

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at Global Level.**

The 2013 Annual Report issued by *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) stated that in 2011 an estimation of 167 to 315 million people take drugs the minimum of once in a year (equivalent to 3.6-6.9% of the world population between the age of 15-64 years).

Among the narcotics, Cannabis (marijuana) is the most consumed drug in the world. The prevalence of abuse ranges from 2.9% - 4.3% per year among the world population between the age of 15-64 years. Legalization of cannabis has been applied in the following countries: the States of New York and Colorado of the United States, Netherland, Germany (for personal use of 6 grams), Argentine, Cyprus (15 grams), Ecuador, Mexico (5 grams), Peru (8 grams), Switzerland (4 cigarettes), Belgium (3 grams), Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay (10 grams), Colombia (20 grams) and Australia.

The global abuse of Cocaine is estimated to range from 15%-19.3% yearly (prevalence of 0.3-0.4% per year). Meanwhile, a decrease was seen in the West and Central Europe related to the abuse and trafficking in cocaine, from 1.3% in 2010 to 1.2% in 2011; this decrease also occurred in North America, from 1.6% in 2010 to 1.5% in 2011.

The highest prevalence of opiates abuse was reported in the regions of South-West Asia (1.2%), in particular the states of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, Central Asia, South Europe (0.8%), North America (0.5%), and Central Africa (0.4%).

Abuse of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) including Ecstasy, has made a wide spread and increased all over the world, namely: Oceania (2.9%), North America (0,9%) and Europe (0.7%). Pakistan has become a country of emergency for the prevalence of ATS abuse, covering 0.1% of the total population. An increase is also seen in Oceania (2.1%), Australia, New Zealand, Central America and North America, respectively 1.3%, Africa (0.9%), and Asia (0.7%).

UNODC reported that Afghanistan placed the highest rank in the production and cultivation of opium poppy in 2012 (74%). Cultivation of opium poppy increased by 15% in 2012; however, the production of opium in Myanmar decreased by 30%, or the equivalent of 5,000 tons compared to 2012. Meanwhile, Mexico is reported to be the largest country of opium poppy in the continent of America. Known as the source of illicit trafficking in opium in the world, it is estimated that 93% of the world opium poppy cultivation is found in Afghanistan. Approximately 80% of the Afghanistan opium is smuggled through the countries of Iran and Pakistan to Central Asia.

Every year an amount of 900 tons opium and 375 tons heroin, equivalent to US\$ 65 billion leave Afghanistan to supply ± 15 million drug abusers, causing the death of 100,000 people every year. The circulation of opium goes through the Balkan and Eurasia, including through China, India and Russia.

## 2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at Regional Level.

Data on drug abuse in the ASEAN Region could not be monitored in detail, but in general it depicts a rising trend in the abuse of ATS, enabling in the increase of illicit trafficking as the market demand rises.

There is a significant progress related to drug trafficking in the ASEAN Region, which is marked by the uncovering of a number of drug cases in the respective countries:

- a. The arrest of an Iranian nationals in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, in the smuggle of a large quantity of Methamphetamines, or known as Shabu
- b. The disclosure of a new method of cannabis cultivation in Japan (*indoor* system) by using a large number of pots.
- c. Disclosure of a group of Vietnamese criminals applying the *cloning* method in producing the same quality of cannabis plants, which was learned from Vietnamese criminals in Australia.
- d. Nigerian drug syndicates making use of couriers, mostly local women, remain a serious problem, although many of these syndicates have been uncovered. However, these syndicates frequently change their modus operandi. The worst, their actions may result in criminal acts conducted by local law enforcement apparatus, such as corruption for example.
- e. As the source of Ketamine production, India sends large quantities of Ketamine to countries in America and Europe, including to ASEAN countries.
- f. The smuggle of large quantities of *cold tablets* from South Korea to Thailand. 6 Kg of *Pseudo-ephedrine* can be extracted from 100,000 tablets, changing the function of this chemical substance to become an ingredient in the manufacture of shabu.
- g. In 2011 law enforcement agencies in Myanmar have seized 5.9 million methamphetamine tablets, this is an increase of 168% from 2.2 million tablets seized in the previous year.
- h. 2011 UNODC Asia and the Pacific Regional ATS Report, reports that in 2010 approx. 136 million methamphetamine tablets were seized in the regions of East Asia and South-East Asia. 98% of the total seized tablets were in three countries: China (58.4 million), Thailand (50.4 million), and Laos (24.5 million). A seizure was also made on 6.9 tons crystal methamphetamine in the same regions, and 61% of the total quantity seized was found in China (4.2 tons). Moreover, also in the same regions 1.7 million ecstasy tablets were seized. The largest seizures were made in China and Indonesia (94%).

- i. UNODC Asia and the Pacific Report, Global SMART Update 2012, reported that one-third of the global ATS and half of the global Methamphetamine seized originate from East Asia and South-East Asia regions. Large quantities of illicit ATS are produced in countries that were formerly transit countries for ATS. For example, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia. Meanwhile, South Asia remains the target of organized syndicates for the source of ATS, in particular ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.
- j. The high market price of narcotics, and the increasing demand make the ASEAN region a target for the smuggle of narcotic chemicals and precursors of different types and packings.

### **3. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at National Level.**

Results of *The National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse in Indonesia*, conducted by BNN in coordination with University of Indonesia Health Research Center reveal that the prevalence of drug abuse has reached 2.23%, or approx.. 4.2 million of the total population (between the age 10 – 59). In 2015 the number of drug abusers is projected at ± 2.8%, or an equivalent of ± 5.1 – 5.6 million of the total population.

The outcomes of a National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among Workers of Transportation Modes (Land, Sea and Air) in Indonesia conducted in 2013 by BNN in cooperation with Health Research Center, University of Indonesia, reveal that the prevalence of drug abuse in the past year (*current user*) indicates also a relative high rate (6.9%), while the highest prevelance was found among workers in the River, Lake and Water Crossings (9.7%) with the highest prevalence rate among operators of land transportation (7.6%).

Meanwhile, the highest prevalence rates of the most abused drugs by transportation workers in the past year are Cannabis (4.9%), ATS (2.3%), Opiates, Tranquilizers, Hallucinogens and Inhalants below 1%.

Among ATS abusers the most frequently drugs used are Ecstasy and Shabu, indicating respectively a prevalence of 1.4% for Ecstasy and Shabu 1.4%. Katinon is also reported with a prevalence of 0.3%. Among the opiates, heroin abuse indicates a prevalence of 0.5%, morphine 0.4%, and opium 0.2%. Among the group of tranquilizers, Luminal (0.4%) and koplo/BK tablet (0.5%). Phenobarbital (barbiturates) with a prevalence of 0.1% is also detected among transportation workers in the past year. In the group of hallucinogens, the most frequently used are mushroom (0.3%), kecubung (purple trumpet shaped flowers) 0.3%. LSD is still in circulation (0.1%). Among "over the counter" drugs the most abused is dextromethorphan (0.7%).

ATS abuse (Ecstasy) is found among workers of all transportation modes, with the exception of railway transportation, with the highest prevalence of 4.1% among workers of ASDP (River, Lake and Water Crossings), Land Transportation (1.6%), and Sea Transportation (1.0%). Shabu is also much abused in the past year among ASDP workers (3.6%), land transportation (1.7%), and sea transportation (1.1%). Among workers of air transportation ATS abuse is relatively less compared to other modes of transportation, indicating respectively 0.7% for Ecstasy and Shabu 0.1%.

Based on data of BNN Deputy of Rehabilitation a total of 6,111 drug abusers all over Indonesia had received treatment and rehabilitation in 2013. The majority belongs to the age group of 25-40 years (3,916). Based on data from T&R services the most drugs abused are heroin (1,243), shabu (1,649), cannabis (1,243), ecstasy ((282) and opiates (195).

Based on classification of drug cases, the year 2013 indicates a decreasing trend for Psychotropic Substances, with a percentage of 6.77% from 1,729 cases in 2012 to 1,612 in 2013. The largest increase of cases is seen in the abuse of Other Addictive Substances, with a percentage of 60.48% from 7,917 cases in 2012 to 12,705 cases in 2013. The largest number of cases with a total of 21,267 is seen in the abuse of Narcotics.

According to classification of suspects, Narcotics cases rank the highest, totalling 28,784 suspects. There is an increase of 13.73% compared to 2012. The number of suspects in the group of Psychotropic Substances decreased by 9.41% from 2,062 arrested in 2012 to 1,868 in 2013. Suspects in the group of Other Addictive Substances increased by 61.52% from 8,269 suspects in 2012 to 13,355 in 2013.

Furthermore, related to seized evidence, 2013 showed an increase of 56.66% for the seizure of cannabis trees, from 341,395 in 2012 to 534,829 in 2013. A significant decrease is reported in the seizures of cannabis seeds with a percentage of 95.79%, from 284.91 grams in 2012 to 12 grams in 2013.

## **CHAPTER II**

# **DATA ON THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING, 2013**

### **1. Supply Reduction.**

- a. Cases, Suspects and Evidence seized of Drug Crimes from National Police, Republic of Indonesia

**Table 1. Number of Drug Cases Based on Classification of Drugs, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS</b>	<b>TOTAL CASES 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Narcotics	21,119
2.	Psychotropic Substances	1,612
3.	Other Addictive Substances	12,705
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35,436</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 2. Total Number of Drug Suspects Based on Classification of Drugs, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS</b>	<b>TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Narcotics	28,543
2.	Psychotropic Substances	1,868
3.	Other Addictive Substances	13,356
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 3. Total Number of Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Domestic	43,640
2.	Foreign	127
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 4. Total Number of Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	39,511
2.	Female	4,256
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 5. Number of Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	<16 years	122
2.	16-19 years	2,377
3.	20-24 years	6,246
4.	25-29 years	16,167
5.	> 30 years	18,855
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 6. Number of Drug Suspects Based on Educational Background, 2013**

NO.	EDUDCATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Elementary	7,540
2.	Junior High School	12,169
3.	Senior High School	22,952
4.	University	1,106
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 7. Number of Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2013**

NO.	OCCUPATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Civil Servant	410
2.	Police/Armed Forces	256
3.	Private Sector	19,731
4.	Entrepreneur	9,010
5.	Farmer	2,107
6.	Labor	4,944
7.	University student	857
8.	Student	1,121
9.	Unemployed	5,331
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,767</b>

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia , March 2014

**Table 8. Quantity of Seized Cannabis, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Cannabis Leaves (Gram)	17,763,959.76
2.	Cannabis Trees	534,829
3.	Cultivation Area (Ha)	119.9
4.	Cannabis Seeds	12
5.	Cannabis Seeds (Gram)	12

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 9. Quantity of Seized Narcotics, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Heroin (Gram)	11,054.04
2.	Cocaine (Gram)	2,035
3.	Hashish (Gram)	2,067.68
4.	Ecstasy (Tablet)	1,137,940
5.	Ecstasy (Gram)	2,113.17
6.	Shabu (Gram)	398,602.55

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 10. Quantity of Seized Psychotropic Substances, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Benzodiazepine (Tablet)	460,806.75
2.	Barbiturates (Tablet)	181
3.	Barbiturates(Gram)	7,275.5
4.	Ketamine (Gram)	4,661.51
5.	Controlled Medicines (Tablet)	5,869,329.5
6.	Controlled Medicines (Bottle)	7

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 11. Quantity of Seized Other Addictive Substances, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Alcohol (Bottle)	148,161
2.	Alcohol (Litre)	3,022,520.10

Source : National Police, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

- b. Suspects and Seized Evidence of Narcotics and Precursor Cases, and Money Laundering, from National Narcotics Board (BNN)
- 1) Total Disclosures of Cases Related to Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances

**Table 12. Cases of Narcotics and Precursors, 2013**

NO.	CASE	TOTAL CASES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Narcotics and Precursors	150
2.	Money Laundering	15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 13. Narcotics and Precursors Cases Based on Type of Narcotics, 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL CASES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Shabu	132
2.	Cannabis	3
3.	Ecstasy	10
4.	Heroin	1
5.	Precursors	3
6.	Methilone	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 14. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification of Narcotics, 2013**

NO.	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL CASES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Narcotics	148
2.	Precursors	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 15. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Type of Offence, 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF OFFENCE	TOTAL CASES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Consumption	13
2.	Distribution	135
3.	Production	2
4.	Cultivation	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>150</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**2) Total Number of Suspects of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Money Laundering, 2013**

**Table 16. Number of Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Type of Narcotics, 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF NARCOTIC	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Shabu	217
2.	Cannabis	3
3.	Ecstasy	14
4.	Heroin	2
5.	Precursors	4
6.	Methilone	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 17. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification, 2013**

NO.	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Narcotics and Precursors	245
2.	Money Laundering	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>260</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 18. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Type of Offence, 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF OFFENCE	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Consumption	18
2.	Distribution	223
3.	Production	4
4.	Cultivation	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 19. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Nationality, 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Domestic	223
2.	Foreign	22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 20. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	DOMESTIC SUSPECTS 2013	FOREIGN SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3	
1.	Male	187	17
2.	Female	36	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>	

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 21. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	< 16 years	-
2.	16-19 yrs	5
3.	20-24 yrs	23
4.	25-29 yrs	49
5.	> 30 yrs	168
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 22. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Educational Background, 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Elementary	33
2.	Junior High School	47
3.	Senior High School	134
4.	University	31
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 23. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Occupation, 2013**

NO.	OCCUPATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Swasta Private Sector	73
2.	Unemployed	44
3.	Labors	10
4.	Farmers	1
5.	Entrepreneurs	95
6.	University students	13
7.	Civil Servants	3
8.	Police/Armed Forces	6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 24. Total Foreign Suspects Involved in Drug and Precursor Crimes, 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Nigeria	5
2.	India	3
3.	China	2
4.	Germany	2
5.	Pakistan	1
6.	South Afrika	1
7.	Thailand	1
8.	Austria	1
9.	Malaysia	1
10.	Mali	1
11.	Vietnam	1
12.	Taiwan	1
13.	England	1
14.	Ivory Coast	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 25. Total Suspects in Money Laundering Based on Nationality, 2013**

NO.	SUSPECTS	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Domestic	15
2.	Foreign	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 26. Total Suspects in Money Laundering Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	DOMESTIC 2013	FOREIGN 2013
1	2	3	
1.	Male	10	0
2.	Female	5	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 27. Total Suspects in Money Laundering Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	< 16 years	-
2.	16-19 years	-
3.	20-24 years	1
4.	25-29 years	1
5.	> 30 years	13
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 28. Total Suspects in Money Laundering Based on Educational Background, 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Elementary	-
2.	Junior High School	2
3.	Senior High School	12
4.	University	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 29. Total Suspects in Money Laundering Based on Occupation, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Private Sector	3
2.	Unemployed	5
3.	Labor	1
4.	Farmer	-
5.	Entrepreneur	6
6.	University Student	-
7.	Civil Servant	-
8.	Police/Armed Forces	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**3) Total Quantity of Seized Evidence of Cases Related to Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances, and Money Laundering, 2013**

**Table 30. Total Seized Narcotic Evidence, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Crystalline Shabu	144,049.77 gram
2.	Ecstasy	27,238 tablets
3.	Liquid Shabu	13,620 ml
4.	Shabu	85 tablets
5.	Ecstasy (powder)	150.50 gram
6.	Heroin	215.90 gram
7.	Cannabis	13,182.00 gram
8.	Methilon	7.4 gram
9.	Methcatinone	30.5 gram
10.	MDMA Powder	5.25 gram
11.	Happy Five	588 tablets
12.	Liquid Toluene	41,140 ml
13.	Liquid HCL	1,030 ml
14.	Liquid H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	10.410 ml
15.	Liquid Acetone	500 ml
16.	Liquid Ephedrine	20 ml
17.	Ephedrine Tablets	938 tablet = 146.38 gram
18.	Safrole	257,000 ml
19.	Non-narcotic Tablets	172.40 gram

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 31. Total Seized Evidence in Money Laundering, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PROCESS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	Vehicles	20 Units	2 units	22 Units
2.	Motor cycle	4 Units	-	4 Units
3.	House& Apartement	12 Units	-	12 Units
4.	Land	47 SHM	-	47 SHM
5.	Jewelry	45 Pieces	-	45 Pieces
6.	Cash Money	Rp. 5,252,864,204	Rp. 81,835,000	Rp. 5,334,699,204
7.	Bank Account	Rp.25,176,571,918	Rp. 732,650,000	Rp.25,909,221,918
8.	Goods	Rp.17,892,500,000	Rp. 330,000,000	Rp.18,222,500,000

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 32. Details of Seized Evidence in Money Laundering, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>LKN</b>	<b>SUSPECTS</b>	<b>EVIDENCE</b>		<b>RE-MARKS</b>
			<b>MONEY/BANK ACCOUNT (Rp.)</b>	<b>GOODS</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
1.	LKN/08-WTB/II/2013/BNN	Moch. Azwar als Siwa	124.500.000	1 House 1 Piece If Land & Building	2nd stage
2.	LKN/23-WTB/II/2013/BNN	Faisal	16.061.112.818	3 Units Vehicles 19 Units Land & Buildings 5 Pieces Gold Jewelry 1 Unit Gas Station	Stage II
3.	LKN/30-WTB/III/2013/BNN	Andi Juanda	1.071.508.394	2 Pieces Land 1 Unit Vehicle 10 Pieces Jewelry	Stage II
4.	LKN/54-WTB/IV/2013/BNN	Sodikin Lilik Hamidah	-	15 Units Land & Buildings 13 Units Vehicles 2 Units Motor cycles	Stage II
5.	LKN/57-WTB/IV/2013/BNN	Midy	3.884.084.886	1 Unit Laptop 1 Unit CPU 2 Units Houses 2 Units Vehicles 9 Pieces Jewelry	Stage II
6.	LKN/82-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Agung Adhyaksa	125.000.000	2 Units Land & Buildings	Stage II
7.	LKN/85-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Yudi Hasmir Siregar	4.650.450.000	1 Unit Vehicle 2 Units Cutting Machines	Stage II
8.	LKN/86-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Komariah als Ruwi als Vivian Unayah	228.500 Incl. foreign money not yet converted	1 Unit Laptop 9 Units Sewing Machines	Stage II
9.	LKN/89-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Tias Tilawati als Natalia Trisna als Lila Edi Purwono als Paul	42.000 Incl. foreign money not yet converted	1 Unit Laptop	Stage II

1	2	3	4	5	
10.	LKN/92-WTB/VII/2013/BNN	Jeky als Alimin als Limeng als Jet li		2 UnitsHouse & Building 1 Unit Motorcycle	Stage II
11.	LKN/105-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Irwindy als Erwin Bin Baserani	3.561.761.000	1 Unit Laptop 22 Pieces Jewelry 2 UnitsVehicles 1 Unit Motorcycle 12 UnitsLand & Buildings	Stage II
12.	LKN/108-WTB/VII/2013/BNN	Martunis als Tunis	814.485.000	330.000.000	Investigation process
13.	LKN/89-WTB/VI/2013/BNN	Mulyono, Dkk	950.728.524		Stage II
14.	LKN/87-WTB/X/2013/BNN	Haryono Nitirahardjo als Supardjo Sastro als Herry Martin als Om Jukerto			Investigation process
15.	LKN/153-WTB/XII/2013/BNN	Tjeuw Anton			Investigation process

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

#### 4) Disclosure of Outstanding Cases Data by BNN, 2013

**Table 33. Total Outstanding Drug Cases, 2013**

NO.	UNIT	CASE	SUSPECT	EVIDENCE	RE-MARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BNN	1	1	7 bottles (10 ltr) liquid precursor Cannabis 3 gr 10 jerrycans(250 ltr)	
2.	BNN	1	6	Shabu 6.527,8 gr Ecstasy 47 tabs weight 15,9 gr, Ecstasy powder, 169,5 gr Shabu 0,8 gr Shabu 2 gr Ecstasy 14 tabs	
3.	BNN	1	2	House: 1 unit 6 units sewing/hemming machines 1 unit Honda Jazz vehicle Several ATM cards and bank account books	
4.	BNN	1	2	Shabu 5.018 gr	
5.	BNN	1	1	Shabu 2.002 gr	
6.	Riau	1	7	Shabu 3,8 kg	
7.	BNN	1	1	Shabu 2.558 gr	
8.	BNN	1	1	Shabu 5.716 gr	
9.	East Kalimantan	1	3	Shabu 4.069,3 gr	
10.	West Kalimantan	1	2	Shabu 5.109,1 gr Ecstasy 9.107 tabs	

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
11.	East Java	1	2	Shabu 1.562,7 gr	
12.	North Sumatera	1	3	Shabu 2,1 kg Shabu seberat 1 kg Ekstasi 11.400 butir	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>		

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

### **5) Illicit Drug Trafficking Routes from overseas into Indonesia, 2013.**

#### **a) Land Routes.**

- (1) Malaysia – Entikong – Sanggau (West Kalimantan).
- (2) Malaysia – Entikong – Pontianak.
- (3) Papua New Guinea – Jayapura.

#### **b) Air Routes.**

- (1) South Africa – Manado.
- (2) South Africa – Singapore – Lombok.
- (3) Netherland – Jakarta.
- (4) Netherland – Malaysia – Aceh.
- (5) Bangladesh – Jakarta.
- (6) China – Jakarta.
- (7) China – Malaysia – Jakarta.
- (8) China – Malaysia – Aceh.
- (9) Doha – Denpasar.
- (10) Doha – Jakarta.
- (11) Dubai – Jakarta.
- (12) India – Jakarta.
- (13) India – Timor Leste.
- (14) India – Singapore – Manado.
- (15) India – Singapore – Medan.
- (16) Iran – Malaysia – Aceh.
- (17) New Delhi – Bangkok – Denpasar.
- (18) New Delhi – Kuala Lumpur – Denpasar.
- (19) Kuala Lumpur – Makassar.
- (20) Mali, Central Africa – Medan.
- (21) Malaysia – Aceh.
- (22) Malaysia – Aceh – Medan.
- (23) Malaysia – Medan.
- (24) Malaysia – Padang.
- (25) Malaysia – Batam.
- (26) Malaysia – Pekanbaru.
- (27) Malaysia – Jakarta.
- (28) Malaysia – Semarang.
- (29) Malaysia – Surabaya.
- (30) Malaysia – Madura.
- (31) Malaysia – Bali.

- (32) Malaysia – Tarakan (East Kalimantan).
- (33) Malaysia – Jakarta – Surabaya.
- (34) Malaysia – Pontianak.
- (35) Pakistan – Jakarta.
- (36) Singapore – Lombok.
- (37) Siberia – Jakarta – Banjarmasin.
- (38) Timor Leste – Indonesia.
- (39) Thailand – Jakarta.
- (40) Thailand – Denpasar.
- (41) Bangkok – Makassar.

**c) Sea Routes.**

- (1) Portklang – Dumai.
- (2) Iran – Taiwan – Tanjung Priok.
- (3) Johor Baru – Tanjung Balai Karimun.
- (4) Malacca – Dumai.
- (5) Pasirgudang Malaysia – Batam.
- (6) Stulang Laut Malaysia – Batam.
- (7) Singapore – Batam.
- (8) Malacca – Bengkalis.
- (9) Malacca – Dumai.
- (10) Portklang – Dumai.
- (11) Malaysia – Batam.
- (12) Malaysia – Tanjung Pinang (Kepri) – Jakarta.
- (13) Malaysia – Dumai – Jakarta.
- (14) Malaysia – Balikpapan.
- (15) Malaysia – Jakarta.
- (16) Malaysia – Pekanbaru.
- (17) Malaysia – Batam – Pekanbaru – Pangkal Pinang.
- (18) Malaysia – Batam – Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok (Jakarta).
- (19) Malaysia – Medan – Merak – Jakarta.

