



**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**

# I. Introduction

Drug crimes are serious crimes that are well-organized and of transnational nature, that affect all levels of society, and cause immense losses to health, social-economy, and security, and eventually end in a lost generation.

On 27 June 2011 President of the Republic of Indonesia issued  
a **President Instruction Number 12 year 2011**  
on the **Implementation of National Policies and Strategies in the**  
**Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**  
**(P4GN) for 2011 – 2015.**

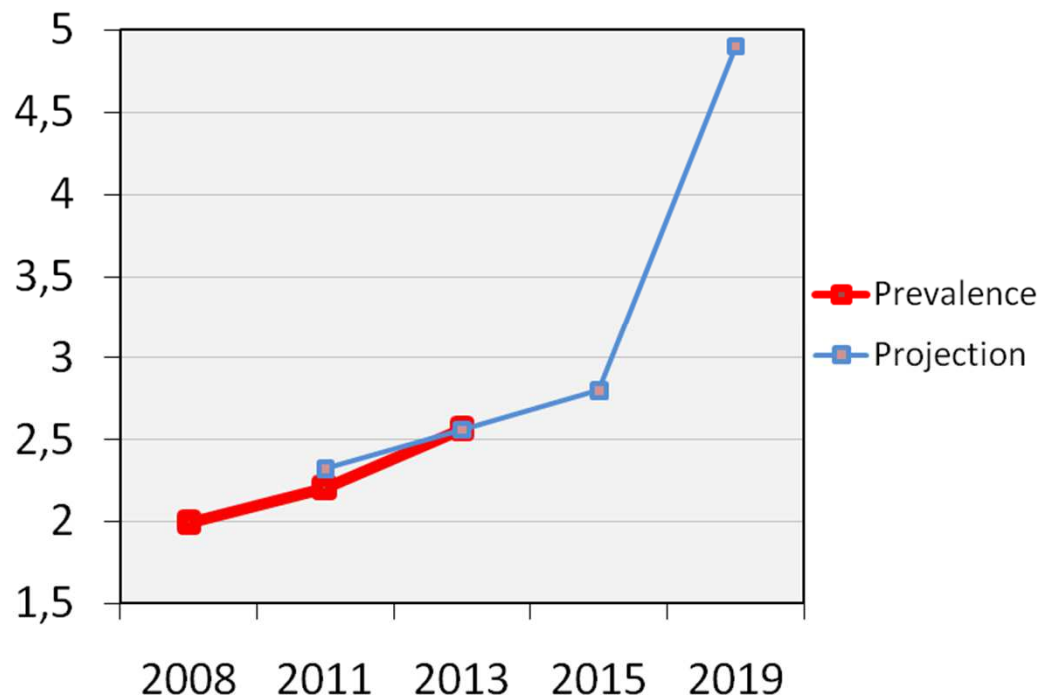
This policies and strategies are the reference for all components in the community, nation and the state to take measures according to their respective task, function, and authority in the implementation of P4GN program.



on 26 January 2014 Indonesia has declared:  
2014 as the year of “Save Drug Abusers”

## II. Drug Situation

### The prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia



- 2008 = 1,99 % (3,3 million people)
- 2011 = 2,2 % (4,1 million people)
- 2013 = 2,56 % (4,6 million people)
- 2015 = 2,80 % (5,8 million people)
- 2019 = 4,9% (7,4 million people)

