



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE AIPA FACT FINDING COMMITTEE (AIFOCOM) TO COMBAT THE DRUG MENACE 12TH – 16TH MAY 2014 LANDMARK MEKONG RIVERSIDE HOTEL VIENTIANE, LAO PDR

INTRODUCTION

1 The Eleventh Meeting of the AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace was held from 12th to 16th in Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

PARTICIPANTS

2 The Eleventh Meeting of AIFOCOM was attended by delegations from AIPA Member Parliaments and representative from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Permanent Secretary of Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC) / Representative of the ASEAN Senior Official on Drug Matter (ASOD). Delegation from the Parliament of Thailand was unable to attend. However they sent their report through electronic mail. Parliament of Thailand has sent their Country Progress Report. Representatives of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (ASEC) was unable to attend the meeting as well.

3 List of the delegates is attached as Annex A.

OPENING CEREMONY

4 The Opening Ceremony of the Eleventh Meeting of the AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace was held on Tuesday, 13th May 2014 at 09.00 a.m. at Ballroom, 9th floor, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel, Vientiane, Lao PDR.

Opening speech by Her Excellency Mme. Pany Yathotou, President of the National Assembly of Lao PDR and President of the 35th AIPA

5. In her Opening Speech, H.E. Mme. Pany Yathotou, President of National Assembly of Lao People's Democratic Republic and President of AIPA highlighted that drug is a chronic problem that is hard to solve all at once in our ASEAN region as well as world-wide. In the past, though regional and international organizations and governments have gradually strengthened and linked legal, financial and educational measures to combat and prevent drug production, use and trafficking; drug is still a menace and a huge threat to national security, political stability, social harmony and development progress.

Facing the threat and danger of drug menace to human of all genders, ages and generations; one organization or country alone cannot solve this problem. It is therefore necessary for parliaments to enhance their roles in passing suitable laws and overseeing their enforcement, to increase closer cooperation and collaboration aiming at concretely and effectively implementing laws and international commitments.

I strongly believe that all honourable delegates who participate in this meeting will brainstorm and offer your invaluable inputs on matters outlined in the agenda and in the following directions.

- (1) Increase efforts to effectively implement AIPA resolutions and ASEAN agreements relating to law enforcement for the drug-free ASEAN.
- (2) Intensify information sharing on situations, legal instruments and practical measures.
- (3) Revises existing national laws in order to proceed with appropriate amendment.
- (4) Raise Public awareness especially for the youth and students to say "No" to drug.
- (5) Encourage governments and concerned organizations to be more committed in addressing drug issue under their roles and responsibility.

6. The text of the Opening Speech is attached as Annex E.

Opening Remarks by Honourable Mr. Periowsamy Otharam, Secretary General of AIPA.

7. In his opening remarks, AIPA Secretary General reiterated the history of the establishment of the AIFOCOM as well as its Term of Reference. The intention behind the formation of AIFOCOM shows the concerns of the Member Parliaments to eradicate the illegal production, trafficking and consumption of drugs. The question which might rise is how to fit AIFOCOM into the equation with similar bodies concerned with the same issues. Secretary General said that since 2010 ASOD has not extended any invitation for AIPA to attend its meetings probably as a result of oversight or a lack of significant contribution from AIPA. That the last AIFOCOM report in Brunei Darussalam reveals that the drug menace has not diminished. He questioned whether AIPA's quest to combat the Drug Menace is on course and whether AIPA needs to re-

evaluate their position and provide a different strategy to be meaningful in their intent to eradicate the drug menace.

8. The full text of the Opening Remarks is attached as Annex F

FIRST SESSION

Appointment of Chairperson of AIFOCOM

9 The First Session was held on Tuesday 13th May 2014 at Lanxang Room, 1st floor, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel at 10.15 a.m. President of National Assembly of Lao People's Democratic Republic and President of AIPA informed the meeting that, in accordance with Article 1 of the Term of Reference of the AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace, Hon. Prof. Dr. Phonethep Pholsena is appointed by the President of AIPA as the Chairperson of the Eleventh Meeting of AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace.

