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International, Regional and National Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Drug Trafficking: A Case Study of ASEAN, Indonesia

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Abstract:

In 1998, as the first time of official declaration, all ten governments in Southeast Asia agreed to try and rid the region of illicit narcotics and towards 'drug-free zone' in 2020. Four year later, in April 2012, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) center for East Asia and the Pacific, reaffirmed the Joint Declaration for a Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015, an ambitious plan which focuses on increasing interdiction and eradication operations, along with use prevention, in an effort to remove illicit drugs from the region. Throughout the past two decades, the UNODC has monitored the evolution of drug trafficking in Southeast Asia to assess the feasibility of achieving a drug-free ASEAN. Although national and international authorities failed to understand the dynamics of drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle, the extensive efforts of law enforcement agencies of ASEAN have been continuing to control the rise of new producing areas, trafficking routes and even substances. This paper provides an overall situation of drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region and its latest trends before reviewing current legislation of ASEAN to prevent and combat drug-related crimes. Besides, the cooperative mechanism to support authorities of ten members in fighting drug trafficking will also be discussed and analyzed. Finally, some practical recommendations to improve the effectiveness of regional cooperation to combat the flows of illicit drugs in the region that also call for further researches and exchanges.

Keywords: Drug trafficking, drug-related crimes, transnational crimes, regional cooperation, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), ASEAN

1. Introduction

According to the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2018b), at least 250 million people, or 5% of the world's population, are using drugs. At the current time, the East and Southeast Asia have more than three million heroin users and more than five million people using synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type-stimulants (ATS) (UNODC, 2019). The world is facing the emergence and increase of new psychotropic substances (NPS). The Golden Triangle region encompasses many Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, continues to be the "hot spot" of poppy cultivation and is emerging as the world's center for synthetic drug production. In recent years, ASEAN has developed and adopted the Plan to protect the ASEAN community against drug hazards in the period of 2016 - 2025, deploying the ASEAN Cooperation Plan in combating the prevention and combat of illegal drug production and transportation in the Golden Triangle area in the period of 2017 - 2019, at the same time set out and implemented many initiatives (ASEAN-NARCO, 2018a). These initiatives have become a useful collaborative framework for exchanging illegal information and fighting in the region. ASEAN has also promoted its leading role in expanding cooperation with partners, dialogue and drug prevention countries, based on respect, mutual benefit, through initiatives and mechanisms. The collaboration led by ASEAN.

Today, globalization is a developing trend in the world. A multi-dimensional approach to globalization is essential because globalization has a powerful and comprehensive impact on countries and economies in the development process, especially for low and mid-income's countries in transition in Southeast Asia (UNODC, 2018a, 2019). In the process of globalization and integration of the global economy, international cooperation takes place in all areas of social life from economics, culture, and politics to national security and security of all society. One of the deepest, most extensive and multilateral cooperation activities in the region is international cooperation in the fight against transnational crimes, particularly with drug trafficking. The paper will clarify the legal frameworks that ASEAN has developed to enhance cooperative mechanism among countries to prevent and control drug-related crimes in the region.

2. The Emergent Situation of Drug-Related Crimes in Southeast Asia

The ASEAN region is facing an increasing number of NPS outside the U.N. Convention Drug Control's listing. Abuse of synthetic drugs and narcotics increased sharply among young people directly affecting economic integration and causing social instability in the region (UNODC, 2017a, 2019). The Golden Triangle area continues to be a hot spot for

poppy and synthetic drug production in the region and the world(ASEAN-NARCO, 2018a; UNODC, 2019). The link between drugs, crime, and terrorism, has become a worrying phenomenon, primarily when drug crimes are increasingly associated with other types of crimes such as high-tech crime, money laundering, and human trafficking (Coyne, 2018; Ho & Pitakdumrongkit, 2019). The world is witnessing a trend to call for adjusting global drug control policies towards legalizing drug use. These are significant challenges and obstacles for ASEAN on the path of forming a coherent community of politics, economic integration, peace and stability(ASEAN, 2018; ASEAN-NARCO, 2018a).

