



The 6th Meeting of the AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM)
to Combat the Drug Menace
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COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA

I. Introduction

1. Since its inception in 2002, the National Narcotics Board (NNB) and the national drug control programs have gained strong political support from the Legislature, the President and the Executive.
2. Being part of the ASEAN, the international society and a member of the United Nations, as well as being aware of the serious threat of the drug menace, Indonesia has strongly committed herself to the international drug control measures (UN Conventions) and the ASEAN measures to overcome drug abuse and combat illicit drugs trafficking.
3. The above mentioned commitments and the implementation of the national drug control programs, in five years (2003 – 2008), however, have not yet resulted in satisfying achievements, and the drug problem continue to be increasing except for narcotics in 2008 showed a slightly decrease.
4. It is particularly, due to various external and internal limiting factors, including among others, geographic and demographic factors, that give opportunity, for drug cultivation, production, trafficking and market.
5. Since we all face the same threat, it is very important if certain laws and regulations to combat drug trafficking can be harmonized.
6. In this country report, we will give you a general overview of the drug problem situation and relevant UN Conventions laws and regulations that have been enacted / stipulated by Indonesia.

II. The Drug Problem Situation and Trends

1. Drug criminal cases, types and quantities of drugs seized. Drug criminal cases reported by the police in the last five years, continue to indicate high increase of approximately 30% for psychotropics (ecstasy and shabu), and also some increase for narcotics except in 2008, a slight decrease.

2. Attached as Annex 1, are statistics of drug criminal cases, drug criminal suspects arrested by nationality, by sex, by age group, by education and by employment. Also types and quantities of drug seizures. Several extraordinary drug crimes.

a. Dismantling of clandestine laboratories, new trends and patterns of illicit drug production.

- 1) Before 2002, illicit production of ecstasy or shabu are done as "*Home Industry*" in kitchen laboratories at housing complex and apartments. These illicit laboratories continue to exist up to the present, with high increase and more sophisticated methods of manufacture.
- 2) In 2002, a Special Task Force of the Indonesian National Police (INP) dismantled the biggest ecstasy factory in the world of the year 2002, in 2 (two) crime scenes in Tangerang.
- 3) In 2005, the NNB Task Force, dismantled a mega clandestine laboratory (number 3 in the world) at Cikande, Banten, in 1 (one) crime scene, manufacturing 2 (two) types of ATS, (ecstasy and shabu = methamphetamine)
- 4) In 2007, NNB Task Force, dismantled a big clandestine laboratory manufacturing shabu in 7 crime scenes (6 crime scenes in Batam Island and 1 crime scene in Jakarta).

b. New trends and patterns of illicit drug trafficking

- 1) For more than 10 (ten) years, the Nigerian / West African Syndicate have been operating in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta.
- 2) They comprise of many small groups of 10 to 20 people that operate independently. They will form a coalition when they have an important "*project*" and after the "*project*" is finalized, they will separate and operate independently again.
- 3) Nearly all their couriers are Indonesian women that they recruited as their fiancée or wife. After "*marriage*" they will also recruit relatives and school mates of their wives or girls friends.
- 4) Our latest Task Force Operation (Operation Rajawali II) uncovered that Phnompenh (Cambodia) has become their place for financial transactions and supply of shabu for Indonesia.
- 5) Johar Baru (Malaysia) has been used as a transit point and change of couriers.

