



THE 45<sup>TH</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
17-23 October 2024  
Vientiane, Lao PDR

*The Role of Parliaments in Enhancing Connectivity and  
Inclusive Growth of ASEAN*

(Res.45GA/2024/Soc/01)

## RESOLUTION ON

### STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN ADDRESSING DRUG MATTERS FOR THE REALISATION OF A DRUG-FREE ASEAN

*Sponsored by 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ALPACODD*

***The Forty-Fifth AIPA General Assembly:***

***Underscoring*** that [the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961](#) as amended by the [1972 Protocol](#), the [Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971](#) the [United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988](#) and other relevant international instruments, along with international cooperation between the relevant agencies, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system;

***Recalling*** the [ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotics Drugs](#), adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the five ASEAN founding members on 26 June 1976, in Manila;

***Further recalling*** the [ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025](#), adopted by the 5<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD), on 20 October 2016 in Singapore, and the [ASEAN Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime 2016-2025](#), adopted by the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), on 20 September 2017 in Manila, as common aspirations to achieve a Drug-Free ASEAN as enshrined in the [ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025](#);

***Reaffirming*** its strong commitment to strengthen the role of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) in coordinating a coherent, comprehensive, and effective ASEAN strategy in the realization of a Drug-Free ASEAN, as well as the crucial role of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) in combating illicit drugs;

***Recognising*** the progress of the implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 and emphasizing the importance of

addressing and mitigating the impact of emerging challenges arising from the current illicit drug situation in the region;

**Reiterating** AIPA [Res. 39GA/2018/Soc/01](#) on Securing a Drug-Free ASEAN Community for Future Generations; [Res. 43GA/2022/Soc/01](#) on Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN; [Res. 44GA/2023/Soc/01](#) on Supporting Inclusive Economic Growth for a Drug-Free ASEAN;

**Noting** the publication of [the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime \(UNODC\) World Drug Report 2023](#), [the UNODC synthetic drugs in East and Southeast Asia 2024](#), and the [ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report 2022](#) and noting with concern their findings of global proliferation of synthetic drugs, that in East and Southeast Asia in 2023 methamphetamine seizures reached a new high, the scale of production and trafficking of methamphetamine from the Golden Triangle has significantly increased, along with other emerging challenges of increasing connectivity of land-based and maritime trafficking routes, expanding areas of illicit drug production and markets, growing diversity and origins of non-controlled chemicals for synthetic drug production and more new synthetic drug products and new psychoactive substances (NPS);

**Recognising** that low socioeconomic status such as income disparity, unemployment, poverty, famine, and mental health issues as possible root causes in drug abuse, the proliferation of illicit drugs production, trafficking, and consumption of heroin, opium, cannabis, cocaine, methamphetamine, and other synthetic drugs and NPS by criminal organizations, which are on the rise both regionally and globally;

**Acknowledging** the dynamic changes in modus operandi, particularly the exploitation of high technology and cyberspace, including the use of the dark web, social media, and e-commerce for the illegal influx, promotion, sale, and smuggling of synthetic drugs, often linked to other cyber-based crimes, and the infusion of these substances into common consumer goods like food, beverages, and electronic cigarettes, contributing to the growing number of addicts and illegal drug users, especially among teenagers;

**Emphasising** the important role of AIPA Member Parliaments in developing, amending, enacting, implementing, and supervising the enforcement and monitoring of legal documents to support the implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, aimed at preventing, suppressing, controlling, and addressing drug abuse and trafficking;

**Acknowledging** ASEAN's Commitment on Alternative Development to address drug matters for the realization of a drug-free ASEAN motivates disadvantaged individuals, youths, and juveniles and their families in society away from drug abuse and related criminal activities.

