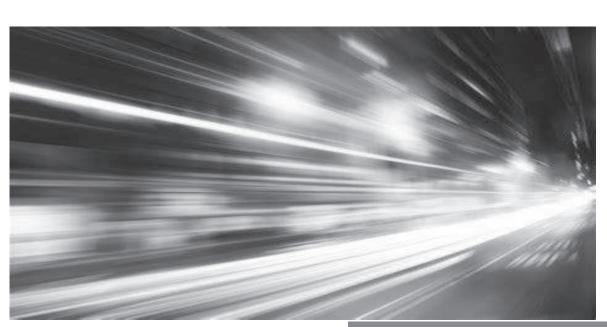




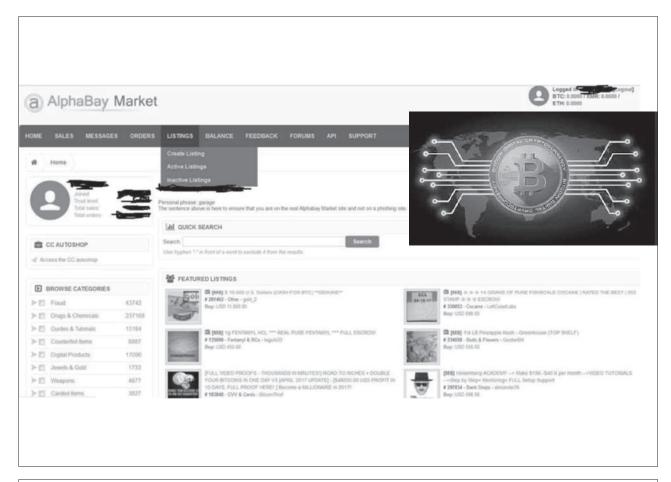
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**Criminal Time** 

