



INDONESIA'S COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT OF DRUG CONTROL

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INDONESIA'S COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics poses a serious threat for the longevity and cultural values of the Indonesian people, and can eventually weaken the nation's resilience. Therefore, to prevent and eradicate illegal drug trafficking and drug abuse in Indonesia, *Law Number 22 Year 1997* regarding narcotics regulation for the eradication of criminal acts of narcotics through criminal punishment, has been amended.
2. Drug crimes indicate a trend that has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively with more victims, particularly among the youths. Narcotics crimes are no longer committed individually, but collectively, and form organized syndicates with broad networks that work clandestinely both domestically and internationally.
3. In order to step up prevention and eradication of criminal acts of narcotics, the Indonesian Government amended *Law No. 22 Year 1997 regarding Narcotics* with *Law Number 35 Year 2009 regarding Narcotics* signed by the President on October 12, 2009. This law established the Indonesian National Narcotics Board (Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia) as an independent law enforcement agency, also in charge for prevention, community empowerment, treatment and rehabilitation and alternative development.

II. DRUG PROBLEM SITUATION 2006-2010

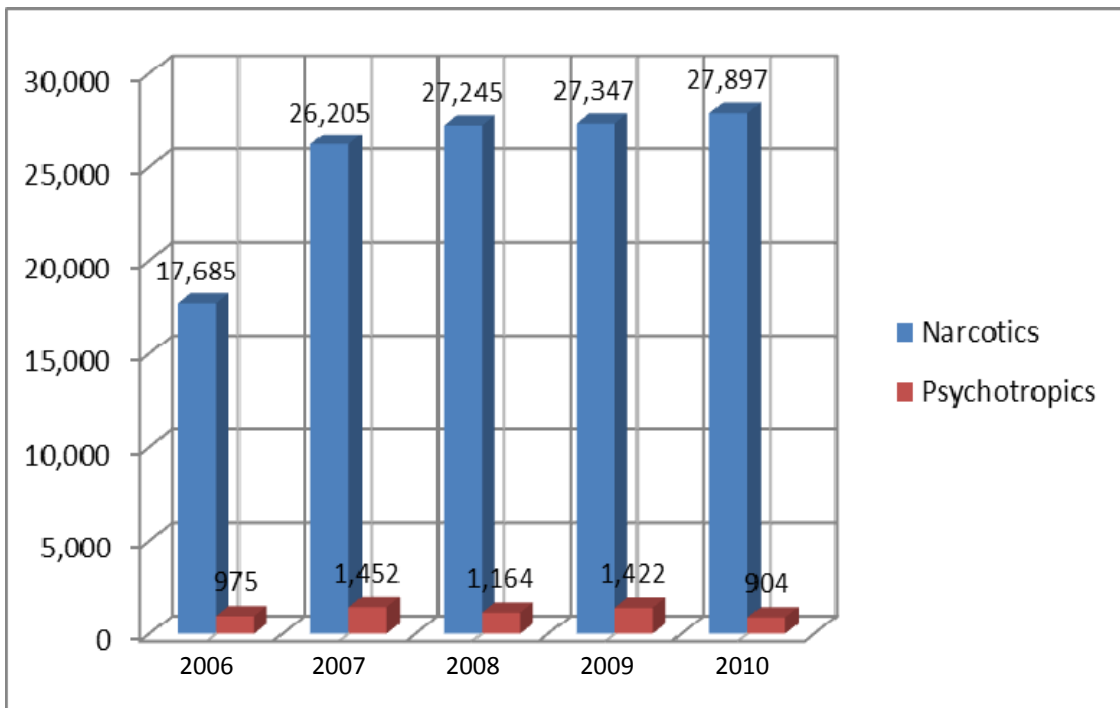
A. DRUG CRIMINAL CASES 2006-2010

1. Type and quantity of drug criminal cases 2006-2010

The number of Drug Criminal Cases 2006 – 2010

Criminal Cases	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Narcotics	17,685	26,205	27,245	27,347	27,897
Psychotropics	975	1,452	1,164	1,422	904
Total	18,660	27,657	28,409	28,769	28,801
Percent of increase		48.21	2.71	1.26	0.11