Besides traditional drugs, more and more new and diversified psychotropic substances, in which since 2009, there have been 739 NPS globally, of which Asia is the largest market in terms of ATS and NPS(UNODC, 2019).Some member countries have completed the system national legislation on drugs, adding new ATS and NPS to the list of banned drugs, implementing cognitive education drug problems as well as search for alternative products(UNODC, 2019).Although it cannot deny the efforts of member states, the results are not very satisfactory in reality. The lack of transparency in providing relevant data related illicit drugs in Southeast Asia make statistics difficult for both international scholars and regional policy-makers after completing the Work Plan 2009-2015(Coyne, 2018; Windle, 2018). To some extent, there are many ASEAN countries to confess that their LEAs faced to several severe threats of illicit drugs and drug-related crimes with an increasing trend of drug's syndicates every day(ASEAN-NARCO, 2018b). At the ASEAN Inter-Parliament Assembly (AIPA)organized at Vientiane (Laos) in 2014, almost no delegates voting that my country is ready to become one part of an ASEAN drug-free in 2015. Only a few countries voted to give the Plan to commit that a certain percentage of the population declares no drug use. Illegal drugs appear in many parts of the region. UNODC, in its reports, concluded that within seven years, the amount of confiscated substances in the Asia-Pacific region has quadrupled, from 11 tons in 2008 to 40 tons in 2013(UNODC, 2015b).The most cultivated drug continues opium, locating at the Golden Triangle areas. Particularly for Southeast Asia, the World Drug Report 2015 indicated the use of addictive ATS tends to increase in this area(UNODC, 2016). More dangerous, Southeast Asia is not only a destination but also a destination drug transit points throughout the world.

Even though the Work Plan 2009-2015 requested all members have to curb and decrease the rate of opium crop production, but the creation of drugs in ASEAN countries tends to increase in the same period(IDPC, 2015; Lai, 2015). If in 2009 the total output was only 345 tons, by 2015, this number was up to 781 tons, which focused mainly on some countries such as Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam(UNODC, 2016).After continuously increasing sharply from 2009 to 2014, by 2015, the total area of cultivating medicinal plants opium in Southeast Asia has shown signs of decline, from more than 64 hectares down more than 61 hectares but this decline is less and not sustainable(ASEAN-NARCO, 2016; UNODC, 2015a).

As the host of recent Summit of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMDM) in October 2018, Vietnam recognized that they are facing a tendency for addicts to switch from using traditional opioid drugs to synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances(MPS, 2018). Alarmingly, the outbreak of increased production of synthetic drugs in the Golden Triangle made the number of synthetic drugs from this area smuggled into Vietnam increase dramatically. If in the past, synthetic drugs, especially ATS, were transported from the Chinese border into Vietnam, there are now more and more cases of synthetic narcotics and stones being transported from Golden Triangle sensation into Vietnam(ASEAN, 2018; Hai, 2019).Since early 2018, Vietnam has arrested 19,200 drug-related people, seized 950 kg of heroin; 1,500 kilograms of marijuana; 44 kilograms of opium; 500,000 tablets of synthetic drugs(MPS, 2018).

Some of the causes of this situation can be mentioned as follows. Firstly, regarding the cultural traditions of Asia, almost ethnic minorities in Asia have long formed a habit of using opium as a therapeutic therapy thanks to the characteristics of the inner hook opium part. Calling to abolish long-established patterns is not is an easy thing. Secondly, opium trade is very profitable and a primary income of the population in areas with steep terrain. Profit of opium created many chances to maintain their living cost and health conditions when there are no alternative crops to ensure security food and sustainable living for them. Therefore, mobilizing farmers to give up farming opium has many difficulties. Thirdly, the fact that countries are not transparent about drug information and drug-related crimes only make the situation worse. Information system of the ASEAN countries is also not sufficient for many technical reasons. Fourthly, the difference in how to classify drugs in these legal provisions of each member state, in which, in some countries, there are some addictive substances still licensed to use. This is too much process of pursuing and handling drug-related crimes. Fifthly, the lack of clarity in performance indicators international commitments on drugs create loopholes for countries to avoid responsibility international duties and obligations. Sixthly, in some states, the corruption situation of the scene force close inspection is not strictly controlled. Therefore, this force becomes a contender for the use and sale of illegal drugs

In a recent meeting, all leaders of ASEAN's member admitted that the situation of illicit use, production, and sale of illicit drugs globally and in the region have been tending more complicated and dynamic(ASEAN-NARCO, 2019).Abuse of synthetic narcotics and narcotics increased sharply among young people directly affecting economic integration and causing social instability in the region(UNODC Early Warning Advisory on NPS, 2019). The Golden Triangle area continues to be a hot spot for poppy and synthetic drug production in the region and the world. All these factors, either directly or indirectly, impact on the process of ensuring the regional security and public order as well as the prosperity of local people. To some extent, therefore, international, regional, and national cooperation to prevent and combat drug trafficking that is compulsory for all ASEAN's states towards a collective community.