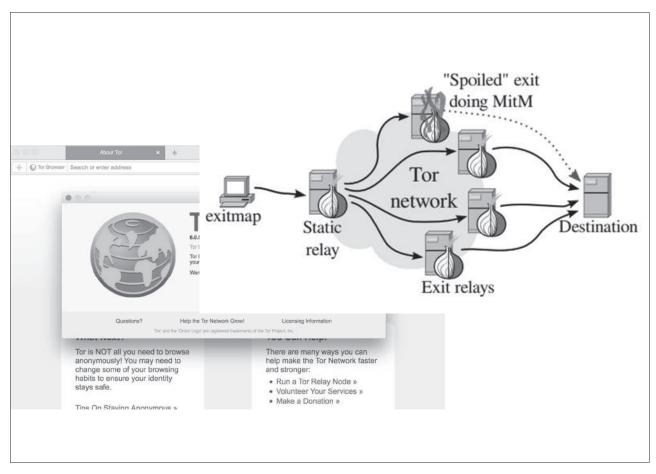


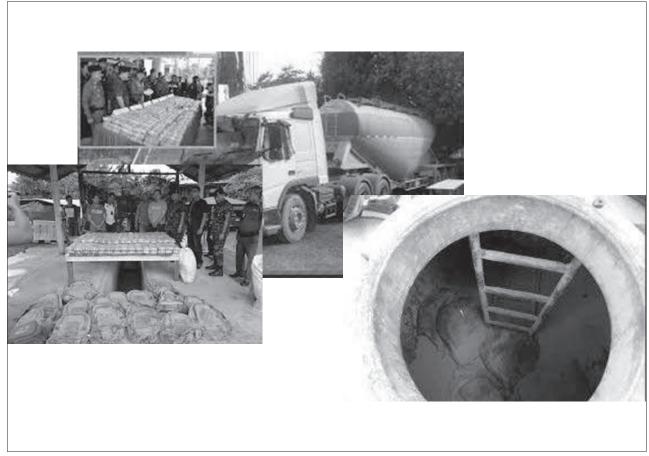
Government Time

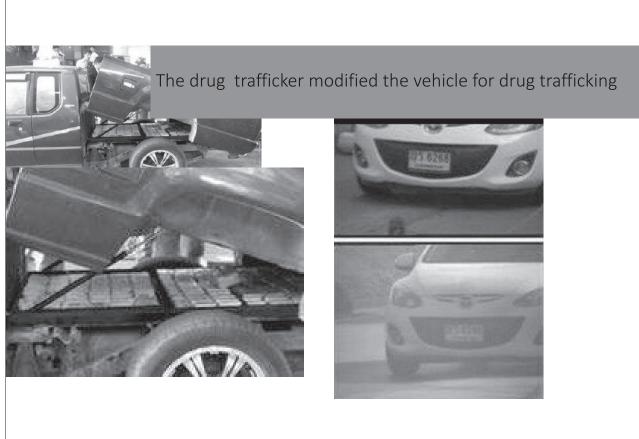




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## Drug Crime



• hard to find them guilty and get them to undergo law enforcement due to the separating of actions. Only drug traffickers and sub-drug dealers are arrested

# Drug Crime

#### High return



- ✓ Risk for big money
- ✓ New faces everyday

# Drug Crime

## Transnational crime





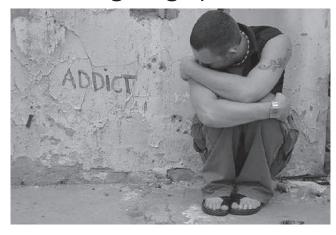
- √ Money Laundering
- ✓ Cryptocurrency

Offenders usually find the method of transacting their property so they shall not be caught



# Drug Crime

•No victim (Even authorities who possess drugs are considered being illegal)



A drug addict is a drug victim who gets effects from them so the victim becomes an offender.

Even authorities who possess drugs are considered being illegal so that there is an authority protection measure for them in case of doing undercover operations, sting operations and Controlled Delivery

#### Drug Crime

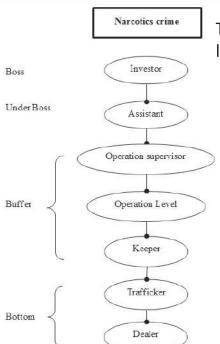
- Big boss only the commander
- High return
- Transitional crimes
- No victim (Even authorities who possess drugs are considered being illegal)

## Drug Crime: Hard to investigate

- Secretive
- Hard to join
- Specialized : (Drug crimes in previous)
- Complicated : Cut out, Need to know and use code
- Organized Crime and Transnational crime

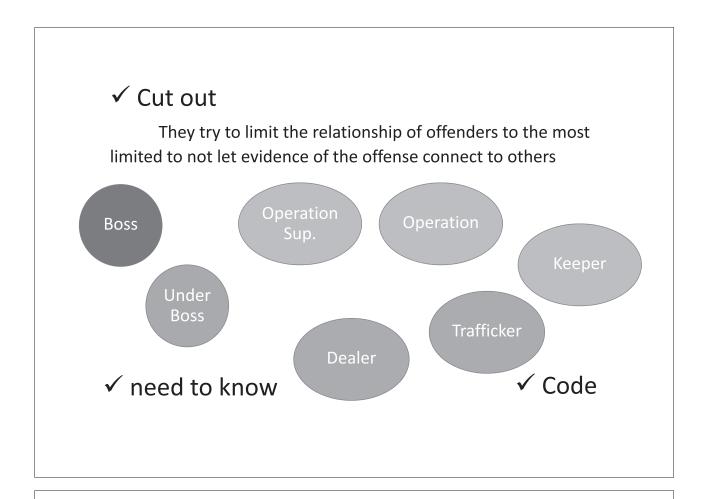
responsible for collecting data of process, report to a chief and follow up command or policy from the chief.

a person who commits offense following the command from the higher position and normally caught easier than the other positions



This person always does a legal job for concealing the offense

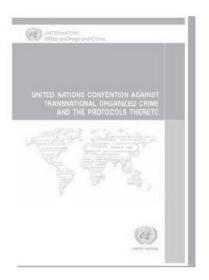
Buffer is a man between high-level members and low-level members to prevent the high-level positions from investigation



## **UNTOC/Palermo Convention 2000**

A global, flexible and practical legal instrument with the aim of promoting cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively

(UNTOC, Art.1)





#### Drug Crime: Techniques

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) 2000 allows the state parties to use special investigation by adjusting to their domestic laws. Special investigative techniques consist of

- · Controlled delivery
- · Undercover Operations
- · Electronic surveillance

## controlled delivery

A controlled delivery is a law enforcement technique that allows the transport of illegal drugs or other contraband, under law enforcement supervision, to those persons who have arranged for the shipment. It is not concerned as a sting operation or an offense conducted by competent authorities.