Source : Center for Research, Data and Information, BNN, 2011



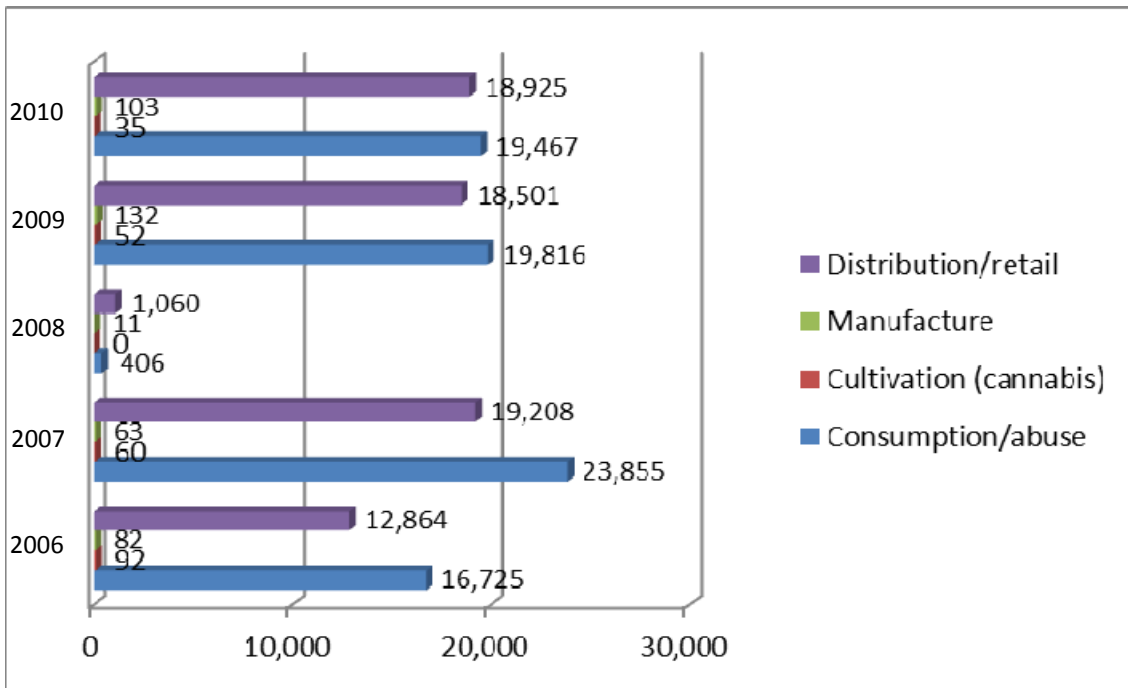
2. Type and number of drug criminal offenders 2006 – 2010

**The number of drug criminals arrests by
type of drug offences 2006 – 2010**

Drug Offence	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumption/abuse	16,725	23,855	406	19,816	19,467
Cultivation (cannabis)	92	60	0	52	35
Manufacture	82	63	11	132	103
Distribution/retail	12,864	19,208	1,060	18,501	18,925
Total	29,763	43,186	1,477	38,501	38,530
Percent of increase		45.09	↓96.57*	2,506.70	0.07

* : decrease

Source : Center for Research, Data and Information, BNN, 2011



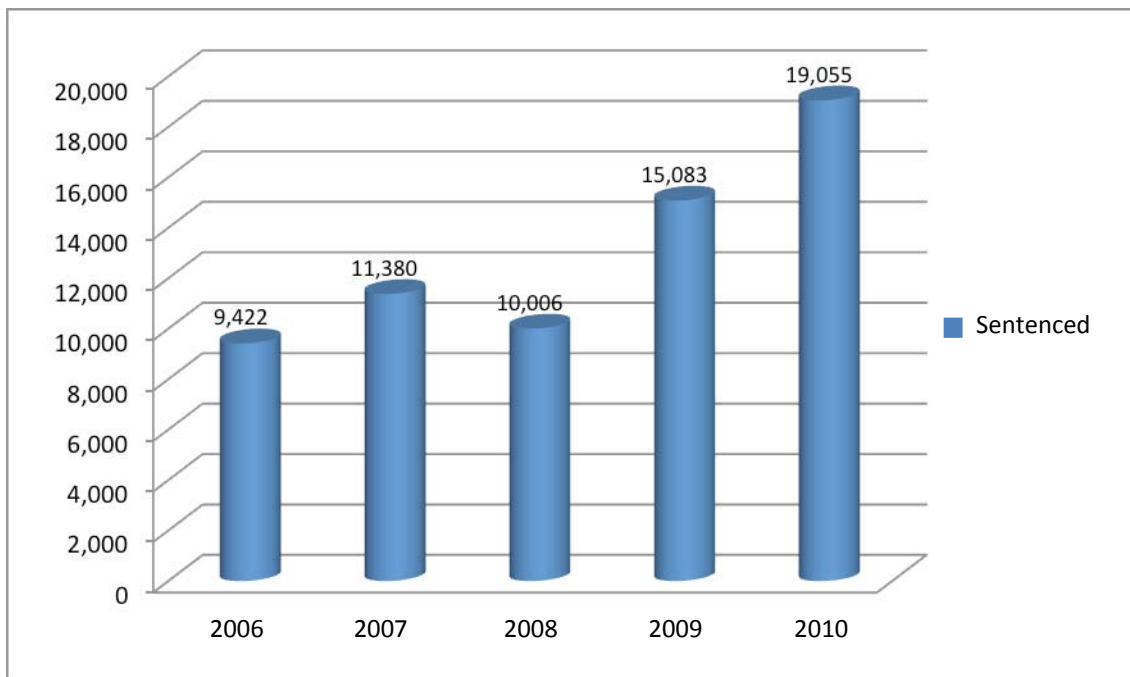
3. Type and number of drug criminal offenders prosecuted, tried and sentenced 2006-2010

