This thesis examines the effectiveness of multilateral cooperation frameworks in combating narcotics trafficking in Southeast Asia. Using a comprehensive analysis of United Nations and ASEAN initiatives, this paper examines how economic, geopolitical, and cultural factors have negatively impacted the efficacy and sustainability of the development and implementation of these programmes. Case studies of Southeast Asian states are used to highlight the unique approaches that each state has utilized in its strategy to address drug trafficking, and the extent to which they have participated in multilateralism. Despite a perceived shared commitment to the goal of a drug-free region, the problems of public corruption, porous borders, intra-state conflict, and varying commitments to international standards have created difficulties in the implementation of an effective regional framework. This thesis argues that while these frameworks have aided in the creation of interstate dialogue surrounding the threat, and have resulted in varying levels of policy harmonization, their functional impact on the reduction of drug trafficking in the region has been limited by structural impediments and high levels of variance in political commitment.