- (i) Case of authorities or persons having drugs
- (ii) Case of other person having drugs (Informants)
- (iii) Case of offenders

This kind needs to be controlled strictly to prevent losing the contraband among the process. The spy must be the one that is trusted and accepted to do this process.

Note: 1.In Thailand, the legal proceedings with offenders are not in the provision of any laws

2.CD includes domestic CD.

## **Undercover Operation**

- The last choice of investigation
  - ✓ Infiltrate a criminal organization (to gather evidence)
  - √ Needs carefulness and permission of the court or a person in authority
- The suspect's right
  - ✓ There needs to be proof of the suspect's guilt before the operation begins
  - ✓ Create an opportunity to facilitate the suspect's crime
  - ✓ Undercover operation needs permission with legality

## The practice of undercover operation

✓ Undercover agent >> Intensive training



## Undercover agent

#### **Person Undercover**

- ✓ Solve problems immediately
- ✓ Have a personal touch in the target area
- ✓ Have knowledge and experience in the subject

#### **Oversight**

- ✓ Intensive training
- ✓ Sensitive circumstances : Review and oversight by Administrative level or prosecutors.

## The practice of undercover operation

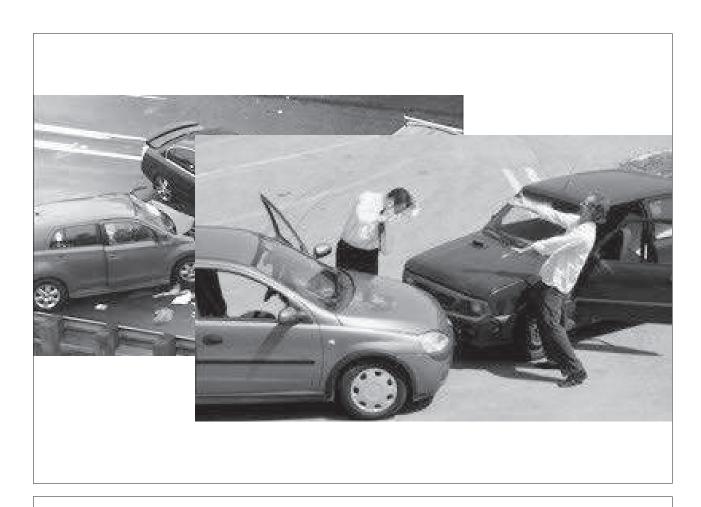
- **√** *Undercover*
- ✓ Document concealment
- √ Vehicle concealment
- ✓ Situation concealment
- ✓ Place concealment and Occupation# concealment

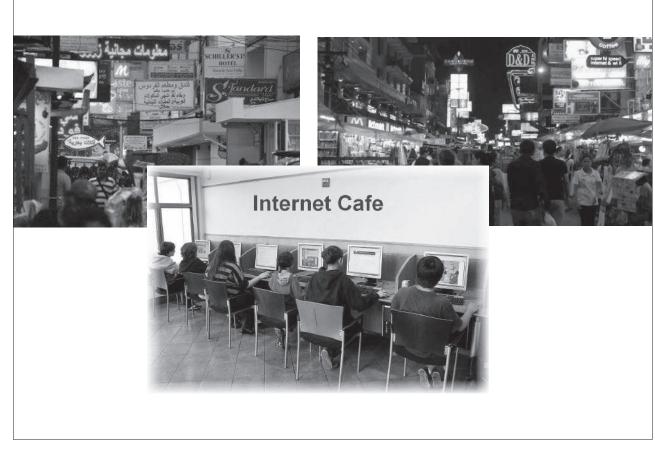
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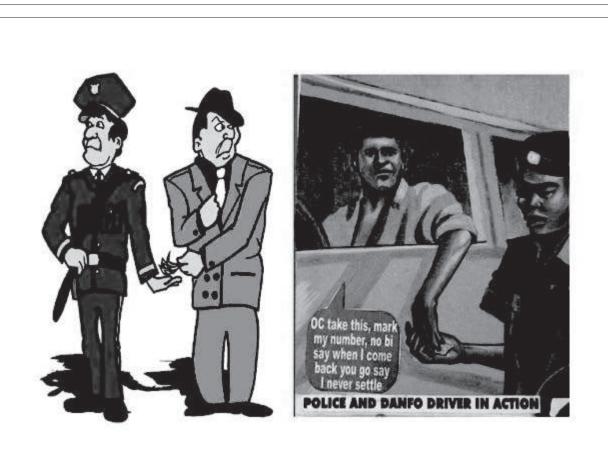






