

# Constructions of the Norms and Values of ASEAN towards Drug Trafficking in Southeast Asia

Rendi Prayuda<sup>a</sup>, M. Arsy Ash Shiddiqy<sup>b</sup>, Rio Sundari<sup>c</sup>, Tito Handoko<sup>d</sup>,  
<sup>a,b,c</sup>International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,  
Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru Indonesia, <sup>d</sup>Government Studies, Faculty  
of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru Indonesia,  
email: <sup>a</sup>[rendiprayuda@soc.uir.ac.id](mailto:rendiprayuda@soc.uir.ac.id), <sup>b</sup>[arsyshiddiq@soc.uir.ac.id](mailto:arsyshiddiq@soc.uir.ac.id),  
<sup>c</sup>[riosundari@soc.uir.ac.id](mailto:riosundari@soc.uir.ac.id), <sup>d</sup>[tito.handoko@lecturer.unri.ac.id](mailto:tito.handoko@lecturer.unri.ac.id)

This paper aims to express the norms and values of ASEAN regarding drug trafficking in Southeast Asia. Narcotics are one of the greatest threats to human security in Southeast Asia. Drug trends and patterns have always moved and have bad effects on human security in Southeast Asia. The research method used was a qualitative approach. This research used a constructivist approach with the theory of International Regime by Hansenclover. By examining the literature on ASEAN and transnational crime, this paper includes the construction norms and values of ASEAN regarding drug trafficking. The results shows that the construction norms and values of ASEAN are to provide a common perception for all ASEAN members in countries related to drug trafficking. This is because it is a common security threat in the region. By negotiating factors in ASEAN, members scope it by building an integrity pact through the ASEAN Spirit and ASEAN Way. They also negotiate law enforcement factors in every state.

**Key words:** *constructivism, ASEAN, narcotics and securities.*

## Introduction

The conditions of international politics, after the cold war, include changes to the polarisation of interactions between states (regarding international issues) and actors' politics. In the cold war, the states had topics about security issues. After the cold war, issues in international politics have moved to non-traditional security issues. Fukuyama says that at the end of history (post-cold war), the world will be peaceful because of the decrease in conflict and war

that happens because of ideological debate (DIALEKTIKA NILAI DAN TEMA Isu Global Kon n.d.). Conflict and war have decreased in the world, but issues of non-traditional security have grown. This is so especially regarding human security in the context of transnational security activities.

The phenomenon of globalisation in the world has also influenced international relations between states. This has occurred in the fields of technology, information and transportation. It has created a borderless scenario for the sovereignty of states and has had an impact on transnational activities in society. This is so especially regarding transnational criminal activities. In terms of transnational activity based on a perspective of realism in international relations studies, states, unitary actors and rational choice have influenced transnational criminal activities. In order for the needed cooperation and coordination between states to solve this problem, actualisations from international organisations are important in the communication process between the leaders of states. Since 2000, the dynamics of transnational organised crime have spread in the world, especially in East Asian regions, East Centre and Latin America. Regions that have not had an escalation in conflict have also experienced an impact from this activity. For example, European and Asian Regions, especially Southeast Asia, are regions that have good cooperation between states.

Southeast Asia is one of the three producing areas for the manufacture of narcotic extraction. In particular, countries in Southeast Asia are known as being in the Golden Triangle. This is an area of opium and heroin production located on the border between three countries: Thailand, Myanmar and Laos. They produce 60% of the world's opium and heroin. Drug production in the region belongs to the category of narcotics and potentially addictive substances. They are made from the types of opium poppy and papaver somniferum that produce heroin (Fredri n.d.). According to Cipto, the existence of the opium trade in Southeast Asia originated in the Golden Triangle region. It consists of northern Thailand, the western part of Laos and eastern Myanmar. It is in this area that narcotics, heroin and amphetamine are produced and distributed all over the world.

Extensive smuggling of narcotics poses a big threat to human security in the Southeast Asian region. Therefore, the ASEAN regional organisation becomes an important forum for the coordination of member countries in handling illegal drug trafficking. The construction of ASEAN member countries' values and norms is built within the framework of a centralised, independent and neutral model. From 1997 to 2008, the growth of opium in the golden triangle area between Laos, Myanmar and Thailand increased from 4,000 tons in 1990 to 9,000 metric tons in 2008. Accelerated narcotics abuse in the Southeast Asian region until 2016 was a very significant and dangerous development (UNODC Report, 2016).