- 6) Supply of heroin are taken from New Delhi (India), transiting Mumbai, Chennai and Haiderabad.
 - 7) After the network of this Nigerian syndicate has been set up and operate successfully several times, the leader of the syndicate, escape to Lagos/Nigeria and directed their illicit trafficking from Lagos/Nigeria.
 - 8) The Nigerian syndicate used a combination of the relay method and shotgun method in their illicit trafficking of heroin and shabu into Indonesia.
 - 9) Usually Nigerian syndicates deal in heroin and cocaine, but lately a more dangerous coalition is established between the Black mafia and the Yellow mafia that also deal in ecstasy and shabu.
- c. The seizures of 955 kg and 600 kg shabu (methamphetamine). By enhancing Police Patrol and Supervision of vulnerable areas, the Jakarta Metropolitan Police was able to seize 955 kg shabu at Teluk Naga, Tangerang and 600 kg shabu at Pantai Indah Kapuk, Cengkareng in August 2006 and February 2008, both from Ghuangdhong, China. Several suspects were arrested and prosecuted.
 - d. The seizure of 869.208 ecstasy tablets in Jakarta in November 2007.
 - e. The discovery of 103,5 ha Cannabis cultivation in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province, with 845.611 trees, 40.793 seedlings and 147,6 kg cannabis leaves
 - f. The seizure of 2000 kg Cannabis leaves in Riau Province, and the discovery of 800.000 cannabis trees, illegally cultivated in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province in June 2007.
 - g. The seizure of 3,3 kg heroin in North Sumatera, from a syndicate, organized from Banceuy prison in Bandung.
 - h. The seizure of 600.000 ecstasy tablets, smuggled from the Netherlands, by a Dutch, Taiwanese and Singaporean, in February 2008.
 - i. The seizure of 6 kg heroin with 1.761 ecstasy tablet, and 560 grams shabu, in Desember 2008.
 - j. The seizure of 8,6 kg heroin, 14 kg shabu and 19,938 ecstasy tablets, in Pontianak, in December 2008.

3. Drug Abuse :

- a. According to the report of the survey on Drug Abuse in Indonesia in 2008, conducted by NNB in cooperation with the Center for Research on Health of the University of Indonesia, it is estimated that 3.1 – 3.6 milion people (1,5% of the total population) have abused drugs, of which 26% are experimental users, 27% regular users, 40% addicts non IDU and 7% IDU (addicts).

- b. Non student abusers are 60%, student abusers are 40%, male abusers are 88% and female abusers are 12%.
- c. Experimental users, mostly are students (90%) while regular users and addicts mostly are non students.
- d. Most abused / popular drugs are cannabis (92%), shabu (64%), ecstasy (54%) tranquilizers (52%) and heroin (32%). Pattern of abuse is poly drugs.

4. Injecting Drug Use and HIV/AIDS infection.

- a. Injecting drug use is one of the HIV/AIDS transmission factor beside other factors like sexual intercourse, blood transfusion and perinatal transmission.
- b. Percentage of risk factors of HIV/AIDS infection in 2007, are heterosexual intercourse 4.664 persons (42,9%); homo-bisexual intercourse 434 persons (3,9%); IDU-5.555 persons (49,8%); blood transfusion 10 persons (0,1%); perinatal transmission 189 persons (1,7%); unknown 289 persons (2,6%)

III. Counter Drug Programs, Activities and Achievements

A. Demand reduction :

1. Prevention :

a. Direct Prevention

Direct Prevention are conducted by enhancing Police Patrols, and supervision of vulnerable areas of several provinces in Indonesia, like special province of Jakarta, West Java, Nanggroe Aceh Darusalam, North Sumatra, Riau and Riau Islands, South Sumatra provinces, etc.

b. Indirect prevention :

Intensive and massive drug awareness campaigns, preventive education, healthy life skill education, parenting skill, publication of prevention and campaign materials, promoting people participation, including non governmental organizations, religious organizations and religious leaders, women and youth organizations, mass media, and public at large.

The prevention program activities have resulted in increased people awareness of the dangers of drugs and a number of NGOs and social groups have been taking part in fighting the problem. A large number of drug prevention human resources from government agencies and non governmental organizations from all over Indonesia have followed training, and various prevention materials (printed and electronic) have been published and distributed.

2. Treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare programs :

- a. Provision of T & R and aftercare service at the Lido T & R center of NNB: Drug Dependent Hospital of the Ministry of Health, Social Rehabilitation centers of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and a number of non – governmental treatment and rehabilitation centers.
- b. Publication and dissemination of T & R standard operating procedure guide book by NNB.
- c. Training of T & R personnel of the government and NGO's T & R facilities by NNB.
- d. Providing support and assistance for government and non - governmental T & R facilities (financial, technical, equipments and material assistance). by NNB.
- e. Help develop T & R facilities at the special Drug Prisons and Detention homes by NNB
- f. Construction of a national Integrated T & R and aftercare center at Lido for NNB.
- g. Providing pro-justicia drug laboratory and urine test services by NNB.
- h. Coordinating, supervising, and supporting the operation of government T & R facilities by NNB.