# III. Trafficking Situation

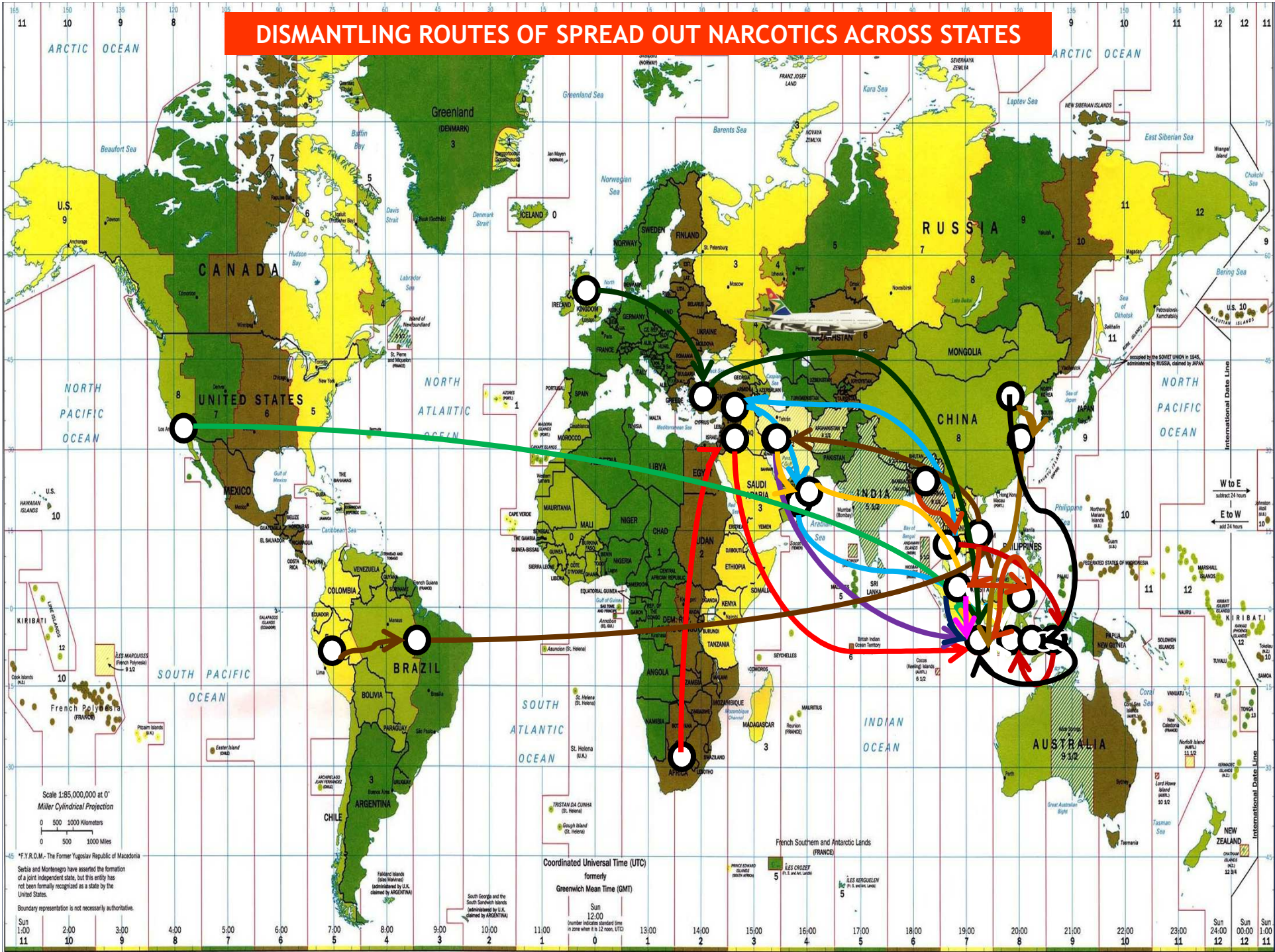
## ATS (AMPHETAMINE TYPE STIMULANT) MARKET TREND



In 2012, the primary embarkation locations for crystalline methamphetamine trafficked into Indonesia were from:

1. Malaysia
2. Netherlands
3. South Africa
4. The Islamic Republic of Iran
5. China

# DISMANTLING ROUTES OF SPREAD OUT NARCOTICS ACROSS STATES



## ROUTE OF NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTION ACROSS STATES

1. JOHANNESBURG, ABIJAN, SOUTH AFRICA → DOHA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
2. BANGKOK, THAILAND → ISTANBUL → DUBAI → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
3. TEHERAN, MUSCAT, IRAN → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
4. LOS ANGELES, USA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
5. DAMASCUS, SURIAH → DOHA, QATAR → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
6. KUALALUMPUR, MALAYSIA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
7. KUALALUMPUR, MALAYSIA → BANDUNG, INDONESIA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
8. LIMA, PERU → SAO PAULO, BRAZIL → DOHA, QATAR → HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM
9. UNITED KINGDOM → ISTANBUL, TURKI → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
10. BANGKOK, THAILAND → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
11. SHENZEN, CINA → HONGKONG, CINA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
12. BANGKOK, THAILAND → BALI, INDONESIA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
13. SHENZEN, CINA → SURABAYA, INDONESIA → JAKARTA, INDONESIA
14. CAMBODIA → THAILAND → KUCHING, MALAYSIA → PONTIANAK → JAKARTA, INDONESIA

# **MODUS OPERANDI**

- ❖ **Swallowed;**
- ❖ **false compartment inside the bag or suitcase (on the wall of suitcase, base of suitcase, handle suitcase);**
- ❖ **Body stripping;**
- ❖ **Inside the electricity equipment such as: tube of water heater, rice cooker, refrigerator, laptop, etc;**
- ❖ **Inside the Spare Part, cylinder head, etc;**