**d) Domestic Routes.**

- (1) Aceh – Bakauheni Seaport (Lampung) - Jakarta.
- (2) Aceh – Jambi – Surabaya.
- (3) Aceh – Medan – Bukittinggi.
- (4) Aceh – Pekanbaru.
- (5) Aceh – Palembang.
- (6) Aceh – Medan.
- (7) Aceh – Cianjur.
- (8) Aceh – Jakarta.
- (9) Aceh – Jakarta – Cirebon - Jember.
- (10) Medan – Jakarta – Kupang – Atambua – Dili.
- (11) Medan – Nusa Tenggara Barat.
- (12) Batam – Surabaya.
- (13) Batam – Tanjung Priok.
- (14) Palembang – Jakarta.

- (15) Jakarta – Makassar.
- (16) Jakarta – Balikpapan (Kalimantan Barat).
- (17) Jakarta – Bogor – Sukabumi.
- (18) Jakarta – Pekalongan (Jawa Tengah).
- (19) Jakarta – Surabaya.
- (20) Malang (East Java ) – Bali.
- (21) Tangerang – Bekasi.
- (22) Bandung – Cianjur.
- (23) Surabaya – Bali.
- (24) Surabaya – Batam.
- (25) Pontianak – Ketapang.
- (26) Ketapang – Pontianak.

**c. Destroyed Narcotic Evidence Seized by National Narcotics Board.**

**Table 34. Narcotic Evidence in Powder Form 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	TOTAL QUANTITY DESTROYED 2013	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Shabu	130,106.61	Gram
2.	Heroin	199.40	Gram
3.	Ecstasy	142.30	Gram
4.	Cannabis	12,913.10	Gram
5.	Precursors	28.00	Gram
6.	Tablet Ephedrine	144.92	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>143,534.33</b>	<b>Gram</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 35. Total Destroyed Narcotics Evidence (Tablets), 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	TOTAL QUANTITY DESTROYED 2013	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Ecstasy	26.546	Gram
2.	Methamphetamine	75	Gram
3.	Happy Five	578	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27.199</b>	<b>Gram</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 36. Quantity of Liquid Narcotic Evidence, 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	TOTAL EVIDENCE DESTROYED 2013	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Liquid Precursor	322.885	Gram
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>322.885</b>	<b>Gram</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**d. Seizures and Ranking of Narcotic Evidence from Ministry of Finance RI 2013**

**Table 37. Total Seizures of Natural Narcotics Evidence at Airports, 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	2013
1	2	3
1.	Cannabis (Gram)	7,59
2.	Heroin (Gram)	372
3.	Cocaine (Gram)	0
4.	Hashish (Gram)	103,64

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 38. Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis Leaves at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	7,59	1	Gram
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,59</b>		<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 39. Total and Ranking of Seized Heroin Evidence at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	372	1	Gram
	<b>JUMLAH</b>				<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 40. Total and Ranking of Seized Hashish at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	103.64	1	Gram
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 41. Total Synthetic Narcotics Seized at Airports, 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	2013
1	2	3
1.	Ecstasy (Gram)	207.221,63
2.	Shabu (Gram)	78.488,2
3.	Methadone (ML)	40
4.	Ketamine (Gram)	4.152,3
5.	Xanax (Tabs)	8

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI , March 2014

**Table 42. Total and Ranking of Seized Ecstasy at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	207,220	1	Gram
2.	North Sumatera	Polonia Medan	1.63	2	Gram
TOTAL			207,221.63		Gram

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 43. Total and Ranking of Seized Shabu at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	31,914	1	Gram
2.	Jawa Timur	Juanda	15,276.20	2	Gram
3.	Batam	Hang Nadim	8,619	3	Gram
4.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	6,827	4	Gram
5.	West Java	Husein Sastranegara	3,875	5	Gram
6.	North Sulawesi	Samratulangi	3,667	6	Gram
7.	Yogya	Adi Sucipto	2,800	7	Gram
8.	West Sumatra	Minang Kabau	2,800	8	Gram
9.	East Kalimantan	Sepinggan Balikpapan	1,534	9	Gram
10.	North Sumatra	Polonia Medan	916	10	Gram
11.	West Kalimantan	Supadio Pontianak	260	11	Gram
TOTAL			78,488		Gram

Source : Directorate General of customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 44. Total Seized Heroin Evidence at Seaports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Riau Islands	Batam Center	623	1	Gram
2.	Riau	Balai Karimun	11.92	2	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>635</b>		<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 45. Total Ecstasy Seized at Seaports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Riau Islands	Batam Center	9.921	1	Butir
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9.921</b>		<b>Butir</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2013

**Table 46. Total Shabu Evidence Seized at Airports, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North Sumatera	1. Teluk Nibung	724,60	3	Gram
2.	Riau	1. Dumai	2.437,99	2	Gram
		2. Setia Raja	450	4	Gram
		3. Balai Karimun	1,12	5	Gram
3.	Riau Isl,	1. Batam Centre	4.402	1	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8.015,71</b>		<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2013

**Table 47. Total Cannabis Evidence Seized at Border Crossing, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	BORDER CROSSING	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Papua	PPLB Skow Wutung	1.520 500 seeds	1	
2.	Riau	Tanjung Balai Karimun	1,1	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.521,1 500 seeds</b>		

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 48. Total Shabu Evidence Seized at Border Crossings, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	BORDER CROSSING	2013		REMARKS
			TOTAL	RANKING	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Riau Isl	Batam Center	1,12	2	Gram
2.	Riau	Tanjung Balai Karimun	4.402	1	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4.403,12</b>		<b>Gram</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 49. Total Narcotics Suspects Based on Nationality, 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Indonesia	133
2.	Malasyia	32
3.	Papua New Guinea	3
4.	China	29
5.	Nigeria	2
6.	France	2
7.	Philippines	3
8.	Ukraina	1
9.	Thailand	3
10.	Iran	1
11.	Chile	1
12.	South Africa	2
13.	Singapore	2
14.	Taiwan	1
15.	Belgium	1
16.	India	7
17.	Vietnam	3
18.	Germany	2
19.	Bangladesh	1
20.	Austria	1
21.	USA	1
22.	Sweden	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>232</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Table 50. Total Narcotics suspects Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL SUSPECTS 2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	170
2.	Female	62
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>232</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

e. Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases Throughout Indonesia in 2013, from Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Republic of Indonesia

**Table 51. Total Number of Prisoners and Detainees of Narcotics Cases in Indonesia, by Province, 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE	TOTAL PRISONERS AND DETAINEES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Aceh	1,706
2.	North Sumatera	64
3.	West Sumatera	1,149
4.	Riau Island	1,209
5.	Riau	2,689
6.	Jambi	906
7.	South Sumatera	2,275
8.	Bangka Belitung	483
9.	Lampung	1,715
10.	Bengkulu	438
11.	Banten	3,502
12.	DKI Jakarta	10,026
13.	West Java	7,111
14.	DI Yogyakarta	319
15.	Central Java	3,237
16.	East Java	4,055
17.	West Kalimantan	811
18.	Central Kalimantan	688
19.	South Kalimantan	3,249
20.	East Kalimantan	1,592
21.	North Sulawesi	64
22.	Gorontalo	56
23.	Central Sulawesi	342
24.	South Sulawesi	1,125
25.	West Sulawesi	78
26.	Southeast Sulawesi	213
27.	Bali	459
28.	West Nusa Tenggara	375
29.	East Nusa Tenggara	25
30.	Maluku	87
31.	North Maluku	70
32.	West Papua	28
33.	Papua	37
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55,671</b>

**Source :** Directorate General of Correctional Facilities, Ministry of Justice & Human Rights, March 2014

**Note :** Source of the data from 411 Technical Services Unit (UPT) in Indonesia

**Table 52. Total Number of Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases by Province, Based on Classification of Dealers and Users, 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE	DRUG CASES		TOTAL
		DEALER/ TRAFFICKER	USER	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	1,255	451	<b>1,706</b>
2.	North Sumatera	3,250	2,302	<b>5,552</b>
3.	West Sumatera	520	629	<b>1,149</b>
4.	Riau Island	631	578	<b>1,209</b>
5.	Riau	2,084	605	<b>2,689</b>
6.	Jambi	635	271	<b>906</b>
7.	South Sumatera	961	1,314	<b>2,275</b>
8.	Bangka Belitung	396	87	<b>483</b>
9.	Lampung	1,237	478	<b>1,715</b>
10.	Bengkulu	324	114	<b>438</b>
11.	Banten	1,475	2,027	<b>3,502</b>
12.	DKI Jakarta	4,940	5,086	<b>10,026</b>
13.	West Java	635	271	<b>906</b>
14.	DI Yogyakarta	205	114	<b>319</b>
15.	Central Java	2,281	956	<b>3,237</b>
16.	East Java	853	3,202	<b>4,055</b>
17.	West Kalimantan	251	560	<b>811</b>
18.	Central Kalimantan	221	467	<b>688</b>
19.	South Kalimantan	1,784	1,465	<b>3,249</b>
20.	East Kalimantan	1,179	413	<b>1,592</b>
21.	North Sulawesi	35	29	<b>64</b>
22.	Gorontalo	0	56	<b>56</b>
23.	Central Sulawesi	97	245	<b>342</b>
24.	South Sulawesi	298	827	<b>1,125</b>
25.	West Sulawesi	35	43	<b>78</b>
26.	Southeast Sulawesi	100	113	<b>213</b>
27.	Bali	211	248	<b>459</b>
28.	West Nusa Tenggara	302	73	<b>375</b>
29.	East Nusa Tenggara	1	24	<b>25</b>
30.	Maluku	25	62	<b>87</b>
31.	North Maluku	57	13	<b>70</b>
32.	West Papua	15	22	<b>37</b>
33.	Papua	1	24	<b>25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30,132</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>55,671</b>

Source : Directorate General of Correctional Facilities, Ministry of Justice & Human Rights, March 2014

**Table 53. Number of Prisoners and Detainees in Narcotics Prisons Throughout Indonesia, 2013**

NO.	TECHNICAL SERVICE UNIT	REGI- ONAL OFFICE	NUMBER OF			CAPACITY	% CAPACITY
			DETAI- NEES	PRISO- NERS	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Bandar Lampung	Lampung		689	689	168	410
2.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Bandung	West Java	581	544	1,125	448	251
3.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Cipinang	DKI Jakarta	185	2,919	3,104	1,084	286
4.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Cirebon	West Java		785	785	455	173
5.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Jayapura	Papua	21	124	145	308	47
6.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Karang Intan	S. Kali- mantan		730	730	300	243
7.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Lubuk Linggau	S. Suma- tera	68	275	343	198	173
8.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Madiun	East Java		0	0	200	0
9.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Nusakambangan	Central Java		431	431	245	176
10.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Pamekasan	East Java		0	0	1,250	0
11.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Pematang Siantar	N. Suma- tera	1	20	21	420	5
12.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Sungguminasa	S. Sulawesi	1	601	602	368	164
13.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Tanjung Pinang	Riau Island		22	22	200	11
14.	Lapas Kelas II A Narkotika Yogyakarta	DI Yogya- karta	30	229	259	474	55
15.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Kasongan	C. Kali- mantan		7	7	240	3
16.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Langkat	N. Suma- tera		49	49	1,500	3
17.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Langsa	Aceh	1	131	132	800	17
18.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Muara Sabak	Jambi		64	64	160	40
19.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Pangkal Pinang	Babel		236	236	168	140
20.	Lapas Kelas III Narkotika Samarinda	E. Kali- mantan		500	500	339	147
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>888</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>9,244</b>	<b>9,730</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Correctional Facilities, Ministry of Justice & Human Rights, March 2014

f. Detainees of Narcotic Cases throughout Indonesia in 2013, from BNN

**Table 54. Total Number of Detainees of Narcotic Cases at National Narcotics Board, Based on Nationality, 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL DETAINEES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Indonesia	223
2.	Malaysia	1
3.	Nigeria	5
4.	India	3
5.	China	2
6.	Taiwan	1
7.	Vietnam	1
8.	English	1
9.	Mali	1
10.	South Africa	1
11.	Ivory Coast	1
12.	German	2
13.	Pakistan	1
14.	Austria	1
15.	Thailand	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 55. Total Number of Detainees of Narcotic Cases at National Narcotics Board Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL DETAINEES 2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	199
2.	Female	46
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

**Table 56. Total Number of Detainees of Narcotic Cases Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL DETAINEES 2013
1	2	4
1.	< 16 Years	0
2.	16 – 20 Years	8
3.	21 – 25 Years	31
4.	26 – 30 Years	51
5.	31 – 35 Years	56
6.	36 – 40 Years	40
7.	41 – 45 Years	30
8.	46 – 50 Years	20
9.	> 50 Years	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>

Source : Deputy of Eradication, BNN, March 2014

- g. Number of Prosecutions and Death Verdicts for Foreign and Domestic Nationals for Cases of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances in 2013, by General Attorney Office, Republic of Indonesia

**Table 57. Total Number of Prosecutions for Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Cases by Province, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	TOTAL PROSECUTIONS		TOTAL
		NARCOTICS	PSYCHOTROPICS	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	380	1	<b>381</b>
2.	Nort Sumatera	2,562	227	<b>2,789</b>
3.	West Sumatera	302	11	<b>313</b>
4.	Riau	436	2	<b>438</b>
5.	Riau Island	187	6	<b>193</b>
6.	Jambi	136	0	<b>136</b>
7.	South Sumatera	877	1	<b>878</b>
8.	Bengkulu	160	0	<b>160</b>
9.	Lampung	360	0	<b>360</b>
10.	Bangka Belitung	183	11	<b>194</b>
11.	Banten	0	0	<b>0</b>
12.	DKI Jakarta	2,599	99	<b>2,698</b>
13.	West Java	1,138	35	<b>1,173</b>
14.	Central Java	431	21	<b>452</b>
15.	DI Yogyakarta	140	13	<b>153</b>
16.	East Java	1,187	81	<b>1,268</b>
17.	West Kalimantan	266	8	<b>274</b>
18.	South Kalimantan	579	0	<b>579</b>
19.	East Kalimantan	584	31	<b>615</b>
20.	Central Kalimantan	143	0	<b>143</b>
21.	Bali	58	0	<b>58</b>
22.	West Nusa Tenggara	87	15	<b>102</b>
23.	East Nusa Tenggara	19	0	<b>19</b>
24.	South Sulawesi	159	15	<b>174</b>
25.	West Sulawesi	0	0	<b>0</b>
26.	Southeast Sulawesi	68	0	<b>68</b>
27.	Central Sulawesi	18	0	<b>18</b>
28.	North Sulawesi	47	1	<b>48</b>
29.	Gorontalo	18	0	<b>18</b>
30.	Maluku	19	1	<b>20</b>
31.	North Maluku	33	0	<b>33</b>
32.	Papua	20	0	<b>20</b>
33.	West Papua	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,196</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>13,775</b>

Source : General Attorney Office, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Table 58. Number of Death Verdicts for Foreign and Domestic Nationals for Cases of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances in 2013**

NO.	LEGAL ACTION	TOTAL	REMAKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Judicial review and pardon denied	0	
2.	Not yet take a stand	25	
3.	Judicial review denied	6	
4.	Pardon granted, changed to life imprisonment	3	
5.	First pardon process	8	
6.	Second petition for pardon	2	
7.	Judicial review process	18	
8.	Judicial review granted	9	
9.	Convicted person passed away	5	
10.	Already executed	7	
11.	Decision on the cassation turned to life imprisonment	1	
12.	Still waiting for the verdict of the high court appeal	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>89</b>	

Source : General Attorney Office, Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**h. Results of Tested Evidence from Crimes on Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and other Addictive Substances in 2013, from the Office of Drugs and Food Control**

**Table 59. Total Results of Laboratory-tested Narcotics Evidence by Province, 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE/ OFFICE	TO-TAL SAM-PLE	TEST RESULTS								TO-TAL
			H E R O I N	C O D E I N	C A D A B I S	MET-AM-PE-TA-MINE	AM-PHE-TA-MI-NIE SUL-FATE	M D M A	NEG-A-TIVE DRU G		
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	BBPOM Jakarta										
2.	BBPOM Banda Aceh	11			10					1	11
3.	BBPOM Lampung	63	1		36	21	1	2	1	62	
4.	BBPOM Bandung	632	1	1	498	98		2	3	603	
5.	BBPOM Banjarmasin	413			1	365		22	23	411	
6.	BBPOM Denpasar	3	1		2					3	
7.	BBPOM Jayapura	74			56	16			1	73	
8.	BBPOM Makassar										
9.	BBPOM Manado										
10.	BBPOM Mataram	141			54	81		3	3	141	
11.	BBPOM Medan										
12.	BBPOM Padang										
13.	BBPOM Palembang										
14.	BBPOM Pekanbaru	286			66	201		14	4	285	

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
15	BBPOM Pontianak	<b>367</b>			16	280		44	25	<b>365</b>
16	BBPOM Samarinda	<b>15</b>				10				<b>10</b>
17	BBPOM Semarang									
18	BBPOM Surabaya									
19	BBPOM Yogyakarta	<b>5</b>			1					<b>1</b>
20	BPOM Ambon	<b>42</b>			21	21				<b>42</b>
21	BPOM Bengkulu	<b>200</b>			100	95		1	4	<b>200</b>
22	BPOM Jambi	<b>23</b>			4	13		6		<b>23</b>
23	BPOM Gorontalo	<b>14</b>			4	10				<b>14</b>
24	BPOM Kendari									
25	BPOM Kupang									
26	BPOM Palangkaraya	<b>19</b>			8	6			3	<b>17</b>
27	BPOM Palu	<b>92</b>			2	67		1	1	<b>71</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.400</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2.332</b>

Source : National Food & Drugs Control Agency, March 2014

**Table 60. Total Results of Laboratory-tested Psychotropic Substances Evidence from Crimes by Province, 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE/ OFFICE	TEST RESULTS						TO- TAL
		ALPRA- ZOLAM	DIAZE- PAM	CLO- NA- ZEPAM	NIME- TAZE- PAM	NITRA- ZEPAM	NEGA- TIVE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	BBPOM Jakarta							
2	BBPOM Banda Aceh							
3	BBPOM Lampung							
4	BBPOM Bandung	17		1		5		<b>23</b>
5	BBPOM Banjarmasin							
6	BBPOM Denpasar							
7	BBPOM Jayapura							
8	BBPOM Makassar							
9	BBPOM Manado							
10	BBPOM Mataram							
11	BBPOM Medan							
12	BBPOM Padang							
13	BBPOM Palembang							
14	BBPOM Pekanbaru							
15	BBPOM Pontianak				1		1	<b>2</b>
16	BBPOM Samarinda							
17	BBPOM Semarang							
18	BBPOM Surabaya							
19	BBPOM Yogyakarta	1	2				1	<b>4</b>
20	BPOM Ambon							
21	BPOM Bengkulu							
22	BPOM Jambi							
23	BPOM Gorontalo							
24	BPOM Kendari							
25	BPOM Kupang							
26	BPOM Palangkaraya		1					<b>1</b>
27	BPOM Palu							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>

Source : National Food & Drugs Control Agency, March 2014

**Table 61. Total Results of Laboratory-tested Evidence of Other Addictive Substances from Crimes by Province, 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE/ OFFICE	TEST RESULTS												TTL
		P A R A C E T M O L	S E U D E P H E D R I N E	P H E D R I N E	C H L O R Q U I N	C A F F E 	T R I H E X Y P H E N I D I L	R I E X Y P H E N I D I L	DEX- TRO- MET- HOR- FAN HBR	C A R I S O P R O D O L	A R I S O P R O D O L	T R A M A D O L	K E T A M I N E	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	BBPOM Jakarta													
2	BBPOM Banda Aceh													
3	BBPOM Bandar Lampung					1								1
4	BBPOM Bandung							6						6
5	BBPOM Banjarmasin	1				1								2
6	BBPOM Denpasar													
7	BBPOM Jayapura	1												1
8	BBPOM Makassar													
9	BBPOM Manado													
10	BBPOM Mataram													
11	BBPOM Medan													
12	BBPOM Padang													
13	BBPOM Palembang													
14	BBPOM Pekanbaru					1								1
15	BBPOM Pontianak													
16	BBPOM Samarinda						5							5
17	BBPOM Semarang													
18	BBPOM Surabaya													
19	BBPOM Yogyakarta													
20	BPOM Ambon													
21	BPOM Bengkulu													
22	BPOM Jambi													
23	BPOM Gorontalo													
24	BPOM Kendari													
25	BPOM Kupang													
26	BPOM Palangkaraya								1					1
27	BPOM Palu							20	1					21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>38</b>

Source : National Food & Drugs Control Agency, March 2014

**i. Recommendations for Non Pharmaceutical Precursors issued in 2013, by BNN**

**Table 62. Recommendations for Non-Pharmaceutical Precursors, 2013**

NO.	COMPANY	RECOMENDATION	PRECURSOR	IMPORT
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PT. Halim Sakti Pratama	Importation Approval Letter	Potassium Permanganate BP 2000	60 MT (3 FCL)
		Changing of General Importer Identification Number		
2.	PT. EDF System Integration	Importation Approval Letter	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	3.000 litre
3.	PT. AKR Niaga Indonesia	Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Sulfuric Acid	99.500 MT
4.	PT. Anugerah Inti Artha	Importation Approval Letter	Potassium Permanganate	120.000 kg
5.	PT. Jatika Nusa	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Potassium Permanganate	140.000 kg
			Piperonal	3.000 kg
			Phenyl Acetic Acid	1.000 kg
			Potassium Permanganate BP 2000	80.000 kg
6.	PT. Mulya Adhi Paramita	Importation Approval Letter	Acetone	6.300 MT & 4.000 litre
			Methyl Ethyl Ketone	6.500 MT & 3.500 litre
			Toluene	30.000 MT & 15.000 litre
		Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
7.	PT. Multiredjeki Kita	Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	7.500 litre
			Sulphuric Acid	5.500 litre
			Ethyl Ether	1.200 litre
			Toluene	2.816 litre
			Ether	1.200 litre
			Acetone	4.600 litre
8.	PT. Sinarkimia Utama	Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	1.000 gallon
			Potassium Permanganate	40 MT
9.	PT. AIK MOH Chemicals Indonesia	Importation Approval Letter	Acetone	62 ton
			Toluene	48 ton
			Methyl Ethyl Ketone	46 ton
			Hydrochloric Acid	52 ton
			Sulphuric Acid	49 ton
		Appointment of Importers Limited		
10.	PT. PKG Lautan Indonesia	Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	12.300 ton
			Aceton	4.000 ton
			Methyl Ethyl Ketone	4.000 ton