Data from the ASEAN Narco Center indicates that, until 2015, the Southeast Asian region became one of illegal cultivation, manufacturing and the trafficking of narcotics. Of various types of narcotics, marijuana, heroin, opium, amphetamine tablets and amphetamine crystals (ice) are five types that are very familiar. They circulate in the Southeast Asian region (ASEAN Narco Center, 2016). The establishment of the ASEAN community is supported by the 2015 ASEAN Drug-Free declaration. It is basically supported by many parties, especially by member countries. In multilateral organisations such as the UN, organisations attend forums on anti-narcotics, involving cooperations such as UNODC, with countries outside Southeast Asia. It can be said that the commitment contained in this declaration is in line with the intention of the international community (Othan and Idris, 2016).

In ASEAN governance of non-traditional security issues, especially on transnational crime issues in accordance with what was found by Arifo, growing non-traditional security issues affect relations between nation-states. Puchala explains that Thailand is a country in the Southeast Asian region with the highest circulation of narcotics in Southeast Asia. Almost all narcotics are sold and traded in Thailand illegally. Linkages with the ASEAN Region are seen in advantages and disadvantages as well as other factors in international transactions and regional integration. According to Puchala, these affect the running of regional integration in economic, social and political processes (1970). The views of crime in the ASEAN region are experiencing significant developments in international trade, international tourism and international student exchange. Three cooperative relations between ASEAN countries, (Indonesia with Thailand, Malaysia and other countries) are affected by the needs of countries. These are influenced by language, literature and education factors.

Factors of regimes also greatly influence the ASEAN region. It is influenced by the structure of policymakers, the distribution of political ability within society, the internalisation of the public values, the decision pyramid, the location of decision-making actors and supranational integration. Based on previous studies, this paper focuses on the factors that led to the failure of the ASEAN security regime in dealing with transnational crime regarding drug trafficking in Southeast Asia. This has been done through negotiations at the regional level of member countries and the supervision of regional collective agreements implemented in each country by ASEAN members.

Research on transnational crime involving drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region has not been carried out by many international relations researchers. Therefore, the author tries to analyse the failure of the ASEAN security regime in dealing with transnational drug trafficking crimes in the Southeast Asian region. The presence of Drug-Free ASEAN can be a guideline. It can also encourage member countries to take appropriate action relating to the handling of drugs at the national or regional level. As a forum for regional cooperation, ASEAN plays a big role in overcoming the phenomenon of increasingly widespread drug

trafficking in Southeast Asia. In response to the phenomenon of drug trafficking in Southeast Asia, in the 1970s, ASEAN countries began to hold several important diplomatic meetings to anticipate it. In ASEAN's governance of non-traditional security issues, especially on transnational crime issues, ASEAN is still based on the basic principle of non-interventional respect for the sovereignty of ASEAN countries. ASEAN continues to work with member countries in the field of legal politics and security. It always carries out coordination in each country with the head of state, the minister and ambassador of each ASEAN country. Coordination mechanisms, undertaken by ASEAN sectoral bodies, deal with the ASEAN Political-Security Community. They have been conducted through diplomatic negotiation mechanisms since the establishment of the ASEAN Security Community Coordinating Conference (ASCCO).

Southeast Asia is a territory that consists of around 628.700.000 people. 40.47%, or around 255.700.000 people, are Indonesian peoples. Its states have the greatest mortality. The *United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) has estimated that around 5.2% people in Southeast Asia, from the ages of 15 until 64 years, have used narcotics. It estimates that 0.6% of the population of people in Southeast Asia experience threats from drug trafficking. Data from ASEAN indicates that, of the people in the ASEAN states of Southeast Asia that use narcotics, 40.1% use methamphetamine types (tablets or ice), 10% are cannabis users and 20% opium users (Kanato et al. 2016). In Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia, more than 50% have used opium. In Thailand, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, narcotics users are associated with amphetamine-types. Thailand and Brunei Darussalam are states that have seen increases in narcotics consumption since 2014. The following is a data table listing the types of narcotics in the Southeast Asian region:

**Table 1**

*Kinds and types of narcotics in the Southeast Asian Region for 2014-2016*

NO	States	Kinds of narcotic (%)				
		Marijuana	Heroin	Opium	Methamphetamine	
					(tablet)	(ice)
1	Indonesia	15,1	0,2	5,0	0	79,7
2	Malaysia	5,5	38,2	0	4,1	52,1
3	Singapore	5,8	37,7	0,9	0	55,6
4	The Philippines	4,1	1,2	0	0	94,8
5	Brunei Darussalam	2,5	4,4	0	93,1	0
6	Thailand	5,8	0,5	0,2	63,9	6,0
7	Cambodia	<b>Unable to be classified</b>				
8	Vietnam	0,7	30,1	0,7	26,2	43,0
9	Laos	<b>Unable to be classified</b>				



10	Myanmar	4,0	33,2	9,9	45,2	11,8
----	---------	-----	------	-----	------	------

**Source:** ASEAN-NARCO Report, 2015.

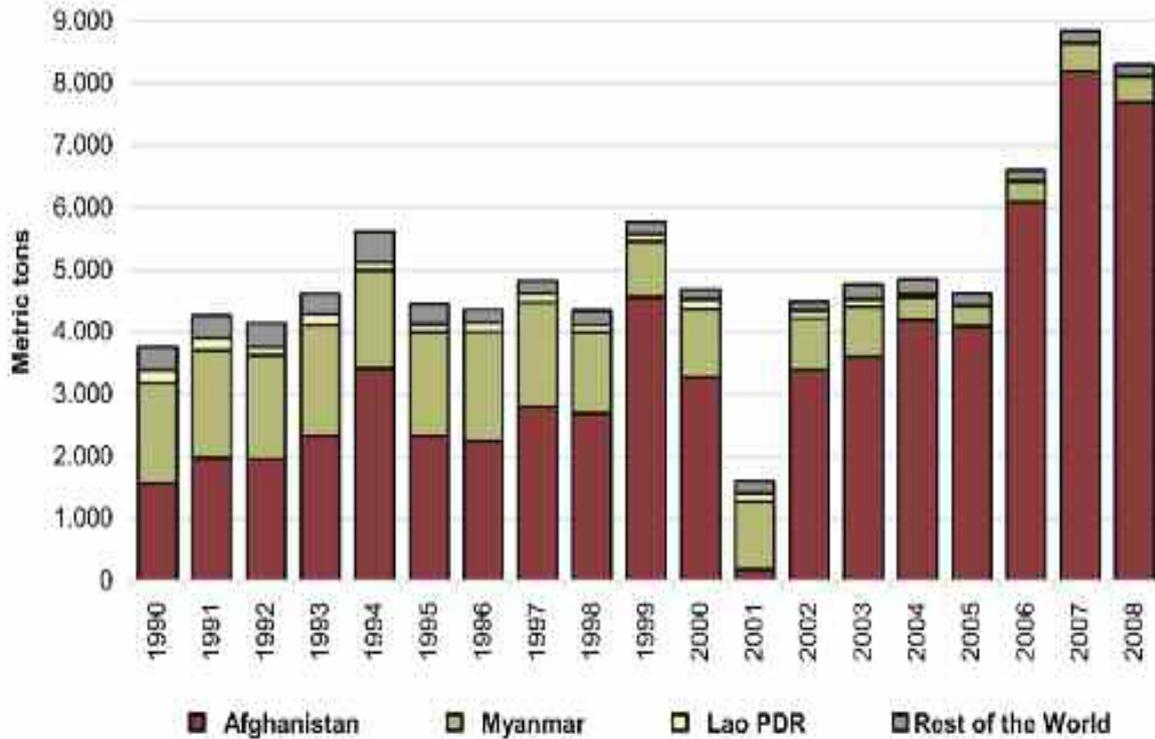
Based on the table data above, each country in Southeast Asia has a different amounts and types of narcotics. This is influenced by domestic demand for illegal narcotics. Of the five types of narcotics that are familiar (circulating in the Southeast Asian region), methamphetamine, in the form of tablets and crystal chunks, is the largest type in circulation.

