



**2ND MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)
12-15 MARCH 2019, CHIANG MAI, THAILAND**

Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community

**REPORT
OF THE SECOND MEETING OF
THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS**

INTRODUCTION

- 1 The Second Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) was held on 12-15 March 2019 at Le Méridien Chiang Mai Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

PARTICIPANTS

- 2 The Meeting was attended by 8 delegations from AIPA Member Parliaments, representatives from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and two ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters, (ASOD)
- 3 The list of delegates is appended at Annex A

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

- 4 The Inaugural Ceremony of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Wednesday, 13 March 2019 at 08.00 am at Convention Hall 1, Le Méridien Chiang Mai Hotel.

Welcome Remarks by Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Member of the National Legislative Assembly

- 5 In the welcome remarks, Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Member of the Thai National Legislative Assembly, said it was his honour and great pleasure to welcome all participants to Chiang Mai and informed the meeting that the city was duly chosen for this event because it was considered one of the country's success stories for comprehensive illicit drug control.
- 6 He further elaborated that as guided by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy of His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, some parts of Chiang Mai province had been changed from the sites for opium poppies into those for organic farming. The key to this success was to cope with social vulnerability and offer alternative development based upon the said philosophy.
- 7 In response to the AIPA President's vision to nurture inter-parliamentary partnership for sustainability, he said, the Thai parliament held this event under the theme 'Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community' and committed themselves to propose the draft resolution under the same title. The study visit organized that day, Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai contended, was an evidence how the rationale of the theme could be turned into reality.

8 The full text of the Welcome Remarks is attached as Annex B

Opening Address by Prof. Pornpetch Wichitcholchai, President of AIPA and President of the National Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand

- 9 In the opening address, Professor Pornpetch Wichitcholchai, the President of the Thai National Legislative Assembly *qua* President of AIPA, emphasised that the 2nd AIPACODD Meeting aimed to serve the people-oriented and people-centred goals. He pointed out that narcotics constituted a common, non-traditional security threat of ASEAN which did not directly challenge our territorial integrity, but caused a great deal of harm to people who altogether formed an integral part of our states. He thus opined that any viable measure to cope with drug-related problems must take a people-oriented approach and deal with the issue of social vulnerability very seriously, and that parliamentarians should be responsible for addressing local vulnerability that tempted people to engage in the vicious cycle of drugs.
- 10 With regard to the people-centred goal in particular, the AIPA President said that this meeting aimed to promote alternative development which, according to the UNODC, means giving an economically viable, legal alternative to growing illicit crops. Guided by the wisdom of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy of His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, he suggested developing such an alternative from what was already strong in the local communities. Once these communities were developed and became self-reliant as per that alternative, he said, no drug traffickers could mine a rich seam of social vulnerability for their personal advantages.
- 11 Finally, the AIPA President expressed his gladness for the field trip to be organized at the Royal Agricultural Station Inthanon, and formally called the 2nd Meeting of AIPACODD to order. On this occasion, he appointed Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Member of the Thai National Legislative Assembly, as the Chairperson of the meeting.
- 12 The full text of the Opening Address is attached as Annex C

STUDY VISIT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL STATION INTHANON

- 13 After the Inaugural Ceremony, Delegates went to a study visit at the Royal Agricultural Station Inthanon to learn how farmers adapt the Alternative Development to improve their quality of life. They visited an organic farming, a scientific and technology research institute for garden tree and fruit cultivation, and merchandizing and marketing for flowers sorting and packaging.
- 14 The PowerPoint Presentation of the Study Visit of the Royal Agricultural Station Inthanon is attached as Annex D

FIRST SESSION

- 15 The First Session was held on Thursday, 14 March 2019 at 08.30 am at Convention Hall 1, Le Méridien Chiang Mai Hotel.

Appointment of Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD

- 16 Referring to the appointment of the Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD in the Inaugural Ceremony, Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Member of the National Legislative Assembly, was the Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.