The number of drug criminals offenders sentenced 2006 – 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sentenced	9,422	11,380	10,006	15,083	19,055
Total	9,422	11,380	10,006	15,083	19,055
Percent of increase		20,78	↓12,07*	50,73	26,33

* : decrease

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, 2011



4. Type and quantity of drugs seized 2006-2010

The number of drugs seized 2006 – 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CANNABIS AREA (HA)	289.64	242.02	128.1	241.85	178.4
CANNABIS TREES (STM)	1,019,307	1,869,595	598,049	541,019	465,033
CANNABIS LEAVES (KG)	11,718	31,879	143,584	110,763	22,689
HASHISH (GR)	4,734.20	281.1	26.38	59.54	4,946.6
COCAINE (GR)	1,124.20	240	523.9	266.2	54.03
HEROIN (GR)	10,592.61	7,143.4	29,050.81	15,473.73	25,053.34
MORPHINE (GR)	-	-	71.5	-	-
MA (SHABU) (GR)	1,241,200.51	1,248,224.98	723,518.78	199,450.483	311,683.42
MDMA (ECSTASY) (TBL)	466,908	1,206,470.75	1,090,556.75	308,020.75	424,194.3

Source : Center for Research, Data and Information, BNN, 2011

B. DRUG ABUSE 2006-2010

1. Number of drug abusers and type of drugs abused 2009 – March 2011

2009	2010	2011
3,590,765	3,826,974	4,071,014

2. Number of drug users projection

2012	2013
4,323,366	4,583,690

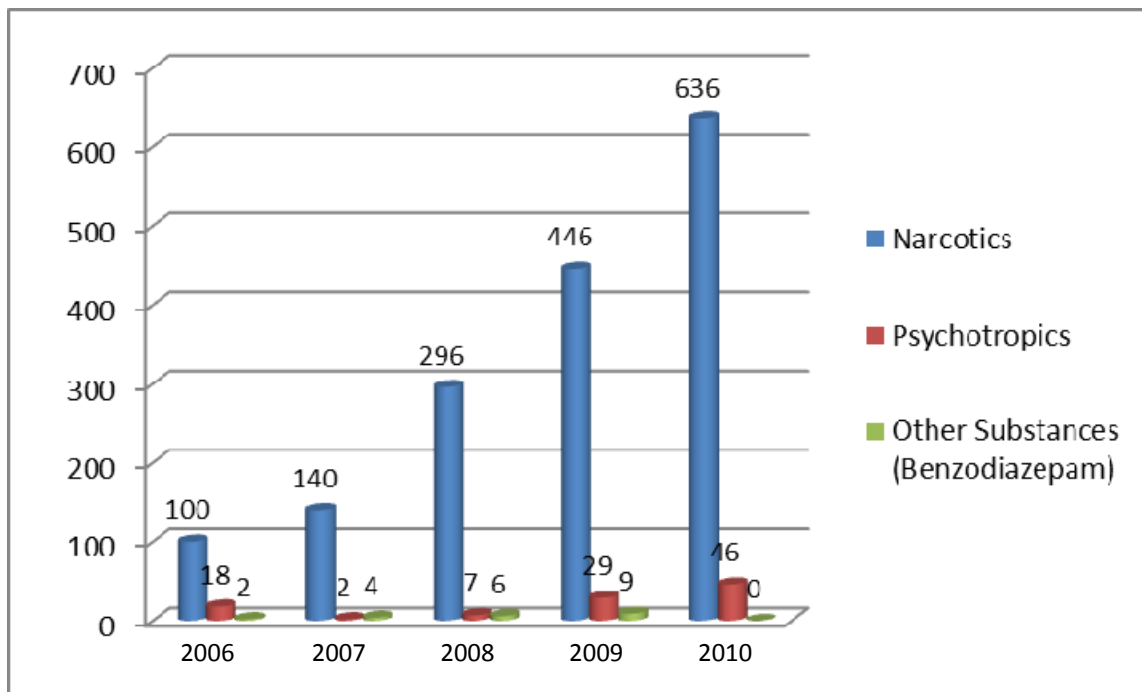
(This projection made assuming *ceteris paribus* and if there is no more effective intervention made).