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
11.	PT. Indonesian Acids Industry	Pre-Export Notification	Sulfuric Acid 38% - 39%	42,72 MT (2 FCL)
		Export Approval Letter	Sulfuric Acid	42,72 MT (2 FCL 20')
		Export Approval Letter	Sulphuric Acid 98%	24 MT (1 FCL 20')
		Pre-Export Notification	Sulphuric Acid 38%-39%	109,44 MT (5 FCL 20')
12.	PT. Sari Sarana Kimiatama	Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Acetone	300 liter & 300 MT
			MEK	2.000 liter & 2.000 MT
			Toluene	6.000 liter & 6.000 MT
13.	PT. Printechnindo Raya Utama	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	MEK	34.600 litre
14.	PT. Itochu Indonesia	Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	18.000 ton & 25.500 litre
			MEK	6.000 ton & 1.400 litre
			Acetone	6.000 ton & 17.800 litre
			Asetat Anhidrida	900 litre
			Dietil Eter	19.590 litre & 40 ton
			Asam Klorida	140.000 litre & 4.400 ampule
			Asam Fenilasetat	120 kg
			Piperidina	24 kg & 40 litre
			Kalium Permanganate	1.330 kg & 280 litre & 1.430 ampule
			Asam Sulfat	36.110 litre & 2.300 ampule
		Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
15.	PT. Nagase Impor Ekspor Indonesia	Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	3.200 kg
16.	PT. Samchem Prasandha	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
			Acetone	800 MT
			Toluene	1.500 MT
			MEK	1.550 MT
17.	PT. Prochem Tritama	Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	92.876,91 kg
			Sulphuric Acid	76.385 kg
			Acetone	25.920 kg
			Toluene	4.680 kg
			MEK	400 kg
18.	PT. Praganusa	Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	1.440 kg
19.	PT. Fanindo Chiptronic	Importation Approval Letter	Acetone	1.240 litre
			MEK	2.300 litre
			Toluene	32.400 litre
			Sulfuric Acid	40 liter & 4.000
20.	PT. Arta Palu	Export Approval Letter	Sassafras Oil	17.200 kg
		Pre-Export Notification	Sassafras Oil 90%	17.200 kg
		Export Approval Letter	Sassafras Oil (safrrole content min 90%)	17.200 kg
		Pre-Export Notification	Sassafras Oil (safrrole content min 90%)	17.200 kg

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
21.	PT. Udaya Anugerah Abadi	Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	6.000 MT
			Methyl Ethyl Ketone	2.000 MT
			Acetone	1.000 MT
22.	PT. Rukun Persada Makmur	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Potassium Permanganate	40 ton & 60 MT
		Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
23.	PT. Elang Kurnia Sakti	Importation Approval Letter	Sulphuric Acid	58.140 kg
			Hydrochloric Acid	58.695 kg
24.	PT. Indochemical Citra Kimia	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	48.000 MT
			Methyl Ethyl Ketone	15.000 MT
			Acetone	6.000 MT
25.	PT. Karunia Jasindo	Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	1.500 litre
			Potassium Permanganate	litre
			Acetone	6.000 litre
			Acetic Anhydride	400 litre
			Diethyl Ether	2.000 litre
			MEK	100 litre
			Sulfuric Acid	2.000 litre
26.	PT. Indofa Utama Multi Core	Importation Approval Letter	Toluene	1.200 litre
			Hydrochloric Acid	7.500 litre
			Sulphuric Acid	1.500 litre
27.	PT. Multi Eka Chemicalindo	Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Hydrochloric Acid	3.750 litre
			Sulphuric Acid	1.000 litre
28.	PT. Wilmar Chemical Indonesia	Appointment of Importers Limited		
29.	PT. Synergi Multi Daya Pratama	Appointment of Importers Limited		
30.	PT. Makro Jaya	Appointment of Importers Limited		
		Importation Approval Letter	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1.140 litre
			Acetone	440 litre
31.	PT. Merck, Tbk.	Exportation Approval Letter	Diethyl Ether	8.500 litre
			Acetone	10.000 litre
32.	PT. Sinar Berkat Anugrah	Importation Approval Letter	Potassium Permanganate	40.000 kg
		Extension of Appointment of Importers Limited		
33.	PT. Marga Cipta Selaras	Appointment of Importers Limited		

**Source :** Directorate of Psychotropics Substance and Precursors BNN, March 2014

j. Results of Laboratory-tested Drug Samples in 2013, and NPS List and its Derivatives in Indonesia from BNN

**Table 63. Total Results of Tested Samples at BNN Drug Laboratory, 2013**

NO.	MONTH	NARKOTICS		PSYCHOTROPIC		NEGATIVE		PRECURSOR		TOTAL
		RAW MATERIAl	URINE							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	January	1,310	124	8	-	27	518	-	-	1,987
2.	February	1,153	114	3	-	43	28	1	-	1,342
3.	March	115	106	4	-	55	34	-	-	314
4.	April	1,479	168	13	-	48	52	-	-	1,760
5.	May	1,231	155	8	-	42	50	-	-	1,486
6.	June	1,541	158	20	-	134	55	-	-	1,908
7.	July	1,463	137	6	-	95	29	55	-	1,785
8.	Augst	672	122	9	-	21	65	-	-	889
9.	September	1,302	129	10	-	48	45	-	-	1,534
10.	October	1,458	141	18	-	66	58	-	-	1,741
11.	November	1,375	134	3	-	48	162	6	-	1,728
12.	December	942	153	4	-	30	36	1	-	1,166
TOTAL		14,041	1,641	106	0	657	1,132	63	0	17,640

Source : Center for Drug Testing Laboratory BNN, March 2014

**Table 64. NPS List and its Derivatives in Indonesia.**

NO.	IUPAC NAME	EFFECTS	COMMON NAME	TYPE	RE-MARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2-methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propan-1-one	Stimulan, halusinongan, insomnia and Sympathomimetic	Methylone (MDMC)	Cathinone Derivative	
2.	(RS)-2-methylamino-1-(4-methylpenyl)propan-1-one	Stimulan, Increasing heart rate and <i>harmful</i>	Mephedrone (4-MMC)	Cathinone Derivative	
3.	(±)-1-phenyl-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one	Psychostimulant	Pentedrone	Cathinone Derivative	
4.	(RS)-2-ethylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)propan-1-one	Stimulant with teh effect of empathogenic	4-MEC	Cathinone Derivative	
5.	(RS)-1-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1-one	euphoria, stimulan, effect aphrodisiac and effect empathogenic	MDPV	Cathinone Derivative	
6.	(RS)-2-ethylamino-1-phenyl-propan-1-one	Psychostimulant	Ethcathinone (N-ethylcathinone)	Cathinone Derivative	
7.	(RS)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-hexanone	Psychostimulant	MPHP	Cathinone Derivative	
8.	Catha edulis mengandung cathinone dan cathine	Psychostimulant	Khat Plant containing Cathinone dan Cathine	Cathinone and Cathine	

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
9.	(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenyl-methanone	Halusinogen, effect cannabinoid and toxic	JWH-018	Syntetic cannabinoid	
10.	(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl-methanone	Halusinogen, effect cannabinoid and toxic	XLR-11	Syntetic cannabinoid	
11.	5-fluoroAKB48	Halusinogen, effect cannabinoid and toxic	5-fluoro AKB 48	Syntetic cannabinoid	
12.	MAM2201	Halusinogen, effect cannabinoid and toxic	MAM 2201	Syntetic cannabinoid	
13.	N,N-2-dimethyl-1-phenylpropan-2-amine	Stimulan, lower than the effect of methamphetamine	DMA (Dimethylamphetamine)	Phenethylamine Derivative	
14.	5-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran	Stimulan, empathogenic	5-APB	Phenethylamine Derivative	
15.	6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran	Euphoria	6-APB	Phenethylamine Derivative	
16.	1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-methyl-propan-2-amine	Stimulan, halusinogen, insomnia and Sympathomimetic	PMMA	Phenethylamine Derivative	
17.	2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine	Hallusinogen	2C-B	Phenethylamine Derivative	
18.	1-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)propan-2-amine	Euphoria, archetypal psychedelic	DOC	Phenethylamine Derivative	
19.	2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxypehyl)methyl]ethanamine	Stimulan, halusinogen, and Toxic	25I-NBOMe	Phenethylamine Derivative	
20.	2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxypehyl)methyl]ethanamine	Stimulan, halusinogen, and Toxic	25B-NBOMe	Phenethylamine Derivative	
21.	2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxypehyl)methyl]ethanamine	Stimulan, halusinogen, and Toxic	25C-NBOMe	Phenethylamine Derivative	
22.	1-benzofuran-4-ylpropan-2-amine	Stimulan, halusinogen, and Toxic	4 APB	Phenethylamine Derivative	
23.	1-Benzylpiperazine	Euphoria, Increasing heart rate, dilated pupils, and Toxic	BZP	Piperazine Derivative	
24.	1-(3-Chlorophenyl)piperazine	Euphoria, Increasing heart rate, dilated pupils, and Toxic	mCPP	Piperazine Derivative	
25.	1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine	Euphoria, Increasing heart rate, dilated pupils, and Toxic	TFMPP	Piperazine Derivative	
26.	2-(1 <i>H</i> -indol-3-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine	Euphoria, empathy, psychedelic, stimulan, dan anxiety	αMT	Tryptamine Derivative	
27.	<i>Mitragyna speciosa</i> mengandung mitragynine dan speciogynine	Opiat and cocaine like effect	Kratom containing mitragynine and speciogynine	Plant / Pollent	
28.	2-(2-chlorophenyl)2-(methylamino)cyclohexan-1-one	Hallusination, euphoria, psychotomymetic	Ketamine	Ketamine	
29.	(RS)2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)cyclohexanone	Halusinasi, euphoria, psychotomymetic	Methoxetamin	Ketamin Derivative	

Source : Center for Drug Testing Laboratory BNN, March 2014

**2. Demand Reduction.**

**a. Results of BNN National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in the Sector of Transportation, 2013.**

**1) Methodology.**

**a) Study Design.**

The study applies the cross-sectional approach targeting workers of transportation modes. Data collection is carried out through the qualitative and quantitative method.

**b) Study Location.**

Conducted in 23 provinces with the province capital as the main study location, considering that the central offices of transportation are located in the center of the city. For example, airways companies, Railway company, shipping companies, general transportation, taxi companies, etc. Purposive selection is made on provinces based on the mapping of transportation modes (land and sea transportation). The mapping shows that several transportation are available at each province. The selected provinces are: Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Riau, Lampung, Riau Islands, Banten, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, S.E. Sulawesi, West Nusatenggara (NTB), Maluku and Papua.

**c) Population and Number of Samples**

The sector of land transportation accommodates the largest amount of worker population, approx. 6,010,042 of a total 8,056,307 workers in the whole sector of transportation (BPS 2010). Air transportation absorbs 1,046,607, sea transportation 721,261, and ASDP (Water, Lake and Water Crossing) 211,205, and the railway company has the smallest number of workers, namely, 67,131. From these data a proportion is made for the respective sub-sectors in order to accomplish their representation, and be able to assume the following probability:

**Table 65. Estimated Proportion of Transportation Workers**

	LAND TRANSPORTATION				TRANSPORTASI LAUT		OTHERS
	INTER-CITY TRANS PORTA TION	CITY TRANS PORTA TION	KERETA API	ASDP: FERRY/ RIVER CROSSING	NATIONAL SHIPPING (PASSENG ERS)	NATIONAL SHIPPING (GOODS)	
Estimated worker population	75%		5%	1%	9%		10 %
Sub-sector assumed estimation	35%		40%	3%	3%	4,5%	4,5%

The number of study samples is based on the Lemeshow formula, and the data from the Study on Drug abuse workers in 2012, by using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}{d^2} \times \text{deff (design effect)}$$

With this statitiscal assumption: 1). Estimation of one proportion with 95% trust, 19% reliability, design effect (deff); 2). Based on this calculation the established number of samples in each sector of transportation is 315 respondents. The survey was able to collect data from more than 10,000 target respondents and its realization at the end of the survey, as is shown in the table below:

**Table 66. Target and Realization of the Survey at the Sector of Transportation**

	LAND	ASDP (CROSSING)	RAILWAY	SEA
Target	7.590	352	352	920
Realization	7.628	341	386	896

## 2) Results.

### a) Characteristic.

The majority of respondents are above the age of 30 years (76%), with an average of 37, although this varies in the different modes of transportation. An average of a younger age is found in the air and railway transportation modes. The majority of respondents are married and live with the family, or relative. Domination of male workers is truly felt in the sector of transportation, as most of the respondents are males (97%). From the aspect of education, almost all respondents are from secondary education, the largest proportion among railway workers. Respondents with a higher education are found in the air and sea transportation.

**Table 67. Respondent's Characteristic**

VARIABLE	SEA	LAND	ASDP (CROSSING)	RAILWAY
N	896	7628	341	386
Age (years)				
Mean	39	38	38	31
Median	39	37	37	27
SD	10	9	11	10
< 30	19,6	19,6	26,3	59,5
≥ 30	80,4	80,4	73,7	40,5
Gender				
Male	98,4	99,5	100	98,2
Female	1,6	0,5		1,8
Education				
No response	0,1	0,2		0,5
No education/not finished elementary	1,3	7,0	8,8	0,8
Passed Elementary/equivalent	4,1	11,8	12,9	1,8
Passed Junior High/equivalent	6,8	30,1	20,2	6,7
Passed Senior High/equivalent	39,8	47,3	41,9	79,0
Passed Academy/Higher education/PT	47,8	3,6	16,1	11,1
Marital Status				
No response	0,2	0,0		0,3
Not married/single	12,8	11,3	16,7	39,6
Married	85,2	86,7	81,8	60,1
Widow/widower	0,7	0,4	0,3	
Divorced	1,1	1,3	0,9	
Living together		0,1	0,3	

### b) Drug Abuse Prevalence

The prevalence of drug abuse is measured by applying 3 approaches of drug use: *lifetime* (ever used), *past year* and *past month (current user)*. This report focuses on the past year use, since this gives an illustration of the present drug abuse situation. The prevalence of current user indicates a potential drug abuser high addiction with compulsion of routine drug consumption.

### **(1) Drug Abuse Prevalence Based on Lifetime Use (Ever used)**

The lifetime drug abuse prevalence among workers is relatively high (18.9%), or 1 of 5 workers has at least taken a drug once in his/her lifetime. This rate is the highest among workers of land transportation, 20% and 19%, while the lowest rate is among workers of railway transportation (5.75%).

**Table 68. Lifetime, Past Year and Past Month Drug Abuse Prevalence**

VARIABLE	SEA	LAND	ASDP (CROSSING)	RAIL-WAY	TOTAL
Lifetime	16,2	20,1	16,1	5,7	18,9
Past Year	5,4	7,6	9,7	0,8	6,9
Past Month	1,0	2,9	4,7	0,0	2,5

Likewise with past month (*current user*) drug abuse prevalence that shows a relatively high rate (6.9%), with the highest prevalence rate of 9.7% among workers of ASDP (Crossings) and 7.6% among workers of land transportation. Past month prevalence of drug abuse is detected in all modes of transportation except railway. This condition indicates that there are still workers who routinely take the drug in their daily work. A prevalence of 2.5% is found in all modes of transportation, indicating the highest for ASDP and land transportation.

Based on the age group of respondents, the lifetime drug abuse prevalence is higher among the group below 30 (20%) compared to above 30 (18%). The highest prevalence rate is concentrated in the group with and higher education (the minimum of diploma or higher), indicating a prevalence of 19.5% in both groups. Based on marital status, drug abuse prevalence is higher among the divorced group (27.5%), compared to the single and married groups, respectively 22% and 18%.

Apparently, income of a worker also has an influence on drug abuse. Among respondents with a higher income drug abuse prevalence is also higher. Respondents with an income of more than Rp 10 million have a greater proportion (23%) compared to those with less earnings, below Rp. 10 million. This survey also discovered that workers with different status show variable prevalence. Temporary workers indicate a higher percentage of prevalence (20%) than permanent workers (17%).

The pattern of drug prevalence in the past year is not much different to lifetime abuse. Based on age group, the percentage of past year drug abuse is greater in the group below 30 (8.7%), and above 30 (6.2%). This pattern is somewhat different for lifetime abuse in the group with educational background. A higher rate is seen among the group of secondary education (7.4%), while the group with lower education ( $\leq$  Elementary) 6.2%, and the group with higher education (D1) 5%. Based on marital status the rate is higher among the singles/not married (9.7%), and married (6.2%). Most interesting is the group without marital status, but live together. They tend to have a higher prevalence rate of drug abuse. However, since the samples are relatively small in number, it is not possible to make a generalization. Likewise with lifetime drug abuse among loose workers, or who have no permanent job. They have a higher prevalence for past year drug abuse (9.1%) than workers with permanent jobs or contracted. From the aspect of earnings, prevalence is different lifetime drug abuse. Respondents with lower earnings tend to have a higher rate of prevalence.

## **(2) Drug Abuse Based on the Level of Drug Dependency**

**Table 69. Drug Abuse Prevalence Based on the Level of Dependency (Experimental use, Regular use, Non-IDU, IDU)**

DRUG DEPENDENCY	SEA	LAND	ASDP (CROSSING)	RAILWAY	TOTAL
Experimental	4,13	4,61	6,16	0,78	<b>4,36</b>
Regular	1,23	2,43	2,93	0,00	<b>2,03</b>
Non-IDU	0,00	0,46	0,59	0,00	<b>0,38</b>
IDU	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,00	<b>0,09</b>

Based on the level of dependency, drug abuse prevalence indicates the number of experimental drug use, or those who are in a condition of dependency, either for recreational purposes or due to addiction. The prevalence rate for experimental use is 4.4% in all modes of transportation, the highest (6.2%) is reported among workers of ASDP (Crossings), land transportation (4.6%) and sea transportation (4.6%). Prevalence rate of 2.3% for regular use indicates the routine use of drug for recreational purposes as well as to ease their dependency/addiction. Regular drug abuse is found at all modes of transportation except railway, the highest prevalence among ASDP and land transportation. IDUs are also reported among workers of land and ASDP transportation.

### **3) History of Drug Abuse**

#### **a) First Drug Abused**

The first drug abused among worker respondents of transportation is quite variable, from cannabis/marijuana, ecstasy, nipam, and shabu. The prevalence of first time drug use (cannabis) is the highest (11.94%), followed by ecstasy (1.32%), shabu and all its kinds (0.91%), koplo pill and all its kinds (0.50%), nipam (0.27%) and dextro (0.77%). Cannabis and ecstasy have become very common as the first drug, that may indicate the easy acquisition of both these drugs.

The prevalence of first use drugs according to the transport modes, pattern of drugs use does not have a big difference with the prevalence of the first drug use according to the types of drugs. Types of drugs: marijuana, ecstasy, shabu and methamphetamine are popular among the first use level according to the transportation modes. Marijuana is the highest number (13.1%) used by the land transport mode workers, followed by the sea transportation mode workers (9.8%). While ecstasy is more popular among the group of ASDP workers (2.0%), the inland transportation mode workers (1.4%) and sea transportation mode workers (1.2%). The other type of drugs that popular for the first use is shabu, it has the highest prevalence among the land transportation workers (1.14%) and ASDP transportation workers (0.9%).

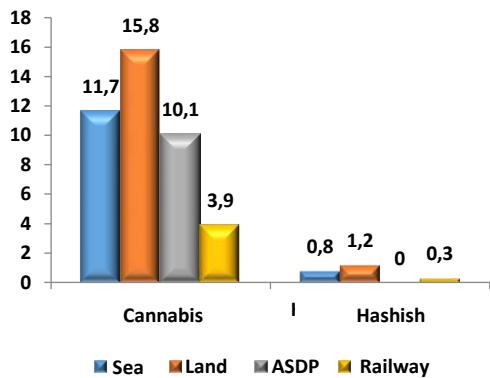


Figure 1. First abuse of Cannabis

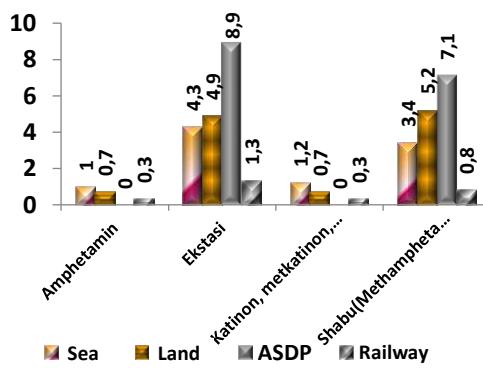


Figure 2. First Abuse of ATS

The first use of opiates such as heroin, putau, morphine and opium, was also reported among workers of transportation, generally, the prevalence is relatively low, below 0.1%. The highest was detected in the use of codein, 0.8%. The use of opiates is found in all modes of transportation, in exception of railway. The highest prevalence is reported for codein among workers of land transportation (0.4%) and morphine among ASDP workers (0.29%), sea transportation (0.11%), while heroin was only found in the ASDP transportation (0.04%).

Other drugs that are used as the first drug are tranquilizers: koplo pill, BK, mogadon, valium, rohypnol, dumolit and Xanax. The highest prevalence among these drugs is respectively for koplo pill (0.50%), nipam (0.27%). The prevalence of other drugs in this groups is below 0.1%, valium (0.08%), dumolid (0.03%), and Xanax/camlet (0.02%).

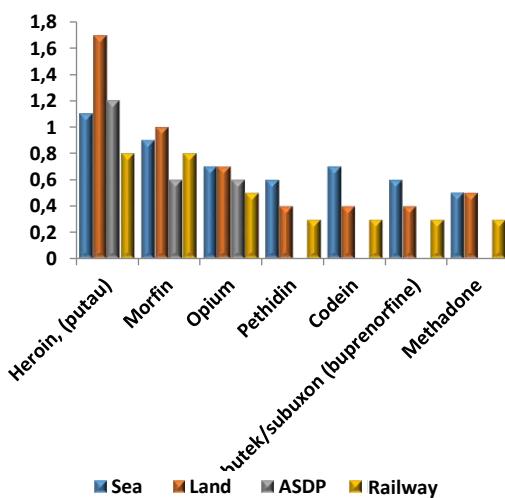


Figure 3. First Abuse of Opiates

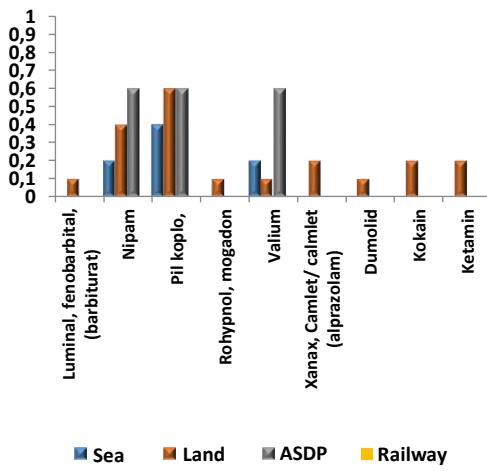


Figure 4. First Abuse of Tranquillizers

This survey also shows the prevalence in the use of *over-the-counter drugs*, e.g. drugs for head ache relief, cough syrups, and analgesics. The use of these medicines becomes the drug abuse when used excessively, mixing the drug with alcoholic drinks or soda drinks with the purpose to become intoxicated, or *fly*. The most drug used in excess in this group are medicines for head ache relief (1.18%), mixed with soda drinks (0.59%) among ASDP workers, and dextromethorphan (0.93%) among land transportation workers.

**b) Age of First time Drug Use**

The first age of drug use among transportation workers is the average of 20 years (median 20 years, Elementary 5 years). From the aspect of age for the first drug use, the majority (95%) had the first drug at the age of <30 years. Some (47%) are < 20 years, and another part (48%) between 20 – 29 years. This indicates a condition that the first drug use is done at an early age.

In the sea transportation sector almost half portion of the workers (47%) consume drugs between 20-29 years, likewise with ASDP workers (46%). Among workers in the area of land transportation, the proportion of first time drug abuse is somewhat the same in the group below 20 years (47%) and between 20-29 years (48%). In the railway sector the majority of workers (80%) take drugs <20 years.