Appointment of Vice-Chairperson and Secretary of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD

- 17 Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai called the Meeting to order and keeping with the tradition of AIPA for the Vice-Chairperson was nominated and appointed from the next host country. Mr. Dang Thuan Phong, Leader of the Vietnamese Delegation, was appointed as the Vice-Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.
- 18 Pursuant to the Term of Reference of AIPACODD, Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai informed the Meeting that Mr. Jarernsak Salakij, Member of the Thai National Legislative Assembly, had been appointed as the Secretary of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.
- 19 Then the Vice-Chairperson and Secretary were invited to join the Chairperson at the head of the conference table.

Introduction of Delegations

- 20 Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai called on delegates to introduce the members and representatives from the respective AIPA Parliaments, the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD).

Approval of Programme of Activities

- 21 Delegates discussed and approved the Programme of Activities for the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.
- 22 The Programme of Activities is attached as Annex E

Approval of the Agenda

- 23 Delegates then discussed and approved the Agenda for the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.
- 24 The Agenda is attached as Annex F

Presentation by Representative from UNODC

- 25 The representative from the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) presented its report that since the latter part of the 2000s, there has been a strong shift in the drug market in East and Southeast Asia, from opiates to methamphetamine. Latest available data of 2018 shows that a further substantial of methamphetamine increased, reaching from 82 tons in 2017 to 116 tons in 2018.

- 26 Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups operating in the region have been increasingly involved in the manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamine and other drugs in the Golden Triangle in recent years. It has also found that substantial quantities of precursor chemicals for methamphetamine have been continuously diverted and trafficked within the region. Tablet preparations sold as “ecstasy” but containing substances other than MDMA, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), continued to be found in the region.
- 27 In 2018, the area under opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar was estimated at 37,300 hectares. In comparison to 2017, the area under opium cultivation decreased, continuing the downward trend that started in 2014. In the two main producer states, Shan and Kachin, the area under opium poppy cultivation decreased by 12 percent or 4,900 hectares, from 41,000 hectares in 2017 to 36,100 hectares in 2018. In Chin and Kayah States, an estimated 1,200 hectares of opium poppy were cultivated. Between 2015 and 2018, farm-gate prices of fresh and dry opium decreased by 34 and 45 %, respectively. Decreasing prices together with a reduced supply of opium can be an indication of a decreased demand for opiates from Myanmar in the country and the region.
- 28 The full text of the Report of the UNODC is attached as Annex G

Presentation by Representative from ASOD

- 29 The representative from the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) presented its report that Drug Free ASEAN has continued to be integral part of the ASEAN Community. Therefore, it is highlighted among ASEAN Member States that combating illicit drugs trafficking necessitates a collective action and is a shared responsibility.
- 30 ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drugs Matters (AMMD) provides political impetus and strategic guidance to regional efforts in combatting drug problems. Additionally, ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters meeting (ASOD) takes lead on issues related to combating drug trafficking in ASEAN.
- 31 The ASEAN Cooperation Plan to tackle Illicit Drug Production and Trafficking in the Golden Triangle 2017-2019 has the objectives to:
- a. To strengthen the cooperation among ASEAN Member States in tackling the illicit drug production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle in response to the ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025;
 - b. To intercept smuggling of illicit precursor chemicals into the drug production areas in the Golden Triangle;
 - c. To prevent illicit trafficking from the Golden Triangle into ASEAN region
- 32 The Green and White Anti-Drug Abuse Ribbon is used as a symbol to signify healthy, vitality and strength as an expression of ASEAN unity. This symbol is currently used in preventive education activities and campaigns in ASEAN and signifies for the youths and communities to be resilient against illegal drug use.

- 33 The establishment of the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AITF) and the ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (SITF) is aimed to enhance joint operations and investigations to disrupt the network of regional and international drug syndicates.
- 34 In addition, the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network 2015 was launched in 2016. It is established under the ASEAN Drug Monitoring (ADM) Project which is managed by the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN-NARCO) and supervised by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD). The launch of ADM Project is aimed to facilitate cooperation among ASEAN Member States (AMS) in the areas of technical development and capacity building for data collection, sharing for drug control strategies and best practices, as well as serve as an early warning mechanism to AMS whenever new illicit drugs and drug trends are emerging in the region.
- 35 The 6th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters adopted the ASEAN's Joint Statement to be delivered at the High Level Segment of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in March 2019. The ASEAN's Joint Statement Draft identifies the central role of the CND and the three International Conventions on drug control; asserted the joint commitment of ASEAN Member States towards the vision of a "drug-free ASEAN", mutual respect for national sovereignty; resolutely opposed efforts to disseminate drug policies calling for drug legalization. The Meeting agreed that the Joint ASEAN Statement at the High Level Segment at the 62nd Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in 2019 would be delivered by Vietnam on behalf of the ASEAN Member States.
- 36 The full text of the Report of the ASOD is attached as Annex H

Presentation of Country Reports by AIPA Member Parliaments

- 37 AIPA Member Parliaments presented their country reports for an update of each country report on Effort taken in Combating the Drug Menace.