3. Number of drug abusers follow T&R programs 2006 - 2010

**The number of drug abusers follow T & R programsin BNN Lido
2006 – 2010**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Narcotics	100	140	296	446	636
Psychotropic	18	2	7	29	46
Other Addictive Substances (Benzodiazepam)	2	4	6	9	0
Total	120	146	303	584	682
Percent of increase	-	7	52	48	14

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, 2011



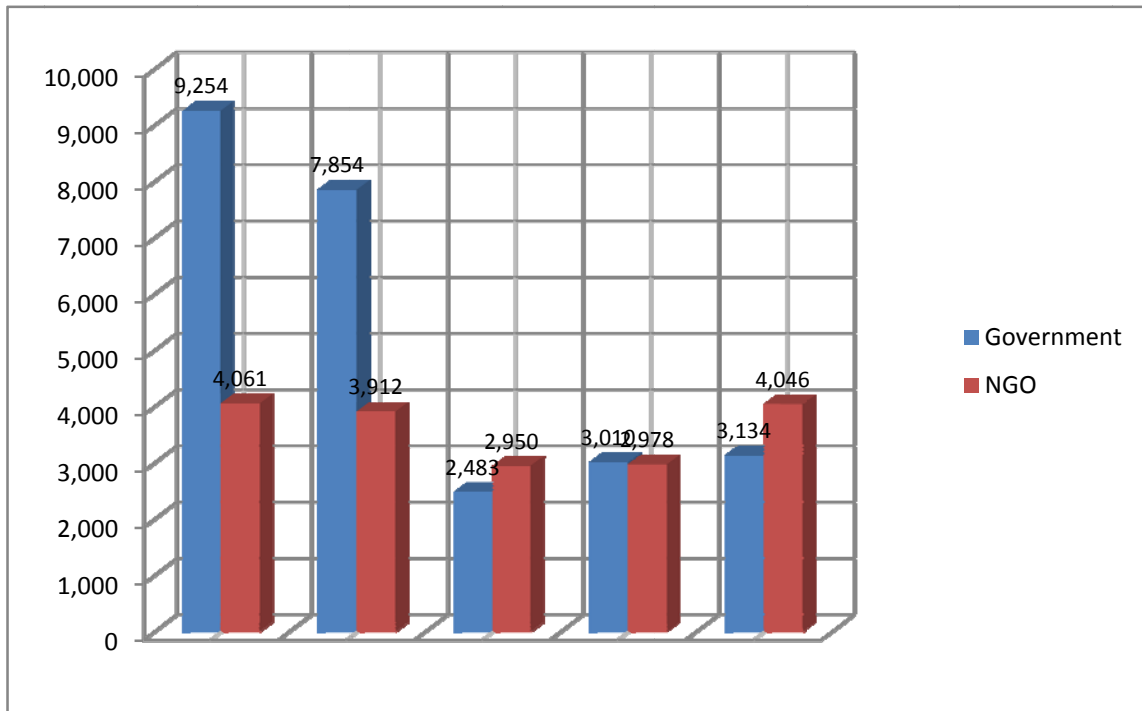
4. Type, number, capacity and distribution of T&R facilities 2006-2010

The number of capacity and distribution of T & R facilities 2006 – 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Government	9,254	7,854	2,483	3,010	3,134
NGO	4,061	3,912	2,950	2,978	4,046
Total	13,315	11,766	5,433	5,988	7,180
Percent of increase	-	↓16*	↓46*	8	28

* : decrease

Source : Deputy for Rehabilitation, BNN, 2011



III. NATIONAL COUNTER DRUG STRATEGY 2010-2014:

A. VISION, MISSION, POLICY, STRATEGIES, OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS

1. Vision

The vision as established by the National Narcotics Board is “A professional Non Ministerial Government Institution that is able to unite all components of the society, and the nation in the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances.”