- ❖ **Inside the goods for personal purposes like: Shoes, Slipper, wallet, toiletries (shampoo, soap, toothpaste, powder, etc);**
- ❖ **Inside the food wrap like: tea, coffee, chocolate, candies, etc;**
- ❖ **Inside the furniture such as: statue, others ornament, etc;**
- ❖ **Inside the wall of packaging of goods (cartoon box, pallet, etc);**
- ❖ **Package via courier service/Post shipment: notified as document, book, disks cassette and other goods.**

## IV. Legislation/National Drug Control Policy



**Signing of Joint Regulation on addressing narcotic addicts and victims of narcotic abuse into rehabilitation centre among Chief Justice, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affairs, Attorney General, Chief of the Indonesia National Police and Head of the National Narcotics Board, witnessed by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia**

To address the New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), Indonesia enacted a new Ministerial Regulation Number 13 of 2014 on Re-scheduling of Narcotics lists which listed a number of substances to be monitored and controlled, including 18 NPS.



# Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics

addresses the supply and demand reduction measures in a more balanced and integrated manner.  
It provides for stronger enforcement measures towards drug traffickers, while at the same time drug users who are apprehended undergo treatment and rehabilitation



## SUPPLY

SEVERE

ILLICIT DRUG  
TRAFFICKING

SYNDICATE  
NETWORK



## DEMAND

HUMANIST

DRUG ABUSE

ABUSER



## V. Enforcement

The AFP and BNN commenced the joint investigation in April 2013

200 litres of safrole oil per month sent to persons in Australia, Canada, the United States, Holland and New Zealand.

20 June 2013, the AFP conducted a controlled delivery involving 1 litre of safrole oil exported by Indonesian syndicate to Australia and executed a search warrant in Sunnybank Hills, Queensland. As a result, the AFP arrested and charged a 19 year old male person with one count of importing a marketable quantity of border controlled precursor contrary to s. 307.12 of the Criminal Code Act 1995.



## VI. Preventive Education

- **TV Program “Indonesia Bergegas”** a 30-minute TV Magazine, produced a total of 35 episodes throughout the year 2013, broadcasted on national & private TV station
- Cultural Art Performances at various places in Indonesia, and also held in foreign countries such as Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and South Korea with the total of 3,596 participants.



In 2014 Indonesia established a pilot project on scientific-based drug abuse prevention (in accordance with the standards of international prevention UNODC)

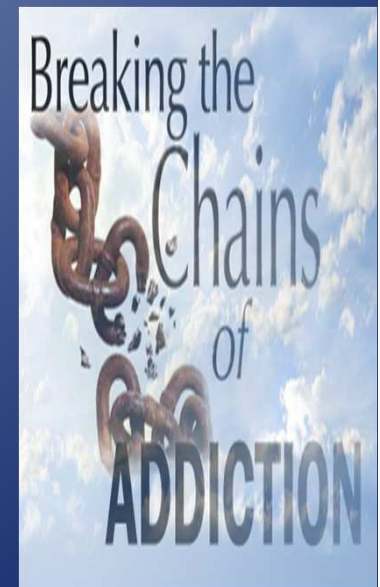
# VII. Treatment and Rehabilitation



After care program in Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation (TWNC) in cooperation with Artha Graha Peduli Foundation.



Focus Group Discussion



## VIII. International Cooperation

1. Indonesia is a party to the International Drug Control Treaties, that is the UN Single Convention, 1961, and the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
2. At the regional level, Indonesia participated in meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) of Asia and the Pacific Region, and the Programs of the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD), ADLOMICO Korea, ADEC Japan, and IDEC – Far East Region.
3. At the International level, Indonesia participated in meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UN – CND), training of the UNODC, and the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC).
4. Indonesia has extradition treaties with Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea, and Singapore (already signed but not ratified).
5. Indonesia has Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Australia, China, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea and 9 ASEAN member countries.
6. MoU with 12 countries namely Lao PDR, Pakistan, Iran, The Philippines, Korea, Australia, Timor Leste, Mexico, China, Nigeria, Peru and India.



# Conclusion

It is apparent that the world 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. It commands progressive national measures and calls for robust international cooperation.

2014 is declared as “**the Year to save drug abusers**” to which focusing demand reduction measures to save drug abusers from incarceration by promoting and advancing opportunity to treatment and rehabilitation.

We do realize that it is not easy to bring new paradigm that treatment is as important as eradication. We need to change the mind-set of the law enforcement that it is time drug abusers to be treated in rehabilitation centre and not in detention centre without treatment.

*Thank You*