Brunei

- 38 Brunei Darussalam didn't send the delegation to attend the meeting but submitted the Country Report
- 39 The full text of Country Report for Brunel Darussalam is attached as Annex I

Cambodia

- 40 Cambodia's country report, drug trafficking has still proceeded in Cambodia via air, currier and along the border. Also in some provinces, marijuana cultivation is still available. Total drug crackdown and total detained suspects decreased, comparing to 2017, It was seized 3 tons of drugs such as Milk methamphetamine powder (ICE), Methamphetamine tablets (WY) Escherichia, Heroin, Cocaine, Ketamine including Marijuana and Plant leaves.

- 41 The report said that there were over 20,000 drug users, which are:
8,399 drug users were integrated to the state and private drug centers;
8,096 drug users received treatment service provided by health system; and
4,746 drug users are currently being treated at the public and private hospitals
- 42 The report of the Secretariat on the Third Anti-Narcotic Drugs Campaign, 7,209 drug users were arrested. There are many drug users who seek and accepted treatment services at public and private health centers and local health systems. The member of 7,000 people were in the implementation of third anti-drug campaign and over 10,000 drug addicts hiding in the past have volunteered to go for treatment.
- 43 The report noticed that the National Authority for Combating Drugs urged the provincial-level Drug Control Committees to support for setting up treatment facilities for drug addicts based at the local community to encourage and support drug users and drug addicts.
- 44 In going forward, the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) has set the direction for implementation in 2019 as follows:
- Continues to conduct workshop on Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts.
 - Continues to implement Cooperation Plan on Drug Control between Cambodia-Vietnam (Takeo, An Giang) under the Safe Mekong Cooperation Project.
 - Prepare Action Plan for Implementation of 2019 Cambodia-Thailand Bilateral Drug Control Cooperation (LOA) and hosting of Center for Safe Mekong Cooperation (SMCC) in Cambodia in 2019 for 3 months (1 September – 30 November 2019).
 - Attend ministerial meeting (Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam) on Drug Control Cooperation, Vietnam
 - Prepare for meeting to review and approve a four-year (2019-2022) plan on Safe Mekong Coordination Project, to take place in Thailand.
 - Prepare for the 24th ADEC Meeting on Drug-Control Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region, Tokyo, Japan
 - Develop a Five Year Plan on Drug Control (2019-2023)
- 45 The full text of Country Report for Cambodia is attached as Annex J

Indonesia

- 46 Indonesia didn't send the delegation to attend the Meeting but submitted the Country Report
- 47 The full text of Country report for Indonesia is attached as Annex K

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- 48 Laos has urged for combined efforts from people from all walks of life to join global citizens especially in the ASEAN Community in the fight against illegal drugs, as illicit drugs trade and drug abuse are a global issue threatening all countries worldwide. Illicit drugs are a major problem in Lao PDR and it is the number one cause for major losses to individuals and families who have been victims of these drugs, it also leads to the cause of various crimes and corruption, which hinders socio-economic development and threaten national stability and security.