Appointment of Vice-Chairpersons

10 In accordance to AIPA Practice the Vice-Chairperson is appointed from the next host country of AIPA General Assembly. Hence, Hon. Dr. Mansor Bin ABD Rahman from Malaysia was as the Vice-Chairperson was invited to take his place at the main table. The following Leaders of Delegation were also nominated and appointed as Vice-Chairpersons of the Eleventh AIFOCOM Meeting:

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|----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Hon. Ahmad Haji Shafiee | (Brunei Darussalam) |
| 2. | Hon. Dr. Hou Sry | (Cambodia) |
| 3. | Hon. Mr. Dodi Reza Alex Noerdin | (Indonesia) |
| 4. | Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh | (Lao PDR) |
| 5. | Hon. Dr. Mansor Bin ABD Rahman | (Malaysia) |
| 6. | Hon. Mr. Nyunt Tin | (Myanmar) |
| 7. | Hon. Jeffrey Ferrer | (Philippines) |
| 8. | Hon. Mr. Seng Han Thong | (Singapore) |
| 9. | Hon. Mr. Dang Thuan Phong | (Viet Nam) |

Appointment of Secretary

11 Pursuant to Article 1 of the Term of Reference of AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace, the Chairperson shall appoint a Secretary to AIFOCOM. The Chairperson of the Committee informed the meeting that Hon. Mr. Viseth Svengsuksa be appointed as the Secretary.

Agenda and Programme of Activities

- 12 The Meeting considered and adopted the following items:
- (a) Agenda items for the Meeting (Annex B);
 - (b) Programme of Activities (Annex C);

Presentation by Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

13 There is no country in Southeast Asia is free from the drug menace, governance and health related challenges caused by illicit drugs. Illicit proceeds generated by major transnational organized crime types in East Asia and the Pacific are approximately US\$90 billion at an annual level, of which more than one-third are generated by illicit drug trafficking (US \$31.3 billion). Illicit proceeds generated by trafficking of methamphetamine account for more than half of the total illicit drug proceeds (US \$16.3 billion). There is also a continuous expansion of opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle for the last eight years. A total area of over 62,000 hectare of opium poppy cultivation took place in the Golden Triangle in 2013.

14 UNODC Regional Programme 2014 – 2017 includes The first integrated regional programme, rapid regional consolidation which need to support frameworks and networks that align with national responses, improve the ability of states to respond to rule of law and security challenges and enveloped through extensive research and consultations.

15 UNODC has also mapped assistance for Southeast Asia in a way of having a great interest between UNODC mandates and the work being carried out by ASEAN sectoral bodies, strategic partnerships between several non-ASEAN countries and ASEAN Member States and necessity of augmenting ASEAN's efforts in relation to drugs and crime issues prior to the ASEAN Community 2015.

16 The full text of the presentation by Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is attached as Annex G

Presentation by Permanent Secretary of Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC) / Representative of the ASEAN Senior Official on Drug Matter (ASOD)

17 Drug problem still remains one of the main security concerns to all ASEAN member States. At the 2th ASEAN Summit held during 3-4 April 2012 in Phnom Penh, Head of State/Government reaffirmed their commitment to realizing an ASEAN Community by 2015, to be free from the threats of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

18 As guided by the ASEAN Leaders' recommendation to intensify efforts to realize the vision and goal of drug free ASEAN Community by 2015 by tasking relevant Ministers to make annual report, to share information and best practices, to enhance cooperation and coordination with internal and external parties, and to speed up the implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Combating illicit drug productions.

19 The final assessment in 2015 will determine the realization of ASEAN's ultimate goal of achieving "ASEAN Drug-Free 2015". By then, we should have a clearer picture of what has been accomplished and the gaps in implementation of ASEAN Work Plan 2009-2016 would be identified. ASOD will be given the mandate to formulate an updated Work Plan beyond 2015 to continue our commitment in the fight against drugs.