3. Legal Institutions to Coordinate Drug Prevention Activities in ASEAN

Southeast Asia is considered a worldwide drug hotspot, is one of the world's largest illicit drug trading markets and is a transit point for drugs on the way to other markets in East Asia, South Asia, North America, and Oceania.

Therefore, illegal prevention, production, sale, transport and use of drugs is one of the top priorities of the ASEAN. In that spirit, ASEAN has passed many legal documents on drug prevention as well as cooperation in implementing some drug prevention and control activities in practice (ASEAN-NARCO, 2018a; UNODC, 2017b). The situation of using, producing and trading illegal drugs globally continues to be complicated, negatively affecting all aspects of the community's life and the development of nations (Douglas, 2017; Yong-an, 2014). Recognized not only in terms of health, culture, and society but also from the perspective of political security as a transnational crime, drugs are one of the security issues. Non-traditional threats directly to the entire life of ASEAN member states, demonstrating ASEAN's comprehensive security approach. ASEAN drug prevention efforts involve many institutions of ASEAN, directly or indirectly, to formulate policies as well as initiate drug use and prevention activities.

In 1967, when the ASEAN has established with the first six members, they forwarded on strengthening the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN, 1967). It also affirmed clearly that in the 2007 ASEAN Charter that one of the principal purposes of ASEAN is to maintain and enhance peace, security, and stability and further strengthen peace-oriented values in the region (ASEAN, 2007). This principle has become a central pillar for all of ASEAN's policies, plans, strategies, and activities in the process of building a collective community. Transnational crime and its harmful threats have the potential of corroding this fundamental belief that leads to an effect on regional cooperation in terms of political-security, economic, and socio-cultural (Douglas, 2018; Hammond, 2018). To acknowledge the detrimental risks of transnational crime, ASEAN members have asserted extensive efforts to prevent and combat it since the early 1970s. Accordingly, drug abuse and trafficking in illicit drugs have been considered as one of the initial concerns to tackle of ASEAN at this stage. However, with the expansion and diversification of transnational crime with its flexible motilities and capacities to include terrorism, new types of drug abuse and trafficking, innovative forms of money laundering activities, arms smuggling, trafficking in persons, and piracy, ASEAN has intensified its efforts to fight these crimes (ASEAN-NARCO, 2016; Douglas, 2015). Within the scope of this article, the author refers to drugs from the perspective of transnational crime with its relevant functions, responsibilities, and duties.

3.1. ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

The APSC Council is responsible for 1) ensure the implementation of relevant decisions of the High-Level ASEAN leaders; 2) coordinate work in areas of responsibility and problems related to other Community Councils, and 3) submit reports and recommendations on issues of scope responsibility to the ASEAN Summit (ASEAN, 2009a). The APSC Council meets at least twice one year and will be chaired by the Foreign Minister of the member state holding the presidency of ASEAN. With that function, the APSC Council is also the overall coordinating body for transnational crimes, including drug crimes.

3.2. ASEAN Ministerial Conference on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)

Second, reports and recommendations on drug and drug crime prevention and control by the ASEAN Ministerial Conference on Transnational Crime (AMMTC). The AMMTC was established in 1997, consisting of ASEAN ministers responsible for cooperation against transnational crimes, held at least every two years, maybe held informally when necessary. In fact, from 1997 to 2005, the majority of ASEAN drug crime prevention and control activities were conducted by AMMTC. One of AMMTC's most significant achievements in drug prevention is the adoption

The Action Plan against Transnational Crime at the 2nd AMMTC Conference in 1999. This Plan has established a mechanism and organized activities to promote the efforts of member states against transgressions countries, including substance abuse and illegal drug trafficking, from the national and bilateral levels to the regional level, and promoting regional commitments as well as increasing the intensity law enforcement forces of member states (ASEAN, 1999).