2. Mission

BNN’s mission in realizing its vision is : “Together with the related government agencies and components of the society and the nation conducting prevention, community empowerment, eradication, rehabilitation, enforcement and cooperation in the areas of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances.”

3. Policy

- a. Extensify and intensify prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking through community empowerment.
- b. Provision of T & R facilities for drug abusers / addicts.
- c. Eradication of international and domestic drug syndicates.
- d. Improve the management of BNN.

4. Strategies

- a. Encourage the community to become immune of drugs by improvement of knowledge, understanding and community awareness-encourage community involvement and create a drug-free environment.

- b. Assistance for the recovery of drug abusers / addicts by improving T & R services, aftercare, Community Based Unit (CBU) and Outreach Centers (ORC).
 - c. Mapping and disclosure of drug syndicate networking, including confiscation of assets.
 - d. Establish a culture of good governance at BNN.
5. Objective and target
- a. Improvement of the community's immunity against drug abuse :
 - 1) Improve the knowledge, understanding and awareness of the community, students, workers, family and high risk groups.
 - 2) Improve the involvement of government agencies and the community in establishing / creating a drug free environment.
 - b. Improvement of community involvement in the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking :
 - 1) Creating a drug-free environment in schools & universities, work place, among high risk groups, family through the involvement of the related government agencies and other components.
 - 2) Decrease in the production of cannabis and high risk areas related to drug abuse and illicit trafficking through Alternative Development / Community Development in rural and urban areas.
 - c. Increase in the recovery rate of drug abusers / addicts and decrease in the relapse rate :
 - 1) Improvement of T & R services programs and medical & social rehabilitation capacities.
 - 2) Improvement in aftercare programs.
 - d. Increase eradication actions against drug syndicates :
 - 1) Increase in the number of apprehension of drug crimes.

- 2) Disclosures of domestic and international drug syndicates.
 - 3) Increase in the seizures of drug evidence and assets.
- e. Improvement of legal products quality and cooperation in the areas of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking :
- 1) Improvement in the quality of legislation and regulations, legal examination, settlement of legal disputes, legal assistance and legal documentation.
 - 2) Strengthen cooperation between BNN and government and non-government at national / international levels.
- f. Improvement of BNN management :
- 1) Enhance / improve integrated planning & funding based on performance and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) at BNN.
 - 2) Enhance institutional communication & information services.
 - 3) Improve employee's professionalism and BNN organizational credibility.
 - 4) Enhance effectivity and efficiency of financial system and procedures, including financial reporting based on Sistem Akuntansi Instansi (Accounting System).
 - 5) Improve the quality of research and development of data and information.
 - 6) Improvement in the control of financial accountability and performance.
 - 7) Improvement in the speed and precision of drug samples examination.

B. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Programs

- a. Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Other Addictive Substances (Technical Program).
- b. Management and Technical Support (Generic Program).

2. Activities

a. Technical Program

- 1) Dessimination of Information;
- 2) Advocacy;
- 3) Community Empowerment;
- 4) Alternative Empowerment;
- 5) Strengthen Government Rehabilitation Institution;
- 6) Strengthen Community Based Rehabilitation;
- 7) Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers;
- 8) Aftercare Service;
- 9) Technology-based Intelligence;
- 10) Investigation of natural narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking;
- 11) Investigation of synthetic narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking;
- 12) Investigation of abuse and illicit traffic in Psychotropic Substances and Precursors;
- 13) Air, Sea, Land and Border interdictions;
- 14) Countermeasures and Pursuit;
- 15) Control of detainees, Evidence, Investigation and Management of Assets;
- 16) Arrangement of legal products and legal assistance;
- 17) Cooperation at national and international / regional levels.

b. Generic Program

- 1) Establish and develop BNN Programs and Budget;
- 2) Development of Organization, Structure and Human Resources;
- 3) Guidance for Administration and Financial management;
- 4) Guidance for public relation, administration, household affairs and facilities & infrastructure management;
- 5) Control / supervision and Development of Performance;
- 6) Research, Data and Information on the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;
- 7) Develop Drug Laboratory Examination Services;
- 8) Develop Education & Training Facilities;
- 9) Improvement of BNN service capacity in the provinces.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLITICAL DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TOWARD AN INTEGRATED AND BALANCED STRATEGY TO COUNTER THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM:

1. Demand reduction and related measures:

a. Preventive education

For Preventive Education the National Narcotics Board in cooperation with several government agencies and the community, have launched the following programs:

- 1) With the Ministry of Communication and Information, conducted dissemination of information and advocacy using electronic messages, about the danger of drugs abuse, also the utilization of the mass media to televised and broadcast this information.
- 2) With the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, by circulating leaflets, brochures, banners, travel kits and billboards about the danger of drugs abuse, and how to prevent it, in all hotels in Indonesia.