‘The Golden Triangle is closing a dramatic period of opium reduction,’ wrote the UN Office on Drugs and Crime’s (UNODC) Executive Director, Antonio Maria Costa, in his preface to the 2007 survey on opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia. ‘A decade-long process of drug control is clearly paying off.’ According to the survey, the region produced one-third of the world's opium in 1998, but that figure is now down to only about 5%. ‘The once notorious Golden Triangle has ceased to play a major role as an opium production area and this region can no longer be called the Golden Triangle for the reason of opium production alone.’

Narcotics that are categorised as *potentially addictive* are *poppy* and *papaver somniferum*. The golden triangle was producing around US \$160 million of heroin per year (Zarina Othman, 2004). During this time (until 1990), however, Laos was still exporting legally grown opium to Russia for medicinal use in exchange for imports, making good estimates difficult. US statistics show that opium production in Burma doubled from 1,280 metric tons in 1988 to 2,430 tons in 1989. The same source shows that opium production in Burma remained stable at this high level until 1997 (at over 2,000 tons). The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) figures for the same period are lower but still estimate that production rose from 1,125 tons in 1988 to 1,544 tons in 1989. UNODC figures for the 1990s range between 1,500 and 1,800 tons, and they also drop in 1997. Below is a graph on opium in *Golden Triangle* region from a UNODC report:

**Picture 1**

*The growth of opium in Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar and Thailand)*



**Source:** Opium cultivation in the Golden Triangle (1998-2007) – UNODC Report.

Based on the graphic above, the growth of opium-production fluctuated in golden triangle area (in Southeast Asia). It was produced in Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. The decline in opium cultivation in the Golden Triangle cannot be explained only by regional conditions. Currently, Thailand and Laos are net importers of opium. The little, remaining, domestically cultivated opium is all for local use. It is not sufficient to meet domestic demand. Burma remains an exporter of opium as well as heroin. The decrease in Burma's opium production is in largely due to shifting patterns in the international heroin market. For many years (1990-2005), annual global opium production ranged between 4,000 and 5,000 metric tons. There were only two exceptions: the bumper harvests in Afghanistan in 1994 and 1999 (due to good weather conditions) and the plunge in production in 2001 as a result of the Taliban's opium ban. Currently, opium production is higher than ever. This is due to developments in Afghanistan over the past years. Opium production in Afghanistan was estimated to have risen to 8,200 tons in 2007, representing 93% of global production.

**Research Problem**

Nowadays, drug trafficking in Southeast Asia is massive. It is structured by narcotics cartels. Drug trafficking was conducted across borders with technological linkage. Around 49% of



smuggled narcotics were sent to Southeast Asia from China, Afghanistan, Iran and the Netherlands (Masum Sumarno, 1987). Southeast Asian territories have strategic areas for trade and sea transportation. This enables Southeast Asia to be used as an illegal drug trafficking route. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency of Indonesia, the main centres for global narcotics production are the Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran), Golden Peacock (Colombia, Peru and Bolivia) and Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Laos and Thailand) (BNN, 2014).

Regarding the drug trafficking in Southeast Asian regions, ASEAN has been created in an effort to address the threat to ASEAN members. This paper asks, 'what are the constructions of norms and values of ASEAN towards transnational crime involving drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region?'

### **Literature Review**

Scientific writings on transnational crime have been carried out by various other writers (Cukier and James, 2012). Transnational crimes are also influenced by economies, illegal drug industry relations and the media. In addition, they are influenced by the values of social practices and government agencies as well as each country's policy and cultural education. The model of an international criminal regime in which the regime changes the behaviour of the state, if it lacks enforcement mechanisms and assistance from the International Criminal Court (ICC), could cause terrible leaders to retain power for longer.

According to Jo and Beth (2017), this effect is the fault of discipline, rule of law, political type, killing government and ICC involvement. This is an interconnected history of ASEAN's interaction. ASEAN is not a security community, but if ASEAN's policymakers and their strengthening security community continue to reject realism, they will set aside the most powerful tools for analysing and managing China's rise. ASEAN needs to create security communities.