**Table 70. Distribution of Respondents Based on Age for First time Drug Abuse**

VARIABLE	SEA	LAND	ASDP	RAILWAY	TOTAL
N					
Age group					
< 20	36,1	46,9	42,0	80,0	<b>47,1</b>
20 – 29	56,3	48,2	52,0	20,0	<b>47,6</b>
30 – 39	5,9	4,0	6,0		<b>4,3</b>
≥ 40	1,7	0,9			<b>0,9</b>
Mean	21	20	19	17	<b>20</b>
Median	20	20	20	17	<b>20</b>
SD	5	5	7	3	<b>5</b>

**c) First Time Drug Abuse**

This study also shows that first time drug abuse is done before entering the working world than after. The prevalence of drug abuse after having a job is half the proportion than drug taking before becoming a worker. The prevalence of transportation workers before having a job is approx.. 11%, while drug taking after having a job is 6%. The prevalence of drug abuse based on transportation mode does not differ so much. However, the rate of drug abuse before work among land transportation workers (12%) is higher than the three other modes of transportation. The high prevalence rate of the first drug taking after having a job is of much concern. From the aspect of transportation mode, the prevalence rate among ASDP workers is the highest (8%), followed by land transportation (7%), and sea transportation (5%). Based on lifetime drug abuse the proportion of drug taking before having work reaches 64%, while the remaining 36% starts drug taking after entering the working world.

This condition suggests that illicit drug trafficking is present among the workers of transportation, or there is a tendency of drug use within a particular mode of transportation. The qualitative study indicates that drug taking is influenced by fellow workers of one profession, but generally not from the same company. It is assumed that fellow workers with the same profession from other regions have much influence in the initial drug taking for reasons to relieve boredom and weariness. The lowest prevalence rate is reported among railway workers, since no one is reported taking drugs after entering the working environment.

**Table 71. Distribution of Respondents Based on First Time Drug use (Before of After Working) Based on Transportation Mode**

VARIABLE	SEA	LAND	CROSSING	RAILWAY	TOTAL
N					
Before entering the working world	8.9	11.7	7.3	4.1	<b>10.9</b>
After entering the working world	4.6	6.9	7.9	0.0	<b>6.1</b>
Never use a substance/drug	82.8	80.2	80.6	94.3	<b>79.8</b>
No response	3.7	1.1	4.1	1.6	<b>3.2</b>

**d) Drug Abuse Based on Type of Drug (Lifetime Drug Use)**

Lifetime drug abuse indicates a variation of different types of drugs consumed by transportation workers, although only once in a lifetime. The prevalence based on the type of drug shows that cannabis/ganja remains the most consumed (14.6%), in particular dried cannabis. The next is ATS, which are ecstasy, shabu, cathinone and amphetamines, with a prevalence rate of 7%. The third in rank are tranquillizers (2.3%) followed by opiates and hallucinogens (2.1%), inhalants (1.1%) and *over-the-counter drugs, e.g. drugs for headache relief and dextro* (2%).

In the lifetime use for cannabis, the workers in the transportation mode the prevalence rate of workers in the sector of land transportation who take cannabis is the highest (16%), followed by sea transportation (12%), Crossings/ASDP (10%), and the lowest among railway workers (3.4%). In this group some workers have ever consumed hashish, indicating a prevalence of 1.2%. Based on mode of transportation, land transportation 1.2% and sea transportation 0.8%.

The prevalence rate of opiates lifetime use among land transportation workers is (2%), sea (1.7%), ASDP (1.2%) and railway (0.8%). The most frequent drug used in the group of opiates is heroin (putau) 1.6%, morphine (1.1%), opium and codein respectively (0.7<sup>^</sup>) and (0.6%).

Lifetime use for ATS is the highest among workers of ASDP (12.4%), followed by land transportation (7.4%), sea transportation (6%), and the lowest railway workers (2%). Ecstasy and shabu in the ATS group are the most frequently used, with a prevalence of respectively 4.9% and 4.6%. The prevalence for ecstasy is the highest in the ASDP sector(8.9%), then land transportation (4.9%). The highest prevalence rate for shabu is also found in the sector of ASDP (7.1%), followed by land transportation (5.2%).

**e) Drugs of Past Year Abuse**

Past Year drug abuse illustrates the many kinds of drugs consumed and circulating among transportation workers and the . The survey indicates that almost all kinds of drugs predicted being consumed by the community are apparently also consumed in the past year by transportation workers, although not in all modes of transportation.

The most consumed drug by transportation workers in the past year is cannabis, with a prevalence of 4.9%. The use of ATS is also quite high, showing a prevalence of 2.3%. The prevalence for opiates, tranquilizers, hallucinogens and inhalants is below 1%. However these drugs belong to dangerous drugs.

Among ATS the most consumed are ecstasy and shabu, with a prevalence of 1.4% for both drugs. Cathinone is also used with a prevalence of 0.3%. In the group of opiates, heroin (0.5%), morphine (0.4%) and opium (0.2%). Tranquillizers: luminal (0.4%), koplo/BK (0.5%), and phenobarbital (barbiturate) 0.1%. In the group of hallucinogens, the most consumed are mushroom (0.3%), kecubung (0.3%), another is LSD (0.1%), still in circulation. Among *over-the-counter* drugs, the most frequently used is dextromethorphan (0.7%).

Past year drug abuse based on the transportation modes shows a quite high rate in certain mode. The majority of workers in the sector of land transportation take cannabis with a prevalence of (5.7%), followed by ASDP workers (4.1%), and sea transportation (3.9%). Past year opiates abuse, in particular heroin, is also found among ASDP and land transportation, railway and sea transportation with a prevalence of consecutively (0.6%), (0.5%), (0.3%) and 0.1%.

The abuse of ATS (ecstasy) is found in all modes of transportation with the exception of railway. The prevalence is respectively for ASDP the highest (4.1%), land (1.6%), and sea (1.6%). Consumption of shabu is also seen in the past year among workers of ASDP (3.6%), land (1.7%) and sea (1.1%)

Consumption of tranquilizers is not evenly spread in all modes. The most consumed are koplo pill/BK, valium and nipam in the ASDP mode. Valium in all modes except railway, while koplo pill and nipam in ASDP, land and sea transportation. In the group of hallucinogens, mushroom is used among workers of land and sea transportation. Over-the-counter drugs in all modes except in the railway transportation.

#### **f) Frequency of Drug Abuse**

Some concerns were much discussed in relation with drug abuse in the modes of transportation, in particular on the time, quantity and frequency of drug abuse among the workers. The impact of drug abuse before or during work certainly influences the workers' performance and concentration in doing their task. The prevalence of frequency in the consumption of drugs among transportation workers is classified into *always*, *frequently* and *rarely*. The majority of workers admit having consumed drugs either before, during and outside work hours.

The frequency of drug abuse based on the mode of transportation indicates that workers who *always* take drugs before work the prevalence is (0.2%), and reported in the land and sea transportation. Those reporting *frequently* before work (0.5%) are in all modes of transportation, except Railways. A higher prevalence is reported for *rarely* before work (3.7%). A similar pattern is seen for drug abuse outside work hours, but generally the prevalence shows a higher rate. Respondents reporting *always* has a prevalence of (0.2%), detected in land and sea transportation. While those reporting *frequently* (1.7%) are in all transportation modes except Railways. The prevalence for those reporting *rarely* is relatively higher (4.7%), also reported in all transportation modes except Railways.

Workers reporting taking drugs during work activities has a lower prevalence than those taking drug before or outside work hours. Workers reporting "frequently" and "always" take drugs during work are detected in the land and sea transportation, with a prevalence of respectively (0.1%) and (0.3%), while those reporting : rarely" (2.6%) are in all modes of transportation, except Railways.

#### **4) Risk Behavior : Smoking, Drinking and Unsafe Sex**

A number of risk behaviors are also explored in the study, such as smoking, drinking and unsafe sex. The prevalence of smoking among transportation workers is very high at all times of consumption, lifetime, past year and past month. It can be said that all workers have ever smoked (85%). Related to drug abuse, drug abusers have a somewhat higher rate of prevalence (95%) than non-drug abuser (82%). In other words, smoking is very closely related with the life of smoking workers, particularly with drug abusers.

The prevalence of drinking among transportation workers is quite high, but its rate varies according to the time of consumption: lifetime, past year and past month. More than half the portion of respondents reported having at least ever taken alcohol in their lifetime (58%), a lower rate for those who reported past year consumption (41%), and past month drinking (23%). A higher prevalence of drinking is seen among drug abusers (95%), than among non-drug abusers, (52%) for lifetime, while past year drinking covers two-third of the number of drug abusers (68%) compared to non-drug abusers (36%). This condition illustrates that drinking behavior is closely related to drug abuse behavior.

Lastly, unsafe sex. It can happen when this is done between non-permanent sex partners (husband/wife), and no use of condoms. The prevalence of sex with non=permanent partners (husband/wife) is quite high, with boy/girl friend (21%), with intimate friend (8%), acquaintance (6%), and sex worker (12%). The use of condoms during intercourse with non-permanent partners is relatively low, the prevalence of condom use with sex workers (8%), with boy/girl friend (11%), with a friend (5%), and acquaintance (3%). It can be said that unsafe sex behavior among transportation workers is relatively high. Other data confirm the consistent use of condoms with a sex partner is very low, indicating only a prevalence of (3%).

## **5) Understanding and Attitude Related to Smoking, Drinking and Drug Abuse**

### **a) *Understanding on Drugs***

Understanding of drugs covers types of drug one has ever heard, effect of drug abuse, for example risk of injecting and HIV/AIDS, addiction, problem in managing the dose of drugs, and drugs destroys the brain and nerves. From 29 drugs circulating, respondents can only mention about 7 kinds of drugs. Related to understanding the effect of drugs respondents have relatively a good knowledge, except about the effect of the problem in managing the drug dose. The majority of respondents know that injecting has the risk of HIV/AIDS infection (90%), drugs cause dependency/addiction (87%), and drugs ruin the nerves (95%). The number of respondents who understand at least three effects of drug abuse is quite high (85%), Generally, the understanding of drug abusers on drugs and their effects is better than the non-drug abusers.

**Table 72. Knowledge on Drugs Based on the Substance ever Heard and Effect of Drug Abuse**

	SEA		LAND		ASDP/CROSSING		RAILWAYS	
	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA
<b>N</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>364</b>
Total Substances ever heard								
Mean	10.0	7.9	8.3	5.9	8.1	5.8	9.9	8.6
Median	10.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	9.5	9.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Maximum	27.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	29.0
Effects of Drug Abuse								
know IDU has great risk for HIV/AIDS	90.3	79.2	81.9	73.8	78.2	71.7	86.4	80.2
Know the risk of addiction/dependency	86.9	71.8	77.2	72.3	80.0	73.8	72.7	82.4
Know the problem of managing the dose of drugs	60.0	53.1	62.4	56.3	52.7	58.0	45.5	54.4
Know drugs ruin nerves/brain	95.2	83.5	87.3	82.4	83.6	79.0	86.4	89.0
Know≥ 3 effects of drug abuse	84.8	69.5	74.1	66.8	74.5	67.8	68.2	75.5

Note : DA = Drug Abuser      NDA = Non-Drug Abuser

**b) Attitude Related to Smoking, Drinking, Drugs.**

The survey tries to explore the respondent's attitude *against* the attitude of smoking, drinking and drug abuse. The survey shows that the attitude towards the three elements is generally positive as the majority of respondents showed an attitude against the variable as stated. The majority of respondents (90-96%) are against drinking 4-5 times/week, experiment with smoking cannabis, routinely smoke cannabis, experiment with heroin, occasionally take heroin, routinely take heroin, experiment with ecstasy, occasionally take ecstasy, and routinely take ecstasy. A greater tolerance is seen among respondents towards smoking than drinking and drugs, 1 out of 5 respondents agree with smoking 12-20 cigarettes per day. More non-drug abusers show an attitude against all variables than drug abusers.

**Table 73. Attitude of Disagreement Against Attitude to Smoking. Drinking and Drug Abuse.**

	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA
<b>N</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>364</b>
Smoking 12-20 cigs/day	70.3	86.3	70.3	80.4	70.9	81.1	72.7	84.3
Drinking 4-5 times/week	87.6	93.2	84.6	92.9	89.1	94.1	90.9	95.9
Experiment with cannabis smoking	91.0	97.5	89.4	97.4	89.1	96.9	95.5	98.1
Occasionally smoke cannabis	92.4	96.9	91.3	97.9	92.7	96.5	95.5	98.6
Routinely smoke cannabis	96.6	97.5	95.0	98.2	92.7	96.5	90.9	98.6
Experiment with heroin	97.2	97.3	95.0	98.1	94.5	96.9	95.5	98.4
Occasionally take heroin	96.6	97.1	95.6	98.1	94.5	96.9	95.5	98.6
Routinely take heroin	97.2	97.3	96.1	98.2	94.5	97.2	95.5	98.6
Experiment with ecstasy	95.9	96.8	93.9	98.1	94.5	96.9	95.5	98.4
Occasionally take ecstasy	96.6	96.8	94.7	98.2	94.5	96.9	95.5	98.6
Routinely take ecstasy	97.2	96.9	96.0	98.0	94.5	96.2	95.5	98.6

Note : DA = Drug Abuser      NDA = Non-Drug Abuser

**6) Respondent's knowledge on the Access to Drugs in the Work Environment,**

**a) Respondent's Knowledge on the Access to Drugs.**

A large portion (58.5%) of respondents stated not knowing of an access to drugs in the work environment. Among all drug abusers a great portion know the access to drugs. 5% of respondents know and stated in getting quite easily even very easy to get drug within the work environment (1.7%). The statement of *the availability of access with the work place* is present in all modes of transportation except Railway. The survey shows that there is indication of drug trafficking in the transportation modes.

Drug abusers know better whether there is access to drugs in the work place. 13.6% of drug abusers respondents in the transportation modes stated quite easy to obtain drugs in the work place. Respondents in ASDP are the largest of knowing that access for drugs is present in the work place.

The percentage of those indicating access to drugs outside the work place is greater than access to drugs in the work place. 8.4% of respondents stated the access to drugs outside the workplace is quite easy. and some respondents even stated to get drugs very easily in the work environment (3.2%). Drug abusers know better about the access in getting drugs than non-drug abusers.

**Table 74. Prevalence of Respondent's Knowledge on the Access to Drugs Within and Outside the Workplace**

	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA
N	145	751	1,534	6,094	55	286	22	364
Access to drugs in the Workplace								
Very difficult	31.0	17.8	25.9	24.2	30.9	22.7	9.1	13.2
Quite difficult	13.1	4.4	22.0	11.0	12.7	5.9	0.0	3.8
Quite easy	9.0	0.9	14.8	3.6	16.4	2.1	4.5	0.0
Very easy	1.4	0.5	2.9	1.8	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Unknown	44.8	75.6	34.1	59.1	32.7	67.5	86.4	82.1
No response	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8
Access to drugs within the living environment:								
Very difficult	15.9	10.5	18.1	17.8	14.5	17.1	9.1	6.9
Quite difficult	17.2	5.3	21.8	10.4	14.5	7.0	0.0	4.7
Quite easy	15.2	3.2	19.3	6.2	21.8	3.1	13.6	3.3
Very easy	6.2	1.2	6.1	2.8	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	44.8	79.2	34.4	62.5	40.0	70.3	77.3	84.3
No response	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8

DA : Lifetime Drug Abuser

NDA : Non Drug Abuser

## 7) Inducing to Take Drugs.

This survey indicates that workers in all modes of transportation are prone to drug abuse. 17.9% of all respondents in the transportation modes admit being offered to take drugs. Drug abusers are more frequently induced to take drugs, however workers in the sector of sea, land and ASDP are more vulnerable to inducement.

Most of the people offering drugs are generally friends in the workplace, outside the dwelling place, and within the dwelling environment. The largest percentage of people offering drugs are friends within the dwelling environment (13.8%), friends in the workplace (9.1%), and outside the workplace (6.9%).

It is known from the survey that many respondents mentioned drug traffickers are those who offer drugs. 4.5% - 11.7% of drug abuse respondents from all modes of transportation admit being offered drugs by a trafficker. Even passengers (1.8%) offered drugs to respondents.

Schools/campus, rented houses/rooms, work place, in the street, discotheque/pub/karaoke, dwelling place, friend's house, bus terminal/station, hotel/motel/guesthouse are the places much mentioned by respondents being offered drugs. The most frequent places are friend's house, workplace and discotheque/pub and karaoke (6.9%; 5.8%; and 5.3%).

**Table 75. Respondent's Experience in the Offer to Drugs**

VARIABLE	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA
<b>N</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>364</b>
Was ever offered drugs	42.8	6.7	53.1	12.8	43.6	9.1	31.8	2.7
Source of the offer								
Relative	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.4	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Younger/older brother/sister	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Parents	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boy/girl friend/partner/husband/wife	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Fellow worker	24.1	3.2	29.2	5.3	29.1	3.1	4.5	1.1
Outside work friend	20.0	2.7	22.2	3.6	32.7	2.4	22.7	2.7
Friend in the dwelling environment	33.1	5.6	42.1	8.5	56.4	7.3	27.3	3.0
Passenger	5.5	0.9	4.8	1.2	5.5	1.4	0.0	1.1
Dealer/trafficker	11.7	1.2	8.0	1.3	10.9	0.0	4.5	0.8
Others.....	2.8	0.1	4.1	0.6	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Place of offer								
School/campus	9.7	1.1	7.1	0.8	1.8	0.3	13.6	0.5
Board/leased room/house	8.3	1.1	5.3	0.9	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.8
Workplace	15.9	2.3	19.4	3.4	25.5	2.1	4.5	0.5
Alley	7.6	2.0	14.9	2.7	16.4	2.4	18.2	0.8
Discotheque/pub/ karaoke	24.1	2.9	15.7	2.1	20.0	2.4	9.1	0.5
Own house	2.8	0.4	4.2	0.5	14.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Friend's house	22.8	2.7	23.5	3.4	25.5	1.4	9.1	2.2
Vehicle	6.2	0.9	5.3	1.1	10.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Terminal/station	7.6	1.3	16.0	3.0	7.3	2.1	0.0	0.5
Hotel/lodging	5.5	0.9	3.7	0.5	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.5
Others.....	2.8	0.3	6.0	1.4	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.5

## **8) Exposure to P4GB Program.**

### **a) Prevalence of Respondents having ever Heard of P4GN Program.**

Almost half the total of respondents (47.8%) from all transportation modes admit having heard information or have seen matters related to P4GN in the workplace. There is no distinct difference between drug users and non-drug users. This indicates that information related to drug has reached workers in all modes of transportation.

Communication channels employed by agencies or companies in forwarding matters related to P4GN are very variable from banners, posters, advertisement boards on drug abuse, information, socialization on drug abuse, internal orders, and drug counseling. Respondents' responses indicate that the most mentioned are banners, posters or advertisement boards (82.2%), further also mentioned is information activities and order within the agency of company (48.9% and 44.8%). There is no great distinction seen in relation with communication channels among the respective transportation modes.

**Table 76. Distribution of Respondents having heard of P4GN Programs Based on Transportation**

VARIABLE	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA	DA	NDA
N	145	751	1,534	6,094	55	286	22	364
Have once received information related to P4GN in the work place	66.2	63.0	49.5	40.8	50.9	48.6	72.7	58.0
Information channels in the work place								
Banners. posters. advertisement boards on drug abuse	72.9	81.0	84.5	82.3	89.3	82.7	87.5	76.3
Information and socialization on drugs	71.9	58.1	38.2	40.6	35.7	48.9	68.8	63.0
Internal order. guidelines or sanctions on drug abuse	63.5	56.9	34.0	33.3	32.1	51.1	50.0	72.5
Counseling for drug prevention and handling of drugs	30.2	25.2	11.1	11.0	14.3	14.4	18.8	22.3

A similar information is acquired from the qualitative study that many informants are still unknown of the activities done in relation with P4GN activities. As was informed by a group of drivers who admitted they never knew of any activities/program on P4GN from any agency including the owner of the company.

Likewise the information acquired by stakeholders in the province stating that there are not many P4GN activities for workers in the transportation sector in his region. Even P4GN activities in their own environment are minimum. "*There are no special activities (on P4GN)*" (*Manager for Sea and Air matters. Transportation Office, Banten*). The reasons put forward because there are no guidelines from their superior or no budget available or they are not interested because it is not their problem or they are not profitable for the company.

Some of the informants of the survey evaluate that the activities as well as the handling of drugs have not achieved the maximum result. as not all apparatus are involved and sanction for traffickers and drug abusers are controversial. Likewise the number of law enforcement is not proportional with the total population and drug traffickers for the control of drug circulation.

**b) *Information of P4GN***

The most information source mentioned by respondents on the prevention and eradication of drug abuse are television, printing media (newspaper, and magazine), and other printing media like posters, billboards, banners and brochures (90.3%; 60.4%; and 49.3%). Only a few respondents (13.4%) mentioned their company as the source of information on P4GN. Likewise only 10.3% of respondents mentioned BNNP/BNNK. The agency directly involved with the transportation mode, Office of Transportation, was only mentioned by 5.0% respondents.

There is no distinct difference in percentage between drug users and non-drug users when asked about P4GN source of information. Likewise in the percentage among respondents in each transportation mode. It is much regretted that only a very few respondents mentioned their workplace, BNNP/BNNK and Office of Transportation as the source of P4GN information.

**Table 77. Distribution of Respondents Who Have Ever Received P4GN Information From The Transportation Mode Source of Information**

VARIABLE	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	DU	NDU	DU	NDU	DU	NDU	DU	NDU
N								
Source of information, types of drugs and dangers of drug abuse								
Television	92,4	93,1	92,2	90,1	90,9	88,8	100,0	94,0
Radio	40,7	39,4	37,1	31,3	23,6	28,0	59,1	40,9
Printing Media	69,0	61,0	61,2	57,3	54,5	58,4	72,7	72,8
Posters/billboard/banner/brochures	55,9	47,3	52,8	46,7	50,9	34,3	54,5	59,6
Sticker/pamphlet/Handouts	42,1	31,7	28,4	24,2	23,6	21,3	45,5	38,2
Friends in the workplace	29,7	22,4	21,2	15,2	18,2	12,9	40,9	24,2
Friends outside the workplace	26,9	16,6	18,3	12,3	18,2	10,5	40,9	21,7
Relative/ family member	29,0	20,1	14,6	9,7	16,4	8,7	36,4	27,5
Religious Leader	35,2	25,7	19,5	14,3	16,4	12,9	54,5	32,7
Company in the workspace	27,6	20,6	9,1	8,1	9,1	15,4	22,7	33,0
BNN/BNNP/BNNK	25,5	16,2	9,7	6,1	5,5	7,3	36,4	19,8
Police	26,9	21,3	19,4	13,7	7,3	9,4	36,4	29,1
Hospoital	26,9	17,7	12,6	7,8	9,1	7,7	31,8	29,1
Community Health Center	17,9	12,5	9,6	5,8	5,5	5,2	31,8	19,8
Ministry of Transportation/Office of Transporttation	11,7	8,3	2,6	2,4	5,5	3,5	27,3	10,2
NGO	9,0	7,1	3,0	2,4	3,6	2,8	13,6	9,6
Others	2,1	1,3	1,6	1,1	1,8	2,4	0,0	2,2

**c) Involvement in P4GN Activities.**

The survey also questioned respondent's involvement in P4GN. 7.2% admitted being directly involved in the P4GN activities.

The P4GN Program hopes that the more people become directly involved in P4GN activities, particularly become cadres or a task force in their respective workplace. The survey indicates that this expectation has not yet been fulfilled. Respondents only attended lectures/information, discussion/interactive dialogue, drug simulation, films/entertainment, trainings for cadres of a drug task force, and members of a drug task force. The most attended by respondents among these activities are information, and being involved in discussions/dialogues (9.7% and 3.1%).