- 49 Lao PDR has always placed a high priority on the prevention and solution of drugs problems and has stipulated its political will and commitments through evolving policies, strategies and programmes to meet the challenges towards the rapid changing situation of the country to move forward together towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community.
- 50 The Lao government has worked closely with UNODC to implemented alternative development projects to help families of various ethnic groups in the northern mountainous provinces, where they face issues related to opium and poverty, to motivate and educate them from cultivating opium to growing cash crops such as coffee as alternative.
- 51 The National Assembly of Lao PDR and the government has undertaken educating effort and civil awareness campaign through various means at schools, factories, departments, and local administrations in order to raise awareness and understanding of laws and regulations, and harms from drugs. One organization or country alone cannot solve this problem. Therefore, it is essential for us parliamentarians to enhance cooperation in the field of preventive education and law enforcement, to increase closer international cooperation and collaborations in the region, aiming to fight against drug issues.
- 52 The full text of country Report for Lao PDR is attached as Annex L

Malaysia

- 53 Malaysia's country report stated that the government has approved the new National Drug Policy (NDP) in 2017 which highlighted five pillars inter-alia; Preventive Education, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Enforcement, Harm Reduction and International Cooperation. It is aiming at combatting all kinds of illegal drug issues. Presently Malaysia is enforcing four national drug legislations namely the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Poisons Act 1952, Dangerous Drugs Act (Special Preventive Measures) Act 1985 and Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988. The Malaysian Parliament recently amended Section 39B of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (enforced 15 March 2018) by allowing the court to apply its discretion on sentencing drug offenders without removing the death penalty; in which the court may impose a sentence of life imprisonment and not less than 15 strokes instead.
- 54 There are three main agencies involve with the enforcement of drug laws in Malaysia. They are the Royal Malaysian Police Department (RMPD), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) and the Pharmacy Enforcement Division. Recent report stated (2018) that 0.4% people have been arrested under the Dangerous Drug Act 1952 and that this showed a decline from the previous year and this indicates that the national efforts in combatting drugs dilemma has shown some success.
- 55 Despite the success, Malaysia is faced with the rising number of local drug syndicates supported by the International Drugs Trafficking Syndicates (IDTS). This enables the local drug syndicates' capability in methamphetamine processing, using new psychoactive substances and putting Malaysia as a transit hub in drugs transportation.

- 56 Malaysia has taken an active role in drugs prevention measures in line with the UNODC's International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by enhancing the national strategy in particular through identifying high risk areas and as such launched a program called "All - Out Campaign against Drugs". Similarly, Malaysia has taken five steps in enforcement to ensure that the objectives for prevention is realised and these are based on activities namely;
1. Action based on report of drug addiction and drugs abused through public complaints;
 2. Operations for the detection and detentions of drugs dependents;
 3. Managing individuals under supervision;
 4. Investigation and prosecution of cases under Drug Dependant Act (Treatment and Rehabilitation) 1983; and
 5. Managing security within rehabilitation institutions.
- 57 At the level of International and Regional Cooperation, Malaysia is committed to the rules of the United Nations relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and agreed on the establishment of ASEAN Narcotics Operation Centre and the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network led by Thailand.
- 58 The full text of Country Report for Malaysia is attached as Annex M

Myanmar

- 59 Myanmar's country report shows that the Narcotic Drugs are serious menace to public health worldwide. It is an important challenge for all member countries in ASEAN in combating drugs. The threaten hazard is drug problem in the Golden Triangle area where cover along with Myanmar – Thailand – Laos border areas due to the drug production by the armed groups.
- 60 The report stated that Myanmar had some legal framework to corporate drug problem such as the amendments of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Law and the Rules relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (1995). Moreover, Myanmar has formulated a new drug control policy last year in accordance with a National Strategic Plan which purposed to follow-up the implementation. The Myanmar government will carry on a two-year action plan over the States and Regions. On the other hand, Myanmar parliament has participated in legislation process on law enforcement and policy related to drug control. In addition, Union Parliament, and State/Region parliaments also work together with many sectors such as Ministries, departments, organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and communities in drug policy implementation and strategic plan.
- 61 The report said that alternative development programs assist people in Southern and Eastern Shan State to access basic infrastructure like drinking water and irrigation water and including agricultural techniques. These development programs also raise better living conditions of people there. They earn greater income from alternative crop plantation instead of addictive plant agriculture. However, there are some challenges that the government is still unable to resolve in agricultural sector promotion. There are some key barriers that affect to households in the country such as the lack of international market, quality and high yield varieties of seeds, fertilizers and farm equipment.

