



KEYNOTE SPEECH OF THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD (BNN) OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- Distinguished Regional Representative, UNODC Regional Center for East Asia and the Pacific Mr. Gary Lewis
- Distinguished Country Manager, UNODC, Indonesia Office, Mr. Ajit Joy
- Distinguished Guests
- Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank the UNODC for inviting me as a Keynote Speaker for the launch of the Report **“2011 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine Type Stimulants and Other Drugs, Asia and the Pacific”**, which is the latest in a series of report on synthetic drugs prepared under the UNODC **Global Synthetics : Monitoring, Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Program**.

Indonesia has participated in the SMART Program, because it is very useful in formulating policies, strategies and programs

Ladies and gentlemen,

I will explain to you, the drug situation in Indonesia:

- Prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia according to the research of the National Narcotics Board (BNN) and the University of Indonesia in 2008 is, as follows :

- 꺆 In 2004 : 1,5% of people aged between 15 – 64 years old
- 꺆 In 2008 : 1,99% of people aged between 15 – 64 years old
- 꺆 In 2010 : projected up to 2,21% of people aged between 15 – 64 years old equal to 3,8 million people, that abused drugs.
- 꺆 The most abused drugs are cannabis, methamphetamine (shabu), Ecstasy (MDMA) and heroin.

- The total number of drugs cases :

Name	2008	2009	2010
Cannabis	8,459	8,722	7,095
Shabu	6,522	7,648	9,253
Ecstasy	2,094	1,403	856
Heroin	1,534	797	659

- The statistic shows that in 2010 cannabis, ecstasy and heroin cases are decreasing while shabu cases are increasing.
- The total number of suspects arrested :

2008	11,283 persons
2009	13,050 persons
2010	12,685 persons

- The total number of drugs seized :

Name	2008	2009	2010
Cannabis	140,496.25 kg	110,764.25 kg	22,692.25 kg
Shabu	708.85 kg	239.45 kg	648.12 kg
Ecstasy	1,091,204.00 tab	318,934.50 tab	434,660.25 tab
Heroin	20,553.30 grams	15,473.73 grams	33,111.34 grams

- The drugs seized in 2010, for cannabis showed a decreasing trend, while for shabu, ecstasy and heroin are increasing.
- According to the data from 2008 – 2010 among the suspects arrested as abusers, the group of more than 30 years old is the biggest, with senior high school education, and most of them work in the private sector.
- On this occasion I would like to present to you an analysis of the ATS situation in Indonesia
- In 2002, 2005, and 2007, the Police and the BNN Task Force had dismantled 3 (three) Super Mega ATS Clandestine Laboratories (in 2002 Ecstasy Clan. Lab, in 2005 – Ecstasy and MA/Shabu Clan. Lab and in 2007 MA / Shabu Clan. Lab).
- Since 2008 up till the present the trend of manufacture of ATS has shifted to many medium and small size (kitchen) Clandestine laboratories, manufacturing ATS in housing complex, apartments, and the latest trend is in rural areas. This makes more difficult for detection and elimination of the clandestine laboratories.
- The statistic of medium and small size (kitchen) Clandestine laboratories are as follows :

Type	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	17	11	7
Shabu (MA)	18	15	5

- The involvement of transnational criminal organizations have increased the trafficking of MA/Shabu, MDMA (ecstasy) and heroin, like the Iranian and of Indian origin syndicates in the trafficking of MA/shabu, heroin and money laundering using legal and illegal money changers in Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Colombo, Karachi, Yaman, Aman/Jordan, Dubai and New Delhi.
- The Nigerian Syndicates trafficking in MA/shabu, heroin and cocaine.
- The Chinese (China and Taiwan) syndicates trafficking in MA/shabu, ecstasy and precursor chemicals.
- The Dutch syndicate smuggling ecstasy from the Netherland and Belgium.
- The Pakistani syndicate trafficking in heroin.
- The Total number of **ATS Cases** in 2009 – 2022 (Sept) are as follows :