The presence of opium trade in Southeast Asia originated from the Golden Triangle region. In this area, narcotics, heroin and amphetamines are produced and distributed all over the world (Kim Heejin, 2017). The development of narcotics businesses has multiplied profits indirectly affecting the main actors, especially in the Myanmar region, which is very difficult to conquer. Military rulers in Myanmar even tend to legalise quotes to narcotics manufacturers in Myanmar, especially the Wa ethnic group, who are known as being the main producers of amphetamine. From this golden triangle area, illegal drugs are then channelled to Thailand. The other route is through Yunnan, Guang Dong, Hongkong and Macao in China. Other narcotic transit routes in Southeast Asia are Vietnam, Cambodia and

the Philippines. Further from this region, illegal drugs are distributed illegally in Asia, including Southeast Asia.

Srikanth (2017) indicates that transnational crime in this era of globalisation lies in economic, technological and political areas. These areas are used by terrorist forces and transnational crime networks. A strategy to overcome this is the establishment of security agencies in India and ASEAN that involve the military, intelligence agencies and policymakers. In the scientific study above, which looks at the development and motives of transnational crime and narcotics, the authors focus on a study of the construction of ASEAN's values and norms.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The constructivist approach in this paper is used to understand ASEAN's position as a regional organisation that plays a role in the political arena between countries in the region. It also tries to recognise the construction of ideas developed jointly by countries in the Southeast Asian region. This is in order to equalise the perceptions of each country in dealing with problems faced together that are transnational in nature. The key thinking of constructivism is that the social world, including international relations, is a human construction. The argument, according to constructivists looking at the social world, is that the social world is not something given. The laws can be found through scientific research and explained with scientific theories, as put forward by behavioralists and positivists (Reus-Smit, C., 1996). The social world is an intersubjective area that is very meaningful to the people who make it, live in it and understand it. The social world is created or shaped by society at certain times and places (Hoffmann, S., 1990).

Hans Krasner defines the international regime as a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures implicitly or explicitly capable of covering the expectations of actors in the international system in a particular area. Other than that, within the international regime itself, there are three main theories. These are considered as perspective-based theoretical approaches, namely neo-liberalism, realism and cognitivism. The three main theories in the international regime itself then indicate the emergence of approaches used as tools to analyse the variables. The approaches are; (1) interest-based, where analysis basically reflects on neoliberalism; (2) power-based, reflecting realism in the focus of the analysis study; and (3) knowledge-based, based on cognitivism by prioritising the relationship between science and actors.

In analysing the problem of the transnational crime of drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region, the approach of using an international regime is one good alternative to understanding the problems faced by ASEAN countries. The neoliberal approach makes it clear that each

country will be willing to comply with international regimes if they have the same interests. Practically, it can be said that each ASEAN member country has the same problem: the threats narcotics pose to its citizens. With the common interest of anticipating the dangers of narcotics to human security in each country, it is increasingly stressed that countries will be willing to comply with the ASEAN security regime, in solving drug trafficking cases, on the basis of each country's interests.

### **Methodology**

The research method used was a qualitative one. It was meant as problem-solving process for the problems being observed. This was done by describing the timely condition of the research subjects and objects as factually and objectively as possible (Nawawi, Hadari, 1990). The research was conducted in Southeast Asia and the data was collected from several books, encyclopedias, journals, the mass media and several websites.

### **Results and Discussion**

The development of the transnational crime of drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region has become a common threat to ASEAN member countries. Therefore, coordination and cooperation are needed to anticipate the smuggling of narcotics. The role of ASEAN, as a regional organisation, becomes important in the formation of joint policies for ASEAN member countries. One form of ASEAN policy is the joint community of ASEAN in the field of politics and security.

The ASEAN Political-Security Community has its genesis in over four decades of close cooperation and solidarity. The ASEAN Heads of States/Governments, at their Summit in Kuala Lumpur in December 1997, envisioned a concert of Southeast Asian nations. It projected them being outward-looking and living in peace with stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership, dynamic development and in a community of caring societies. To concretise the ASEAN Vision for 2020, the ASEAN Heads of States/Governments adopted the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II) in 2003. It aims to establish an ASEAN Community by 2020. The ASEAN Community consists of three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC).