**Table 78. Distribution of Involvement in P4GN Programs Based on the Source of Information In the Transportation Mode.**

VARIABLE	SEA		LAND		ASDP		RAILWAYS	
	P	BP	P	BP	P	BP	P	BP
<b>N =all</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>6094</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>364</b>
Involved in P4GN	21.4	20.1	10.2	7.4	16.4	12.6	40.9	18.7
N respondents involved	31	151	157	452	9	36	9	68
Information source								
Lectures/Information	74.2	82.8	79.0	86.3	77.8	91.7	66.7	76.5
Discussion/interactive dialogue	22.6	23.8	23.6	20.6	11.1	8.3	11.1	20.6
Drug simulation	19.4	21.2	12.7	11.5	11.1	2.8	0.0	11.8
Films/entertainment	32.3	19.9	15.9	12.4	11.1	16.7	44.4	36.8
Training for cadres of drug task force	19.4	8.6	5.7	4.6	0.0	8.3	22.2	5.9
Drug Task force	9.7	4.0	3.2	1.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.9
Others	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	11.1	2.8	11.1	4.4

One interesting example of drug prevention activities combined with land greening/reforestation was conducted by a company in East Java. This activity may be an example for companies or government agencies in implementing P4GN activities.

*“... As I was never involved, but was told by friends. Usually there are campaigns. I once heard, but I was not involved, in connection with the International Anti Drug Day, there was a program in mangrove planting” (Manager, East Java Shipping Company).*

Another interesting example is the collaboration between BNNP and a company in the prevention of drugs by printing 5,000 stickers to be placed on buses and other strategic places to be read by many people.

*“From us only support what is been planned by government and the relationship shape we distributed by making stickers that there is an obligation on the stickers regarding to suggestion such as do not use drugs more less during 2 years...,” (Indep Interview of PO Sulsel Bus Manager).*

*"We don't have organization so we just an ordinary company. Nevertheless we support government in this case National Narcotic Board (BNN) by distributing stickers that socialized the risk of the drugs use and they distributed everywhere, that is our support.*

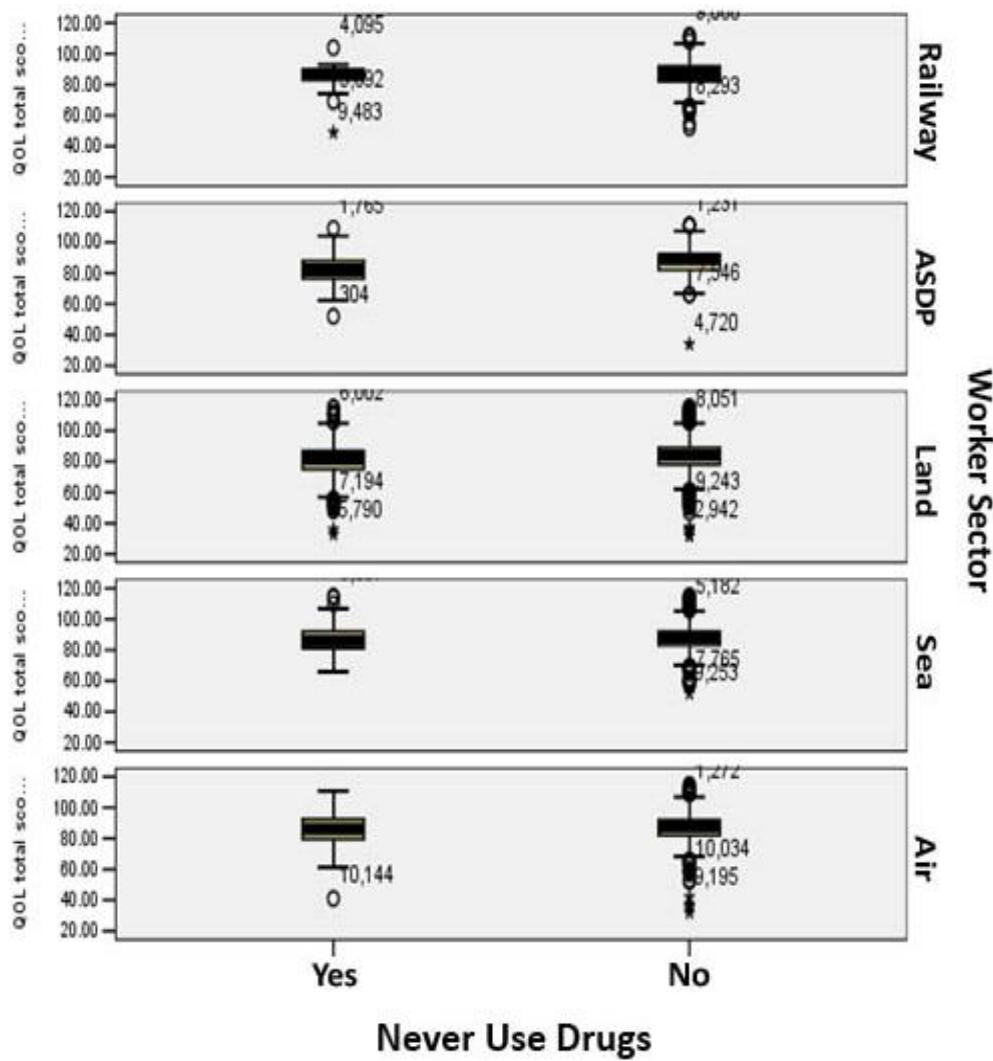
*"Yes supporting means our shape kepedulian to government in this case BNN in giving information to society about the risk of drugs use. This is just a support by giving and making the stickers and it is enough great amount sir if I am not mistaken it is 5000 pieces and that is just from PO.liman its self and give them to the BNN for distributing to society and sticking on the our buses and or other public places..," (Indept Interview of PO Sulsel Bus Manager).*

The survey did not find special regulations that manage drug abuse in the company, except in the airline companies. These regulations are usually included in the work order, or in the employee's pocket book. Airline companies employ this regulation on the basis of international statutes. Regulations on drug abuse are seldom found within the companies as this is not regarded as a crucial problem.

Companies and government agencies do not execute P4GN activities as it is not their duty, since they do not obtain any profit in doing these activites. Moreover, no funds available, not yet thought about, no guidelines, or waiting for guidelines from the management.

#### **9) Quality of Life Related to Work.**

This study distinguishes the group of non-drug use, ever-used (lifetime), and past year use (current users). In the group of non-drug use the average total score of the quality of liferelated to their work is more than 80 in all sectors. The highest score is found in the sector of sea transportation, while the lowest in the land transportation. Likewise in the group of ever used (lifetime) that shows more or less the same indication. In the group of current users (past year use) in the sector of railways, this phenomenon is somewhat highest compared to lifetime use, namely 84:85. However, overall, among the three groups current users (past year use) have relatively a lower quality of life related to their work compared to lifetime and non-drug use.



**Figure 5. Average Total Score of Quality Work Life Based on Drug Abuse and Mode of transportation**

Based on transportation modes, there is no difference in the Quality of Work Life (QWL). Likewise in the average total score according to never or ever used.

#### 10) P4GN related policies in the Sector of Transportation

##### a) Laws and Policies

Study results discovered some regulations and policies in the sector of transportation that manage the execution of P4GN within either the government as well as private companies.

At the central level these are :

- (1) Act No 35 of the year 2009 on Narcotics.

- (2) Government Regulation No 25 of the year 2011, on Compulsory Reporting of Narcotic Addicts
- (3) President Instruction No 12 of the year 2011 on P4GN Policies and Strategies 2011 – 2015.
- (4) Minister of Labor and Transmigration Regulation Republic of Indonesia No: PER.11/MEN/VI/2005 on the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances in the Work Place.
- (5) Minister of Transportation RI and Head of BNN Joint Regulation No PM 9 of the year 2012 and No 01/PER-BNN/2012 on the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics in the sectors of Land, Sea, Air and Railway Transportation.
- (6) Minister of Transportation RI Instruction No: IM 2 of the year 2012 on the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics (P4GN) and Psychotropic Substances in the Sector of Trnsportation.
- (7) Minister of Tranportation RI Regulation No: PM 17 of the year 2012 on Standard Operations for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics (P4GN) and Psychotropic Substances in the Sector of Transportation.

**b) Field Implementation.**

In the field there are two different regulations from two ministries for P4GN activities. Every company may employ activities on the basis of one orboth of these regulations. Minister of Labor and Transmigration regulation urges the company to make written decisions, make up programs that involve workers in the P4GN activities, while the Minister of Transportation Regulation already gives technical guidelines on the activites to be executed by the company. Hereunder is the regulation:

- (1) According to Article 2 and Article 4 of the Minister of Labor and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia No: PER.11/MEN/VI/ 2005 on the PRefention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances in the Work Place, the Management is obliged to undertake P4GN activities in the form of written policy decisions, plan and execute the program by involving the workers/employees.

- (2) Based on Minister of Transportation RI Regulation No: PM 17 of the year 2012 on Standard Operations for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics (P4GN) and Psychotropic Substances in the Sector of Transportation, P4GN activities are conducted through the following activities: socialization, advocacy, routine operations, special operations and contingency operations (Art. 5). These activities are executed by Task Units from the echelon 1 work unit of the Minister of Transportation, and BNN (Art. 6), targeting government employees and candidate government employees, employees of State-owned corporations/Private companies, in particular airline, shipping and railway personnel, including participants of transportation training (land, sea, and railway) [Art. 7].

The survey on companies indicates that approx.. 44% of the companies already have P4GN policies. To mention some government companies: PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Railway Company Ltd), PT. Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia (National Shipping Company), PT. ASDP Indonesia Ferry (Pesero ) (River, Land and Water Crossing), PT. DAMRI (Vehicle Transportation), and PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Pesero) [Indonesia Seaports Company].While among the private companies: NAD –PT Misa Utara, PT Jembatan Nusantara Ferry Services, PT Pal Marine Service, PT Rejeki Abadi Sakti and PT Dharma Lautan Utama Kalimantan, PT Bhayu Bahari Nusantara Line Papua. Less than half the number of these companies participate in P4GN activities. The reason is because the management consider the drug problem not their business, and these activities disturb the company's work performance.

Some other companies have participated in P4GN activities. 1 out of 4 companies have conducted P4GN campaigns within the company in the past year. Others by urine test to know whether there are workers who take drugs, and establish units that handles drug problems. A urine test is generally done at the time of new recruitment. Less than 20% of companies perform sudden urine tests after new recruitment. Generally the sanction for a worker detected of taking drugs is dismissal.

The majority of companies have never performed inter-sectoral cooperation in P4GN activities. The company sees that very little workers take drugs and information is not yet among the company's needs so far.

**11) Conclusion.**

- a) The study was able to survey 10,237 respondents from all modes of transportation in Indonesia.
- b) The socio-economic status is based on the respondent's monthly expenses. The survey indicates a variety of socio-economic status among the workers in the different modes of transportation.
- c) The majority of respondent are married, and stay with the family or relative.
- d) Most of the respondents have senior secondary education; higher education is found among more workers in the sea transportation sector.
- e) The age of the first drug use among transportation workers is 29 years, and occurred more before they have a job.
- f) Prevalence of drug abuse among transportation workers is greater than among workers in general.
- g) The highest rate of lifetime drug use is reported in the land transportation.
- h) The highest rate of past year drug use (current user) is reported among the workers of ASDP mode of transportation.
- i) Drugs of abuse with the highest rate are cannabis, ecstasy, shabu, and dextro is found among transportation workers.
- j) The source of illicit trafficking among workers are from many, but friends are the most frequent source in the offer of drugs.
- k) The workers' quality life between drug users and non-drug users is not much different; likewise among the modes of transportation.
- l) Related to the knowledge of drugs, among non-drug users the average respondent is able to mention 7 drugs and 9 drugs among lifetime respondents. As regard the knowledge on the effects of drug abuse, all workers in the transportation modes are cognizant.
- m) Some laws and policies on the implementation of P4GN policies in the government as well as private companies have been printed by Ministry of Labor and Transmigration and Ministry of Transportation.
- n) Nearly half of the sample companies have policies on P4GN, but not all of them implement inter-sectoral P4GN-related cooperation.

- b. Data of Drug Abusers Accessing Rehabilitation Services at Community Component Rehabilitation Services that have Received Support in 2013, Data of Drug Abusers Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Facility, and Badokka Makassar in 2013, and Data of Ex Drug Addicts having Participated in the Post Rehabilitation Program 2013 from BNN.

**1) *Data of Drug Abusers Accessing Rehabilitation Services at Community Component Rehabilitation Facilities that Have Received Support in 2013.***

**Table 79. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL
1	2	3
1.	Male	4,342
2.	Female	638
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 80. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	< 15 years	65	0	65
2.	15 – 20 years	362	63	425
3.	21 – 25 years	694	91	785
4.	26 – 30 years	1,123	225	1,348
5.	31 – 35 years	1,175	137	1,312
6.	36 – 40 years	559	67	626
7.	> 40 years	364	55	419
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 81. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Education, 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Elementary	267	57	324
2.	Junior High School	668	98	766
3.	Senior High School	2,573	364	2,937
4.	Academy	386	76	462
5.	University	448	43	491
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 82. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Occupation, 2013**

NO.	OCCUPATION	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Student	382	74	456
2.	University student	322	69	391
3.	Unemployed	1,382	226	1,608
4.	Labor (farming, skilled labores, etc)	474	39	513
5.	Government employee/civil servant	76	7	83
6.	Armed Forces/Police	34	0	34
7.	Private Sector	830	134	964
8.	Entrepreneur	842	89	931
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 83. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Marital Status, 2013**

NO.	STATUS	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Married	1,449	175	1,624
2.	Single	2,436	336	2,772
3.	Widower/Widow	457	127	584
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 84. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Religion, 2013**

NO.	STATUS	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Moslem	2,934	457	3,391
2.	Christian	1,113	117	1,230
3.	Catholic	200	42	242
4.	Hindu	29	9	38
5.	Buddha	62	12	74
6.	Khonghucu	4	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Table 85. Total Number of Drug Abusers Based on Intake of Drug, 2013**

NO.	TYPE DRUG	GEMDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1.</b>	<b>Cannabis</b>			
	a. Marijuana	980	177	1,157
	b. Hashish	78	2	80
<b>2.</b>	<b>Opiates</b>			
	a. Heroin/Putaw	1,565	129	1,694
	b. Morphine	31	7	38
	c. Others	118	21	139
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cocaine</b>			
	a. Poweder (Salt)	3	0	3
	b. Crack	1	0	1
	c. Others	21	0	21
<b>4.</b>	<b>ATS (Amphetamine Type Stimulant)</b>			
	a. Amphetamine (slimming drug, )	37	6	43
	b. Methamphetamine (Shabu)	1,035	199	1,234
	c. MDMA (Ecstasy)	214	54	268
<b>5.</b>	<b>Hypnotics– Sedatives (Tranquillizers)</b>			
	a. Barbiturates (Luminal, Nembutal, Amytal)	10	0	10
	b. Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Librium, Ativan, Alprazolam, Kamlet)	191	14	205
<b>6.</b>	<b>Hallucinogens</b>			
	a. LSD	9	0	9
	b. Mescaline, Psylocybin	54	0	54
	c. Others	42	0	42
<b>7.</b>	<b>Solvents and Inhalants</b>	22	0	22
<b>8.</b>	<b>Other Drugs Frequently used</b>			
	a. DMP (Dextromethorphan)	260	8	268
	b. Double L / Trihexyphenidyl	115	9	124
	c. Kecubung (Atropin)	12	0	12
	d. Ketamine	0	0	0
	e. Subutex/Suboxone/Buprenorphine	40	0	40
	f. Others	539	33	572
	1) Alcohol			
	2) Tramadol			
	3) Somadril			
	4) Dextro			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>6,036</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**2) Data of Drug Abusers Being Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Center, 2013**

**Table 86. Total Number of Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Center Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	RESIDENTS	2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	757
2.	Female	40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Center, March 2014

**Table 87. Total Number of Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Center Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	2013
1	2	3
1.	< 16 years	5
2.	16 – 20	137
3.	21 – 25	149
4.	26 – 30	199
5.	31 – 35	201
6.	36 – 40	80
7.	> 41	26
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Center, March 2014

**Table 88. Total Number of Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Center Based on Education, 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	2013
1	2	3
1.	Elementary	48
2.	Junior High School	124
3.	Senior High School	470
4.	Diplome	49
5.	S1 (Undergraduate)	100
6.	S2 (Master)	6
7.	Not recorded	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Center, March 2014

**Table 89. Total Number of Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Center Based on Intake of Drugs, 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF DRUG	2013
1	2	3
1.	Opiates	56
2.	Methampetaminea	304
3.	MDMA	13
4.	THC	52
5.	Benzodiazepinea	22
6.	Cocaine	1
7.	Multiple Druga	348
8.	Cathinone	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Center, March 2014

**3) Data of Drug Abusers Treated at Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, 2013**

**Table 90. Total Number of Drug Abusers at Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	RESIDENTS	2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	308
2.	Female	26
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>

Source : Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, March 2014

**Table 91. Total Number of Drug Abusers at Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, Based on Age Group, 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	2013
1	2	3
1.	< 16 years	15
2.	16 – 20	77
3.	21 – 25	75
4.	26 – 30	66
5.	31 – 35	63
6.	36 – 40	21
7.	> 40	17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>

Source : Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, March 2014

**Table 92. Total Number of Drug Abusers at Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, Based on Education, 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	2013
1	2	3
1.	Elementary	0
2.	Junior High School	0
3.	Senior High School	0
4.	Diploma	0
5.	S1 (Undergraduate)	0
6.	S2 (Master)	0
7.	Nor recorded	334
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>

Source : Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, March 2014

**Table 93. Total Number of Drug Abusers at Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, 2013**

NO.	DRUG INTAKE	2013
1	2	3
1.	Inhalants (Glue: Aibon, Fox)	7
2.	Benzodiazepines	9
3.	Dextrometorphan	7
4.	Cannabis	34
5.	Eccstasy	1
6.	Tranquilizers ( Koplo Pill/BK)	1
7.	Heroin	1
8.	Methampetamines	111
9.	THP	1
10.	Tramadol	1
11.	Multiple Drugs	43
12.	Not recorded	118
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>334</b>

Source : Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, March 2014

**4) Total Number of Ex-Drug Addicts Having Attended Nature Conservation-Based and Performance-Based Post Rehabilitation Program, 2013.**

**Table 94. Number of Ex-Drug Addicts Having Attended Nature-Conservation-Based and Performance-Based Post Rehabilitation Program, 2013**

NO.	CLARIFICATION	GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Participants of nature conservation-based post rehabilitation program			
	- Tambling	235	0	<b>235</b>
2.	Participants of performance-based post rehabilitation			
	<b>a. Halfway House</b>			
	1) Cipinang Jakarta	120	0	120
	2) Makasar	80	0	80
	3) East Kalimantan	15	0	15
	4) Riau Islands	10	0	10
	5) Kuningan, West Java	15	0	15
	6) Bandung, West Java	90	0	90
	7) Gunung Sal, West Java	15	0	15
	<b>b. Productive Economic Support</b>			
	- East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)	40	0	40
	<b>c. Thematic KKN Obligatory Social Action Sebatik Island – East Kalimantan</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>660</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**5) Government Institutions Being Strengthened, Supported and (Capacity Building) by Directorate for the Strengthening of Government Rehabilitation Institutions, 2013**

**Table 95. Total Number of Government Rehabilitation Institutions supported by Directorate for the Strengthening of Government Rehabilitation Institutions, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AGENCY	STRENGTHENING ELEMENTS	TTL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	Lapas Klas II A Banda Aceh	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction Counseling , Technical guidance	8
		Rutan Klas II B Jantho	Farmaco, SBIRT, addiction counseling, Technical Guidance	
		RSJ Aceh	As above	
		RS Kesdam Iskandar Muda Aceh	As above	
		Puskesmas Kopelma Darussalam	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Aceh	As above	
		SPN Aceh	Support for SPN Program	
		RSJ Aceh	Technical Assistance, Addiction counseling, socialization, Training for Counselor, Program support, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff.	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	North Sumatera	Bapas Medan	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technological guidance.	7
		RS Bhayangkara Medan	As above	
		Puskesmas Sunggal	As above	
		Puskesmas Teladan	As above	
		Rutan Klas I Medan	As above	
		Puskesmas Kota Sigli	As above	
		PSPP Insyaf Medan	Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff	
3.	West Sumatera	Puskesmas Seberang Padang	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, technical guidance	9
		Rutan Padang Panjang	As above	
		Lapas Padang	As above	
		RS Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi	As above	
		RSJ HB Saanin	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara padang	As above	
		Puskesmas Biaro	As above	
		RSUP dr. M Djamil	As above	
		RSJ Padang	Technical Assistance for addiction counselors, Socialization, Konselor Training, Program support, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff	
4.	Riau	Lapas Klas IIA Pekanbaru	Farmaco, SBIRT,Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	9
		Rutan Klas IIB Pekanbaru	As above	
		Bapas Pekanbaru	As above	
		RSJ Tampan Pekanbaru	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Pekanbaru	As above	
		Puskesmas Senapelan	As above	
		Puskesmas Garuda	As above	
		SPN Riau Pekanbaru	SPN Program support	
		Lapas Klas IIA Pekanbaru Riau	Socialization, Capacity Building	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Riau Islands	RSUD Embung Fatimah Batam	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	10
		Puskesmas Sei Lekop Batam	As above	
		Puskesmas Lubuk Baja	As above	
		Puskesmas Batu Aji	As above	
		Rutan Klas II A Batam	As above	
		Puskesmas Belakang Padang	As above	
		Lapas Klas II A Batam	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Polda Batam	As above	
		LP Narkotika Tanjung Pinang	As above	
		Lapas Tanjung Pinang	As above	
6.	Jambi	Puskesmas Putri Ayu	As above	7
		Puskesmas Simpang Kawat	As above	
		Lapas Jambi	As above	
		RSUD Rd Mattaher Prov. Jambi	As above	
		RSJD Jambi	As above	
		Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Jambi	As above	
7.	South Sumatera	SPN Sumatera Selatan	Dukungan Program SPN	2
		PSMP Dharma Phala Palembang	Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff,	
8.	Bengkulu	Bapas Bengkulu	Farmaco, SBIRT, addiction counseling, technical guidance	8
		Puskesmas Penurunan	As above	
		Puskemas Lingkar Barat	As above	
		Puskesmas Anggut Atas	As above	
		Lapas Klas II A Bengkulu	As above	
		RSJ Bengkulu	As above	
		Rumkit Bhayangkara	As above	
		RSJ Bengkulu	Program support, Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Lampung	Lapas Narkotika Bandar Lampung	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, technical guidance	7
		Lapas Bandar Lampung	As above	
		Puskesmas Simpur	As above	
		RSUD Abdul Moeloek	As above	
		Puskesmas Kedaton	As above	
		Rutan Klas I Bandar Lampung	As above	
		Lapas Sustik Klas IIA Bandar Lampung	Socialization, Capacity Building	
10.	Banten	RSU Tangerang	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling , Technical guidance	5
		Puskesmas Gondrong	As above	
		Lapas Pemuda Tangerang	As above	
		Lapas Klas I Tangerang	As above	
		Bapas Klas II Serang	As above	
11.	DKI Jakarta	Puskesmas Kampung Bali	As above	13
		Puskesmas Kalideres	As above	
		Lapas Klas I Cipinang	As above	
		RSUD Budi Asih	As above	
		RS Sespima Bhayangkara	As above	
		Bapas Jakarta Timur-Utara	As above	
		Puskesmas Kec. Pulo Gadung	As above	
		Rutan Cipinang	As above	
		RS Pengayoman	Capacity improvement	
		Lapas Klas IA Cipinang	Capacity improvement, Apprenticeship for Rehabilitation staff	
		Lapas Narkotika Klas IIA Cipinang	Capacity improvement, Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		RSJ Soeharto Herdjan	Socialization, Capacity Building	
		PSPP Khusnul Khotimah	Socialization, Capacity Building	