B. Supply Reduction :

1. Law Enforcement

- a. Eradication of illicit cannabis / ganja cultivation, especially in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province beside establishing alternative development project.
- b. Dismantling and eradication of ATS clandestine laboratories, manufacturing ecstasy and shabu.

- c. Elimination of smuggling of heroin, cocaine, ATS (ecstasy and shabu) and Precursors.
- d. Destruction of drug syndicates and their networks.
- e. Interdiction operations on land, seaports and airports.
- f. Eradication of the illicit distribution of drugs.
- g. Enhancing the control of the legal supply of drugs and combating the diversions into the black market.
- h. Prosecution and trial of drug cases with severe punishment as deterrent.
- i. Development of human resources by in country training as well as abroad.
- j. Bilateral, Regional and International cooperation.

2. Alternative Development (A D) :

- a. Indonesia has just recently started an alternative development project for illegal cannabis growers in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam since 2005, with the assistance of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation from Thailand.
- b. Based on the results of the survey and assessment, the AD project started with :
 - 1) Providing prosthetic legs aid for the victims of the past armed conflict;
 - 2) Malaria eradication and
 - 3) Training of local carpenters as entry point.
- c. Further efforts have been initiated like aerial survey and aerial mapping, reforestation, local community empowerment, sheep / goat breeding, etc, This is a long term project that need political and financial support from the central and provincial governments, the legislature and the community.

C. Research, Development and Information :

- 1. For the formulation of policies, strategies and programs to overcome drug abuse and combat illicit drug production and trafficking, several research programs were conducted, to be used as scientific input.
- 2. Publication of research findings and drugs data journal .

3. Management and operation of online drugs information system, like the NNB call center, sms center and website, multimedia and drugs electronic information system.

D. Regional and International cooperation :

Indonesia has participated in various regional and International for a for conferences, meetings, workshops, trainings, and operational cooperation in law enforcement.

E. Legislation :

1. United Nations Conventions :
 - a. UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and the 1972 protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, ratified by Act no 8 / 1976.
 - b. UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, ratified by Act no. 8 / 1996.
 - c. UN Convention against the Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, ratified by Act no. 7 / 1997
 - d. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, ratified by Act no 5 / 2009.
2. Treaties :
 - a. Indonesia have Extradition treaty with Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, Hongkong SAR, Republic of Korea, Singapore (already signed but not yet ratified).
 - b. Indonesia have Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, with Australia, China, Republic of Korea (already signed but not yet ratified), Hongkong SAR, (already signed but not yet ratified) and with 9 ASEAN countries.
3. Laws.
 - a. Act No. 1 / 1979 on Extradition
 - b. Act No. 5 / 1997 on Psychotropics
 - c. Act No. 22 / 1997 on Narcotics.
 - d. Act No. 1 / 2006 on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
 - e. Act No. 23 / 1992 on Health
 - f. Act No.2 / 2002 on the National Police
 - g. Act No. 16 / 2004 on the Prosecution

4. Government regulations, Presidential regulations and Minister / Head of non – Departmental Government Institution regulations as per attached Annex 2.

IV. Conclusion

1. The government of Indonesia has been intensifying and expanding its counter drug measures, programs and activities, which are made possible because of firm political and budgetary commitment and support from both the Executive and Legislative.
2. Larger population, especially, the youth, students, laborers, parents and the community have received intensive prevention information and education, most of them have recognized and been aware of the danger of drugs.
3. Law enforcement operations are enhanced using sophisticated investigation technology conducted by special trained personnel.
4. Treatment, Rehabilitation and aftercare will be further developed using evidence based modalities.
5. Regional cooperation could be enhanced by harmonizing several articles in the laws, regulations and procedures, between ASEAN countries.



One ASEAN Vision