- 62 The report concluded that the threat of narcotic drugs is linked to ethnic armed conflicts and political economy. It is crucially important to preserve peace in the country. To crucially continue combating drugs policy and to be part of Drug-Free ASEAN Community, Myanmar has to activate more integrated national drug policy and corporate more with international partners to share training and intelligence in drug controlling. One of long-term national development program that Myanmar attempts to fulfill is to reduce poppy cultivation.
- 63 The full text of Country Report of Myanmar is attached as Annex N

The Philippines

- 64 The Philippines's country report stated that the majority of Filipinos remained complacent with the results and actions of the government pertaining to the anti-drug campaign. This analysis based on the recent survey of the Social Weather Stations (SWS) conducted in June 2018 which showed that 78 percent of the adult Filipinos satisfied with the advancement and accomplishments of the nationwide anti-drug campaign.
- 65 In 2018, the administration's strongly upheld initiative on combating the drug menace paved the way to notable accomplishments of Dangerous Drug Board (DDB), in cooperation with the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and other anti-drug enforcement agencies, which is an evident tangible manifestation of the government's effort in advancing its goal of a drug-free community.
- 66 Referring to the latest annual report of DDB that the anti-illegal drugs campaign conducted a total of Php25.01 billion worth of seized drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals (CPEC), and laboratory equipment. It is also noting that the confiscated 3,271.52 kilograms of *shabu* with a street value of Php18.27 billion and a total of 255 dens and laboratories dismantled. There is also a total of 8,766 barangays which were declared drug-cleared communities.
- 67 The report also mentioned the government recognized the importance of alternative development in fighting against drug problems. Additionally, it is noted that on the part of the Legislative Department, several legislative measures were crafted as part of the country's commitment to pursue a community that is drug-free.
- 68 In 2018, the report manifested that it is another breakthrough in advancing the country's strong initiative to achieve a drug-free community in consonance with the ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotics Drugs towards a drug-free ASEAN.
- 69 The full text of Country Report for the Philippines is attached as Annex O

Singapore

- 70 Singapore's country report stated that Singapore has maintained its status as a relatively drug-free society due to the comprehensive approach towards drugs, targeted to reduce supply and demand of drugs in order to achieve a drug-free society. Singapore's comprehensive approach comprises of:

- National level preventive drug education programme, implemented in collaboration with schools and communities, aimed to building youths' resilience and strengthening national consensus against drugs;
- Tough laws and effective enforcement against drug traffickers to prevent the proliferation of drugs;
- Compulsory and differentiated rehabilitation regimes to help drug abusers break the cycle of addiction; and
- Aftercare and community supervision to help drug abusers reintegrate back into society.

- 71 The approach has worked for Singapore. The drug use in Singapore remains low with the decrease number of drug abusers arrested from 6,000 yearly in 1990s to less than 3,500 yearly now.
- 72 The report also mentioned that Singapore is a party to all three multilateral Conventions aimed at fighting the drug problem, namely the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Last year, Singapore, on behalf of ASEAN, delivered an *ASEAN Joint Statement against Legalisation of Controlled Drugs* for non-medical and non-scientific use at the 5th Intersessional Meeting of the Commission for Narcotic Drugs in Vienna. ASEAN recognizes the importance of adherence to the three conventions and noted that some countries had legalized Cannabis for recreational use, which is a direct breach of the three Conventions and weakens the long established global consensus for drug control.
- 73 The fluidity of the drug situation and the transnational nature of drug trafficking activities will continue to pose a challenge to Singapore. Therefore, Singapore will continue to maintain the zero tolerance-approach towards drugs to deter all forms of illicit drug activities and work closely with its foreign counterparts through operational platforms, and support each other in upholding the ASEAN's drug-free vision at regional and international fora.
- 74 The full text of Country Report for Singapore is attached as Annex P

Thailand

- 75 Thailand's report stated that as one of the most important transportation centres in Southeast Asia and a part of the Golden Triangle area, Thailand is severely affected by the illicit drug flow as both a significant market and a transit point to third countries. The border of Thailand faces several challenges from being smuggling routes. Through northern border, both illicit transportation of narcotic drugs and transfer of drug money have increased and tend to be worse. In northeastern area, a large amount of tablet methamphetamine (Yaba), crystalline methamphetamine (Ice), heroin, dried cannabis are being transported into the country from the Golden Triangle. Meanwhile, in southern Thailand, kratom leaves smuggling is reported in outstanding numbers. Additionally, cocaine and Ice are frequently seized at international airports from West African couriers.