Conscious that the strengthening of ASEAN integration, through the accelerated establishment of an ASEAN Community (will reinforce ASEAN's centrality and role as the driving force in charting the evolving regional architecture), the ASEAN Leaders at the 12th ASEAN Summit in the Philippines decided to accelerate the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015. At the 13th ASEAN Summit in Singapore, the ASEAN Heads of



States/Governments signed the ASEAN Charter. It marked ASEAN Member States' commitment in intensifying community-building through enhanced regional cooperation and integration. In line with this, they tasked their ministers and officials to draft the APSC Blueprint, which would be adopted at the 14th ASEAN Summit.

The APSC Blueprint is guided by the ASEAN Charter and the principles and purposes contained therein. The APSC Blueprint builds on the ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action, the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP), as well as relevant decisions by various ASEAN Sectoral Bodies. The ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action is a principled document, laying out the activities needed to realise the objectives of the ASEAN Political-Security Community. The VAP lays out the measures necessary for 2004-2010. Both documents are important references in continuing political and security cooperation. The APSC Blueprint provides a roadmap and timetable to establish the APSC by 2015. The APSC Blueprint would also have the flexibility to continue programs/activities beyond 2015 in order to retain its significance and have an enduring quality. The political structure is created by political actors and interaction between political actors. Anarchy systems in international politics have changed cooperation with the roles of international organisations. As an international security regime, ASEAN has used centralisation and independence to manage their members. In centralisation, interactions between states are conducted by collection and balance in one structure. International organisations balance the concept of independence. ASEAN should have the capability of getting agreement from its members. ASEAN should always be neutral when creating and solving a problem or conflict between its member states.

The international security regime of ASEAN is ASEAN Political Security. The APSC will bring ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher plane. The APSC will ensure that the peoples and member states of ASEAN live in peace with one another and with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment. The APSC shall promote political development in adherence to: the principles of democracy; the rule of law and good governance; respect for and the promotion of the protection of human rights; and the fundamental roadmap for ASEAN Community freedoms from 2009-2015, as inscribed in the ASEAN Charter (Hall, R. B., 1999). It shall be a means by which ASEAN Member States can pursue closer interaction and cooperation. This will be to forge shared norms and create common mechanisms to achieve ASEAN's goals and objectives in the political and security fields. In this regard, it promotes a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors of society, regardless of gender, race, religion, language or social and cultural background, are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, the process of ASEAN integration and community building. In the implementation of the Blueprint, ASEAN should also strive towards promoting and supporting gender-mainstreaming, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality and mutual understanding.

The APSC subscribes to a comprehensive approach to security, which acknowledges the interwoven relationships of political, economic, social-cultural and environmental dimensions of development. It promotes renunciation of aggression and of the threat or use of force or other actions in any manner that are inconsistent with international law and reliance on peaceful settlements of dispute. In this regard, it upholds existing ASEAN political instruments. These include the declaration on Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and the Treaty on the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ). These play a pivotal role in the area of confidence-building measures, preventive diplomacy and specific approaches to conflict resolution. It also seeks to address non-traditional security issues. Based on the above, the ASEAN Political-Security Community envisages the following three key characteristics:

1. a rules-based community of shared values and norms;
2. a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security; and
3. a dynamic and outward-looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

These characteristics are inter-related and mutually reinforcing. They shall be pursued in a balanced and consistent manner. To effectively realise the APSC, the APSC Blueprint is an action-oriented document with a view to achieve results. It recognises the capacity and capability of ASEAN Member States to undertake the stipulated actions in the blueprint. ASEAN's cooperation in political development aims to strengthen democracy; enhance good governance and the rule of law; and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. It aims to do this with due regard to the rights and responsibilities of the member states of ASEAN, so as to ultimately create a rules-based community of shared values and norms. In the shaping and sharing of norms, ASEAN aims to achieve a standard of common adherence to norms of good conduct among member states of the ASEAN Community. This will consolidate and strengthen ASEAN's solidarity, cohesiveness and harmony. It will also contribute to the building of a peaceful, democratic, tolerant, participatory and transparent community in Southeast Asia.

The values and norms held by the ASEAN security regime are: First, the security community must protect all members from conflicts arising from internal and external threats. Second, the security community needs to facilitate the prevention of inter-state conflicts. Third, the security community must try to form a community spirit within regional membership to create a shared identity. This should be done so that the community can be seen by outsiders as a single entity, in other words, having a sense of we-ness (Tom Kramer, 2009).