The action plan sets out a robust regional strategy against other types of transnational crimes and includes information exchange activities; cooperation on legislative and executive events, capacity building of institutions, training, and collaboration outside the region are considered significant program activities (Pushpana than, 1999; Severino, 1999). For example, for issues related to law, the Plan advocates the criminalization of specific crimes in relevant codes of ASEAN member state laws, including the crime of trafficking in illicit drugs.

3.3. ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMDM)

Starting in 2015, realizing the need to promote ASEAN's cooperation on drug issues, ASEAN Leaders at the 26th Summit decided to establish a specialized agency - ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMDM). The mechanism of the AMMDM was established in 2012 and formally institutionalized according to the ASEAN Charter in 2015, to raise the direction and effectiveness of high-level cooperation in responding to emergent threats of transnational drug trafficking in the region and around the world. The AMMDM created an essential forum for unified discussion of community protection measures against the dangers of drugs, promoting ASEAN's role in regional security and development issues in the region. context with many new developments (ASEAN, 2017; ASEAN-NARCO, 2018a). At the recent meeting especially the 6th AMMDM meeting on October 2018 in Hanoi, Vietnam, all leaders continued to effort towards drug-free society in ASEAN. The statement emphasizes ASEAN's commitment to one drug-free vision, aimed at building for the people and the Community ASEAN society does not have drug abuse and does not tolerate effects adverse action from drug abuse. The Ministers also noted the use U.N.'s recommendations to develop a Regional Action Plan, which guide policies as well as giving activities from prevention, treatment, and education recovery, law enforcement, research, development of alternative measures and deeper regional cooperation in drug control and negative reduction impacts on society.

3.4. ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Problems (ASOD)

ASEAN cooperation on drug control and psychotropic substances is an internal one content of the ASEAN Conference on Drug Experts held in 1976 and is in the coordination of the Social Development Committee. This Conference, since then, it has been convened annually and renamed the Conference of ASEAN Senior Official on Drugs (ASOD) in 1984. The function of the Conference includes the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on principles to fight with drug situation; strengthen and promote efforts cooperating to control and prevent drug problems in the region; advance eliminate the cultivation of plants used to extract drugs in the area; and create, implement, control and evaluate all chapters ASEAN program on prevention and control of drug use.

Also, ASEAN continues to build mechanisms to promote efforts force against the drug problem. These two important initiatives are the establishment of the ASEAN Aviation Interdiction Task Force (AAITF) to cooperate on prevention and fight against drug crime via the air routes in 2011 and the ASEAN Narcotic Center for drug substance cooperation in the region (ASEAN-NARCO) in 2014. These mechanisms support LEAs in the field of drug prevention in securing these trade routes in the area are not exploited with those items' illegal destination. The next step is to expand collaborative efforts on the courses Maritime routes, especially for harbors.

At the national level, drug authorities are a responsible examination of national policies and plans on drug control. These agencies usually located at the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Security or there are also several agencies that belong to the Government Office. In most member states, these agencies have a role in collaborating with the rest of the government to unify between the national strategy of health, education, and treatment with activities law enforcement.

4. Legal Basis of ASEAN to Prevent and Control Drug Trafficking

Drugs are not emerging issues recently in the region of Southeast Asia. The Golden Triangle area is a rugged mountain forest area between the border of Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, is recorded as the world's largest opium export in 1960-80, and also greatly influenced to the social life of other countries in Southeast Asia. At that time, the first founders of ASEAN, including Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand were well aware threats from the use and trade of illegal drugs to peace and stable area. Under these circumstances, ASEAN countries have been relentless building a robust legal framework for prevention and control activities drugs in the area.

4.1. Period of 1967-1983

As early as 1972, only five years after its establishment, the ASEAN has convened a meeting of relevant officials and agencies go to drug prevention and control of member countries. Next, in 1976, the ASEAN Harmonization Declaration was led by government heads issued called for strengthening cooperation between member states and with related international organizations in preventing and eliminating the use and drug dealing (ASEAN, 1976). This led to the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotics Drugs.