- 76 In 2018, groups of 20-24 year-olds and employed people showed the highest exposure to illicit drugs. The seizures of significant illicit drugs were recorded as follows; Yaba 302 million tablets, Ice 18,526 kilograms, heroin 903 kilograms, and ketamine 320 kilograms.
- 77 Trends of drug problem are mainly the increase of synthetic drugs production, illicit drug smuggling across northern and northeastern border, and use of heroin and ketamine among children and youth.
- 78 After the revision of drug policy, the failure in tackling drug abuse problems led to an inclusion of harm reduction approach into Thailand's national drug control policy. Such approach has been introduced to reduce harmful consequences from drug injections containing HIV/AIDS and HVC. Implemented by government and civil society, a variety of supported programmes have been arranged, namely addiction medical services, physical and mental health services, social services as well as holistic approach after care services by health professionals.
- 79 Alternative development (AD) is a substantial policy implementation of Thailand with successful outcomes and global recognition. AD has been developed from the late King's Philosophy which prioritises the human-centred development-led approach to solve the problem of opium poppy cultivation by introducing licit livelihood alternatives. For three decades, Thai government and its partner agencies have worked and implemented the AD concept domestically and internationally to assist villagers to combat illicit crop cultivation. The first cross-border collaboration was Thailand - Myanmar Cooperation on Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development in Shan State. At present, ongoing AD projects are the AD project in Oudomxay Province, Lao PDR, and 2018-initiated project in northern Thailand.
- 80 The National Legislative Assembly approved the adoption of new amendments to Thailand's Narcotics Act. Under the former Narcotics Act B.E. 2522 (1979) said that anyone in possession of drugs was automatically "assumed" to be intended to sell them. But the new amendments improve this assumption, anyone in possession of drugs is "presumed" to have them for sale. Furthermore, recent drugs control legislations aim to reduce penalties for overall drug involvements and to treat drug users as patients not criminals.
- 81 As of 2019, under the revised Narcotic Drugs Act, Thailand is set to become the first nation in Southeast Asia to allow the use of cannabis for medical and scientific purposes. However, cannabis is still classed as one of the 5 drug categories and its use for entertainment is forbidden. The consumption of cannabis in violation of the new Narcotics Bill carries a jail term of one year and a fine of 20,000 bath (USD\$600)
- 82 The full text of Country Report for Thailand is attached as Annex Q

Vietnam

- 83 Vietnam's country report stated that in Vietnam, the situation of illegal sale, transportation and organization of narcotics takes place complicatedly and tends to increase, especially in major cities and provinces with many key drug locations. Increasingly, there are more ways of selling herbal drugs such as "American grass" and synthetic drugs on Facebook.

- 84 By November 15th 2018, the total number of drug addicts is 225,099 people, an increase of 2,517 people compared to 2017 with the age mainly from 16 to under 30 (48%), from 30 years and older (51.9%) and 96% men, 4% women. Notably, the situation of addicts simultaneously using many types of narcotics is more popular. In 2018, the national drug crime prevention and combating forces discovered and arrested 24,552 cases including heroin, cocaine, opium, dry marijuana, "American grass", ketamine and synthetic drug members and many other evidence and assets. Total heroin seized increased by 102.52%, synthetic drugs increased by 125.14% compared to 2017.
- 85 Recently, agencies have coordinated and basically controlled units with precursor import and export licenses, but most of these units have been distributing pre-substances for many applications after importing and the functional forces has broken some domestic drugs production cases. In addition to current legal documents issued and reported at the 1st AIPACODD, Vietnam has issued Decree amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Government's Decree on "conditions and procedures for licensing and managing activities of voluntary drug detoxication establishments" and the Government's Decree on prescribing " regime of application of measures of bringing into medical treatment establishments and operational organisation of medical treatment establishments under the Ordinance on Handling of Administrative Violations and the regime applicable to juveniles and persons voluntarily entering treatment establishments".
- 86 Vietnam continues to promote international cooperation, implementation of multilateral and bilateral agreements and agreements that Vietnam has signed with international organizations and countries. Although Vietnam has positive solutions to improve the effectiveness of drug prevention and combating, the situation of drug crime is still very complicated and the effectiveness of drug detoxification is not high.
- 87 The full text of Country Report for Vietnam is attached as Annex R

Discussion and Adoption of Resolution

- 88 Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD, brought up the draft resolution and invited comments from each delegation in turn, starting with the preamble paragraphs before moving on the operative paragraphs.