20 The full text of the presentation by Permanent Secretary of Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC) / Representative of the ASEAN Senior Official on Drug Matter (ASOD) is attached as Annex H

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session was held on Tuesday, 13th May 2014 at 13.30 p.m. at Lanxang Room, 1st floor, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel

Presentation of Country Progress Report by AIPA Member Parliaments

Brunei Darussalam

21 In 2013, 679 drug offenders were apprehended which was 50% higher than the number of drug offenders arrested in 2012 and 25% higher than 2011. Brunei Darussalam drug problem is that of **drug consumption** and the preferable drug of choice amongst this drug offender is synthetic drugs, mainly methamphetamine, and arrest made for synthetic drugs, totaled 95% of last year arrest figures (a total of 647 drug offenders).

22 Most of the illicit drug distribution in Brunei Darussalam are being pushed by small-time traffickers responsible for smuggling small quantities of illicit drugs into the country and a number of local traffickers are being apprehended by our counterparts across the border for drug trafficking and possession.

23 Brunei Darussalam is a **party to all UN Drug Control Conventions**. Brunei Darussalam has taken effective legislative and legal measures to fully implement these Conventions. Brunei Darussalam relentless efforts in countering the drug challenge and continue commitment in this regard is manifested by the fact that **Brunei Darussalam is not a drug producing country**.

24 Brunei Darussalam has adopted several measures and programmes to ensure reduction in drug abuse focused not only on law enforcement alone but through preventive education awareness programme, intensive treatment and rehabilitation programme for drug users and continuous aftercare monitoring system.

25 The full text of Brunei Darussalam's Country Report is in Annex I

Cambodia

26 In 2013 under leadership of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Decho Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and with close cooperation with and active support from executive, legislative and many other supporting bodies, Cambodia had managed to resolve the drug problem by implementing the "Village-Commune Safety Policy" against crimes, achieving stronger stability and intensifying security. In reducing drug supply, in 2013, Cambodia had suppressed 889 cases, 41 of which were large scales. 90 criminal syndicates were suppressed and 1,788 people were arrested.

27 Cambodia has been facing illegal drugs imported from Golden Triangle, Golden Crescent and Latin America. Drug abuse is still a great concern. Drug users was estimated roughly 13,000. The use of Crystalline Methamphetamine is on the rise and the people involved are between 18 to 35 years old.

28 In this connection, Cambodia has reduced drug demand by means of prioritizing public awareness, increasing engagement from media, integrating the calamity stories of drug abuse into school curriculum, widening community outreach activities, and conducting national and international events to notify the calamity of drug abuse to the publics. Cambodia has 7 state centers and 3 private centers, the total victims of drug addicts in the center were 2,713 people.

29 Many instruments against crime have been adopted by the Parliament of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Recently, it has amended the Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism. Besides making laws, Cambodia had put effort to enhance multilateral cooperation with the other countries in the region and the world. Cambodia are building and strengthening the capacity of its law enforcement officers such as police investigators, prosecutors and judges, criminal intelligence analysts, specialized drug and organized crime investigators and customs officials for a better implementation of Laws against drug abuse.

30 The full text of Cambodia's Country Report is in Annex J

Indonesia

31 Drug prevalence has reached 2.2 percent of the total Indonesian population, or equals to around 4.2 million people. In 2009, Indonesia passed Law No. 35 on Narcotics. The Law brings a new paradigm to overcome drugs abuse. Indonesia declared 2014 as the year of 'Save Drug Abusers'. Cannabis is the most used and abused drugs in Indonesia and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) has become one of the emerging challenges. From 2009–June 2013, the number of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Dangerous Substance cases decreased from 30,883 cases in 2009 to 28,727 cases in 2012 – an average decrease of 1.84 percent per year. The number of suspects decreased from 38,405 in 2008 to 36,732 in 2012, or an average decrease of 2.03 percent per year.