- 3) With the Ministry of State Owned Corporations, drugs preventive education is part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs and also through advertisement.
- 4) With the Ministry of National Education, preventive education is now part of the curriculum of elementary, junior and senior high school, also the university.
- 5) Preventive Education was also given to Government Officials, and many counselors were trained.
- 6) Counselors were also trained in Universities, Workplaces, for Families, and the Communities in 17 Provinces.
- 7) Yearly coordinating meeting for Counselors was held in Jakarta, also coordinating meeting for the formation of Anti-Narcotics Network.
- 8) Monitoring and evaluation of preventive education programs.

b. Treatment and rehabilitation

- 1) The Narcotics Law, Act No. 35, year 2009, tasks the National Narcotics Board to enhance the capability of medical and social rehabilitation centers, owned by the Government and the private sector / community.
- 2) Indonesia's Law No. 35 on Narcotics of the year 2009, the Presidential Regulation No. 23 on the Institution of the National Narcotics Board of the year 2010, and the Government Regulation No. 25 of the year 2011 on the Obligatory Reporting of Drug Dependents, including the Supreme Court's Circulation Letter No. 4 of 2010 on the Judge's Verdict for drug abusers to undergo rehabilitation, show more humanistic views on the rehabilitation of drug dependents, the group of people who have been a hidden population until the present now becomes more open to undergo rehabilitation, and as such, will soon erase stigmatization.

- 3) In this regard the following activities were conducted in 2010:
- a) Workshop for the formulation of the National Policy on Rehabilitation, which stipulated the National Policy on Rehabilitation based on Effective Treatment and Rehabilitation, consisting of :
 - (1) Treatment and Rehabilitation Services must be available and affordable (accessible).
 - (2) The Treatment and Rehabilitation Plan must be accurate and based on the assessment and diagnosis of various personal needs of individuals.
 - (3) Treatment and Rehabilitation modalities must be evidence based and has a high quality standard.
 - (4) Treatment and Rehabilitation Services should pay attention to human rights and human values / dignity.
 - (5) Encouraging community involvement in a network that is integrated with community based health care and social services.
 - b) Coordination meeting in the field of Rehabilitation held in Bogor, November 2010, with the following decisions :
 - (1) Centers for voluntary reporting of drug abusers for medical and social rehabilitation :
 - (a) General Hospitals in the Provinces will be decided by the Governor.
 - (b) Special Hospitals (Mental Health Hospitals, Drug Dependence Hospital and Police Hospitals) will be decided by the Minister of Health.
 - (c) Hospitals in Regencies Cities and Community Health Centers will be decided by the Mayor.
 - (d) Social Rehabilitation Centers will be decided by the Minister of Social Affairs, and at Provincial, Regencies and Cities level, by the Governor and the Mayor.

- (e) Religious and Traditional Rehabilitation Centers, will be decided by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Social Affairs.
- (2) Education for the Community and Community Organizations in the field of Rehabilitation.
 - (a) Socialization of Rehabilitation and voluntary reporting of drug abusers.
 - (b) Formulation of guidelines for voluntary reporting and Rehabilitation.
 - (c) The 5th Asian Recovery Symposium held in December 2010, in Jakarta, attended by 300 participants from 20 countries.
 - (d) Workshop on the Addiction Counselor Certification Board, which resulted in the establishment of the Addiction Counselor Certification Board of Indonesia.

2. Supply reduction and related measures:

a. Law enforcement

- 1) For Supply Reduction, the strategies of the National Narcotics Board (BNN) are:
 - a) Dismantling of narcotics syndicates networks
 - b) Dismantling of clandestine laboratories
 - c) Interdiction of illicit trafficking at airports, seaports, maritime, and land borders.
 - d) Elimination of illicit narcotics distribution
 - e) Control of precursor chemicals
 - f) Cooperation with pharmaceutical and chemical industries
 - g) Countering money laundering activities related to narcotics and narcotics precursors crimes
- 2) To enhance the National Narcotics Board operational capability 7 (seven) outstations for data and intelligence collection were

established at airports and seaports, that are directly connected with the Joint Inter Agency Counter Drugs Operation Center (JIACDOC) at the National Head Quarter of BNN.