Type	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	1,403	856	551
Shabu (MA)	7,648	9,253	8,705

- The total number of **ATS Suspects**, arrested are as follows :

Type	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	1,919	1,077	705
Shabu (MA)	10,183	12,410	11,580

- The total number of **ATS Seizures**, are as follows :

Type	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Ecstasy (MDMA)	318,934 tb	434,660 tb	748,583 tb
Shabu (MA)	238,777 gr	641,864 gr	382,260 gr

- The total number of **Shabu/MA abusers** arrested are as follows :

Gender	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Men	4,932	5,880	5,196
Women	469	544	464

- The Total number of **Ecstasy (MDMA) abusers** arrested are as follows :

Gender	2009	2010	2011 (Sept)
Men	538	261	147
Women	109	54	32

- The causes of HIV / AIDS, infection, according to our data are, **heterosexual intercourse, homo & bisexual intercourse, IDU, blood transfusion and prenatal transmission**, among which **heterosexual intercourse is the highest**.
- According to the attached statistic, the biggest number of people with AIDS are still men than women, but for the women it showed an increasing trend each year.

- To counter the drug problem more effectively, the Government and Parliament had enacted a new Narcotics Law, Act No. 35 Year 2009. In this law the BNN is created as a Non Ministry Government Body, that is directly under the President.
- The BNN has a vertical organization from the National to the Provincial and Municipal / City level, with one direct command line from the Head of BNN.
- The BNN is also given investigation and law enforcement authority, beside the Police and some other agencies with limited police powers, like the Custom & Excise, the Immigration and the National Agency for Drugs and Food Control.
- The BNN is also in charge of Prevention, Community Empowerment, Treatment & Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Regional and International Cooperation

Ladies and gentlemen,

In line with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UN-CND) Political Declaration and Plan of Action adopted in 2009, and implementing strategies for a Drug Free ASEAN, by 2015, the BNN has formulated a new National Policy and Strategies, for a Drug Free Indonesia by 2015 that was launched by the President during the International Day against Drugs in June 2011 with a Presidential Instruction to be further developed in action programs by all Government Ministries / Agencies, including provincial governments, and NGO's and the Community over the whole of Indonesia.

- The targets of the policy are:
 1. To increase the immunity of the community against drugs.
 2. To decrease the percentage of drug prevalence below 2,8% of people aged 15 – 64 years old.
 3. To enhance the eradication of drugs syndicates by 2015.

- The policy direction is elaborated as follows:
 - a. To make 97,2% of the population immune against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking by active participation of all community components, and the state for creating attitudes to reject illicit drugs and drug free environments.
 - b. To make 2,8% of the population aged 15 – 64 years old that abuse drugs, get medical and social rehabilitation gradually, and to prevent relapse, by in patient, out patient services and aftercare.
 - c. To destroy drug syndicates, by eradication of drug networks and elimination of the financial strength of the drug syndicates by confiscation of assets derived from the commission of drug crimes through severe law enforcement measures.
- The strategies cover programs in the field of prevention, community empowerment, treatment & rehabilitation and aftercare, eradication / law enforcement and regional and international cooperation.
- The action programs are as follows:

1. Prevention

- a. To conduct preventive drug education in schools, universities, and high risk groups.
- b. To enhance the skills of anti drugs youth leaders in schools, universities and high risk groups.
- c. To conduct preventive drug education in the work place, in the private and public sectors (including government officials).
- d. To establish and enhance the skills of anti drugs cadres in the above mentioned work place.

- e. To conduct public awareness campaigns by using electronic, print mass media, and traditional media like wayang (puppet) shows.