**Hereby resolves to:**

**Urge** ASEAN Member States to further enhance collaboration in efforts to address serious threats from the significant increase in production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, particularly, methamphetamine from the Golden Triangle in this region and also combat the trafficking of chemicals, and precursors for such synthetic drug production to uphold and effectively enforce the resolutions adopted during the AIPACODD meeting;

**Encourage** ASEAN Member States to continue strengthening law enforcement efforts through the existing ASEAN mechanisms with the common goal of preventing drug crimes in ASEAN, preventing the development of the drug market to effectively prevent, suppress, control, resolve, and destroy the sources of production, processing, trafficking, smuggling, use, and transportation of illicit and drug-related crimes, dismantle drug trafficking syndicates, and disrupt their networks;

**Call on** ASEAN Member States to continue intensifying their efforts in the training, development, and advancement of officials and rehabilitation specialists involved in drug inspection, control, prevention, and enforcement towards achieving a Drug-Free ASEAN;

**Encourage** ASEAN Member States to enhance their collaboration in conducting surveys, inspecting, collecting, analysing, and evaluating information on the trafficking of plants containing addictive substances and new psychoactive substances (NPS) to raise drug awareness across society, primarily among the youth and recognize the negative impact and danger of drugs;

**Call on** ASEAN Member States to enhance the sharing of experiences regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation, including treatment protocols for drug addicts. Member States are also urged to allocate resources commensurate with the tasks and practical requirements of drug prevention, control and treatment, in accordance with the emerging demands;

**Request** ASEAN Member States to focus on the management and control of narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals, and legal activities related to drugs, in order to mitigate the misuse of precursor chemicals and narcotic substances;

**Encourage** ASEAN Member States to strengthen partnerships in advancing information technology, sharing intelligent information, and utilizing IT tools effectively to detect and combat narcotics transactions, including through crypto-currencies, money laundering, e-commerce, dark web activities, and other forms of cybercrime, thereby preventing the expansion of regional and global drug syndicates, and ensuring alignment with practical requirements and adaptable responses to potential changes;

**Call on** ASEAN Member States to prioritise community-based intervention (CBI) to alleviate poverty, improve people's livelihoods, create employment opportunities, provide vocational training, and mental health support for vulnerable individuals, youths, and juveniles in the communities, including preventive measures to safeguard from drugs and support for drug addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation centres;

**Urge** ASEAN Member States to further continue integrating national strategies, enhancing operations, strengthening partnerships for dialogue, bolstering the coordination, and exchanging knowledge and best practices in the execution of programs among drug control agencies at different levels to combat, thwart, control, resolve, and eliminate drug production, processing, trafficking, chemicals, and precursors as well as associated criminal activities, including those attributable to gangs, syndicates, and drug networks in the region towards a drug-free ASEAN community;

**Encouraging** ASEAN Member States and their Dialogue Partners to promote and support alternative livelihood programs for people who are dependent on the production of narcotic plants;

**Encourage** the collective efforts of ASEAN Member States on preventing, suppressing, controlling, addressing, and combating drug trafficking, activities that pose a threat to peace, security, stability, and development in the region with the ultimate aim of establishing a Drug-Free ASEAN community;

**Call on** the AIPA Member Parliaments to continue the harmonisation and synchronisation of legislation to facilitate the implementation of initiatives aimed at preventing, suppressing, controlling, and resolving drug abuse and trafficking, ensuring adequate funding for these efforts, whilst respecting the sovereignty, national legislation, and policies of each state;

**Further call on** the AIPA Member Parliaments to review the implementation of laws, resolutions, measures, and mechanisms to effectively respond to the emerging challenges and trends in the region, particularly a record-high production, of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, expansion of illicit drug production sites and markets and the emergence of non-scheduled precursor smuggling and trafficking routes, and online drug trafficking;

**Request** international organisations, external partners, and dialogue partners to continue cooperating closely with ASEAN Countries in providing technical assistance, financial support, information sharing, and joint activities;

**Encourage** Member of AIPA Parliaments and all stakeholders to optimise and intensify the use of social media and any kind of soft-power approaches such as education, training, and community empowerment to educate people and young generations regarding the dangerous impact of involving in narcotics and drug abuses;

**Promote** the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs to continue to further collaborate with AMMD, ASOD, ALAWMM, ASLOM, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant agencies to ensure information sharing and cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the ASEAN Member States;