- 3) The BNN has apprehended the following narcotics syndicates networks:
 - a) Iranian
 - b) Pakistani
 - c) Malaysian
 - d) Taiwanese
 - e) Nigerian
 - f) Prisons networks
 - g) Indian for narcotics trafficking and money laundering.
- 4) The BNN has dismantled 14 (fourteen) clandestine Methamphetamine and 11 (eleven) ecstasy (MDMA) laboratories.
- 5) The first narcotics trafficking related to money laundering case, is the syndicate network from India, using money changers in Hongkong, Singapore and Indonesia to launder the illicit money from MA and heroin trafficking.
- 6) The BNN was able to seize assets from narcotics traffickers, amounting to Rp. 18.951.618.233,- (USD 2.105.735,359) and narcotics with the value of Rp. 285.856.014.600,- (USD 31.761.779,4) that can destroy 7.126.000 people (1 gram MA used by 5 regular users)
- 7) The BNN together with the pharmaceutical and chemical industries have formulated guidelines for the prevention of diversion, and code of ethics.
- 8) For human resources development the BNN training center has trained 250 BNN investigators, 140 investigators for basic training and 110 investigators for advance training.

- 9) Other illicit trafficking cases tackled by the BNN, the Police and the Customs are reported and shown in the statistics mentioned in the previous chapters.
- 10) Indonesia has applied a control system called *Indonesia National Single Window (INSW)* for the control on the import/export of goods, including precursors, with the purpose to improve efficacy of service for customs clearance and cargo release and effective control of import/export. The INSW system for import has been applied since 17 December 2007. This system is mandatory applied in five (5) principal ports: Tanjung Priok, Tanjung Emas, Tanjung Perak, Belawan, and Soekarno-Hatta airport. Meanwhile, the INSW system for export started on 18 January 2010 and shall be applied gradually from Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Emas, Belawan, Tanjung Priok, and Soekarno-Hatta airport.
- 11) Until the present, as the focal point, BNN has received *Pre Export Notification (PEN)* for pharmaceutical precursors from Singapore, Germany, and Korea. For non-pharmaceutical precursors from Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Switzerland, and Germany. Meanwhile, BNN has issued PEN to Japan, Germany, Trinidad & Tobago, India, and China. The PEN system is still manual and sent by facsimile to the countries concerned. If within a period of five (5) working days there is no response from the authority of the importing country, the goods shall be forwarded. There is a need for an *ONLINE PEN system* to be applied by importing/exporting countries of precursors.

b. Alternative development

- 1) Rural Alternative Development
 - a) As reported before, the National Narcotics Board (BNN) has launched a Rural Alternative Development project for illicit cannabis farmers in Aceh Province since 2006.

To further develop this project, a socialization activity was conducted on 31 January till 2 February 2011, in Banda Aceh, attended by 30 participants consisting of farmers and the local agriculture officials. This meeting discussed the “Integrated Farming System without Waste” to be implemented in Maheung and Lamteuba village, Aceh Province.

The integrated farming system without waste will integrate agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and home industry in one location.

- b) To expand the area for Alternative Development of the cannabis plant, a survey and mapping was conducted of the Aceh Province, focusing on illicit cannabis cultivation areas.

This survey covers 8 (eight) regencies, conducted from June till November 2010. It can be reported that there is still illicit cannabis cultivation due to the higher income that the farmers can acquire from the drugs syndicates and the increasing daily expenses of the farmers.

- c) Alternative Development Coordinating Meeting

This meeting was organized in Banda Aceh on 1 – 3 August 2010, and attended by 50 (fifty) participants, consisting of Government Officials, like the Agriculture Officials, the Animal Husbandry Officials, the Police of the Aceh Region, Law and Human Rights Officials, and other stakeholders like the Provincial BNN, the University of Teuku Umar (Meulaboh) and Unsyiah (Banda Aceh).

The meeting recommended the acceleration of the expansion of the Alternative Development in other areas, with crop substitution according to the need of the respective farmers, and to ensure the market for their new crops.

- d) Meeting for the Planning of the Alternative Development Program

This meeting was held in Jakarta, on 21 – 23 August 2010, attended by 50 (fifty) participants, representing 43 Central Government Agencies and 7 Provincial Government Agencies and University.