32 Law enforcement operations for reduction of illicit manufacture, trafficking of drugs and drug-related crimes have been launched to dismantle clandestine laboratories, combat drug trafficking syndicates and enhanced money laundering investigations. In the last five years, Indonesia has strengthened its legislative framework on drug-related crimes. A number of Government Regulations enacted in 2013 to better control the export and import of narcotics, psychotropic drugs and precursor chemicals. The National Narcotics Board (BNN), relevant ministries, and the private sectors have joined forces to develop a nature conservation-based post-rehab program, including wildlife and nature-based, marine-based, fisheries-based and agriculture-based post-rehab programs. Taking into consideration the trans-border nature of drug-related crimes, the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK) has established Memorandums of Understanding with 46 financial intelligence units and jurisdictions around the globe.

33 Regional drug problem is our common and shared responsibility. No single country can successfully address the challenges and threat it poses. It requires an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach.

34 The full text of Indonesia's Country Report is in Annex K

Lao PDR

35 Over the last year, Lao PDR has given the priority on drug prevention through civic awareness campaign on drug harms, treatment and rehabilitation, vocational trainings, alternative development among former poppy growers, and promotion of integrity, strictness and decisiveness on law enforcements among law enforcement officers. In addition, the cooperation with friendly countries and international organizations has always been emphasized. As a result, certain level of achievements on preventing and mitigating drug threats has been gained.

36 Lao PDR is located in a strategic location within the Greater Mekong Sub-Region sharing about 5,000 km land and waterway borders with neighboring countries, with the north west bordering the golden triangle, has been used as a transit country for illicit drug and precursor chemical trafficking. In 2013, Lao law enforcement officers have addressed 1,434 drug cases, apprehended 1,943 suspects, seized 15,211,387 tablets of ATS, 291.19 kg of heroin, 98.97 kg of crude opium, 5,581 kg of dry marihuana,

vehicles, weapons and some equipment. It is found that, those mentioned figures are on a rising trend.

37 In order to realize the drug-free ASIAN community goal in 2015, it is demanded that AIPA must strengthen the cooperation on the matter. The 11th AIFOCOM will be a great opportunity for our dialogue to identify appropriate measures and means to prevent and address threats posed by illicit drugs both at the regional and global level.

38 The full text of Lao PDR's Country Report is in Annex L

Malaysia

39 The Malaysia drug situation is very much under control but it still remains as serious threat. Although huge financial resources had been allocated to address this problem in the form of awareness campaigns, prevention, rehabilitation, enforcement as well as the application of stringent laws which lengthy terms of imprisonment and the mandatory death sentence. Nevertheless, Malaysia like other nations globally is still affected by it. The Narcotics Crimes Investigation Department (NCID), RMP as the leading enforcement agency to counter the illicit drug trafficking activities remains and continues to be stringent and vigilant in arresting individuals involved in drug related offences.

40 With regards to the treatment of opiate based and other forms of drug dependence, Malaysia through the National Anti Drug Agency (NADA) has introduced the Cure and Care Model and other transformational changes since July 2010. The key concepts underlying the Cure and Care Model is that it is client centred, providing choices, without pre-conditions or legal implications and clients are encouraged to seek treatment services voluntarily. The programme is meant to be fun and easy, and priority is given to medical treatment. This concept has been widely recognized from various international organizations such as UNODC and WHO. The open concept used by the clinics has been regarded as the best approach and have urged other countries to follow Malaysia's method.

41 Looking ahead Malaysia will monitor international drug syndicates, new drugs of abuse, new drug routes and recruitment of drug couriers. International and regional cooperation will be further enhanced. In addition drug dependents will continue to receive better access to treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare.

42 The full text of Malaysia's Country Report is in Annex M

Myanmar

43 After gaining independence in 1948, the successive Governments of Myanmar with the conviction that narcotic drugs are threatening all human beings, have been consistently combating narcotic drugs, utilizing all available means concerning narcotic drugs and cultivation of opium. The Government has been implementing tasks on

regional development, poverty alleviation, substitution of crops and educational activities in poppy cultivating regions.