**Urge** ASEAN Member States to enhance cross-border cooperation in drug control, with particular focus on the Golden Triangle region, through joint operations and intelligence sharing;

**Encourage** ASEAN Member States to promote and implement evidence-based drug prevention and treatment programs, sharing successful approaches across the region;

**Call on** ASEAN Member States to strengthen community-based drug prevention and rehabilitation programs, recognising the importance of local engagement in successful drug control strategies;

**Encourage** ASEAN Member States to develop specific strategies to address the challenges posed by synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, including enhanced detection methods and targeted awareness campaigns;

**Promote** increased research and data sharing on drug trends and effective interventions among ASEAN member states to inform evidence-based policy-making and program development;

**Approve** the [report](#) of the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) as attached.

Adopted on the Twenty-first Day of October 2024 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.



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**EXPLANATORY NOTE ON  
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF  
PARLIAMENTS IN ADDRESSING DRUG MATTERS FOR THE  
REALISATION OF A DRUG-FREE ASEAN**

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The drug issue continues to threaten the security of the global community. Drug trafficking is expanding rapidly in various forms in different parts of the world, with Southeast Asia and Central Asia being key hubs for illicit drug production, processing, trading, smuggling, and use. They are transit points for drugs en route to other markets in other regions. This has turned into a transnational crime issue, posing a threat to national security and impeding societal development, particularly affecting youth and juveniles who are the future of the nation. Furthermore, the changing dynamics of these activities have linked drug-related issues with various other forms of illegal conduct, leading to widespread effects from threats of transnational crime.

Recently, ASEAN and AIPA have made significant advancements in employing a variety of mechanisms and decisive measures to prevent, suppress, control, resolve, and destroy the sources of production, processing, trafficking, smuggling, and use of illegal drugs. This has led to a satisfactory reduction in the drug issue, with many ASEAN member countries learning valuable lessons in providing treatment, care, and rehabilitation to drug victims so they can reintegrate into society. Nevertheless, the organized drug trafficking groups involved in smuggling, drug addiction and trafficking persist widely and pose a threat to human security.

Therefore, it is imperative for AIPA, international organizations, public-private organizations and various stakeholders to enhance their mechanisms and take decisive measures to prevent, suppress, control, resolve, and destroy the sources of production, processing, trafficking, smuggling, and use of illegal drugs. Additionally, efforts should be made to promote comprehensive rural development, improve living standards, raise awareness about the harmful effects of drugs, and ensure the people of ASEAN are safeguarded from the dangers of drug abuse. The AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) plays a crucial role in facilitating information sharing and cooperation among member nations to address the drug issue, ultimately working towards the collective goal of achieving a "Drug-Free ASEAN".

The 7<sup>th</sup> AIPA Advisory Council Meeting on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) aims to enhance the involvement of parliaments in addressing the issue of drug abuse and working towards a Drug-Free ASEAN. During the forum, the delegates will engage in a deep debate, share ideas, and learn practical lessons on national and international collaboration in implementing laws and regulations to prevent, suppress, control, resolve, and destroy the sources of production, processing, trafficking, smuggling, and combat all forms of drug-related. The meeting has put forth several topics for the delegates to explore and study further.

1. Review the implementation of different legal resolutions, measures and mechanisms aimed at preventing, suppressing, controlling, and resolving drug use, including its interconnected impacts on other transnational crime activities. Additionally, oversee the implementation and promote awareness of the negative effects of drugs aiming towards the collective goal of achieving a "Drug-Free ASEAN".
2. To achieve the goal of a "Drug-Free ASEAN", how will AIPA and its affiliated organizations be committed to enhancing cooperation mechanisms to effectively prevent and address the issue of drug abuse? This includes promoting information sharing, exchanging lessons learned, and good experiences to combat the drug problem among member countries.
3. Considering the interconnected impacts of drug issues on various forms of transnational crimes, in what ways could the AIPA strengthen the role of the Parliaments in collaboration with the governments to address the pressing problem of drugs and its transnational threats to regional security?