Several Recommendations of this meeting can be cited as follows:

- (1) To increase socialization about the Alternative Development Program to the respective farmers, so they will not grow cannabis anymore.
 - (2) That the Program also covers Forestry, Industry, Education, Tourism, etc.
 - (3) To develop agribusiness balanced with the development of the agroindustry and entrepreneurship of the farmers.
- e) Socialization of the Nilam (*Pogostemon cablin Benth*)plant (Shrub yielding fragrant oil) for crop substitution.

This meeting was held in Lamteuba village, Aceh Province, on 22 November 2010, attended by the expert on Nilam Plant and 50 farmers. It was decided to conduct a pilot project on 1 (one) hectare land in Lamteuba village, and seedlings of the Nilam (*Pogostemon cablin Benth*)plant was given to the Leader of the Farmers Group.

- f) Workshop on Supporting the Community by enhancing quality and life skill of farmers.

This workshop was held in Lamteuba village on 23 November 2010, attended by 50 (fifty) farmers (former cannabis farmers).

This Workshop was organized as a follow up program of the Pilot Project on the Nilam (*Pogostemon cablin Benth*)Plant.

- g) A book on Alternative Development.

At present the BNN is compiling writings about Alternative Development Programs from various countries, including the experiences and programs in Indonesia.

2) Urban Alternative Development / Community Empowerment

a) A coordinating meeting was held in Jakarta on 3 – 4 March 2011, attended by 20 (twenty) participants consisting of community empowerment facilitators, the local Jakarta Government, the Police and experts on Community empowerment. This meeting confirmed the commitments of all the stakeholders to empower the Community in Kampung Permata, West Jakarta.

b) Community Empowerment through computer skill at Kampung Permata.

Computer training for the youth at Kampung Permata, was participated by 100 (hundred) persons for 6 (six) months duration from July till December 2010. Instructors were provided by Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (YCAB) and the students were given computer skill certificate that they can use to apply for work.

c) Community empowerment through sports like Volleyball, Basketball, Futsal, Badminton and Table tennis, for the youth and the whole community. Through sports, it is hoped that they will conduct a healthy lifestyle.

d) Enhancing the healthy quality of life, for the youth, the family and community leaders, through lectures on religion, health and legal advices that was attended by 100 persons.

e) Life Skill Education in the field of cooking lessons for women and girls, held on 12 November 2010, and attended by 100 participants. Instructors were from 5 (five) stars hotel using the method learning by doing. It is hoped that later they can have a small business in selling cookies or catering.

3. Countering money laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

a. Countering Money Laundering

To counter money laundering, Indonesia has taken some significant steps, as follows:

- 1) Issuing Act No. 15, year 2002, which was amended by Act No. 25, year 2003, on Money Laundering and based on the said Law, has established and operationalized the Center for Reporting and Analysis of Financial Transactions (CRAFT).
- 2) In 2010, the above mentioned Act, was amended again with Act No. 8, year 2010, on the Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering with broader authority given to the CRAFT, and the National Narcotics Board Investigators are added as Money Laundering Investigators, with Narcotics crime as predicate crime.
- 3) More severe prison sentence and very high fine for corporates involved in money laundering activities are stipulated in the new law.
- 4) A new law on the Transfer of Funds was enacted in which Alternative Remittance Systems (ARS) should have operational permits from the Central Bank. There is a penal sanction for those ARS, operating without permit from the Central Bank.

b. Judicial Cooperation

In the area of judicial cooperation, Indonesia has already made:

- 1) Extradition treaties with Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, The Philippines, Hongkong SAR, Republic of Korea and Singapore (already signed but not yet ratified).

- 2) Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, with Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Hongkong SAR and Republic of Korea.
- 3) Law Enforcement cooperation with the ASEAN Countries, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, Hongkong SAR, France, Belgium and Germany.
- 4) MoU between Indonesia and Lao PDR, Iran, Pakistan and Australia. MoU in process with India, Nigeria, Timor Leste, Mexico, Morocco, China and Venezuela.

A. Conclusions

Indonesia's drug problem situation in the last four years (2007- 2010) shows a stabilizing trend with a slight increase of less than five per cent annually. In order to counter the drug problem more effectively within the context of attaining the target of Drug Free ASEAN 2015, the government of Indonesia has made significant steps including amending Law Number 22 of 1997 with Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics; restructuring, repositioning and refunctioning the BNN to be a structural Non-Ministerial Government Body with full counter drugs coordinating and operational functions. People participation in drug abuse prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking, as well as more intensive national and international cooperation, the fight against the drug problem will be a success.

Indonesia is a party to the International Drug Control Treaties and has implemented the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International cooperation toward an integrated and balanced strategy complying to the International Drug Control Treaties and implementing.