

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ASEAN SENIOR OFFICIALS ON DRUG MATTERS (ASOD) IN IMPLEMENTING DRUG-FREE ASEAN 2015

ABSTRACT

The member of ASEAN states are fully aware that drug issue turns to be security problem that might affect the stability on various aspects within the region. In this context drug issue implicates several dimensions such as economic, politic, and social. The drug trafficking in ASEAN region pictures high frequency and involving several countries as well. In order to respond the urgency of drug issue, the member of ASEAN countries are intensifying their political communication and strengthening the law enforcement both on regional and international levels. The member of ASEAN states also agree to collaborate together in tackling drug matter.

ASEAN's serious gesture on combating drug cases is reflected in the emergence of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD). The main focus of ASOD regime is to eradicate drug problem within the region. On 2002 ASOD faces new exposure of challenge when the member of ASEAN countries agreed to foster the realization of Drug-Free ASEAN instead from 2020 to 2015. The agreement was reached due to two basic reasons; first the high sales number on one kind of drug which is ATS that keeps showing progress and second ASEAN members will soon integrate with ASEAN Economic Community which due to 2015. In order to implementing the Drug-Free ASEAN 2015 agenda, the ASOD is supported with various stakeholders that provide assistance either in financial support or technical details. The stakeholders that work together with ASOD are; China, United States of America, European Union, UNDCP, UNODC, and UNDP.

The aim of this research is to focus on the effectiveness of ASOD in implementing Drug-Free ASEAN 2015. The result confirms that ASOD is ineffective in combating and eradicating drug cases in ASEAN region. It also should be noted that even the type of problem fall under *benign*, high capacity in resolving the problem, and also integrated collaboration among its member but at the same time ASOD does not have any binding regulation. Another reason of the ineffectiveness of ASOD is due to the different policy and legitimacy of good governance mechanism in each member states. Analyzing from those reasons, it is obvious that the act of combating drug cases is still far away from the ideal vision and up until now drug business still turns to be major issue in ASEAN until the end of 2015.

Keywords: Regime Effectiveness, ASOD, Drug-Free ASEAN 2015, Transnational Crime

EFEKTIFITAS ASEAN SENIOR OFFICIALS ON DRUG MATTERS (ASOD) DALAM MEWUJUDKAN DRUG-FREE ASEAN 2015

INTISARI

Negara-negara ASEAN telah menyadari bahwa masalah narkoba merupakan sebuah ancaman keamanan yang dapat mengganggu stabilitas di berbagai aspek kehidupan masyarakat ASEAN, seperti ekonomi, politik, dan sosial. Aktifitas perdagangan narkoba di kawasan ini memiliki frekuensi yang cukup tinggi dan sering kali melibatkan banyak negara. Merespon hal tersebut, secara intensif negara-negara ASEAN melakukan mekanisme komunikasi politik dan hukum terkait masalah narkoba pada tingkat regional, maupun internasional yang kemudian mencapai kesepakatan untuk saling bekerja sama dalam menanggulangi masalah narkoba di kawasan Asia Tenggara.

Sejak tahun 1984, ASEAN telah membentuk *ASEAN Senior Officials On Drug Matters* (ASOD), yakni sebuah rezim yang secara khusus menanggulangi masalah narkoba di kawasan ini. Pada tahun 2000, ASOD semakin mendapat tantangan ketika negara-negara ASEAN mempercepat realisasi *Drug-Free ASEAN 2020* menjadi *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015* yang dilatarbelakangi oleh meningkatnya perdagangan dan penggunaan narkoba jenis ATS di kawasan Asia Tenggara dan akan memasuki integrasi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) pada tahun 2015. Dalam upaya mewujudkan *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015*, ASOD sangat terbantu dengan keterlibatan mitra wicara ASEAN yang tidak jarang memberikan bantuan berupa finansial dan tenaga ahli, seperti Cina, Amerika Serikat, Uni Eropa, juga organisasi-organisasi yang berada di bawah payung PBB, yakni UNDCP, UNODC, UNDP.

Pada penelitian ini penulis telah melakukan analisis terhadap efektifitas ASOD dalam mewujudkan *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015*. Hasil analisis tersebut mendapati bahwa ASOD tidak efektif dalam mewujudkan *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015*. Meskipun ASOD memiliki tipe masalah *benign*, kapasitas penyelesaian masalah dan tingkat kolaborasi yang tinggi, namun ASOD memiliki karakteristik tidak mengikat dan pada tingkat nasional negara-negara anggota ASOD memiliki *good governance* yang berbeda-beda. Kondisi demikian menyebabkan penanggulangan masalah narkoba menjadi tidak maksimal, sehingga masalah narkoba masih terus terjadi di kawasan Asia Tenggara hingga akhir tahun 2015.

Kata Kunci: Efektifitas Rezim, ASOD, *Drug-Free ASEAN 2015*, Kejahatan Transnasional