At this stage, the security community can be a factor that eliminates fear of threats to national security among member states. It can do this through cooperative relationships that change the pattern of defence spending. Defence spending is no longer dedicated to the preparation for aggression among fellow member states. At this stage, it also forms a core coalition (core state) of countries that are facilitators/dynamists and stabilisers of this initial phase. These countries can be expected to lead, protect, capitalise, and foster a sense of purpose among other member countries.

Collective identity is a central idea in the ASEAN security community concept. Identity is a component that distinguishes the security community from other forms of security architecture, such as security regimes or alliances. It is a definitive marker of the formation of a security community. The shared identity of the ASEAN security regime can be made possible by two things: First, there should be awareness of the problems or threats faced by all member countries and the dangers that arise from divisions and conflicts between people or within prolonged member states, including the threat of drug smuggling in the Southeast Asian region. This awareness represses conflict and encourages cooperation by various ASEAN member countries. It has been forged by the experience of conflict and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region for a long time.

The second factor in establishing or constructing shared values and norms in the ASEAN security regime is a shared identity that can emerge from the process of counter-distinction with parties outside 'our' circle. It is in this second mechanism that the big countries actually play a role. The presence of ASEAN in the formation of the ASEAN community is how a group of countries always emphasises the aim of regionalism in the form of community formation. They prioritise each country's respective national resilience and development. This occurs according to diverse behaviours, cultures, forms of government and regional interests.

Therefore, with the similarity of ASEAN member countries' perception of the threat of narcotics for transnational society in the Southeast Asian region, ASEAN countries agreed to make a joint declaration. It is a regional legal norm that serves as the initial legal basis for the compliance of member countries in its territory. One form of the construction of the values and norms of the ASEAN security regime that is jointly established is agreement on a declaration of a drug-free region.

The formation of the ASEAN community is supported by a statement to make the Southeast Asian region free of narcotics circulation. This, until now, has received support, especially from member countries and other institutions. These are forms of cooperation based on free

intervention (Othman, Z. & Idris, NA, 2016). Therefore, international norms are important in providing a common understanding of each country.

The joint statement regarding drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region becomes an important matter in building a mutual understanding of each head of state. Therefore, in dealing with every problem after, all heads of state have the same understanding and standardisation regarding the institutionalisation of legal norms that involve the anticipation of drug smuggling.

The implementation of the joint statement of ASEAN countries on the distribution of narcotics is a form of implementation of the values and norms of the joint rules. It deals with drug trafficking activities in this region. Therefore, all heads of state in the region give the following statement:

*We, the Participating States in the International Congress 'In Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the Vision, Leading the Change' held in Bangkok on 11 - 13 October 2000, are deeply concerned about the growing threat of the drug problem and its related menace and hereby declare our continued political will and commitment in the full realisation of Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 by stressing the prime responsibility of concerned countries to employ all possible means to overcome drug problems by intensifying measures to reduce both the illicit supply of and demand for drugs, including raising public awareness of drug problems (ASEAN Declaration Drug Free, 2000).*

Based on the above statement, it can be understood that this declaration certainly becomes the basic reference material in developing ASEAN member countries' programs to make a joint statement. The institutionalisation of the joint norms for handling drug trafficking becomes the basis for the rule of law in all levels of the life of each ASEAN member country. The process of institutionalising shared norms in ASEAN organisations is carried out by means of a constitutional legal approach to every level of state life. Therefore, the whole process of running value and rule is based on the will of the state incorporated in the international agreement.

### **Limitations and Future Research**

It is important to reflect on some of the limitations of this study. First, this paper is limited to the construction of common values and norms for ASEAN member countries in dealing with transnational crimes of drug trafficking in the Southeast Asian region. The second is related to the factors that determine the construction process of the values and norms of the regional organisation. Future research should regard the policies carried out by ASEAN in dealing



with transnational crimes of drug trafficking as well as the problems faced by the ASEAN security regime in dealing with these problems.

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion of this research is that constructions of norms and values in ASEAN are held by creating an ASEAN spirit and ASEAN way. The ASEAN way derives the constructions of these norms and values from ASEAN members. They can share all that they know about the growth of transnational organised crime in drug trafficking. This is done to construct norms and values regarding transnational crime in Southeast Asia that share the norms and values of ASEAN in its security scope. It also gets the perception of all states facing the threat of drug trafficking in Southeast Asia.