The declaration is the basis for adopting a cooperative action program anti-drug and drug use (ASEAN, 1976). The statement called all national members for strengthen prevention and promotion of sanctions for illegal drug trafficking, organize cooperation in the field of research rescue and education, and improve measures against drug abuse and its consequences. The statement also called member states to intensify the involvement of its national agencies in close liaison with the Colombo Plan Bureau, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, INTERPOL and other agencies involved in the fight against drug abuse.

To respond to the declaration, almost immediately the group of ASEAN drug experts meets in Singapore in the year 1976. At this meeting, the experts gave recommendations on four fields main areas, namely 1) law enforcement and enforcement; 2) treatment and recovery; 3) preventing and providing information, and 4) training and research. Meeting also set strategies to enhance cooperation and implementation of the declaration.

4.2. Period 1984-1997

The need to establish a common approach of the region in control and prevention of drug use are strengthened with the adoption of the Strategy and Policy of ASEAN on Prevention and Control Illicit Drug Trafficking in 1984. This document marks the change in approach and awareness of ASEAN leaders that is drugs are not merely a problem social and health that affects national security, stability, and prosperity of nations and the whole region. This document requires member states to agree quickly views, approaches, and strategies, active cooperation at the national level, regional and international, and coordinate with non-governmental organizations in their efforts eliminate drugs (ASEAN, 1985). One year later, ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed together and declared the Joint Statement on the International Problem of Drug Abuse and Trafficking in July 1985 as the specific evidence to pose the responsibility and obligations of the region in this battle (ASEAN, 1985).

In October 1994, the three-year Action Plan on control over history Drug use was approved at the 17th Conference on ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD). This action plan is by the Secretariat of ASEAN prepares with financial support from its Development Program United Nations (UNDP) and focus on four priority areas, including 1) education drug prevention, 2) treatment and recovery; 3) enforcement; and 4) research (Pushpanathan, 1999).

4.3. Period 1998 up to Now

At the 31st ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) In July 1998, the Ministers issued a Joint Statement on ASEAN drugs by 2020, affirming the Association's commitment to eliminating work producing, extracting, trading and using illegal

drugs in the Southeast Asia (ASEAN, 1998). However, in July 2000, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of member countries ASEAN agreed to lift the yearly goal of ASEAN becoming 'drug-free zone' in 2015 (ASEAN, 2000).

But these documents only show the recognition of nations ASEAN on the threat of drugs has not yet explained how to realize an ASEAN drug-free. In October 2000, the International Congress' In Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change' held in Bangkok on October 2000 by UNODC Regional Office on East Asia and the Pacific (ASEAN, 2000; Parameswaran, 2000). This congress also built up a regional framework called ASEAN and China Cooperative Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), known as ACCORD Plan of Action. It would confirm that the ACCORD is the most effective step of ASEAN at that time, indicating specific activities on cooperation between countries, for the benefit of all owners in the area. ACCORD has issued an ACCORD Action of Plan with all 36 states and 16 international organizations adopted to minimize both supply and demand about drugs in the area (Emmers, 2003a, 2003b).

Reiterating that to solve the drug problems in this region jointly, ASEAN and China passed the Joint Declaration Beijing in 2005 to concretize their efforts towards on drug-free society in 2015. Accordingly, both ASEAN and China focus on the most pressing drug control needs(ASEAN, 2005), including:

- Calling for continued coordination in meeting its comprehensive drug control goals and targets through timely communication, dialogue and exchange of ideas and enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including high-level visits and collaboration with other multilateral drug control mechanisms;
- Endorsing the revised "ACCORD Plan of Action" and its four pillars, namely, to promote civic awareness and social response by advocating on the dangers of drugs; to build consensus and share best practices on demand reduction; to strengthen the rule of law by improving law enforcement cooperation and legislative review; and to eliminate the production of illicit narcotic crops by boosting sustainable alternative development programmes;
- Prioritising efforts to combat ATS-related crimes as a critical national drug control strategy by acquiring adequate information, including on trends of illicit manufacture, traffic and abuse of drugs in each country, actively collecting and exchanging relevant intelligence and information regarding the subject, and taking coordinated law enforcement measures to address the rampant illicit ATS manufacture, traffic and abuse in this region, working toward the containment of the spread of ATS-related crimes and the prevention of further deterioration of the ATS situation in this region;
- Endorsing the Regional Joint Action Against ATS-related Crimes Initiative to be implemented entirely in line with the updated Plan of Action;
- Continuing to strengthen alternative development through the provision of adequate financial and technical support for sustainable alternative development activities in the traditional illicit opium poppy cultivation areas, the implementation of favorable market access policies for alternative products, and the expansion and initiation of alternative development programs, including pilot projects, in different opium poppy cultivating areas;
- Assessing the possibility of expanding alternative development programs to other illicit drug crops, including cannabis;
- Promoting the development of laws and regulations on the manufacture, purchase, transportation and use of precursor chemicals and to exercise strict supervision in these areas, to enforce an effective administration of precursor chemicals, to prevent their diversion to illicit drug manufacturing channels and to take an active part in the global joint operations launched by International Narcotics Control Board (INCB);
- Intensifying cooperative research, to stipulate pertinent measures on preventive education and rehabilitation, and to consider adopting evidence-based effective intervention measures such as drug maintenance methods, while recognizing the cultural realities and social values unique to this region, in order to reduce the number of new drug addicts, enhance the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation and prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases;
- Reiterating the commitment of ASEAN and China for internal resource mobilization to support the ACCORD Account, especially funds intended to support prioritized programs and activities; and
- Urging the international community to take practical and useful actions through financial and technical support for the solution of the drug problems in this region to ensure timely realization of the goal of "a Drug-Free ASEAN and China in 2015".

In 2009, ASEAN adopted their Master Plan to build Social and Culture Community (ASCC Blueprint), in which section B.6 recognizes the content "Ensuring a drug-free ASEAN"(ASEAN, 2009a, 2009b). At ASCC Blueprint, ASEAN offers the strategic goal is to significantly reduce the use of illegal drugs regularly in the majority of the population, especially for students, young people, and high-risk and vulnerable populations. These precautions and through increased access to these treatment, recovery and later care services to ensure comprehensive reconciliation entry into society as well as through deeper relationships between public, private and civil society organizations(Acharya, 2009; ASEAN, 2009a). To accomplish that goal, ASCC Blueprint also proposed nine actions to further strengthen the relationship cooperation system among member countries on this issue.

Based on UNODC recommendations and achievements, until September 2009 at Phnom Penh, Cambodia, the ASEAN proclaimed the Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking, and Use 2009-2015, which reflects and concretize the role of ASEAN to this battle.

More than five years later, between 24 to 26th August 2015, the 36th Conference of ASOD, ASEAN leaders discussed plans for ASEAN, as a regional official, can better cope with the challenge of the whole drug situation demand as well as better cooperation, towards a drug-free ASEAN(AIPA, 2015; ASEAN, 2015). The ASEAN officials discussed plans to

shape into common reactions of member states before the situation drug trafficking and use. After then, at Langkawi (Malaysia), the 4th AMMDM Conference organized on 29th October 2015 issued the statement of the Chairman Statement of AMMDM to express the views of an ASEAN: unforgiving with drugs, do not accept the tendency to legalize drug use, persistence set a roadmap towards the vision of building a non-ghosting ASEAN Community drugs; affirming the sovereignty of each ASEAN country in the selection optimal solution, balancing supply reduction and demand reduction, combined with socio-economic solutions, suitable for history, politics, economics and literary characteristics socialization to solve drug problems in the country(ASEAN, 2015).

Recently, in 2015 the Master Plan to build the ASEAN Social-Cultural Community 2025 (ASCC Blueprint 2025) has been adopted as a substitute for the previous master plan, setting goals for the new phase in which continues to emphasize efforts to build a drug-free ASEAN with two strategic measures at the point D.6(ASEAN, 2016), follow as:

- Support the coordination between entities involved in planning policy, development, and addition of prevention programs for different target groups, receiving and using treatments and active recovery as well as post-treatment care programs, and other research on drug use;
- Increasing social awareness and responsibility for the harmful effects of drugs through community commitments, campaigns and related activities another.

