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**STATEMENT**  
**BY**  
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**MINISTER FOR HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**AT THE**  
**HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE 52ND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON**  
**NARCOTIC DRUGS**  
**VIENNA, 11 MARCH 2009**

**Madame Chairperson,**

At the outset, on behalf of the Indonesian Delegation, allow me to congratulate you upon your assumption of your duties as Chairperson of the 52nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. I would also like to render our felicitations to the Secretariat of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the excellent preparations made in convening the High-Level Segment.

**Madame Chairperson,**

Indonesia associates itself with the statement made by the Chair of the G-77 and China.

Indonesia is a staunch supporter of countering the world drug problem. Our strong commitment is evidenced by the fact that Indonesia is a party to the three UN drug control conventions; moreover, Indonesia also advocates a drug-free ASEAN by 2015; has enacted two national legislations on drug control; established a National Narcotics Board to coordinate work on drug related matters; and has taken bold measures in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (UNGASS).

Madame Chairperson,

In regard to Indonesia's progress in implementing the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration of the twentieth UNGASS; allow me to highlight the following achievements:

First, in the area of promoting judicial cooperation, Indonesia has enacted specific legislation on extradition (1979) and mutual legal assistance (2006), by appointing the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as the central authority. Controlled delivery is allowed by our laws pertaining to narcotics and psychotropic substances of 1997. In 2008, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the NNB and the national naval authorities to conduct joint operations to counter illicit drug trafficking by sea.

Second, in the area of money laundering, Indonesia has enacted Law No. 15 of 2002 as amended by Law No. 25 of 2003 on "Countering Money Laundering," which established a financial intelligence unit, namely the Indonesian Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (INTRAC). In 2007, the NNB and INTRAC signed an MoU to increase interagency cooperation.

Third, in the area of reducing illicit drug traffic and supply, national statistics indicate that the number of drug offence-related cases increased by 300% between 2003 and 2008, with a slight decline in 2008. Since 2005, alternative development programmes have been initiated to address the illicit cultivation of cannabis. [In this regard, Indonesia acknowledges the cooperation rendered by the Mae Fah Luang Foundation of Thailand.]

Fourth, in the areas of precursor control and illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS, regulations pertaining to precursor control have been put in place through the issuance of ministerial regulations for pharmacies and industries. Furthermore, Indonesia is in the final stages of adopting a governmental regulation on the control of precursors.

Fifth, in the area of drug demand reduction, Indonesia's efforts focus on integrated and comprehensive strategies as a continuum of care.

**Madame Chairperson,**

Although significant progress has been made in attaining the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration of the twentieth UNGASS, some challenges remain to be addressed.

With regard to supply reduction, measures to reduce the illicit trafficking of opiates have been successful. However, national statistics for 2008 indicate an increase in illicit trafficking in Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), which was three times that of opiates.

In the area of demand reduction, a recent study on drug abuse in 2008 concluded that drug addicts accounted for 47% (or 1,580,384 people) of 3 million drug users. 15 % of these 1.5 million addicts (237,057 people) are IDUs and 85% (1,343,326 people) are non-IDUs.

Based on the above statistic and study, the surge in illicit trafficking of ATS, reinforces our view of the need to enhance treatment interventions for ATS abuse, as a national priority and challenge.

**Madame Chairperson,**

Another important challenge to address is the issue of illicit gains from drugs trafficking. In Indonesia alone, a 2008 study estimates that the economic cost of drug abuse amounts to 39.5 trillion rupiah, equivalent to US\$ 32.9 billion. This is one-tenth of the value of the global drug trade, as indicated by UNODC. Therefore, it is reasonable to appeal to Governments to strengthen their anti-money laundering regimes.

Today, we are also confronted by the global financial crisis, which may be the beginning of financial hardship. ~~However, for the multi-billion dollar illicit drug trade, it may be a~~ (delete) ~~“good” start to win new business.~~ Indonesia believes that the international community must address this challenge in assessing the impact of the global crisis on the illicit drug trade.

**Madame Chairperson,**

As it stands, the current text of the draft Political Declaration supports Indonesia's view of the need to balance and integrate supply and demand reduction strategies, and emphasizes strengthening international cooperation in drug demand initiatives and programmes as a shared and common responsibility. <sup>reduction</sup>

Therefore, Indonesia is of the view, that the draft Political Declaration and its Plan of Action should be the basis for countries to establish future national strategies and programmes.

In our view, the adoption of the Plan of Action, and not merely as an annex to the Political Declaration, will serve as a useful tool for Member Countries to measure and assess the implementation of the Political Declaration.

In conclusion, Madame Chairperson, it is apparent that the world drug problem is our common and shared responsibility, which requires an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach in addressing this blight on future generations.

Our work today has just begun. I believe you would concur with me that the real work begins when we adopt the Declaration and its Plan of Action, and subsequently implement our commitments back home, commitments that Indonesia subscribes to and shares with the rest of the world.

I thank you.