In order for the APSC Blueprint to be reviewed and evaluated (to ensure that all the activities are responsive to the needs and priorities of ASEAN), the changing dynamics of the region and the global environment should be taken into account. The review and evaluation shall be conducted biennially by the ASCCO, in co-ordination with the ASEAN Secretariat. In the course of the review and evaluation, ASEAN Member States are given the flexibility to update the blueprint. As in the progress of implementation of the APSC Blueprint, the results of the review and evaluation shall be reported by the Secretary-General of ASEAN at the ASEAN Summit by the APSC Council.

## REFERENCES

ASEAN Declaration of Drug-Free. 2000.

Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2014. *Laporan Kinerja BNN Tahun 2014*, Jakarta. BNN.  
“DIALEKTIKA\_NILAI\_DAN\_TEMA\_Isu\_Global\_Kon.”  
“Fredri.”

Hall, R. B. (1999) *National Collective Identity: Social Constructs and International Systems* (New York).

Hoffmann, S. (1990) ‘*International Society*’, in J. D. B. Miller and R. J. Vincent (eds), *Order and Violence: Hedley Bull and International Relations* (Oxford).

Hyeran Jo dan Beth A. Simmons. 2017. *Can the International Criminal Court Deter Atrocity?—CORRIGENDUM*. *International Organization* 71, Spring 2017.

India.Wendi Cukier, dan James Septycki. 2012. *Globalization of Gun Culture Transnational and Masculinity, Flows And Resistance*. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 40(2012) 3e19. Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada.

Kanato, Manop et al. 2016. “Asean-Narco.”

Kausarian, H., Sri Sumantyo, J. T., Kuze, H., Aminuddin, J., & Waqar, M. M. (2017). Analysis of polarimetric decomposition, backscattering coefficient, and sample properties for identification and layer thickness estimation of silica sand distribution using L-band synthetic aperture radar. *Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing*, 43(2), 95-108.

Kausarian, H., Sumantyo, J. T. S., Kuze, H., Karya, D., & Panggabean, G. F. (2016). Silica Sand Identification using ALOS PALSAR Full Polarimetry on The Northern Coastline of Rupat Island, Indonesia. *International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology*, 6(5), 568-573.

Kausarian, H., Lei, S., Goh, T. L., & Cui, Y. (2019). A new geological map for formation distribution on southern part of south China sea: West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *International Journal of GEOMATE*, 17(63), 249-254.

Kim, Heejin. 2017. *Missed opportunities in the judicialisation of international criminal law? Asian states in the emergence and spread of the Rome Statute system to punish atrocity crimes*. *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights* 2017, Vol. 35(4) 246–271. NationalUniversity of Singapore, Singapore 259776.



- Nawawi, Hadari. 1990, *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial*, Gadjah Mada University Press: Jogjakarta.
- Othman, Z., & Idris, N. A. 2016. *Illicit drugs as a human security threat in East Asia*. In S. Wajjwalku, London: Taylor & Francis Ltd.
- Reus-Smit, C. (1996) '*The Normative Structure of International Society*', in F. Osler Hampson and J. Reppy (eds), *Earthly Goods: Environmental Change and Social Justice* (Ithaca).
- Srikanth, H. 2017. *Combating Transnational Crimes in the Era of Globalization: Strategies for India and the ASEAN*. *International Studies* 53(2) 91–104. North Eastern Hill University, Mawlai, Shillong, Meghalaya 793022
- Sumarno Ma'sum, 1987. *Penanggulangan Bahaya Narkotika dan Ketergantungan Obat*, Jakarta: CV. Haji Masagung.
- The ASEAN Secretariat. 2010. *ASEAN Charter*. Jakarta. Public Affairs Office
- The ASEAN Secretariat. 2010. *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015*. Jakarta. Public Affairs Office
- Tom Kramer. 2009. *With Drawal Symptoms In The Golden Tri Angle A Drugs Marketing Disarray*. Netherland. Transnational Insitute.
- Zarina Othman. 2004. *Myanmar. Illicit Drugs Trafficking and Security Implication*, Jakarta. Akademika.