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STATEMENT

**H.E. MR. DJOKO SUYANTO
COORDINATING MINISTER FOR POLITICAL, LEGAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**AT THE
HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE
57th SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

VIENNA, 13 MARCH 2014



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Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Indonesian Delegation, I would like to begin by congratulating you upon the assumption of your duties as Chairman of this High Level Segment of the 57th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Please rest assured of the support of the Indonesian delegation to your Chairmanship and to the success of this auspicious meeting.

I would also like to congratulate other members of the Bureau and the Secretariat for the excellent preparations made, and documents provided, for this High Level Segment of the Commission.

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia associates itself with the statements made by the Chair of the Group of 77 and China, as well as by the Chair of the Asian Group.

In 2009, we member states adopted the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to counter the World Drug Problem. Five years have passed since then, and despite our vigorous efforts and collaboration, the world's drug problems persist. Hence, my delegation is of the firm belief that this High Level Review is not only timely but also critical to assess

challenges that impede our efforts in implementing the 2009 Political Declaration and its Plan of Action, as well as identifying progress and achievements that have been made by member states. Therefore, my delegation commends the report of the Executive Director of the UNODC for accurately illustrating the advancements, achievements and challenges of the world drug problem.

Mr. Chairman,

Bearing in mind the report of the Executive Director, allow me to highlight three principal elements of our national efforts to implement the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

First, in the last five years, the Government of Indonesia has strengthened its legislative framework on the drug problem by enacting legislation and regulations. Law No. 35 on Narcotics was enacted in 2009 to replace our Narcotics Law of 1997. As mandated by the 2009 Law on Narcotics, two regulations have been enacted, namely the Governmental Regulation on Precursor Control of 2010 and the Reporting Mechanism for Drug Users of 2011.

The Law on Narcotics of 2009 addresses the supply and demand reduction measures in a more balanced and integrated manner. It provides for stronger enforcement measures towards drug traffickers, while at the same time drug users who are apprehended undergo treatment and rehabilitation, as an alternative to incarceration, as specified in our Governmental Regulation on Reporting Mechanism for Drug Users of 2011. This policy has a two-pronged advantage, ensuring and respecting the fundamental rights of drug users to access to health services, and offering a nation-wide solution for prison over-crowding.

A number of Government Regulations were also enacted in 2013 to better control the export and import of narcotics, psychotropic drugs and precursor chemicals. Likewise, there have been improvements in measures to monitor and control the non-scheduled substances.

Second, Indonesia's demand reduction measures range from early intervention (prevention) to post-rehab or aftercare programs. Treatment and rehabilitation as well as after-care programs for drug addicts are purposely designed not only to cure addictions but also to equip drug addicts with life skills needed for reintegration into society. Since 2009, drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in Indonesia have grown significantly, and provide a variety of treatment programs tailor-made to individual drug abusers' needs. These centers are government-based, while others are community- or non-governmental organization-based.

Therefore, Indonesia declares the year 2014 as 'the year to save drug abusers' to which we are focusing our robust demand reduction measures to save drug abusers from incarceration by promoting and advancing opportunity to treatment and rehabilitation.

Taking into account the importance of an inclusive approach and the country's abundant resources in flora and fauna, the National Narcotic Board (BNN), relevant ministries and the private sector have joined forces to develop a nature conservation-based post-rehabilitation program. Several conservation-based pilot projects have been carried out and reviewed, including wildlife and nature-based, marine-based, fisheries-based and agriculture-based post-rehabilitation programs.

We are honored by the visit of the Executive Director in December 2012 to Indonesia, particularly to Tambling, a special place where the wildlife and nature conservation-based post-rehabilitation program is run and further developed.

Third, Mr. Chairman, Indonesia is of the view that countering the drug problem requires international cooperation through, among others, law enforcement cooperation to deter criminal syndicates and drug traffickers. Against this backdrop, the Indonesian National Police and National Narcotic Board have established Memorandums of Understanding with a number of States in preventing and combating illicit drug trafficking. Through such collaboration, successes have reaped benefits, such as exposing drug syndicates through sharing information and intelligence among law

enforcement bodies in the region, as well as by conducting controlled deliveries. Up to now, eight Memorandums of Understanding have been signed by the National Narcotic Board with its respective partners to enhance such law enforcement cooperation.

With regard to countering money laundering, the Government enacted Law Number 8 on Money Laundering in 2010. The new law, among others, broadened the scope of reporting parties, and increased the number of predicate offences, which also include criminal activities related to narcotic and psychotropic substances. Most importantly, article 67 of the said Law, provided the opportunity to apply non-conviction based forfeiture. This was further enhanced by the adoption of the Decree of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2013 which served as the "procedural law" on applying article 67 of the Law on Money Laundering. In this regard, such a mechanism better equips drug enforcement agencies to recover proceeds of crime derived from illicit drug trafficking by the use of the Money Laundering Law.

Furthermore, taking into consideration the trans-border nature of the crime, the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK) has established Memorandums of Understanding with 46 financial intelligence units and jurisdictions around the globe.

Mr. Chairman,

Despite the above-mentioned progress and achievements, pertinent challenges and threats persist. Various criminal activities related to drugs are still rampant at the global, regional and national levels.

Like other countries today, Indonesia must deal with difficulties in controlling the manufacturing and smuggling of synthetic drugs. Higher demands for synthetic drugs in many cases have also been generated by a modern lifestyle and growing middle income work force in countries like Indonesia. The global challenge posed by the abuse of new psychoactive substances that are not under international control calls for stronger international cooperation.

Comprehensive data and references on such new substances and their impact on public health are also valuable for countries to regulate and control them. My delegation therefore encourages countries to proactively exchange relevant information, research data, analysis and knowledge, either through bilateral channels, through the International Narcotics Control Board or through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Only by making collective efforts, can we be optimistic in charting our responses to fight such new challenges.

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia views that trafficking and abuse of drugs pose a major threat to the health, and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human lives. In this regard, Indonesia believes that Member States need to implement national measures to ensure an effective application of and respect for rule of law to hold drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their actions;

I would also like to take this opportunity to reiterate Indonesia's full support to the work of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). Indonesia shares the concern described in the 2013 Report of the Board, particularly on the economic consequences of drug abuse. The impact of drug abuse on health, public safety, productivity and governance, to name a few, demands robust national and international measures. Investment in preventive measures, with inclusive partnership with all stakeholders is of paramount importance.

In conclusion, **Mr. Chairman**, it is apparent that the world drug problem is our common and shared responsibility. No single country can successfully address the challenges and threats it poses. It requires an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach. It commands progressive national measures and calls for robust international cooperation.

In that regard, Indonesia would like to call upon the international community to continue providing widest measures of technical assistance and adequate resources to requesting Member States, with a view to enhancing their capacities in countering the world drug problem, and improve national drug control strategies and measures

Mr. Chairman,

This high level review is timely to reassess our journey. Hopefully the evaluation and the Joint Ministerial Statement of this high level review will pave the way for better global responses and concerted actions in the years ahead, including for our preparations of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs, which will be conducted in 2016.

Finally, my delegation wishes you and the members of the bureau success in your work.

I thank you.