44 The Government launched the 15-year Drug Elimination Plan in 1999-2000 fiscal years. The plan is being implemented in 3 five year phases. The plan is being implemented in opium cultivating regions of Shan State (North) comprising 21 Townships; 14 Townships of Shan State (South); 8 Townships of Shan State (East); 4 Townships of Kachin State, 2 townships of Kayah State, and 2 Townships of Chin State. In total the plan is being implemented in 51 Townships. Therefore the 5-year Drug Elimination Plan (2014-2015 to 2018-2019) was laid down and will be supplemented as a supplement to the original plan. The government has cooperated within the regional, with other organizations like UNODC and with other governments bilaterally.

45 Due to these all-round activities and efforts of the State, Myanmar has only 21500 hectares of poppy cultivation in 2006 from the amounts which were 163000 hectares of poppy cultivation in 1996 and it was a swift declination during a decade. Poppy cultivation returned upwards starting from 2007 and in 2013 poppy cultivation increased to 57800 hectares. Because of the increase of poppy cultivation, the destruction of poppy fields was done increasingly to reduce the opium production, 12257.46 hectares could be destroyed during the 2012-2013 poppy cultivation season. The main cause for the increase of poppy cultivation is found that food shortage, growing opium poppy to fulfill the needs to buy the food and increase of opium prices exist in the poppy cultivating villages.

46 The full text of Myanmar's Country Report is in Annex N

Philippines

47 Methamphetamine hydrochloride or shabu remains the dominant drug of choice among drug abusers in the country followed by marijuana or cannabis sativa and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) or ecstasy. In 2013, 83.97% of the illegal drugs arrests involved the use of shabu. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) has identified several local and international drug syndicates operating in the Philippines.

48 The Philippine Government remains relentless in its fight against illegal drugs. PDEA has conducted various anti-drug operations that resulted in the arrest of drug personalities and seizure of billion pesos worth of dangerous drugs, controlled precursors, essential chemicals and laboratory equipment. PDEA has also discovered new modus operandi of drug syndicates in their illegal drug transactions and activities like the use of milk boxes, tea bags, mail and parcel in trafficking of drugs.

49 Republic Act (RA) No. 9165, otherwise known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 is the national anti-drug law of the Philippine government. It was passed by Philippine Congress in 2002 as they recognized the need to strengthen the

Philippine drug law enforcement system. RA 9165 defined more concrete courses of action for the national anti-drug campaign and imposes heavier penalties to offenders. A year after, Executive Order (EO) No. 218 was issued to strengthen PDEA as the lead agency in the campaign against illegal drugs. EO 218 gave PDEA operational supervision of the anti-drug units by other law enforcement agencies.

50 To strengthen the anti-drug campaign of PDEA in the communities, the Agency conducts drug demand reduction activities nationwide in coordination with various partners and shareholders. The conduct of advocacy activities is aimed at increasing the awareness of the public on the government's anti-drug campaign and the strategies to prevent from being lured into illegal drug activities. As an important facet of drug demand reduction, the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) together with the Department of Health (DOH) provides treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts. Through the use of effective treatment modalities, drug dependents are being trained to kick out the habit to become productive citizens of the country once again.

51 The full text of Philippines' Country Report is in Annex O

Singapore

52 Singapore has maintained its status as a relatively drug-free society due to the tough stance it has adopted against drug trafficking and consumption. Despite the Republic's vulnerability to the drug scourge due to its close proximity to the Golden Triangle, tough laws and vigorous enforcement actions have kept the local drug situation under control. But challenges in a complex operating environment are inevitable.

53 About 3,500 abusers were arrested in 2013. This was an increase of 2% from the number of drug abusers arrested in 2012. Repeat abusers continued to make up majority of total abusers arrested at 69%. Heroin was the most commonly abused drug in Singapore in 2013, accounting for 58% of total drug abusers arrested, while Methamphetamine abusers made up the second largest proportion of drug abusers arrested in 2013 at 34%.