5. Cooperation Content

ASEAN aimed to establish a non-drug ASEAN region in 2015. To prove that determination, at the 30th ASOD Conference in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 2009, ASEAN countries adopted the ASEAN Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking and Use 2009-2015 (starting now the Work Plan 2009-2015). Towards the vision of ASEAN's drug-free zone in 2015, this Plan focuses on the effective handling of illegal activities related to drugs and minimize the negative consequences that drugs bring to the commune, including sustainable mitigation in the areas of 1) illicit crop cultivation; 2) illegal manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes, and 3) the prevalence of illegal drug use(ASEAN, 2009b).

The Work Plan 2009-2015 has been implemented and reported annually through a national reporting mechanism standardized of the ASOD. Reviews midterm and end of the period are conducted in 2012 and 2014 respectively function of monitoring and evaluating the process of implementing this Plan(ASEAN, 2009b; Blickman, 2009; Bonnieu, 2009). Evaluating mid-term on a drug-free ASEAN in 2015 concluded that while ASEAN's commitments to fight illegal drugs are still very high resolutely and has achieved remarkable achievements, the region still has to resist continue with many traditional challenges about drugs and problems emerging(Blickman, 2009; Caballero-Anthony, 2010). Therefore, the assessment requires even more effort in the whole work minimizing supply and demand for drugs in the region. However, that does not mean the whole of specific plans and ambitious targets of this Work Plan approached successfully. In the final evaluation was carried out by the UNODC (2014) at the AMMDM in Brunei with the title 'Achieving a Drug-Free 2015: Review and Recommendations Post 2015'. The report suggests that the drug situation in the region is deteriorating by the NPS are being synthesized and concluded by governments that need a more comprehensive measure to overcome challenges(UNODC, 2014). The report emphasizes the importance of ASEAN's drug authorities in changing the way approach, from unilateral to multilateral cooperation.

From the recommendations of these two reports, ASEAN countries continue to develop a Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illegal Drugs in the period 2016-2025 (referred to as the Work Plan 2016-2025). Accordingly, the Work Plan is divided into seven sections with 26 components, namely 1) General, 2) Preventive Education, 3) Law Enforcement, 4) Treatment and Rehabilitation, 5) Research, 6) Alternative Development and 7) Extra-regional cooperation. There includes specific context with its related activities(ASEAN, 2017), follow as:

5.1. General Cooperation

This pillar focuses on promoting the role of ASEAN institutions in the process of drug prevention, especially the role of AMMD; advanced awareness and capacity of relevant national agencies as well of people about the need to fight against illicit crop production, trafficking and illegal drug use as well as calling for the participation among relevant national agencies, including for education, health, social matters and home affairs, to address various aspects of drug control and challenges(ASEAN, 2017).

5.2. Preventive Education

This pillar mainly includes awareness-raising measures for young people on drug prevention and control through learning programs in and out of school because young people are very vulnerable to drugs. This program does not only in schools but also in families, workplace, community (ASEAN, 2017).

5.3. Law Enforcement

Pillar law enforcement involves restricting the wholesale process of selling drugs as well as reducing drug-related crimes while ensuring protect sustainable economic development. Also, this pillar also focuses on facilitating all individuals in ASEAN to be treated fairly ,ensure respect for the legislative sovereignty of each member state(ASEAN, 2017). Meanwhile, ASEAN strives to improve the transparency of implementation information drug laws; preventing and fighting against corruption, promoting judicial assistance and cooperation between relevant agencies such as customs authorities and forces rapid response; improve the ability to collect, process and share information about drugs, narcotics and other substances(ASEAN, 2017).

5.4. Treatment and Recovery

Treatment and recovery are an essential factor in the prevention process, anti-drug, especially for those who have used drugs to help them get rid of health and financial threats as well as be able to reconcile enter the community faster. This pillar includes strengthening measures access of drug users to treatment, rehabilitation, and remedies post-treatment care is appropriate for the situation of each country(ASEAN, 2017).

5.5. Research

Besides traditional drugs, there are many types of prescriptions today, particularly ATS and NPS are formed, and can cause more significant harm than all kinds of conventional drugs such as opium, heroin or marijuana. Therefore, the study of these substances and information sharing about ingredients, about treatments, supply mitigation measures and demand is needed(ASEAN, 2017).