Draft Resolution on Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community

- 89 The Meeting examined the Draft Resolution. Amendments were proposed and debated before consensus was reached.
- 90 The Resolution on Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community is attached as Annex S

SECOND SESSION

- 91 The Second Session of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Thursday, 14 March 2019 at 13.00 pm at Convention Hall 1, Le Méridien Chiang Mai Hotel.

Presentation of Progress Report of the Special Desk by the Secretary General of AIPA

- 92 AIPA Secretary General Hon. Isra Sunthornvut presented the Study Report on the Creation of a Special Desk. The study report was prepared by AIPA Secretariat, following the mandate from the 1st AIPACODD Meeting in Singapore last year.
- 93 In his presentation, Hon. Isra Sunthornvut explained that the transformation of AIFOCOM into AIPACODD does not bring much changes, as it still applies the same procedure as AIFOCOM. This is due to the reservations that came from Member Parliaments, especially on the creation of a Special Desk. He stated that creating a Special Desk within the current organizational structure of AIPA Secretariat would render the following consequences; 1) organizational reform, and 2) budget increment.
- 94 He further explained, that the current organizational structure is considered too functional, so it is rather difficult to fit in the Special Desk within the AIPA Secretariat's structure. To make it relevant, AIPA Secretariat has to reflect parliamentarians. In this regard, he proposed the followings: **1) restructuring the organizational design of AIPA Secretariat from functional into more issue-based, and 2) setting target goals of AIPACODD for the next 3 to 5 years, and 3) formulating an issue-based project which sets a legal checklist as (one of) the measurable goal(s)** He believed that this will move AIPA forward, make AIPA more relevant, accommodate the increasing substantive demand from the Member Parliaments, and most importantly this will facilitate the laws harmonization in ASEAN.
- 95 AIPA Member Parliaments expressed their agreements with the statement and proposal of AIPA Secretary General. Following their agreements, however, there were some important notes taken during the discussion.
- 96 Philippines emphasized that the special desk is not only limited to the coordination among the Members of Parliament, but it goes beyond, as it will be able to help AIPA Member Parliaments in harmonizing the legislative matter. Further he stated that the task of the special desk is to set measurable goals which will be able to measure the success of the meetings every year.
- 97 Philippines also stated that the main reservation of the creation of special desk is the cost. Hence, they suggested, (perhaps) UNODC could share resources to contribute to the special desk by having their cross-cooperation, the special desk could be equipped with technology to track down the movement of high-end of personalities and products.
- 98 Malaysia stated that sharing the latest trends on how drug dealers operate, sharing the experience and getting more information are still important, so the strategic matters could be anticipated.

- 99 Vietnam supported AIPA Secretariat to mobilize funding by promoting cooperation with international communities in developing and implementing illicit drugs prevention.
- 100 Singapore emphasized the importance to recognize the role played by Philippines towards the transformation from AIFO COM into AIPACODD. Further they suggested to enrich the knowledge of Parliamentarians by exchanging practices and conducting comparative studies on the alternative developments.
- 101 Myanmar also agreed on the creation of special desk in AIPA and also we need the support in technical and financial by the AIPA Members and international organisations to strengthen alternative development programmes and also more engagement each other.
- 102 UNODC stated that there are already some cooperation and information exchange mechanisms that exist with in ASEAN. In this regard, should AIPA decide to have such a mechanism, one of the first steps could be to look at the various remits of national parliaments to decide what best suits their respective power and involvement in tackling drugs.
- 103 Furthermore, the idea of sharing information is great. Given the involvement of parliaments in legislation and policy, thinking about a grouping tasked with reviewing the scheduling of drugs could allow ASEAN Member States moving faster in the identification and scheduling of new substances. AIPA has the power to facilitate this at the regional and national levels.
- 104 For ASOD, in terms of information sharing on new drugs and emerging drug trends, probably AIPA can refer to the ASEAN-NARCO in Thailand because all AMS feed information regularly to ASEAN-NARCO. Perhaps the ASEAN drug monitoring report can be requested from ASEAN-NARCO.
- 105 The Meeting concluded with the agreement from the Parliaments to support the proposal of AIPA Secretary General to restructure AIPA Secretariat, set target goals of AIPACODD for the next 3 to 5 years, and formulate the issue-based project.
- 106 The Report of the Special Desk is attached as Annex T