54 Actions to enhance and adapt Singapore's national strategy against drugs had been taken to deal with the evolving environment and its new challenges. The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up the Task Force on Drugs in Oct 2011 to review the current drug abuse situation as well as study the drug abuse trends and challenges in reducing drug abuse.

55 The full text of Singapore's Country Report is in Annex P

Thailand

Delegations of the Thailand were unable to attend to this meeting. However, the Thailand's Delegations have provided their Country Progress Report.

56 In 2012, the drug situation in Thailand still caused grave concern as the illegal drug activities remain functioning nationwide. The number of drug related arrests decreased from 233,024 in 2011 to 199,699 in 2012 and the number of drug users/abusers registered for treatment was at the record of 408,756 in 2012 after the slightly increase from 131,544 in 2010 to 175,953 in 2011.

57 Yaba is still the major drug of abuse and being most trafficked while the abuse of and trafficking in ICE continues to grow significantly. Northern border has long been the main gateway of illegal drugs flow to Thailand, while north-eastern border has been increasingly used with higher frequency and volume of drug trafficking. Suvarnabhumi Airport has been the main gateway for drug smuggling by Middle-East and West African groups, while postal parcel and air and sea cargo were also used more frequently. New groups of drugs traffickers have been discovered, while old groups still active. Among those there has been found that many drug users turn to be drug traffickers. Prisoners in several prison settings as well as ex-prisoners have taken great parts in drug trafficking cycle and enlarge their syndicates through out the country.

58 With an aim to put an end to the nation-wide spread of drug abuse, the drug control policy is to mobilize the national efforts to fight against drugs. The government policy comprises of 4 mains elements. Firstly, in dealing with drug abusers/addicts, it is to reaffirm a principle of drug abusers/addicts being patients who are subject to be properly treated, given a second chance to reintegrate to a society and provided with systematically after-care services. Secondly, in order to prevent vulnerable groups and general public from being involved in illegal drugs, all segments should be encouraged and being united as a national force to combat drugs. Thirdly, in the suppression of drug traffickers, drug dealers, drug influential people and wrongdoers, it is to uphold the rule of law which law enforcement efforts should be strictly implemented. Lastly, to early detect the drug problems, international cooperation on control and interdiction of illegal drugs and precursor chemicals shall be proactive and managed in an integrated and effective manner.

59 The full text of Thailand's Country Report is in Annex Q

Viet Nam

60 Policy and law Systems on drug prevention and drug offenses have been improved. Prevention and combat against drug process has been focused and steered drastically to implement 3 reductions: supplying, demanding and harm reduction. Basically, Vietnam has prevented opium cultivation; operated treatment for a large number of people who use drug and expanded methadone treatment. International co

operation on prevention and drug control are enhanced in-depth and practical, enlisted experience, international resources. Investing in prevention and anti-drug is getting more concerned.

61 In 2011 detected 18,623 drug-related cases and arrested 26,687 peoples involved. There were nearly 160.000 people who use drug (estimated). 40,013 people who use drug were under drug treatment. In 2012, detected 20,917 drug-related cases and arrested 31,419 drug offenders. There were over 172.000 people who use drug (estimated). 47,000 people who use drug were under drug treatment. In 2013 detected 21,188 drug-related cases and arrested 32,332 drug offenders and there were over 180.000 people who use drug (estimated). 65,806 people who use drug were under drug treatment. The uses of synthetic drugs tend to increase with varied ingredients, especially heroin users tend to switch to synthetic drugs. By December 12th 2013, 15,286 people who use drug were on methadone treatment in 29 cities and provinces with 75 methadone clinics.

