assessments at the national levels, for estimating prevalence. Assistance required in the designing of such surveys was mentioned during the discussions. In addition, some of the countries highlighted the strengths in their national information generation systems and it was suggested that the SMART programme facilitate study tours or sharing of best practices within the region. The need for developing manuals for the usage of online tools, portable test kits, as well as support in strengthening national plans of action, were also mentioned during the deliberations.

The various sessions, subsequent discussions and bilateral dialogues with the country delegations were used to identify the immediate needs in the region. These recommendations were consolidated and converted into the 'immediate' next steps under the programme. These are:

- **Reinvigorate inter-sectoral cooperation and information sharing through national workshops:** As a follow-up to the regional deliberations, workshops will be held in the identified priority countries in the region. Preliminary suggestions on the holding of these workshops were discussed during the regional meeting. These proposals are to be finalized through ongoing bilateral consultations between SMART and the country focal

¹⁰ See: www.apaic.org

persons. **Timeline:** It is envisaged that three to four such workshops will be held during the last quarter of 2009. Subsequent workshops will be held in the first quarter of 2010.

- **Provide updated situational analysis on ATS:** An updated analytical report on the 'Patterns and Trends of ATS and other drugs of use in East Asia and the Pacific' will be ready under the programme. **Timeline:** This document will be ready and disseminated in October 2009. In addition, SMART will work in partnership with the identified countries to provide national-level analytical papers.
- **Facilitate on-line information availability:** SMART is revamping its comprehensive repository of online information on ATS, – the APAIC. The new APAIC website will contain not just restructured information, but latest, up-to-date, and more comprehensive information will be made available. Suggestions from the workshop participants will be reflected in the new site. **Timeline:** The new APAIC site will be launched in September 2009.
- **Training and capacity-building:** The workshop provided an opportunity for the participants to review and undertake refresher trainings on the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP) and the Forensic Alert. The participant feedback to these trainings was very positive and a need was identified to have similar trainings at the national level. These will be tailored as per the identified data gaps in the country DAINAP submissions and the highlighted needs of the individual countries. **Timeline:** ongoing.
- **Support to formulate/ design/ conduct research studies and surveys:** SMART will provide support to the partner countries which highlighted the need for assistance in designing and conducting surveys and rapid assessment studies. **Timeline:** The national workshops will be used to crystallise the specific requirement within the countries. Subsequent assistance will be ongoing.
- **Strengthen regional information sharing:** A successive regional meeting will be held by the middle of 2010 to review the progress of SMART and again bring together relevant stakeholders from the drug law enforcement, health and forensic and laboratory sections of the various agencies, at the regional level.

PART (B)

Review and refresher trainings on the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP) and Forensic Alert



The regional workshop was also used to provide a detailed review of the on-line data-sharing mechanism – the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP). DAINAP is a joint data collection system of the national drug control agencies of ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). DAINAP facilitates information sharing through ongoing online analysis of data gathered and inputted by partner countries on an annual and quarterly basis. DAINAP is one of the mechanisms being managed under the SMART Programme. UNODC provided a detailed overview of the DAINAP mechanisms and an evaluation of the data shared by the countries. In addition, a refresher session provided hands-on training to the participants on the use of DAINAP. At the end of the session the country delegations assured improved data sharing during subsequent online data-sharing.

Information was also shared on UNODC's forensic and scientific services, and the use of forensics as a key component of the response to drug trafficking. The relevance of forensic information to understand the demand as well as supply side issues was highlighted through various presentations. These emphasized the use of forensic data and qualitative information for forecasting the emerging trends on production methods, availability, routes etc. A refresher training on the online discussion forum, - the Forensic Alert, highlighted the practical use of this mechanism. Forensic Alert is an internet-based, interactive, managed system for information exchange between forensic laboratories and clients. A presentation by Dr. Angeline Whei on the Asian Forensic Sciences Network (AFSN) highlighted the salient features of this unique regional network.

- **Regional and national ATS scenarios**

During the course of the workshop, the SMART Programme provided a snapshot of the synthetic drug scenario in the region. In addition, various country delegations made presentations on the emerging trends in their country and shared the latest data and statistics. Presentations were shared by the delegations of Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam.¹¹

¹¹ It should be noted that the presentations annexed with this report, are as they were originally shared during the workshop. Some of the data mentioned by the countries in the presentations, needs to be clarified and/ or revised. This process is ongoing. For clarifications the SMART team can be contacted for a version of the latest statistics and DAINAP submissions. The complete set of presentations is also available on the website of the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (<http://www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific>)



Participants of the Global SMART Programme, Regional Workshop for East Asia, at the United Nations Building in Bangkok, Thailand

Annex 1: Agenda

**Global SMART Programme
Regional Workshop for East Asia
29-31 July 2009
UN Conference Centre, Bangkok, Thailand
AGENDA**

28 July 2009 Arrival of delegates

Day One – 29 July 2009

Overview of the Global SMART Programme and the latest regional synthetic drug trends

09:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:15	<i>Tea</i>
10.15 – 10.20	Welcoming the participants and opening of proceedings by the Chair – Ms. Deepika Naruka
10:20 – 10:35	Opening remarks by Mr. Gary Lewis Regional Representative, UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
10:35 – 10:45	Overview of the Global SMART Programme by Mr. Jeremy Douglas, Global SMART Programme Manager, UNODC
10:45 – 11:15	Global SMART Programme to date - globally and in East Asia by Mr. Jeremy Douglas, Global SMART Programme Manager, UNODC and Ms. Deepika Naruka, Regional Coordinator (East Asia), Global SMART Programme, UNODC
11:15 – 11:45	Global and regional trends in ATS and other drugs by Mr. Johannes Lund, Regional ATS Analyst, UNODC
11:45 – 13:00	<i>Lunch</i>
13:00 – 13:15	UNODC Forensic and Scientific Services, Dr. Barbara Remberg, Scientific Affairs Officer, UNODC

13:15 – 13:45	The International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) Programme and how it assists Member States, Dr. Barbara Remberg, Scientific Affairs Officer, UNODC
13:45 – 14:45	National presentations and discussions (Cambodia, China)
14:45 – 15:00	<i>Tea</i>
15:00 – 15:30	Importance of forensic drug data to understanding the synthetic drug situation by Dr. Barbara Remberg, Scientific Affairs Officer, UNODC
15:30 – 15:45	Asian Forensic Sciences Network, presentation by Dr. Angeline Yap Tiong Whei
15:30 – 16:30	National presentations and discussions (Indonesia, Malaysia)
18:00	<i>Dinner hosted by ONCB</i>

Day Two – 30 July 2009

Review and refresher training on the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and Pacific (DAINAP) and Forensic Alert, and future plans for the Global SMART Programme

09:00 – 09:15	Review of key points from Day 1 and objectives of the day
09:15 – 09:30	<i>Tea</i>
09:30 – 10:00	Review of DAINAP submissions in 2008/ 2009 and identified gaps, by Mr. Tun Nay Soe, Information and Database Systems Specialist, UNODC
10:00 – 11:45	DAINAP refresher training, Mr. Tun Nay Soe, Information and Database Systems Specialist and Mr. Johannes Lund, Regional ATS Analyst, UNODC (participants are requested to bring and enter their national data into DAINAP)
11.45 – 13:00	<i>Lunch</i>
13:00 – 13:45	Review of the Forensic Alert and refresher training, Mr. Tun Nay Soe and Dr. Barbara Remberg, Scientific Affairs Officer, UNODC
13:15 – 13:45 mechanisms	Mapping of national agencies, networks and data sharing
13:45 – 14:45	National presentations and discussions (Thailand, Viet Nam)

14:45 – 15:00	<i>Tea</i>
15: 00 – 16:10	Closing discussion – the way forward in East Asia – identification of the immediate needs and recommendations, by Mr. Jeremy Douglas, Global SMART Programme Manager and Ms. Deepika Naruka, SMART Regional Coordinator – East Asia, UNODC
16:10 – 16:15	Closing remarks by Mr. Gary Lewis Regional Representative, UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
16:15 – 16:30	Ceremonial photograph and end of proceedings for day 2
18:00	<i>Dinner hosted by UNODC</i>

Day Three – 31 July 2009

Bilateral meetings and consultations with the country teams

Lab visit – organized by ONCB: 9 – 10 am
Transport leaves Centre Point at 8.15 am

10:30 – arrival at UN Building

10:30 – 12:30: SMART Programme - Bilateral discussion with country teams
UNCC Tea lounge

12:15 – 1.30: Lunch
UN Cafeteria (Floor 4)

1:30: Transport leaves UN Building for Centre Point

Annex 2 - List of Participants

Brunei

Ms. Nur Ruzana Aliah. Abdullah Juing
Assistant Narcotics Officer
Narcotics Control Bureau

Ms. Hajah Surayati. Haji Mohd Hasan
Narcotics Officer
Narcotics Control Bureau

China

Mr. Xie Yuancheng
Deputy Director
National Narcotic Control Commission

Ms. Haifeng Huang
Officer of UNCC
National Narcotic Control Commission

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Mr. Sri Haryati
Head of Information & System Division
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National Narcotics Board (BNN)

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Head of Investigation & Suppression & Investigation Sub division
National Narcotics Board (BNN)

Ms. Tri Siwi Suharini
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National Narcotics Board (BNN)

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Mr. Vathana Souvannachak
Head of Administration Division
Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC)

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Malaysia

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Chemistry Department of Malaysia

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Director (International Relations)
Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control

Police Captain Khin Maung Tun
Staff Officer (International Relations)
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Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

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Pol. Lt. Col. Nguyen Xuan Truong (Mr)

Deputy Director
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Forensic Science Institute, Ministry of Public Security (MPS)

UNODC

Mr. Gary Lewis

Regional Representative
UNODC, Regional Centre for East Asia & the Pacific
Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific

Dr. Barbara Remberg

Scientific Affairs Officer
UNODC Vienna

Mr. Jeremy Douglas

Global SMART Programme Manager
UNODC Vienna

Ms. Deepika Naruka

SMART Regional Coordinator - East Asia
UNODC Bangkok

Mr. Tun Nay Soe

Information and Database Systems Specialist
UNODC Bangkok

Mr. Johannes Lund

Regional ATS Analyst
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Ms. Amittada Boonmontira

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