THIRD SESSION

- 107 The Third Session of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Thursday, 14 March 2019 at 16.30 pm at Convention Hall 1, Le Méridien Chiang Mai Hotel.

Discussion and Adoption of the Report of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD

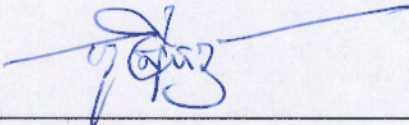
- 108 Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD, brought up the Draft Report and invited comments from each delegation. The Meeting discussed and adopted the above-mentioned Draft Report as the Report of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD.

CLOSING CEREMONY

- 109 Leaders of the Delegations were invited to sign the Report of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD. Then, Mr. Dang Thuan Phong, Leader of the Vietnamese Delegation, was invited as the next host AIPACODD Meeting.
- 110 Then, Air Chief Marshal Chuchart Boonchai, Member of the Thai National Legislative Assembly *qua* representative of the President of AIPA, thanked all delegates for their participation and fruitful discussion. He also expressed his certainty that what had been discussed at this meeting would significantly contribute to the achievement of the drug-free ASEAN Community.
- 111 Furthermore, the AIPA President's representative welcomed the adoption of the Resolution on Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community and hailed it as a common success of AIPA in gearing the Southeast Asian region up for the threat posed by illicit drugs. He also expressed his hope that AIPA could expand cooperation against other forms of non-traditional security threat in the near future as well.
- 112 Finally, the AIPA President's representative informed the participants of the organization of the other two AIPA meetings to be hosted by the Thai parliament, namely the ASEAN Leaders' Interface with Representatives of AIPA during the ASEAN Summit in June and the 40th AIPA General Assembly in August. Thereafter, he declared the 2nd Meeting of AIPACODD formally closed.
- 113 The full text of the Closing Remarks is in Annex U

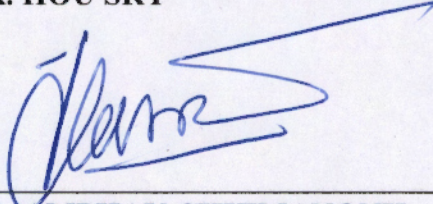
Done in Thailand on the Fourteenth day of March, in the year Two Thousand and Nineteen:

For the National Assembly of
the Kingdom of Cambodia
(CAMBODIA)



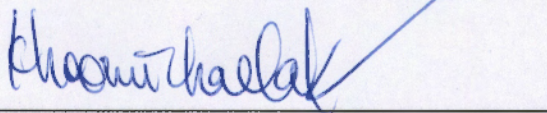
MR. HOU SRY

For the National Assembly of the Lao PDR
(LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC)



MR. AMPHAY CHITMANONH

For Dewan Rakyat
(MALAYSIA)



MR. KHOO POAY TIONG

For the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
(MYANMAR)



DR. THAN WIN

For the Congress of the Philippines
(PHILIPPINES)



MR. ROBERT ACE III BARBERS

For the Parliament of Singapore
(SINGAPORE)

MR. DESMOND CHOO

For the National Assembly of Thailand
(THAILAND)

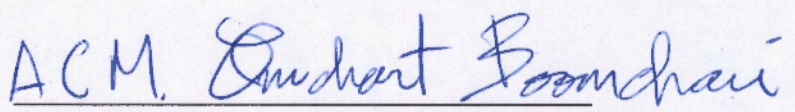


MISS JINTANANT CHAYA SUBHAMITR

For the National Assembly of Vietnam
(VIET NAM)



MR. DANG THUAN PHONG


AIR CHIEF MARSHAL CHUCHART BOONCHAI
Chairperson of the Second Meeting of AIPACODD
(Thailand)