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Java	RS Bhayangkara Bandung	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, technical guidance	19
		RSJ Prov Jawa Barat	As above	
		Puskesmas Salam	As above	
		RSUD Bangkinang Riau	As above	
		RS Marzoeki Mahdi	As above	
		Bapas Klas II Bogor	As above	
		Lapas Klas II A Bogor	As above	
		Lapas Klas IIA Bancey	As above	
		Lapas Narkotika Klas IIA Bandung	As above	
		Rutan Bandung	As above	
		Bapas Bandung	As above	
		Lapas Anak Wa- nita Tangerang	Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		BPRSPP Binang- kit Lembang	Socialization, Capacity Building, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		RSJ Cimahi	Debriefing and Technical Assistance for addiction counselors, Program support, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		Balai Besar Rehabilitasi Lido	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara	As above	
		Lapas Klas I Tangerang Banten	Socialization Capacity Building	
		Lapas Klas IIA Banceuy Bandung	As above	
		Lapas Narkotika Gintung Cirebon	As above	

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Central Java	Lapas Klas I Semarang	Farmaco, SBIRT, addiction counseling, technical guidance	9
		Lapas Wanita Klas II A Semarang	As above	
		RSJD Amino Gondohutomo Semarang	As above	
		Bapas Klas I Semarang	As above	
		RS. Bhayangkara Semarang	As above	
		Puskesmas Poncol	As above	
		Puskesmas Halmahera	As above	
		Lapasustik Nusakambangan Cilacap	Technical Assistance for Addiction Counselors	
		PSPP Sehat Mandiri Semarang	Socialization, Counselor Training, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff, Program support	
14.	D.I Yogyakarta	Lapas Narkotika Yogyakarta	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction Counseling, technical guidance	8
		RS Bhayangkara Yogyakarta	As above	
		Bapas Yogyakarta	As above	
		Puskesmas Gedong Tengen	As above	
		Puskesmas Tegal Rejo	As above	
		Rutan Yogyakarta	As above	
		RSJ Ghrasia	As above	
		PSPP Sehat Mandiri, DIY	Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff, Counselor training	
15.	East Java	RS Bhayangkara	Farmaco, SBIRT, KAddiction counseling, Technical guidance	10
		LP Klas I Surabaya	As above	
		Puskesmas Dupak	As above	
		Puskesmas Tenggilis	As above	
		RSJ Menur Surabaya	As above	
		Rutan Klas I Surabaya	As above	
		RSJ Menur	Program support, Socialization	
		PSPP Teratai Surabaya	Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		Lapas Narkotika Klas IIA Pamekasan	Technical Assistance for Addiction Counselors, Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		Lapas Klas I Madiun Jatim	Socialization, Capacity Building	

1	2	3	4	5
16.	West Kalimantan	Lapas Klas IIA Pontianak	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	9
		Rutan Klas IIA Pontianak	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Kalimantan Barat	As above	
		Puskesmas Kom Yos Sudarso	As above	
		Bapas Klas II Pontianak	As above	
		RSJ Pontianak	As above	
		RSUD Pontianak	As above	
		Lapas Klas IIA Pontianak	Socialization, Capacity Building	
		RSKD Pontianak	Socialization, Counselor training, Program support, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
17.	South Kalimantan	Lapas Narkotika	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	12
		Puskesmas Teluk Tiram Banjarmasin	As above	
		Bapas Banjarmasin	As above	
		Puskesmas Sidomulyo	As above	
		Puskesmas Baqa Kota Samarinda	As above	
		Puskesmas Wonorejo Samarinda	As above	
		RSUD Ulin	As above	
		Lapas Banjarmasin	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Banjarmasin	As above	
		Puskesmas Gedang Hanyar	As above	
		SPN Kalimantan Selatan	SPN Program support	
		RSJ Sambang Lihum	Apprenticeship for Rehab staff, Socialization	
18.	East Kalimantan	Lapas Klas IIA Samarinda	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	9
		Lapas Narkotika Samarinda	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Kalimantan Timur	As above	
		RSJ Atma Husada, Samarinda	As above	
		Rutan Klas IIB Samarinda	As above	
		Bapas Samarinda	As above	

1	2	3	4	5
		Puskesmas Sempaja Kota	As above	
		Balai Rehabilitasi Samarinda	Strengthening of Rehab staff, Apprenticeship for Rehab staff	
		Lapas Klas IIA Samarinda	Socialization, Capacity Building	
19.	Bali	Lapas Narkotika Bangli	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction Counseling, Technical guidance	8
		Rutan Gianyar	As above	
		Lapas Tabanan	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara	As above	
		Puskesmas II Denpasar Selatan	As above	
		Puskesmas Tabanan III	As above	
		Lapas Klas II A Denpasar	As above	
		RSUP Sanglah	As above	
		Lapas Klas IIA Gerobokan Bali	Socialization, Capacity Building	
20.	West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Lapas Mataram	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	8
		Rutan Mataram	As above	
		Bapas Klas II Mataram	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara mataram	As above	
		RSUD Kota Mataram	As above	
		Puskesmas Karang Taliwang	As above	
		Puskesmas Mataram	As above	
		RSJ Mataram	Apprenticeship for Rehab staff, Socialization	
22.	East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)	Lapas Kupang	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	7
		RS Bhayangkara Kupang	As above	
		Puskesmas Kupang Kota	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara Kupang	As above	
		RSUD Kupang	As above	
		Rumah Sakit Tentara Wirasakti	As above	
		Bapas Kupang	As above	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	South Sulawesi	Puskesmas Tamalate	As above	15
		Bapas Makassar	As above	
		Rutan Klas I Makassar	As above	
		RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar	As above	
		RS Bhayangkara	As above	
		Puskesmas Jumpandang Baru	As above	
		Puskesmas Maccini Sawah	As above	
		Lapas Klas I Makassar	As above	
		Puskesmas Andalas	As above	
		Lapas Narkotika Klas II A Sungguminasa	As above	
		Puskesmas Jongaya	As above	
		Puskesmas Kassi-Kassi	As above	
		Lapas Klas I Makassar	As above	
		Baddoka Makassar	Technical Assistance for Addiction counselors, strengthening of Rehab staff	
		Lapassustik Klas IIA Sungguminasa	Technical Assistance for Addiction counselors, Socialization, Apprenticeship for Rehap staff	
24.	S.E. Sulawesi	RSJ Prov. Sultra	Farmaco, SBIRT, Addiction counseling, Technical guidance	7
		RS Bhayangkara kendari	As above	
		RSU Bahtramas	As above	
		Puskesmas Poasia	As above	
		Puskesmas Perumnas	As above	
		Puskesmas Abeli	As above	
		Lapas Kendari	As above	

1	2	3	4	5
25.	North Sulawesi	RS AL dr. Wahyu Bitung	As above	7
		Rutan Manado	As above	
		Lapas Manado	As above	
		RSUP Kandou	As above	
		RS AD Tingkat III Teling	As above	
		Bapas Manado	As above	
		Puskesmas Paniki Bawah	As above	
<b>Total</b>				<b>221</b>

c. **Total Number of Self-Reporting Drug Abusers to Institutions for Self-Reporting (IPWL), from Ministry of Health RI, 2013**

**Table 96. Total Number of Self-Reporting Drug Abusers to Institution for Self-Reporting/IPWL, Based on Rehabilitation Facility, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	IPWL	TOTAL CLIENTS
1	2	3	4
1.	Aceh	RSJ Aceh	62
2.	North Sumatera U	1. PKM Tanjung Morawa	17
		2. RSUP Adam Malik	141
3.	West Sumatera	1. RSJ HB Saanin Padang	97
		2. PKM Perkotaan Rasimah Ahmad	50
		3. PKM Biaro Padang	47
4.	Riau	RS Jiwa Tampan	42
5.	Jambi	RS Jiwa Jambi	21
6.	Bengkulu	RSJ Soeprapto Bengkulu	50
7.	Banten	PKM Jalan Emas	58
8.	DKI Jakarta	1. RSKO Jakarta	25
		2. RSUP Fatmawati	47
		3. PKM Kramat Jati	56
		4. Poliklinik BNN	263
9.	West Java	RS dr Marzoeki Mahdi	42
		Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN	0
10.	Central Java	1. RSJ Soeroyo Magelang	6
		2. RSJD Surakarta	32
		3. PKM Poncol Semarang	22
		4. RSJ Amino Semarang	6
		5. PKM Sidoarjo Lor Salatiga	53
11.	DI Yogyakarta	RSJ Grashia	30
12.	East Java	1. RSJ Menur	12
		2. RS Syaiful Anwar Malang	9
13.	Bali	RS Sanglah	72
14.	East Kalimantan	1. RSJ Atma Husada	60
		2. RS Tarakan	16
15.	South Kalimantan	RS Jiwa Sambang Lihum	18
16.	Gorontalo	RS Aloei Gorontalo	16
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.370</b>

Source : Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

- d. Number of Self-Reporting Drug Abusers to IPWL, from Ministry of Social Affairs RI, 2013.

**Table 97. Number of Self-Reporting Drug Abusers to IPWL Based on Rehabilitation Facility, 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	IPWL	TOTAL CLIENTS	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	YAKITA Aceh	21	
2.	North Sumatera	1. Sibolangit Center	10	
		2. PSPP. Insyaf Medan	211	
		3. Yayasan Nazar	75	
		4. Yayasan Minar Christ	50	
		5. Medan Plus	10	
3.	West Sumatera	1. Yayasan Suci Hati	10	
4.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Ar Rahman	49	
5.	Lampung	Yayasan Sinarjati	63	
6.	DKI Jakarta	1. Yayasan Kapeta	30	
		2. Yayasan Kelima	4	
		3. Madani Mental Health Care	40	
		4. Yayasan Karisma	25	
		5. PSPP. Khusnul Khotimah	19	
		6. Yayasan Adiksifitas	38	
7.	West Java	1. FAN Campus (For All Nations Campus)	8	
		2. Yakita Bogor	29	
		3. PSPP. Galih Pakuan	213	
		4. PSKN Penuai Cianjur	18	
		5. Inabah II Puteri Ciamis	5	
		6. BPRSP Lembang	95	
		7. Rumah Singgah PEKA Bogor	25	
		8. Yayasan Sekarmawar Bandung	11	
		9. Rumah Cemara Bandung	10	
		10. Yayasan Nurul Janah Bekasi	40	
		11. Yayasan Al Karomah Sukabumi	40	
8.	Central Java	1. YPI Nurul Ihsan Al Islami Purbalingga	39	
		2. Rumah Damai Gunung Jati Semarang	20	
		3. PA. Rehabilitasi At Tauhid Semarang	50	
		4. BARESOS Mandiri Semarang	9	
		5. Yayasan Cinta Kasih Bangsa	30	
9.	DI Yogyakarta	1. Yayasan Griya Pemulihan Siloam Sleman	30	
		2. Yayasan Charis Kalasan Sleman	50	
		3. PSPP. Yogyakarta	35	
		4. Lembaga Rehabilitasi Kunci Yogyakarta	21	
10.	East Java	1. UPT Rehsos ANKN Surabaya	5	
		2. Yayasan Doulos Malang	24	
		3. Inabah XIX Surabaya	35	
		4. Yakita Surabaya	25	
		5. Yayasan Corpus Christi	40	
		6. Yayasan Orbit	10	
11.	Bali	Yayasan YAKITA Bali	8	
12.	Central Kalimantan	Yayasan Galilea Palangkaraya	34	
13.	East Kalimantan	Pondok Modern Ibadurrahman Tenggarong	35	
14.	South Kalimantan	Yayasan Lingkar Harapan Banua	20	
15.	North Sulawesi	Yayasan Pelayanan Kristen Bunga Bakung Manado	20	
16.	South Sulawesi	1. YKP2N Makassar	82	
		2. Yayasan Doulos Perwakilan Makassar	9	
17.	S.E. Sulawesi	Yayasan Family Rekan Sebaya	10	
18.	Banten	Yayasan Hikmah Syahadah Tangerang	28	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.818</b>	

Source : Ministry of Social Affairs RI, March 2014

e. **Data on Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and HIV/AIDS, from Ministry of Health RI, 2013**

Drug abuse brings a negative effect to the health of drug addicts, such as transmission of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C, in particular through needle sharing (IDU).

Data from Directorate General of PP & PL (Diseases Control & Environmental Sanitation), Ministry of Health RI a total of 5,608 AIDS cases were reported from 1 January to 31 December 2013. Based on cumulative calculation from 1 April 1987 to 31 December 2013 a total of 52,348 AIDS cases were reported, with 9,585 death cases.

**Table 98. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL 2013
1	2	3
1.	Male	28,846
2.	Female	15,565
3.	Unknown	7,937
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52,348</b>

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Table 99. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Risk Factor, 2013**

NO.	RISK FACTOR	TOTAL 2013
1	2	3
1.	Heterosexual	32,719
2.	Homo Bisexual	1,274
3.	IDU	8,407
4.	Blood transfusion	123
5.	Prenatal Transmission	1,438
6.	Unknown	7,954

Source : Directorate of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Table 100. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age Group, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>GOLONGAN UMUR</b>	<b>TOTAL 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	< 1 years	234
2.	1 – 4	921
3.	5 – 14	418
4.	15 – 19	1,710
5.	20 – 29	17,892
6.	30 – 39	15,204
7.	40 – 49	5,628
8.	50 – 59	1,733
9.	> 60	522
10.	Unknown	8,086

**Source :** Directorae General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Table 101. Cumulative Number of HIV and AIDS Cases Based on Province, 2013**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>TOTALHIV CASES 2013</b>	<b>TOTALAIDS CASES 2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Papua	14,087	10,116
2.	East Java	16,253	8,725
3.	DKI Jakarta	28,790	7,477
4.	West Java	10,198	4,131
5.	Bali	8,059	3,985
6.	Central Java	6,963	3,339
7.	South Sulawesi	3,764	1,703
8.	West Kalimantan	4,135	1,699
9.	North Sumatera	7,967	1,301
10.	Banten	3,179	1,042
11.	Riau	1,733	992
12.	West Sumatera	923	952
13.	DI Yogyakarta	2,179	916
14.	North Sulawesi	2,043	798
15.	East Nusatenggara	1,581	496
16.	West Nusatenggara	710	456
17.	Maluku	1,187	437
18.	Jambi	642	437
19.	Lampung	939	423

1	2	3	4
20.	Riau Islands	939	382
21.	South Kalimantan	366	334
22.	East Kalimantan	2,199	332
23.	South Sumatera	1,461	322
24.	Bangka Belitung	429	303
25.	S.E. Sulawesi	226	212
26.	Central Sulawesi	308	190
27.	West Papua	2,344	187
28.	North Maluku	206	165
29.	Aceh	131	165
30.	Bengkulu	236	160
31.	Central Kalimantan	192	97
32.	Gorontalo	51	68
33.	West Sulawesi	33	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>127,416</b>	<b>52,348</b>

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

f. **BNN Deputy of Prevention Activities, 2013.**

**Table 102. Total Number of Participants in the Activities of Directorate of Advocacy, Deputy of Prevention, BNN, 2013**

NO.	ACTIVITIES	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS
1	2	3
1.	<b>Training of Anti-Drug Cadres within Government Agencies</b>	<b>1.647</b>
a.	Central Level Ministry	548
b.	Armed Forces & Police	828
c.	LPNK (Non Departmental Government Institution)	128
d.	State-owned Corporations	143
2.	<b>Anti-Drug Cadres Training Within Private Agencies</b>	<b>796</b>
3.	<b>Anti-Drug Cadres Training for Educators</b>	<b>458</b>
4.	<b>Anti-Drug Cadres Training For Universities</b>	<b>1.687</b>
5.	<b>Anti-Drug Cadres Training for Students</b>	<b>1.325</b>
6.	<b>Anti-Drug Cadres Training in the Community</b>	<b>465</b>
7.	<b>Socialization of P4GN within Non-Budgetary Sub-directorates of Government Agencies</b>	<b>29.157</b>
8.	<b>Socialization of P4GN within Non Budgetary (DIPA) Community Subdirectories</b>	<b>6.590</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36.194</b>

Source : Deputy of Prevention BNN, March 2014

**Table 103. Number of Participants in the Activities of the Directorate of Information Dissemination, Deputy of Prevention, BNN, 2013**

NO.	ACTIVITY	NO OF PARTICIPANTS
1	2	3
<b>A. DIPA Activity</b>		
1.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Students of State Polytechnic Faculty, Jakarta	66
2.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Students of Inter-School Student Organization, DKI Jakarta region	87
3.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Medical Faculty Alumni Association, University of Indonesia	50
4.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for PKK ( Family Welfare Education for women at village level), North Jakarta Region	61
5.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Putra Nahdlatul Ulama Association (IPNU)	50
6.	Anti-Drug Cadres Training for Indonesia Association of University Instructors	113
7.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Association of Nahdlatul Ulama Women Students (IPPPNU)	69
8.	Anti-Drug Training for Nurse Students	110
9.	Anti-Drug Training for South Jakarta University Students	131
10.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Association of Instructors in Moslem Religion Education	70
11.	Anti-Drug Training for Senior High School Students, North Jakarta Region	93
12.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Senior High School Students Debotabek Region (Jakarta outskirt towns)	105
13.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Muhammadiyah Student Association	91
14.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for University Students , East Jakarta Region	149
15.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Central Jakarta Senior High School Students	73
16.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Senior High School South Jakarta Region	87

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
17.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for South Jakarta Universities	87
18.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Students of Madrasah Aliyah (Moslem institution of learning), North Jakarta Region	106
19.	Anti-Drug Cadre training for Young Dai/Mubaligh (Preachers), Jakarta and outskirts	104
20.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for West Jakarta Universities	85
21.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Central Jakarta Universities	80
22.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Senior High School Students, West Jakarta Region	107
23.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Indonesia Cellular Internet Community (Kisi)	104
24.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Mosque Young People. DKI Jakarta region	92
25.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Muhammadiyah Young People	79
26.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for North Jakarta Universities	88
27.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Muhammadyah University Students Association	65
28.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Cheerful Adolescents	89
29.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Scouts Area Quarter, DKI Jakarta	91
30.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Assidiqiyah Children School of Koranic Studies (Pondok Pesantren)	64
31	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Students of Madrasah Aliyah , East Jakarta Region	65
32.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for GEMA and GMKRI, DKI Jakarta	65
33.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Force, Forum Sikap, Post Paskibra (Flag Display Troop)	70
34.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for University/Academy of Tourism	63
35.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Service Universities (govt)	75
36.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for University Students of Psychology and Counseling Guidance	80
37.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Students of Madrasah Aliyah, Central Jakarta	78

1	2	3
38.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Religious Higher Education	78
39.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Karang Taruna (neighborhood Young Association) , DKI Jakarta	67
40.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Universities of Communication	72
41.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for University Students Regiment	68
42.	Anti-Drug Cadre Training for Women Organizations	50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,477</b>

**B. Non DIPA /Non Budgetary Activities**

1.	Socialization of P4GN Anti-Drug Campaigns with IPPNU (Women student Nahdlatul Ulama Association) at Hotel Indonesia Rotonde	60
2.	Socialization of P4GN for Cadets of Training Center, Department of Transportation	150
3.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of Muslimat Dewan Dakwah Indonesia (preacher)	80
4.	Socialization of P4GN for Students and Alumni of Junior High School SMP 28, Central Jakarta	100
5.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of Kesbangpol, Bogor	50
6.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of Midwifery Academy, East Jakarta	50
7.	Socialization of P4GN for Student of Shipping Institute, Department of Transportation	320
8.	Socialization of P4GN for Secondary and University Students of Indonesia Red Crescent	40
9.	Socialization of P4GN for Aulia IT Junior High School Students, Tangerang	100
10.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of Nahdlatul Ulama Association	50
11.	Socialization of P4GN for Students and Anti-Drug Campaign with Gerakan Anti Narkoba/GANN (Anti-Drug NGO).	80
12.	Socialization of P4GN and Seminar for Students and Anti-Drug Short Film Competition with University of Trisakti	80
13.	Socialization of P4GN with Forum of Inter-School Student Organization (OSIS), Town of Bekasi	80

1	2	3
14.	Socialization of P4GN for Indonesia Red Crescent Volunteers Organization and the Community	100
15.	Socialization of PGN for Students and University Students of Muhammadiyah Association at STIE Ahmad Dahlan Campus	60
16.	Socialization of P4GN for Jakarta, Bekasi and Tangerang Students in collaboration with Yayasan Kecerdasan Anak Harapan Bangsa (YKAHB)Foundation for Intelligent Children)	80
17.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of High School and University, and the Community in collaboration with Indonesia Moslem Students at North Jakarta	70
18.	Socialization of P4GN for Students< Young People and the Community in collaboration with East Jakarta Regional Govt Administration.	70
19.	Socialization of P4GN for RT/RW/Karang Taruna in collaboration with Local Administration of Bale Kambang District	90
20.	Socialization of P4GN for the Youth and Street Children in copllaboration with Indonesia Family Planning Club (PKBI)	50
21.	Socialization of P4GN for Students and Sympathetic Anti-Drug Campaign in collaboration with DKI Jakarta Cheerful Youth	80
22.	Sicualization of P4GN for Students at Bengkulu Camping Ground, in collaboration with the Work Commission of the Scouts Regional Quarter DKI Jakarta	100
23.	Socialization of P4GN for Students with AZNO Team	60
24.	Socialization of P4GN for the Management of PP Aiyiyah from 33 Provinces	100
25.	Socialization of P4GN for Students in collaboration with Kusuma Bangsa Education Foundation, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta	300
26.	Socialization of P4GN for the Management of Senior High Schools OSIS (Inter-School Student Organization) DKI Jakarta, with Faculty Executive Student Board, of State Universities	200
27.	Socialization of P4GN for Regional Quarter of Scouts Movement, DKI Jakarta	120
28.	Socialization of P4GN afor Teachers and School Committee with Perinari	125
29.	Socialization of P4GN at the Administrative District of Grogol with Family Care Unit, North Grogol	300
30.	Socialization of P4GN for Students and Teachers in collaboration with Ministry of National Education, ath the Govenor;s Auditorium, Bali	300
31.	Socialization of P4GN for East Jakarta Junior High School Students, with Faculty of Education, Guidance and Counseling Department,	70
32.	Socialization of Central Jakarta Students at the Youth Center, Central Jakarta	120
33.	Socialization of P4GN for RT, RW, PKK and Karang Taruna at the Office of Malaka Jaya District administration, East Jakarta	70

