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**STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA  
H.E. AMBASSADOR RACHMAT BUDIMAN  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA  
AT THE SPECIAL SEGMENT OF THE 58<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF  
THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS  
VIENNA, 9 MARCH 2015**

**Excellencies,  
Mr. Chairman,**

At the outset, allow me to congratulate you, Ambassador Arthayudh Srisamoot, on your election as the Chair of this august Commission, as well as the other members of the Bureau of the Fifty-eighth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Rest assured of the Indonesian delegation's full support to your chairmanship, and for the successful outcome of this important meeting.

I would also like to express our appreciation to the Chair of the Board for the preparation of the UNGASS, H.E. Ambassador Khaled Abdelrahman Abdellatif Shamaa, for organizing this special segment, as well as to the Secretariat for the excellent arrangements and preparations made for this Fifty-eighth Session of the Commission.

Indonesia wishes to associate itself with both the statement of the Group of 77 and China, and the statement of the Asia Group, and would like to add the following statements in its national capacity.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Last year, Member States convened here to undertake a High Level Mid Term Review of the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009, and adopted a Joint Ministerial Statement. The Joint Ministerial Statement is an important political commitment of Member States not only to identify progress and achievements, but also to address

the persistent and new challenges of world drug problems, which have emerged in parts of the world, including in Indonesia.

Indonesia notes that various illegal drug activities are still rampant. The negative impact of these activities is burdensome not only to the state, but also directly to its people, individually as well as collectively. Indonesia believes that widest measures of effective and enhanced national, regional and international cooperation to counter this problem are necessary.

While much progress has been made at the national, regional and international levels to counter the drug problem as our common and shared responsibility, an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies needs to be enhanced at all levels of cooperation to address the world drug problem. In the case of Indonesia, the current state of drug problems shows how they continue to pose serious threats and challenges, which demand serious efforts to address them.

**Mr. Chairman,**

The manufacturing, smuggling, and abuse of drugs continue to be growing problems in Indonesia. They have had a huge negative impact on the economy, public health and social life of our people, in particular the young generation. Let me highlight how serious the problem is. The number of drug abusers in Indonesia has reached more than four million, where 1.4 million are regular users and nearly one million have become drug addicts. Some of them are even considered to be beyond the point of rehabilitation due to the extreme nature of their cases. Furthermore, there are more than 12 thousand drug-related deaths annually.

The significant transformation of the economy of a country of 250 million people in the last decades has also attracted transnational organized crime groups targeting Indonesia as a potential market for illegal drugs, in particular ATS. On another note, the wide use of cannabis also remains a major concern for Indonesia.

The cases of narcotics offenses and drug convictions are unfortunately also increasing. Drug trafficking rings have spread to many places in the country, from main cities to remote villages, and penetrated all levels of society, including workers and students.

**Mr. Chairman,**

In view of the growing danger posed by the country's drug problems, the Government of Indonesia has taken a comprehensive and targeted approach to respond and manage the complexity of this problem, including the mobilization of all relevant stakeholders.

There are important steps to be taken in this regard. **First**, Indonesia continues to develop its demand reduction strategies in order to reduce the number of drug users, *inter-alia* by conducting rehabilitation programs to serve 100,000 drug users. Such strategies cover a range of services, including the improvement of hospitals to expand their facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users around the country.

**Second**, Indonesia's demand reduction measures also include post-rehab or after-care programs. Treatment and rehabilitation as well as after-care programs for drug addicts are intentionally 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 continue to grow significantly, and provide a variety of treatment programs tailor-made to individual drug abusers' needs. These centers are government-based, as well as community or non-governmental organization-based.

**Third**, the enactment of the new regulation on drug abuse treatment signed by seven related government institutions demonstrates Indonesia's strong commitment to carry out a new paradigm in the treatment of drug abuse through integrated assessment. The assessment will ensure the rights of drug users to have access to treatment and rehabilitation. It also serves as an alternative to incarceration with a view to diverting drug users from imprisonment into public health alternatives.

**Mr. Chairman,**

The world drug problem is our common and shared responsibility. No single country, by itself, can successfully address the challenges and threats it poses. In light of this, I would like to also briefly address our regional cooperation efforts in responding to the drug problem in the ASEAN region. The strategic nature of the ASEAN countries and their final phase towards the establishment of a single community which will increase

their trade and cross border activities are vulnerable to the threats of drug trafficking and other related drug activities.

In responding to these new challenges, ASEAN enhanced and elevated its cooperation mechanism to the ministerial level. The third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters in Jakarta in November 2014 adopted a Ministerial Statement that underscores Ministers' commitment to strengthen collaboration, enhance cross-border action, and expand action-oriented programs in addressing the ASEAN drug problem.

**Mr. Chairman**

Indonesia would like to reiterate that trafficking, smuggling and abuse of drugs pose a major threat to society, and cause the loss of human lives. Indonesia believes that Member States should implement stringent national measures to ensure an effective application of and respect for the rule of law to hold drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their misconduct.

**Mr. Chairman,**

To conclude, Indonesia believes that the Special Segment is timely to pave the way for our successful preparations of the UNGASS to be conducted in 2016. In this regard, Indonesia looks forward to the interactive discussions on the selected topics to be held this week. We are confident that such discussions will be useful for the preparatory process that will allow Member States and other stakeholders to fully contribute in an inclusive manner.

My delegation wishes you and the members of the bureau success in your work.

**I thank you.**