2. Community Empowerment

- a. To create drug free environment in the family, schools, universities, work places and the neighborhood.
- b. To conduct rural alternative development for illicit cannabis cultivation in Aceh Province, in cooperation with related Ministries, the Provincial Government, the University in Aceh Province and the Bank of Indonesia, as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. The crops for substitution of cannabis are banana, dragon fruit, vegetables, fresh water fish, goats farming, chicken farming, etc.
- c. Urban Alternative Development was conducted at "Kampong Permata", West Jakarta, which is known as a concentration of urban poor, criminals, delinquents, drug abusers and drugs traffickers. This project is conducted by BNN, the University of Indonesia and several NGO's.
 - The Community at "Kampong Permata", were taught the computer skill, cooking lessons and sewing so they can apply for work, or start a small business in selling cookies and making garments. Sports and music activities and healthy life styles were taught. Drug addicts were given treatment rehabilitation and aftercare by BNN and related NGO.

3. Medical and Social Rehabilitation and Aftercare

- a. The New Narcotics Law, Act No.35 Year 2009, tasks the BNN to enhance the capability of medical and social rehabilitation centers owned by the Government and private sector / community.
- b. With input from a special workshop the BNN has formulated a National Policy on Rehabilitation.

- c. BNN has conducted training for addiction counselors and Community Based Units (CBU).
- d. BNN has a Medical and Social Rehabilitation Center in Lido, West Java, with the capacity of 500 inpatients.
- e. BNN is in the process of construction of Medical and Social Rehabilitation Centers in several provinces.
- f. The total number of T & R facilities, public and private throughout Indonesia is 345 (three hundred and forty five).
- g. Indonesia adopted the methadone maintenance program, which is available in 10 provinces.

Ladies and gentlemen,

On this special occasion, I would like to present to you our treatment and rehabilitation program in our Treatment Center in Lido, and our new Aftercare program soon to be launched.

The treatment services rendered are medical check-up, detoxification, application of the Therapeutic Community (TC) modality in the Primary and Re-entry program, Follow-up Program after re-entry and aftercare program. In the aftercare program, several skills are taught like repairing of mobile phones (Telkomsel), community services (Indomaret), planting of one million trees, and integrated in house and the real outbound training (Bank of Indonesia), photography and handicrafts for souvenirs.

A new aftercare program was launched in collaboration with Artha Graha Peduli Company as part of their CSR. For the first stage ex-drug dependents are brought to the Tamling Wild Life and Nature Conservation Center in Lampung Province (Sumatra), where they will be trained in nature conservation for 2 months. After the training those who passed the selection, are offered work in the Center, with salaries according to their job.

4. Eradication / Law Enforcement cover the following activities:

- a. Control of importation, production, distribution exportation and the use of chemical precursors, and law enforcement against the perpetrators of narcotic precursors' crime.
- b. Dismantling of drugs clandestine laboratories and elimination of related drug syndicates.
- c. Intelligence and investigation operations for the arrest of suspects, seizure of drugs and forfeiture of assets of drugs syndicates.
- d. Bilateral, Regional and International cooperation for intelligence sharing, coordinated and joint operations for drug law enforcement.

5. Regional and International Cooperation :

- a. 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.
- b. At the regional level, Indonesia participated in meetings 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.
- c. At the international level, Indonesia participated in meetings of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UN – CND), training of the UNODC, and the Colombo Plan Bureau.

- d. Indonesia has extradition treaties with Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea, and Singapore (already signed but not yet ratified).
 - e. Indonesia has Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Australia, China, Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea and 9 ASEAN member countries.
 - f. Indonesia has MOU on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors, with Lao PDR, Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Iran, Australia, India, Timor Leste and Mexico. MOU that are still in process are with China, Nigeria, Morocco and Venezuela.
 - g. Bilateral law enforcement cooperation with the US – DEA, New Zealand, France, Japan and Germany.
 - h. At present the Head of BNN, Police Commissioner General Gories Mere is President of the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC). The IDEC consist of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies from 107 (one hundred and seven) countries.
- In concluding my speech, I would like to extend my highest appreciation to the UNODC for conducting the SMART Program, and congratulate for the launch of the Report “2011 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine Type Stimulants and Other Drugs, Asia and the Pacific “

Thank you for your attention.

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Gories Mere