1	2	3
34.	Socialization of P4GN for PK and Karang Taruna at Palmerah District, South Jakarta in collaboration with Family Base Unit (NGO)	70
35.	Socialization of P4GN for Secondary and University Students at Faculty of Education, UIN, South Jakarta	300
36.	Socialization of P4GN and Continuous Guidance at Cilincing Study House, in collaboration with Jala Samudera Mandiri Foundation, Koja, North Jakarta	80
37.	Socialization of P4GN at Muhammadiyah Office, Jatiwaringin with Indonesia Moslem Journalists Brotherhood	50
38.	Socialization of P4GN at Cilandak Marines HQ with Jakarta Raya Student Command Regiment	180
39.	Socialization of P4GN Perwari Trisula Building, Menteng, with Republic of Indonesia Women Association (Perwari)	125
40.	Socialization of P4GN for Secondary and University Students East Jakarta, with STAI Indo	80
41.	Socialization of P4GN for Karang Taruna Organization (Youth Movement), Duren Sawit district	80
42.	Socialization of P4GN for Peer Team of BPK Penabur (Publishing Company) at Penabur High School,	100
43.	Socialization of P4GN for Central Jakarta Students with State Jakarta University	700
44.	Socialization of P4GN with Dharma Wanita Persatuan BNN (Women organization at BNN)	50
45.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of University of Government Administration Sciences	200
46.	Socialization of P4GN for Anti-Drug Student Division/DMAN, Trisakti University	80
47.	Socialization of P4GN for Management of PP Aisyiyah, Depok	60
48.	Socialization of P4GN for Anti-Drug Task Force, Krisnadwipayana University	100
49.	Socialization of P4GN at Pondok Labu Navy Complex	100
50.	Socialization of P4GN for Faculty of Law Students, Trisakti University	80
51.	Socialization of P4GN for Students of Global School Mandiri	100
52.	Socialization of P4GN for LMK, East Cempaka Putih	50
53.	Socialization of P4G for Students of SMAN 41 (Senior High School), Jakarta	200
54.	Socialization of P4GN with Armed Forces (TNI-AD) Directorate of Transportation, Grogol, West Jakarta	100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6.590</b>

**Source:** Deputy of Prevention, BNN, March 2014

**g. Activities of Deputy of Community Empowerment, BNN, 2013.**

**Table 104. Total Institutions/Cross-sectoral Community, Activities and Urine/Hair Test and Community Involvement, 2013**

NO.	TARGET	TOTAL ACTIVITIES	URINE/HAIR TEST	TEST RESULT	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education (schools& campus)	1.313 institutions	4 campuses 1.161 persons	7 (+)	2 cannabis 5 methamphetamines
2.	Work Place (Govt, Atate-owned & Private Corporations)	1.301 Agencies	51 institutions 10.249 persons	15 (+)	3 cannabis 11 methamph 1 morphine
3.	Community	50 Cross-sectoral Comm	2 cross-sect comm 90 persons	11 (+)	9 cannabis 2 methamphetamine
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.664 activities</b>	<b>57 locations 1.214 persons</b>	<b>33 (+)</b>	<b>14 cannabis 18 methamphetamine 1 morphine</b>

Source : Deputy of Community Empowerment, BNN, March 2014

Empowerment of Community Participation within the campus, Directorate of Community Involvement, Deputy of Community Empowerment, 2013 :

- |                                 |                            |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. UNAS FKM                     | 21. Unika Atmajaya         | 41. Univ. Tama Jagakarsa         |
| 2. UIN Jakarta                  | 22. Univ. Sahid Fak. Hukum | 42. IPB Fak. Pertanian           |
| 3. Univ. Attahiriyah            | 23. Univ. Krisnadipayana   | 43. Univ. Al-Azhar               |
| 4. Univ. Pakuan                 | 24. Univ. 17 Agustus       | 44. Univ. Buya Hamka             |
| 5. Univ. Pamulang               | 25. Univ. Suryadarma       | 45. UBHARA Bekasi                |
| 6. Univ. Muhammadiyah           | 26. UBHARA Jaksel          | 46. STIAMARH Depok               |
| 7. Univ. Paramadina             | 27. Univ. Bina Nusantara   | 47. UPN Veteran Fak. Hukum       |
| 8. Univ. Bunda Mulia            | 28. ITI Serpong            | 48. Univ. Mercubuana Kranggan    |
| 9. Univ. Mercubuana Meruya      | 29. Perbanas Institute     | 49. ISTN Jagakarsa               |
| 10. IPB fak. Eko Manusia        | 30. Univ. Indonesia        | 50. UIN Jakarta                  |
| 11. Univ. Budi Luhur            | 31. Univ. Budi Luhur       | 51. Univ. At-Tahiriyah           |
| 12. Univ. Indonesia             | 32. STAN                   | 52. Poltek Negeri Jakarta        |
| 13. IKJ (Institut Kesenian Jkt) | 33. Univ. Sahid            | 53. STAN Bintaro                 |
| 14. UPN Veteran STIKES          | 34. STSN                   | 54. Univ. MH Thamrin (Kebidanan) |
| 15. STIKIP Surya                | 35. Univ. Bakrie           | 55. STAI Bani Saleh              |
| 16. Univ. Esa Unggul            | 36. Univ. YARSI            | 56. STMIK Bani Saleh             |
| 17. STIAM Cempaka Putih         | 37. STP Sahid Pondok Gede  | 57. STP Sahid Sudirman           |
| 18. Poltek Negeri Jakarta       | 38. Univ. MH Thamrin (FKM) | 58. USNI                         |
| 19. STIE Rawamangun             | 39. UNAS Fak. Hukum        | 59. STIAM Djuanda Depok          |
| 20. Univ. Kristen Indonesia     | 40. UNJ                    |                                  |

Empowerment of Community Participation within the government workplace, Directorate of Community Involvement, Deputy of Community Empowerment, 2013 :

1. Ministry of Agriculture	19. Perum Damri	37. BKN
2. Diktum AD	20. Ministry of Trade & Industry	38. Bangpus Bekang AD Jakarta
3. Intelstrat	21. Yon Bekang Rat AD	39. PMI (Indonesi Red Cross)
4. Ministry of Justice & Human Rights	22. Balai Pemasyarakatan	41. Ministry of Labor & Transmigration
5. Kodim 0501/Central Jakarta	23. Kemenhub Balkes	42. PELNI (Govt Shipping Company)
6. PT. Garuda Indonesia	24. Direktorat Keuangan AD	43. Pelindo
7. AsabriArmed Forces Insurance	25. Intel AD	44. BPSDM
8. Perum Bulog (Logistic matters)	26. PT. Kimia Farma	45. Gupus Dit Bekang AD
9. PT. Taspen Persero	27. PT. Jasa Marga	46. Kemenag Depok
10. Puspenerbad	28. Dit Top AD	47. Kel. Duren Tiga
11. Puspom AD	29. Ditjenpas	48. Lemhanas (National Defense Institution)
12. Kolinlamil	30. BPK	49. Kel. Cibubur
13. Dit Bekang AD	31. BKKBN	50. Kel. Kalideres
14. PT. Askes	32. Ministry of General Construction	51. Kel. Galur
15. Air Force Operation Command	33. PT. Jamsostek (Worker Insurance)	52. Kel. Warakas
16. Military University of Law (STHM)	34. Disinfolahtha	53. Marines Corps
17. Puslitbang AD	35. LIPI (Indonesian Academy of Science)	
18. Ministry of Communication and Information	36. TVRI (Indonesia Television)	

**Empowerment of Community Participation in the Private Sector, Directorate of Community Involvement, Deputy of Community Empowerment, 2013 :**

1. IWAPI (Ikatan Wanita Pengusaha Indonesia) (Indonesia Women Entrepreneurs Association)	21. Citra Harapan Bekasi
2. PT. Halco	22. PT. Truba Jaya Engineering
3. PT. NW. Industri	23. PT. Kaesa
4. PT. Indonesia Air Asia	24. Hotel Le Grendeur
5. PT. Izuzu Astra Motor Indonesia (IAM)I	25. PT. Mitra Karsa Utama
6. Mustika Ratu (Cosmetics company)	26. PT. Peneta Yudha
7. Indopos Enterpress	27. PT. Seron Utama Konselindo
8. PT. Carrefour Harapan Indah Bekasi	28. PT. Karya Cipta Trans
9. Malioboro Hotel dan Spa	29. Pefindo
10. Blowfish	30. PT. Sinto
11. PT. Informa Cendekia	31. Ikatan Penyuluh Keluarga Berencana Seluruh Indonesia (IPKBSI)
12. Metro TV	32. Bank Artha Graha
13. PT. Golden Misisipi (Aqua)	33. Sun City
14. PT. Korea Otomotif Indonesia (KOI)	34. V2 Pub n Lounge
15. PT. Tirta Investama	35. PT. BIG
16. PT. Spirit	36. Arha Graha Peduli
17. Celebrity Club	37. Alexis
18. PT. Djohar Mandiri Jaya	38. PT. Efara
19. PT. ITTC	39. Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (PWI) (Indonesia Journalists Association)
20, PT. Simetri Indo Kreasi	

**Empowerment of Community Participation within the Community, Directorate of Community Involvement, Deputy of Community Empowerment, 2013 :**

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>I. Central Jakarta</b>        | <b>IV. South Jakarta</b>   |
| 2. Kelurahan Galur               | 1. Kelurahan Pasar Manggis |
| 3. Kelurahan Harapan Mulya       | 2. Kelurahan Menteng Dalam |
| 4. Kelurahan Kebon Pala          | 3. Kelurahan Kramat Pela   |
| 5. Kelurahan Kampung Bali        | 4. Kelurahan Pondok Pinang |
| 6. Kelurahan Cempaka Putih Timur | 5. Kelurahan Duren Tiga    |
| <b>II. North Jakarta</b>         | 6. Kelurahan Pejaten Barat |
| 1. Kelurahan Kapuk Muara         | <b>V. East Jakarta</b>     |
| 2. Kelurahan Tugu Utara          | 1. Kelurahan Lubang Buaya  |
| 3. Kelurahan Warakas             | 2. Kelurahan Cibubur       |
| 4. Kelurahan Kelapa Gading Barat | 3. Kelurahan Bidara Cina   |
| <b>III. West Jakarta</b>         | 4. Kelurahan Malaka Sari   |
| 1. Kelurahan Kalideres           | 5. Kelurahan Penggilingan  |
| 2. Kelurahan Rawa Buaya          | 6. Kelurahan Balekambang   |
| 3. Kelurahan Jatipulo            |                            |
| 4. Kelurahan Roa Malaka          |                            |
| 5. Kelurahan Tangki              |                            |

Note : Kelurahan = Administrative District

**Table 105. Total Activities and Achievements in City Alternative Community Empowerment, 2013**

NO.	ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	RE-MARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Activities and Areas of Rural Alternative Community Development all over Indonesia (BNN & BNNP)	59 activity/ area	BNN & BNNP
2.	Total Activities and Areas of Rural Alternative Community Development (BNN & BNNP)	10 activities & 5 area	BNN & BNNP
3.	<b>People's positive attitude</b> (against) dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at: a. Kampung Ambon , West Jakarta (245 ) b. Kampung Bali, Central Jakarta (200 ) c. Kampung Bonang, Central Jakarta (200 ) d. Kampung Dalam, Pekanbaru, Riau (80 ) e. Kampung Beting, Pontianak, West Kalimantan (100 )	824 persons	BNN
4.	<b>Decrease of drug abuse at :</b> a. Kampung Ambon , West Jakarta (45 ) b. Kampung Bali, Central Jakarta (60 ) c. Kampung Bonang, Jakarta Pusat (52 orang)	157 persons	BNN
5.	<b>Disclosure of illicit drug trafficking syndicates</b> at Kampung Ambon (2 ), Kampung Bali (1 ) and Kampung Bonang (1 )	4 syndicates	BNN
6.	<b>Effect of Guidance in Economic autonomy (cellular phone service shop with minimum turnover of Rp 1,5 million/day)</b> a. Kampung Ambon, West Jakarta (44) b. Kampung Bali, Central Jakarta (9) c. Kampung Bonang, Central Jakarta (8) d. Kampung Beting, pontianak, West Kalimantan (6 )	67 persons (generally males)	BNN

1	2	3	4
7.	<b>Effect of Guidance on the Improvement of Skill among housewives (families of drug victims) baking, beautician, handicraft) at Kp Ambon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Beauty &amp; hairdressing parlors (4 )</li> <li>b. Baking/home industry (2 )</li> <li>c. Handicraft (11 )</li> </ul>	17 persons (generally women)	BNN

**Source :** Deputy, Sub-directorate of Urban Community, Directorate of Alternative Community Development, BNN, March 2014

The impact of Urban Alternative Community Development related to Demand Reduction is as follows :

1. The indicator of achievement in the decrease of drug demand in 2013, which is seen from the decrease of drug victims who were recovered in rehabilitation facilities. It is assumed that the recovery of drug victims may reduce or terminate drug demand. So drug demand will decline, assets in the form of expenses and funds will be saved from buying drugs.

*Estimation of need for drugs for each drug user from the regular user and addict.* Based on monitoring, interviews and information digging by Sub-directorate of Rural Community (November 2013), the money spent on drugs per addict (putaw, cannabis, dextro and shabu) ranges from Rp. 300,000.- to Rp. 500,000.- per day. With the decrease/recovery of 157 drug addicts community expenses can be rescued approx.. Rp 47.1 million to Rp 78.5 milion per day.

2. Indicator of achievement is also measured through the employment of income generating alternative community development, as an output of guidance in improving skills, enrichment (materials and practice), and sork capital support (equipment, tools). Guidance is given in the form of skill improvement and businesses: beauty parlor, hairdressing, silk-screening, cellular phone service, electric installation service, baking, etv. The table indicates that 84 persons have obtained benefit.

As a result of monitoring and evaluation by BNN Sub-directorate of Rural Community (November 2013), 84 persons (67 males and 17 females) were able to become entrepreneurs by establishing a service shop for cellular phones under the guidance of V-TIGA, and beauty parlors, baking, and making of handicraft (souvenir from beads), under the guidance of SMESCO. Among 67 who own a cellular phone shop the average income ranges from Rp 1.5 million to Rp 2 million per day, from the sale of mobile phones and service.

*Effect of Alternative Development and Demand Reduction of Cannabis Production :*

1. Indicator of achievement in the decrease of Cannabis production by changing the function of cannabis cultivation areal, and changing the profession of cannabis farmers is as follows :
  - a. An estimation that a change in the function of each hectare of cannabis cultivation ( $10,000 \text{ m}^2$ ) has a potential of eliminating  $\pm 8,000$  cannabis trees planted with a distance 1,25 cm. 8,000 trees produce  $\pm 1,600 \text{ Kg}$  or 1,6 tons of dried cannabis, with an estimated calculation of 5 trees produce 1 Kg dried cannabis. Without the production of 1 Kg dried cannabis there is potential of rescuing  $\pm 320,000$  drug victims (cannabis) by assuming that one drug user consumes the minimum of 1 cigaret (with a weight of 5 milligram). By seizing 1 Kg of cannabis there is potential to delete a drug transaction of  $\pm \text{Rp } 800$  million by estimating the price of dried cannabis is  $\pm \text{Rp } 500,000/\text{Kg}$ .
  - b. In 2013, BNN and BNNP succeeded in reducing the production of cannabis by changing the function of 65 hectares of cannabis cultivation areal located in 2 provinces, 3 districts, 5 sub-districts, and 10 villages, and deleted the cultivation of  $\pm 529,000$  cannabis trees , reduced  $\pm 104$  tons dried cannabis, rescued  $\pm 20.8$  million victims, and deleted a drug transaction of  $\pm 31.3$  billion.
  - c. In the period 2010-2013through the Alternative Development Program BNN and BNNP Aceh succeeded in transferring the function of  $\pm 190$  hectares (BNN: 163 Ha; BNNP 27 Ha) by eliminating the cultivation of  $\pm 1.52$  million trees, reduced production of  $\pm 304$  dried cannabis, rescued  $\pm 60.8$  million victims, and deleted a drug transaction of  $\pm \text{Rp } 91.2$  billion.
2. Indicator of achievement in reducing cannabis production from every cannabis farmer by transfer of profession and NEVER again cultivate cannabis:
  - a. For every 4 ex cannabis farmers who changed profession, there is a potential of failing new cultivation of 1 Ha cabnnabis trees ( $10,000 \text{ sq M}$ ), Consequently, a potential of reducing  $\pm 8,000$  cannabis trees with a planting distance of 1.25 cm, and a yield of  $\pm 1,600 \text{ Kg}$ , or 1.6 tons dried cannabis, and an estimated yield of 1 Kg dried cannabis from 5 trees. From 1 Kg unproduced dried cannabis there is a potential of reducing (rescuing)  $\pm 320,000$  victims, assuming that one victim consumes the minimum of 1 cigaret (weight: 5 miiligram). The unsucceeded cultivation per Kg cannabis will also delete a transaction of Rp 800 million with the assumption that dried cannabis is priced at approx. Rp 500,000/Kg.

- b. Until 2013 the AD program succeeded in decreasing the production of cannabis of ± 39 Ha cannabis cultivation, and was potentially able to delete cultivation of ± 310.000 cannabis trees through the transfer of profession of 155 ex cannabis farmers (130 by BNN and 25 by BNNP Aceh), reduced ± 62 tons dried cannabis herbs, rescued ± 12.4 milion drug victims, and canceled a drug transaction of ± Rp 18.6 billion.
  - c. In the period 2010 -2013 since the implementation of the AD Program, with the transfer of profession of cannabis farmers (BNN 250 and BNNP Aceh 25) BNN and BNNP Aceh succeeded in failing new cannabis cultivation, or reduced 79 Ha of cannabis cultivation areal, or canceled the cultivation of ±630,000 cannabis trees, reduced ± 126 dried cannabis herbs, rescued ± 25.2 million drug victims, and canceled a drug transaction of ± Rp 37.8 billion.
3. Indicator of achievement in increasing income generating and economy of farmers from the transfer to productive land for superior commodities, and transfer of profession of farmers through BNN guidance in 2012 and 2013 is as follows:
- a. Lampana Village, Kemukiman Lamteuba, Kecamatan Seulimeum, Aceh Besar. Data in January 2014 indicates the yield of nilam (patchouli) per hectare in six months for dried leaves Rp 14,4 million/Kg; fresh nilam leaves Rp 15.5 million/Kg; nilam oil Rp 36,9 million/Kg; and seedlings Rp 800.- per poly bag.
  - b. Ateuk Village, Kemukiman Lamteuba, Kecamatan Seulimeum, Aceh Besar. Data in December 2013 indicates the yield of saffron per hectare in 8 months: fresh saffron Rp 5,000/Kg; dried saffron Rp 15,000/Kg; and saffron powder Rp 20,000/Kg.
  - c. Lambada Village, Kemukiman Lamteuba, Kecamatan Seulimeum, Aceh Besar. Data of December 2013 indicates the candlenut process with a processing tool produces an income of Rp 20,000/Kg
  - d. Mon Ara Village, Kecamatan Montasik. Data in January 2014 indicates that chili farmers yield twice a week per hectare of 65 Kg chili priced at Rp 14,000/Kg, and have a monthly income of  $2 \times 65 \text{ Kg} \times \text{Rp } 14,000.- = \text{Rp } 1,820,000.-$ , or Rp 60,667.-/day.

**h. BNN Call Center, SMS Center and Website, 2013.**

**1) BNN Call Center and SMS Center, 2013**

**Table 106. Total Information Received by Call Center and SMS Center Base don Type of Information, 2013**

NO.	INFORMATION	TOTAL INFORMATION RECEIVED 2013	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	Prevention	81	
2.	Rehabilitation	311	
3.	Eradication	1,804	
4.	Public Relation	20	
5.	Data and Information	14	
6.	General Information	2,909	
7.	Dumas Ittama	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,142</b>	

Source : Research, Data and Information Center, BNN, March 2014

**2) BNN Website, 2013.**

Total of community questions received and responded based on the respective Work Units, 2013

**Table 107. Community Questions entered into BNN Website, 2013**

NO.	INFORMATION	TOTAL QUESTIONS 2013	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1.	BNN Principal Secretariat	3,569	
2.	Prevention	177	
3.	Eradication	152	
4.	Rehabilitation	325	
5.	Law and Cooperation	21	
6.	Research, Data and Information Center	50	
7.	Public Relation	258	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,552</b>	

Source : Research, Data and Information Center, BNN, March 2014

### **CHAPTER III**

## **DATA ON THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING, 2009 – 2013**

#### **1. Supply Reduction.**

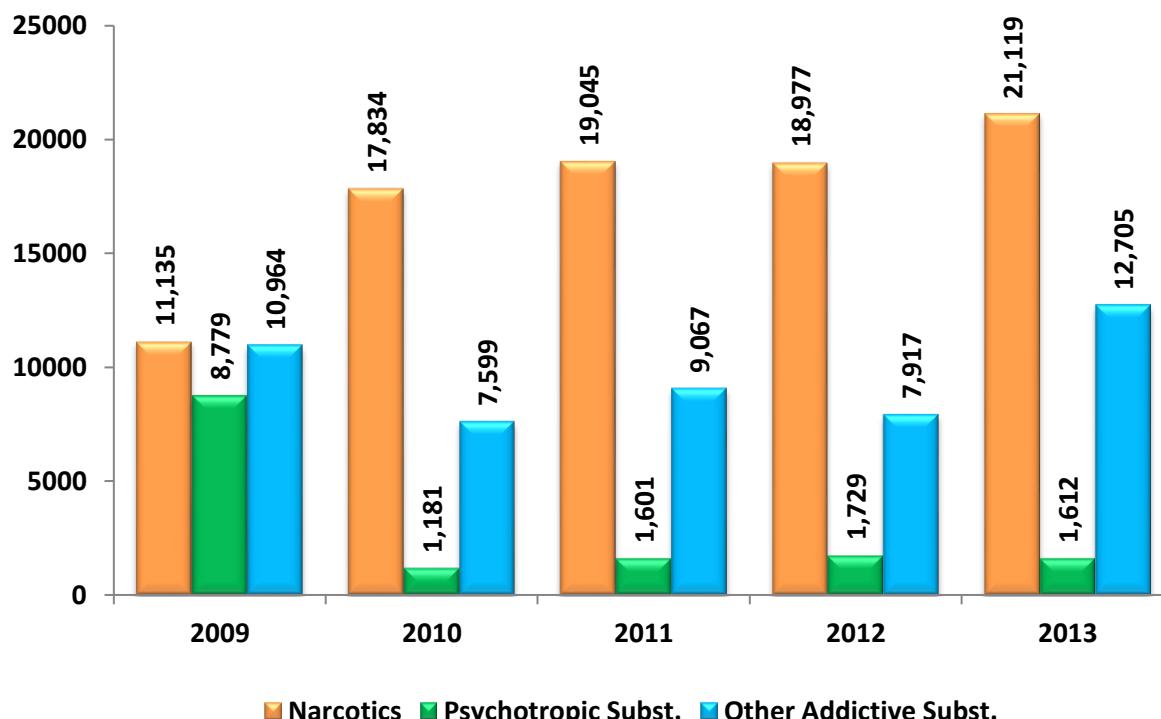
##### **a. Cases, Suspects and Evidence of Drug Crimes from National Police, 2009–2013.**

**Table 108. Total Drug Cases Based on Classification of Drugs, 2009–2013**

NO.	CLASSIFICATION	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Narcotics	11,135	17,834	19,045	18,977	21,119	88,110
2.	Psychotropic Subst.	8,779	1,181	1,601	1,729	1,612	14,902
3.	Other Addictive Subst.	10,964	7,599	9,067	7,917	12,705	48,252
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30,878</b>	<b>26,614</b>	<b>29,713</b>	<b>28,623</b>	<b>35,436</b>	<b>151,264</b>