62 National Strategy for prevention and drug control in Vietnam till 2020 and direction to 2030 focuses on continuing to specify drug prevention and combat as a key task, urgent as well as regular, continuous and in long term; organizing effective prevention and rehabilitation to constraint the rise of drug abuse and reduce drug demand; strengthening the fight and effective prevention on drugs purchasing, trafficking from abroad to Vietnam; continuing to review and implement the Law system on drug prevention and combat; Consolidating the Task force on combating drug menace; and improve the effectiveness of international cooperation in drug prevention and control. National Target Program on Drug Prevention and Combat 2012 - 2015 set goals by 2015 as follows: Annual reduction of 5% of the current number of people who use drug; The rate of successful detection and arrest in nationwide would grow 10% annually; Eradicate all 'hotspots' relating to drug menace nationwide till 2015; Detect and destroy 100% of illegally opium cultivation.

63 The full text of Viet Nam's Country Report is in Annex R

THIRD SESSION

The Third Session was held on Wednesday, 14th May 2014 at Lanxang Room, 1st floor, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel at 08.30 a.m.

The meeting discussed and exchanged views on agenda item: Status of the establishment of the Technical Working Group (TWG) of AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to combat the Drug Menace as follows:

64 The Chairperson requested the Secretary General of AIPA to moderate the discussion. Secretary General then referred to Background Paper on the Technical Working Group (TWG) and invited the delegates to comment on the three proposals. The discussion revolved around the proposal of Singapore. It was agreed that AIPA Secretariat will circulate a note by the second week of June on the review of the

establishment of the TWG and for their comments. Most of the delegates agreed with the proposal from Singapore delegation contained in the Background Paper.

65 Background Paper of the Establishment of the Technical Working Group (TWG) is in Annex S

66 The meeting discussed and adopted the following:

(a) Draft Resolution on Strengthening Legal Cooperation among Parliaments in Realizing a Drug Free ASEAN

(b) Report of the Eleventh Meeting of AIFOCOM

67 The Resolution on Strengthening Legal Cooperation among Parliaments in Realizing a Drug Free ASEAN is in Annex T

CLOSING CEREMONY

68 Leaders of Delegations signed the Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace. The Report was presented by Chairperson to the Secretary General of AIPA.

Closing Remarks by Hon. Prof. Dr. Phonethep Pholsena, Chairman of the Committee for Socio-Cultural Affairs, National Assembly of the Lao PDR and Chairman of the 11th AIFOCOM Meeting.

69 Hon. Prof. DR. Phonethep Pholsena expressed his sincere appreciation and thank all member Parliaments and AIPA Secretariat for their contributions during the 11th meeting of AIFOCOM. He mentioned that the Country reports presented at the 11th meeting of AIFOCOM shows the concern of ASEAN Government on the Drug Menace. Various steps have also been implemented and new measures to curb the growth of drug have been introduced. The measures has limited the increase in drug trafficking and abusing in some countries. He concluded that there is a need to work globally with all nations to prevent the production of drugs and to eradicate the drug menace even if it takes many more years.

70 The full text of Closing Remarks is in Annex U

Acceptance Speech by Hon. Dr. Mansor Bin ABD Rahman, representative of the Parliament of Malaysia as the Next Host Parliament.

Hon. Dr. Mansor Bin ABD Rahman on behalf of the Parliament of Malaysia conveyed his grateful to be chosen as a host country for the next AIFOCOM Meeting in 2015. He ensured that the meeting would be as great as today in Lao PDR. He warmly welcomes all the Delegates of ASEAN country to Malaysia next year.

71 The full text of the Acceptance Speech is in Annex V

Done in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, **on Wednesday, the Fourteenth Day of May, the year Two Thousand and Fourteen.**

For BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Hon. Ahmad Haji Shafiee

For CAMBODIA

H.E. Dr. Hou Sry

For INDONESIA

Hon. Mr. Dodi Reza Alex Noerdin

For LAO PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh

For MALAYSIA

Hon. Dr. Mansor Bin Abd Rahman

For MYANMAR

Hon. Mr. Nyunt Tin

For PHILIPPINES

Hon. Joseller M. Guiao

For SINGAPORE

Hon. Mr. Seng Han Thong

For VIET NAM

Hon. Mr. Dang Thuan Phong

Hon. Prof. Dr. Phonethep PHOLSENA
Chairperson of the 11th AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM)
To Combat the Drug Menace