ATS Situation in Myanmar
In Myanmar, psychotropic substances abuse was limited to tranquilizers and the drug of choice has been opium and its derivatives. Although methamphetamine has been a serious drug problem in the sub-region and region for over a decade, it was relatively unknown to Myanmar until 1996, illicit ephedrine trafficking from China and the manufacture of methamphetamine tablets at the border areas led to seizures of millions of stimulants in the subsequent years. In the 1990s, Thailand took action and stringent control of precursors and strong law enforcement efforts. Due to that production and smuggling of methamphetamine emerge significantly to Myanmar. All the major seizures were made in the Shan States bordering China and Thailand on their way to the Thai market.
ATS Trafficking Routes
Trafficking Routes

- Expanded trafficking routes (after 2003)
- Emerging trafficking routes
- Traditional trafficking routes (before 2003)
Seizures of Clandestine lab
And
ATS Punching Machine
Seizures of Clandestine lab and ATS Punching Machine

**Heroin Refinery**
- 2007: 8 nos
- 2008: 5 nos
- 2009: 3 nos

**ATS Punching Machine**
- 2007: 5 nos
- 2008: 1 nos
- 2009: 3 nos
Implementation Of ATS Abuse Control

To reduce the spreading of HIV/AIDS from ATS abuse the following projects have been implementing:

(a) Reducing Injecting Drug Use and its harmful Consequences Project: The first phase of project had implemented from 2003 to 2006. The project was extended from 2006 to 2008 as second phased implementing at Lashio, Taunggyi, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Yangon, Tachileik townships and four rehabilitation center.

(b) To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among drug users, HAARP Program was being implemented throughout the region and sub-regions of the country.
Budget Spent in 2008-2010

2008-2009  ---  106,660,919.88 Kyat

2009-2010  ---  151,600,376.64 Kyat
Significant Achievements (2008-2010)
Annual Seizures of Stimulants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>9.39</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>32.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3.65</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>28.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>16.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>26.75</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>19.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seizures of 2 million tablets of methamphetamine at Tachileik on 7 March, 2008
One million tablets of ATS seized at Kyaing Tong township, Naung Noon check point on 2\textsuperscript{nd} Feb 2009
Seized Drugs

1. 2177 blocks of heroin weighing 761.95 kg
2. 34000 ATS tablet weighing 34 kg
3. 360000 kyats of drugs money (Tachileik, 10-7-09)
ATS– 2926000 weighing 292.6 kilos
10 packs of ICE weighing 10 kilos
104 blocks of heroin weighing 36.4 kilos
21 packs of heroin powder weighing 21 kilos, 24 August 2009 in Tachileik
Seizures of 57.4 kgs of heroin, 292600 tablets of ATS and 10 kgs of ICE in Tachileik on 24 August, 2009
2632000 ATS tablets, Arms and ammunition and drugs money seized in Tachileik on 11 September, 2009
Seizure of 816000 tablets of cold tablets contained pseudo-ephrine in Mongywa on 22 July 2009
Seizures of 8.16 million tablets of ephedrine in Chinshwe haw of Laukai district 18 February 2008
Seizures of heroin refinery with chemicals and paraphernalia in Banwe of Northern Shan State on 2 January 2008
Seizures of 5.6 kgs of heroin, 7.2 kgs of opium, chemicals and arms in Kutkhai of Northern Shan State on 5 August 2008
Seizures of a heroin refinery with 168.14 kgs of opium and chemicals and arms in Sesaing of Southern Shan State on 14 August 2008
Seizure of 110 kgs of morphine in Mandalay district on 11 September 2008