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**STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**HERU WINARKO
HEAD OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY**

**AT THE 62nd SESSION OF
THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

VIENNA, 14-22 MARCH 2019

Mr. Chairman,

First of all, allow me to congratulate you, Ambassador Mirghani Abbaker Altayeb Bakhit, on your election as the Chair of the 62nd session of the Commission.

Indonesia associates itself with the statements of the group of G77 and China and the statement of the Asia-Pacific Group and would like to add the following statement in its national capacity.

Mr. Chairman,

Ten years have passed since the adoption of the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action. Yet, the world drug problem is still rampant, and in some areas progress remains stagnant or even regressed.

As shown in the 2018 World Drug Report, almost 300 million people worldwide used drugs at least once. Among those, 31 million suffer from drug use disorders. Hence, this Ministerial Segment should provide a unique opportunity for all of us to discuss progress and challenges the implementation of the commitments made over the past, in particular in the light of the 2019 target date set in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and to enhance our efforts beyond 2019.

Bearing in mind those targets, let me share Indonesia's standing and efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

First, Indonesian anti-narcotic policies are crafted in a balanced and comprehensive manner between demand and supply reduction efforts. Indonesia has recently launched a National Action Plan which is designed as a **four-pronged strategy** focusing on prevention of drug abuse; eradication of illicit drugs, rehabilitation and treatment as well as research and development.

Moreover, under Law on Narcotics, the government provides treatment and rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse. In 2018, more than ten thousands individuals enjoyed rehabilitation services in Indonesia. The National Narcotics Agency has also implemented the *Outreach Drop In Center* (ODIC) Program in all provinces in Indonesia, to expand services to addicts and victims of drug abuse in remote areas and among the most vulnerable.

Second, Indonesia is in a current state of emergency with various problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The prevalence of abuse is at 1.77% or about 3-4 million Indonesians abusing drugs. Furthermore, there are 654 drug-prone areas in Indonesia that have been mapped since 2016. Smuggling, cultivation, and illicit circulation often occur in this area. We also found that drug smuggling also occurs through land and air lines.

To tackle this problem, Indonesia has established a national interdiction task force comprising of relevant national agencies to combat illicit drugs coming in and out of Indonesia. Within the region, Indonesia initiated ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Taskforce in 2016 to combat transnational drug trafficking via sea routes, and prevent and deter drug syndicates from using ASEAN countries' seaports to distribute illicit drugs.

Currently, there are 74 types of New Psychoactive Substances circulating in Indonesia, of which 66 have been regulated in the Minister of Health Regulation. The trend of using Amphetamine Type Stimulant (ATS), especially crystal methamphetamine and synthetic cannabinoid still occurs in 2018. ATS are posing a serious threat to the health, social and economic fabric of families, communities and nations.

These facts clearly show the complex reality, and trends that require comprehensive efforts which may include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers.

Third, international cooperation remains important to deter criminal syndicates and drug traffickers. In light of this, Indonesian government conducts judicial cooperation to arrest perpetrators of organized crime involving narcotics, such as through extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA). Indonesia is a party to the ASEAN Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, and establishes 8 (eight) bilateral agreements on MLA and 11 (eleven) bilateral agreements regarding extradition.

On February 25 - March 5 2019, the National Narcotics Agency conducted integrated interdiction training for law enforcement officers with Laos, Fiji, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Timor Leste. The training was aimed at strengthening security and eradicating illicit drug trafficking on the borders of Indonesia and those 5 countries. In this occasion, I wish to convey our appreciation our counterparts including the UNODC for the assistance provided.

Mr Chairman,

To conclude, Indonesia is of the view that every country has its own unique characteristics. Thus, no single country may dictate other countries or pick and choose selected policies in its favour to be implemented by others.

Indonesia also emphasizes that the three international drug control conventions constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system, and the universal adherence and their full and effective implementation are key to the functioning of the international drug control system.

I thank you.