## The practice of undercover operation

- ✓ Undercover agent
- ✓ Document concealment
- √ Vehicle concealment
- ✓ Place concealment
- ✓ Situation concealment
- ✓ Occupation concealment
- ✓ Information concealment



# Confidential Informants: Why???

- To identify criminal organizations
- To identify the members
- To identify the activities

### Confidential Informants: Problems

- They are criminals themseleves
- To lie to curry favor
- Self interest
- May be committing crime

## Confidential Informants: How to

- Corroboration
- Supervision
- Consequences

## <u>Undercover</u>

Why???

Drug crime is different from other crimes

- 1. The circle of drug offenses is wide. Each step in the process may or may not be offensive.
- 2. The offense network is quite complex.
  - ✓ Cut out
  - ✓ Need to know
  - ✓ Code
- 3. International criminology

Destroying one place cannot stop the problem,

#### ✓ Cut out

They try to limit the relationship of offenders to the most limited to not let evidence of the offense connect to others



## **Undercover Operations**

#### How to disguise???

- ✓ Creating a story to reach the target group harmoniously.
- ✓ To act as if he /she has gone into action or practice
- ✓ Impersonation to enter into a criminal organization.
- ✓ Solving the problem of disguise

## **Undercover Operations**

#### •Entrapment :

Must ensure that the activities of the undercover operation do not amount to entrapment

## Third party rights :

Must ensure that the rights of third parties are not infringed

# The process of Undercover Operations in Thailand

#### How Disguise Can Be Done by The Official?

Long term, Medium term and Short term

#### Criteria for Applying for Disguise Permit

- (i) The requesting officers are the officers under the law on drug trial.
- (ii) Authorized commanders are the head of the national police, or delegates, or the secretary-general of the narcotics control board.

# The process of Undercover Operations in Thailand

#### Conditions to Allow Disguise

- (i) legal offenses related to narcotics in production, import, export and distribution, distribute drug or conspiracy to support or attempt to commit such offense.
- (ii) Get the information or evidence
  - ✓ To investigate the seizure of a major drug offender.
  - ✓ In other ways is difficult or risk of injury or damage.
  - ✓ For extending the results of the offender's arrest on drugs

# The process of Undercover Operations in Thailand

#### The Camouflage Operation without Prior Permission

Report urgent need to the authorities quickly; not more than three days from the date of commencement of operation

## Control and Monitoring Disguise Operations

#### Law and harm

- (i) reported to gather relevant evidence
- (ii) Aware of its own state
- (iii) Under investigation more than 1 Unit

# Sting Operations in practice

- (i)The use of persons
  - 1.Informants
  - 2. Undercover agents
- (ii) Due process of law
  - 1. Informants
  - 2. The information received from informants
  - 3. Exhibits from the arrest

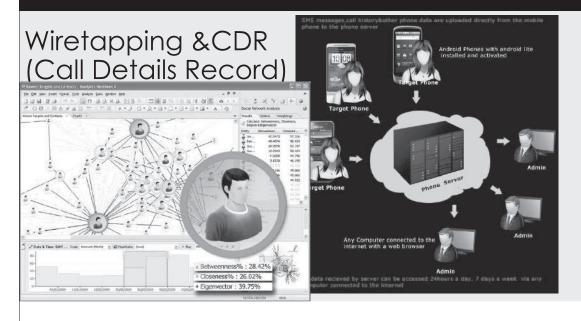
#### Electronic surveillance

- To gather evidence
- Use in court

# Investigation Techniques



# Investigation Techniques



Thank you

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