5.6. Alternative Measures

To limit drug trade and use, it is necessary to develop products replacement products. Instead of growing opium, need technical support and supply for farmers, alternative crops have economic value. Additionally, to promote full access for alternative development products in markets within the country and the region consistent with national and international obligations and applicable multilateral trade rules(ASEAN, 2017).

5.7. Extra-Regional Cooperation

Indeed, fighting illicit drug is a problem of many countries and regions in the world, not only one country or one region. Therefore, it is impossible to "encapsulate" the struggle and prevention of drugs within a specific area in which ASEAN needs to cooperate with external partners, especially dialogue partners and other international organizations in the fight prevention of drug trafficking as well as against ghost-related crimes drugs(ASEAN, 2017). Out-of-area cooperation can be strengthened through 1) improving performance results of existing external cooperation mechanisms; 2) setting up a suitable framework that includes all governments with the support of regional organizations and team' sinter national authority. This framework should be built based on existing agreements with the goal of becoming a tool for evaluating cooperation processes strengthening regional cooperation, establishing links between foreign governments and ASEAN; 3)encouraging the participation of cities ASEAN members enter the UN-related forums on drugs, including the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to demonstrate ASEAN unity and solidarity(ASEAN, 2017).

Based on the integrated schedule of the Work Plan 2016-2025 will be evaluated twice the time, including 2020 and 2024 by ASOD with the help of the ASEAN Secretariat to report to AMMDM Summit. Each ASEAN country is committed to assessing its schedule and implementation of this Plan actively. To prove ASEAN's efforts and consistence for drug-free society, during the 14th - 15th March 2019, in Vienna, Austria, a high-level meeting of the 62nd Session of the United Nations Drug Commission took place with the participation of more than 150 high-level delegations from member countries and more than 200 international, regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Delegation of the Government of Vietnam was led by Lieutenant-General Nguyen Van Son, Deputy Minister of Public Security with the participation of many ministries and related agencies such as Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Department of Customs, Ministry of Health. At the high-level meeting, on the afternoon of 15th March 2019, on behalf of ASEAN countries, Deputy Minister Nguyen Van Son presented the ASEAN Declaration adopted by member countries earlier at the 6th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Hanoi in October 2018, sent a strong message from ASEAN countries to a drug-free society, affirming the pillar role of the United Nations Drug Commission and three international conventions on control drugs. The ASEAN Declaration once again confirmed its uncompromising stance on drugs and did not support the legalization of drugs in the world.

6. Recommendations and Conclusions

Currently, drug prevention and control are no longer a separate business of any ASEAN member states which require their regional cooperation must be improved further interactions to achieve to combat drug-related crimes. As an international interorganizational government in the world, for the past 50 years, with the introduction drugs in the framework of transnational crime, ASEAN has proved drug-concerned issues to become one of the biggest threats to the prosperity and development of ASEAN.

The 2009-2015 Work Plan ended its role, though not yet brought many positive results but also created the main legal framework to conduct collaborative drug prevention and combat activities in the region next years. With the new Work Plan 2016-2025 towards a drug-free ASEAN, countries need to work harder more by some measures such as: Firstly, strengthen the information system on drugs and criminals' national drugs, and enhancing information exchange between countries member. Secondly, based on the specific situation of each country, the government conducts discussions and mobilizes resources to apply alternative development to contribute economic benefits, helping farmers eliminate the cultivation of medicinal plantsopium and other narcotic extract plants. Thirdly, drug prevention and control must always go hand in hand with other activities such as strengthening awareness education and anti-corruption.

Besides that, fourthly, the institutions of ASEAN related to drugs such as AMMD and ASOD needs to promote further its role in coordinating cooperation among members as well as effective coordination and reporting mechanisms. Fifthly, ASEAN should consider the possibility of making a drug list and generic substances banned for the area. Sixthly,

criminal justice assistance for drug-related crimes needs to be taken more closely. To do it, ASEAN needs to increase the practical implementation in the ASEAN Legal Mutual Assistance.

In summary, it can be said that ASEAN countries are not prosperous and conquer the goal of building a drug-free ASEAN region in 2015. Meanwhile, the development of science and technology facilitates the increased production of illegal drugs as well as drug trafficking's routes is opened. But drastic moves and attitudes ASEAN's tolerance for drugs and drug-related crimes shows hope for closer cooperation in this area.

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