



**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
THE 11<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE AIPA FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE (AIFOCOM)  
TO COMBAT THE DRUG MENACE**

**12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> May 2014, Landmark Mekong Riverside Hotel  
Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**Executive Summary**

**Indonesia Country Progress Report  
On Drug Control**

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'.

Indonesia has become an important destination and market for illicit drugs. Cannabis is the most used and abused drugs in Indonesia, however drug-related arrests and drugs seized in the last few years indicated that the trend is moving from cannabis to the amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS).

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) has become one of the emerging challenges for Indonesia. We carefully monitor the use and abuse of these new substances that have not listed or controlled. Drug smuggling and trafficking by air or courier remains, but drug smuggling by sea indicated that there is a new route for drug trafficking and smuggling.

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.

In 2012, the primary embarkation locations for crystalline-methamphetamine trafficked into Indonesia were identified as Malaysia followed by the Netherlands and South Africa. Large quantities of crystalline-methamphetamine also continue to be trafficked into Indonesia from Iran and China.

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. The 2009 Law on Narcotics addresses supply and demand reduction measures in a more balanced and integrated manner, ensuring and respecting the fundamental rights of drug abusers to access health services.

A number of Government Regulations enacted in 2013 to better control the export and import of narcotics, psychotropic drugs and precursor chemicals. Treatment, rehab, and after-care programs for drug addicts are purposely designed not only to cure addictions but also to equip drug addicts with necessary life skills for reintegration into society.

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. BNN has applied the legislation on money laundering and seized 49 billion rupiah of assets confiscated from drug-related crimes.

Indonesia is a party to the International Drug Control Treaties and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Indonesia also actively participates in ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD); the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) of Asia and the Pacific Region; the Programs of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD); ADLOMICO Korea, ADEC Japan, and IDEC – Far East Region.

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.