**Source :** National Police Republic of Indonesia , March 2014

**Diagram 1. Total Cases Based on Drug Classification,  
2009–2013**

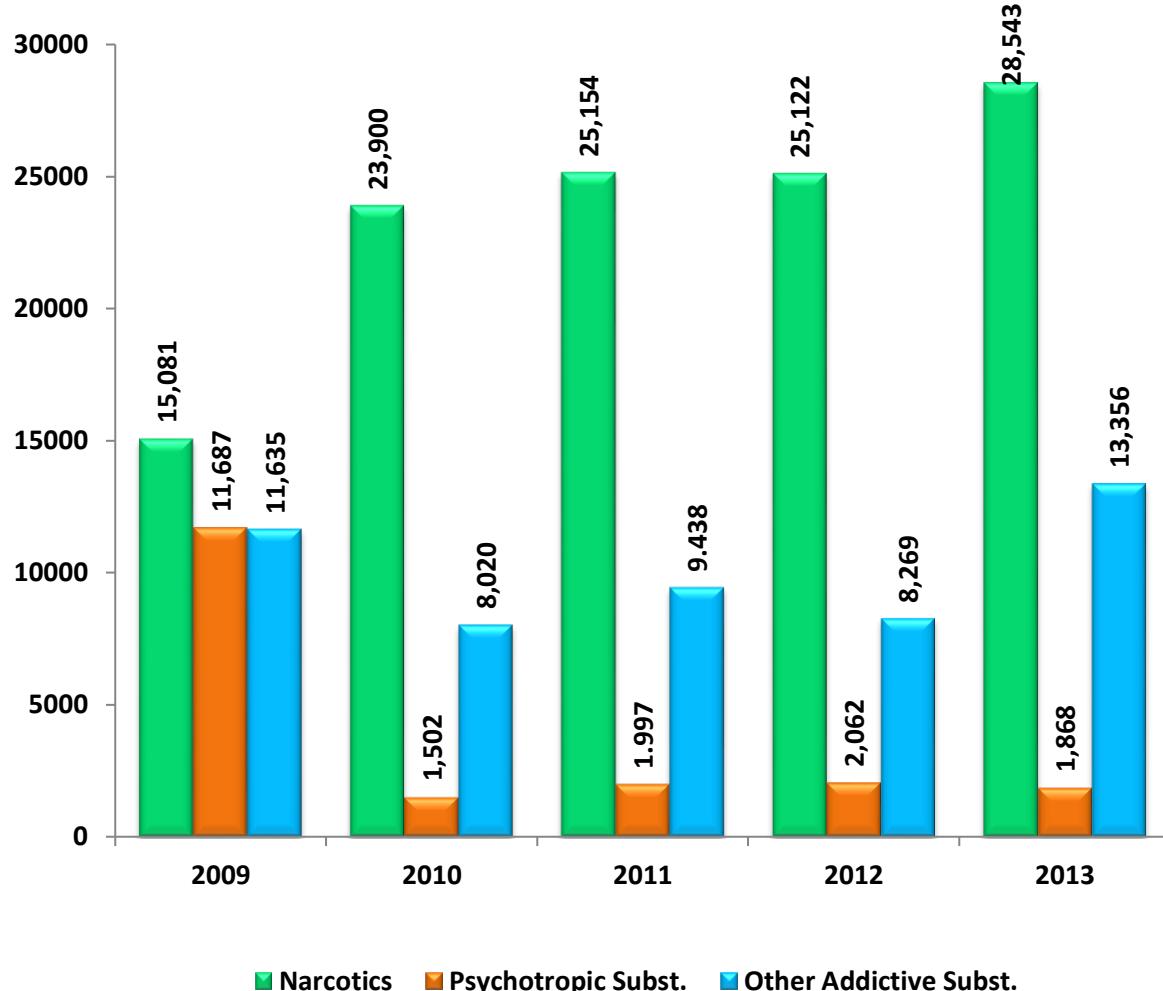


**Table 109. Total Drug Suspects Based on Drug Classification, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	CLASSIFICATION	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Narcotics	15,081	23,900	25,154	25,122	28,543	94,139
2.	Psychotropic Subst.	11,687	1,502	1,997	2,062	1,868	19,116
3.	Other Addictive Subst.	11,635	8,020	9,438	8,269	13,356	43,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 2. Total Drug Suspects Based on Drug classification, 2009 – 2013**

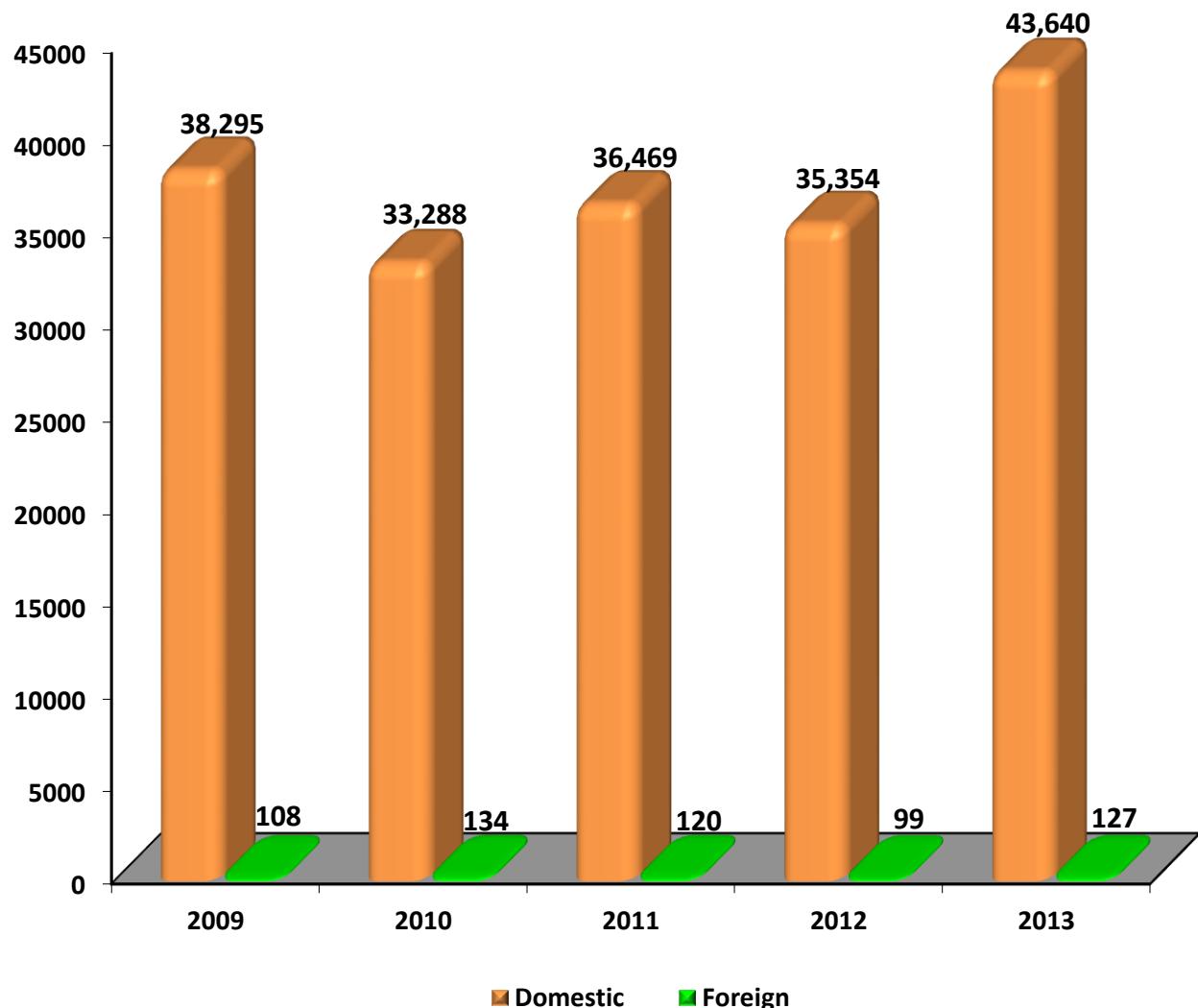


**Table 110. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Domestic	38,295	33,288	36,469	35,354	43,640	187,046
2.	Foreign	108	134	120	99	127	588
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia,, March 2014

**Diagram 3. Total Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2009 – 2013**

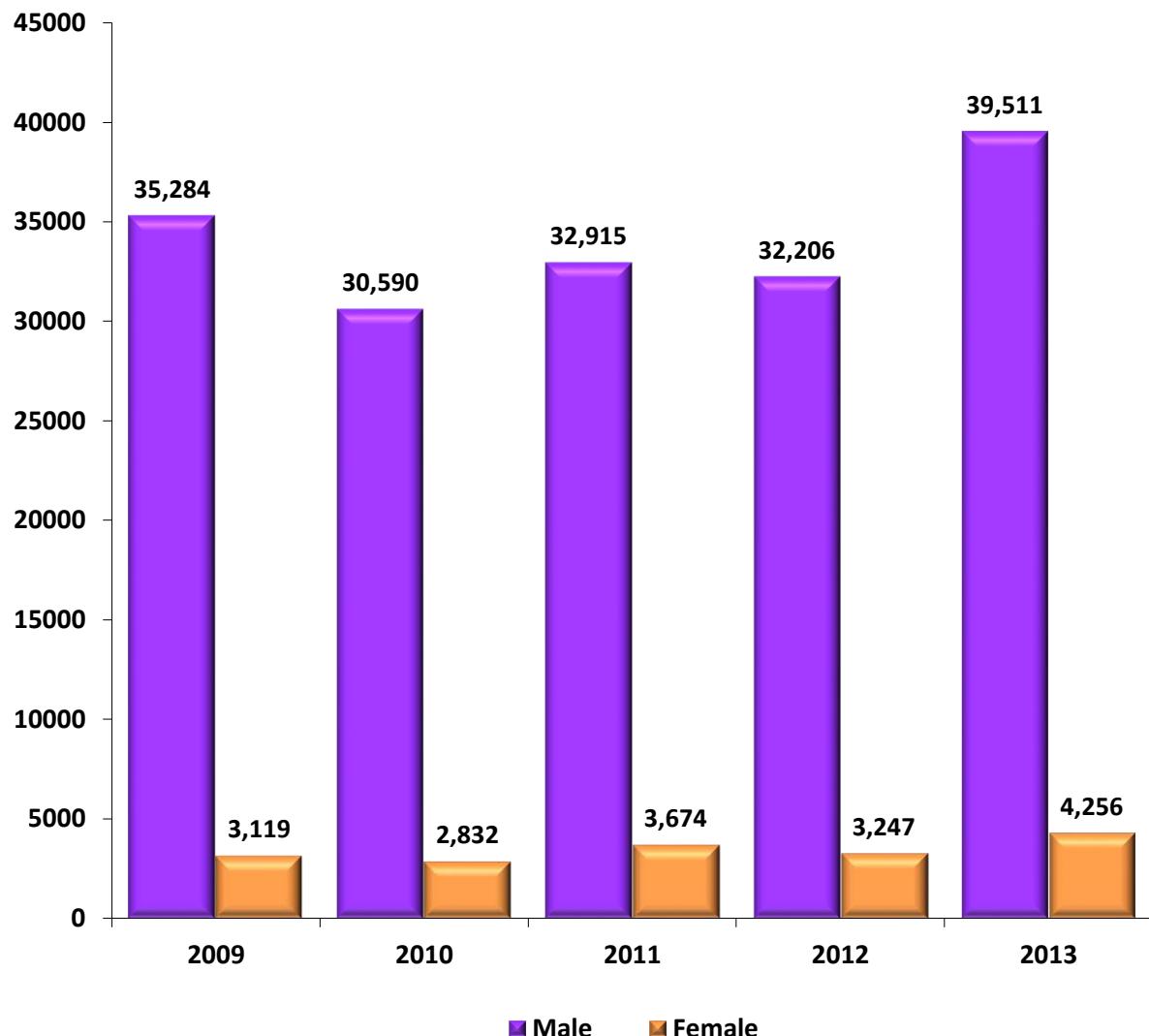


**Table 111. Total Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Male	35,284	30,590	32,915	32,206	39,511	170,506
2.	Female	3,119	2,832	3,674	3,247	4,256	17,128
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 4. Total Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2009 – 2013**

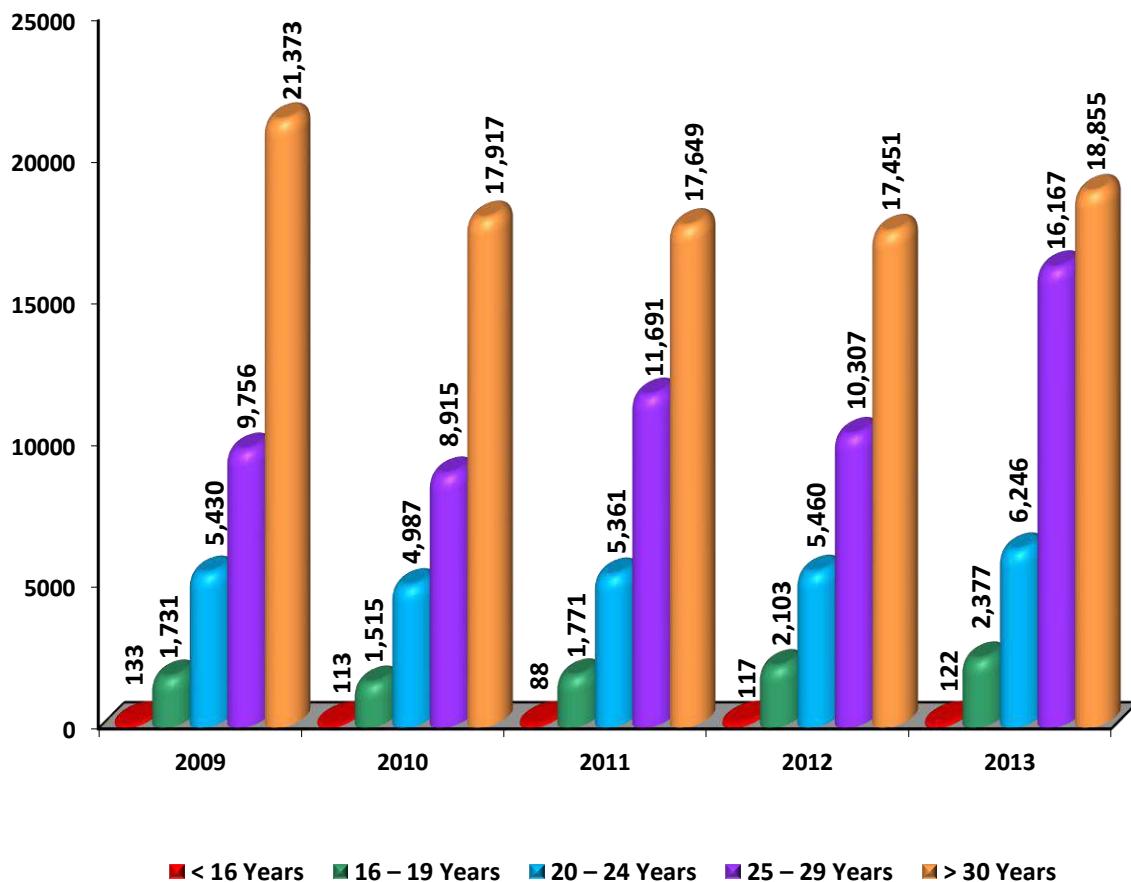


**Table 112. Total Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	< 16 Years	113	88	117	132	122	572
2.	16 – 19 Years	1,731	1,515	1,771	2,103	2,377	9,497
3.	20 – 24 Years	5,430	4,987	5,361	5,460	6,246	27,484
4.	25 – 29 Years	9,756	8,915	11,691	10,307	16,167	56,836
5.	> 30 Years	21,373	17,917	17,649	17,451	18,855	93,245
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 5. Total Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2009 – 2013**

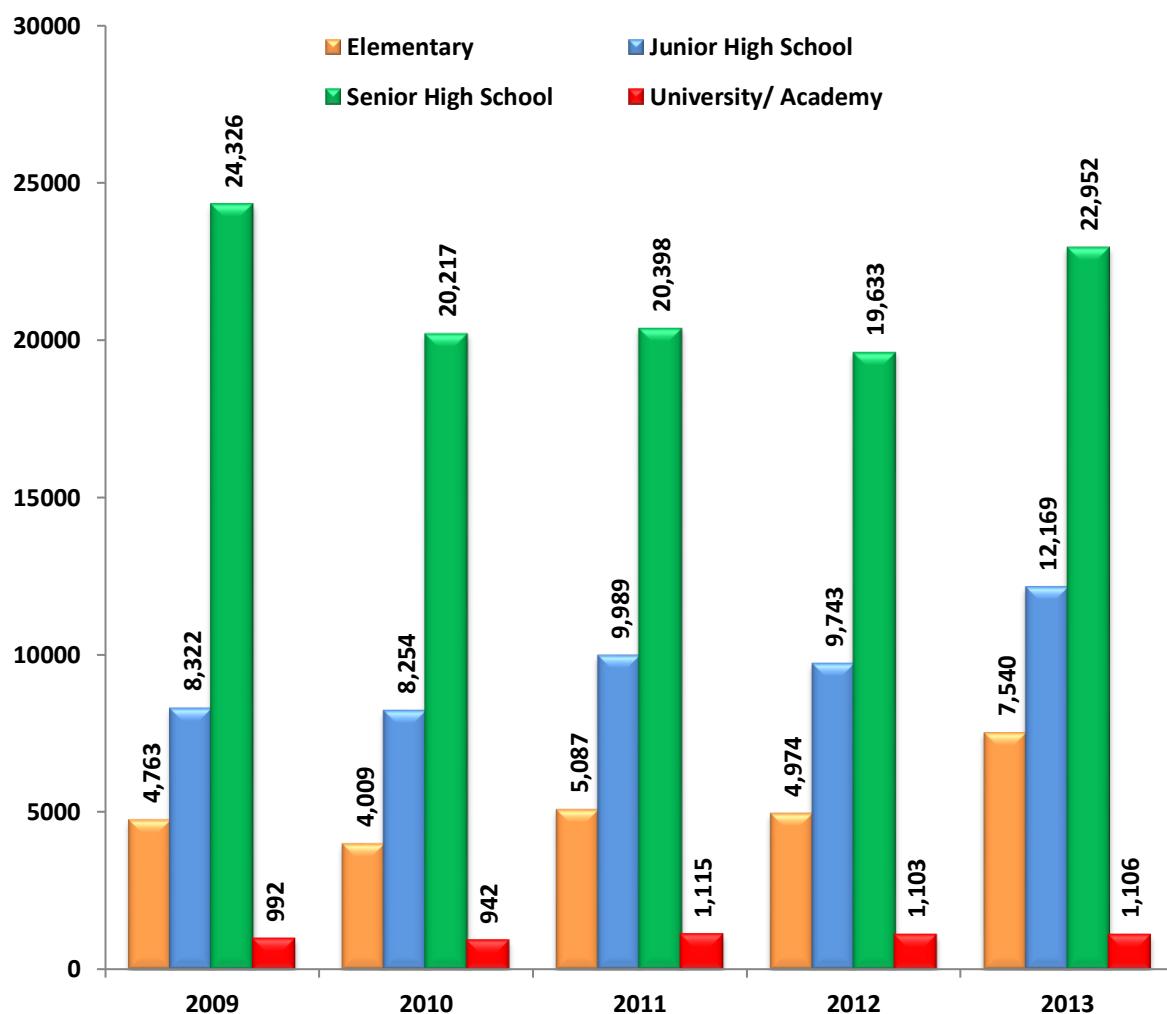


**Table 113. Total Drug Suspects Based on Education, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	YEAR					JML
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Elementary	4,763	4,009	5,087	4,974	7,540	2.6373
2.	Junior High School	8,322	8,254	9,989	9,743	12,169	4.8477
3.	Senior High School	24,326	20,217	20,398	19,633	22,952	107.526
4.	University/Academy	992	942	1,115	1,103	1,106	5.258
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33.422</b>	<b>36.589</b>	<b>35.453</b>	<b>43.767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 6. Total Drug Suspects Based on Education, 2009 – 2013**

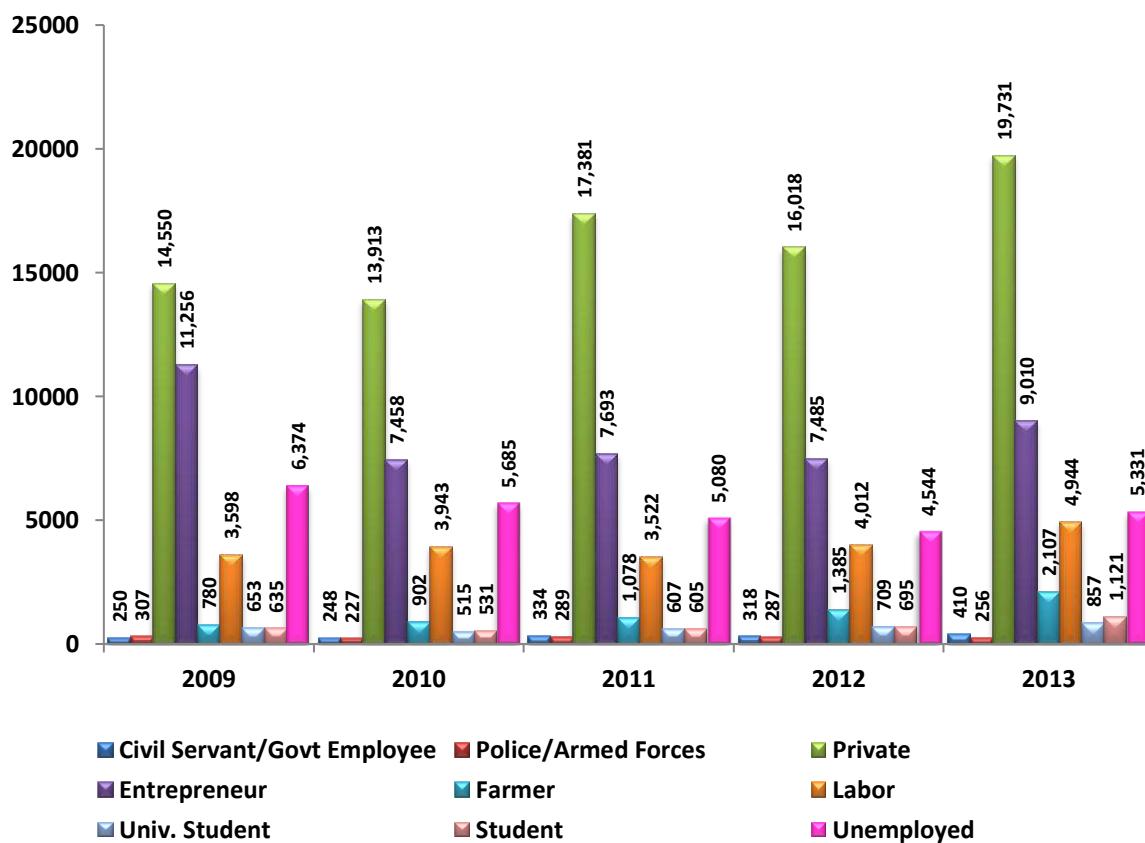


**Table 114. Total Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2009–2013**

NO.	OCCUPATION	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Civil Servant/Govt Employee	250	248	334	318	410	1,560
2.	Police/Armed Forces	307	227	289	287	256	1,366
3.	Private	14,550	13,913	17,381	16,018	19,731	81,593
4.	Entrepreneur	11,256	7,458	7,693	7,485	9,010	42,902
5.	Farmer	780	902	1,078	1,385	2,107	6,252
6.	Labor	3,598	3,943	3,522	4,012	4,944	20,019
7.	Univ. Student	653	515	607	709	857	3,341
8.	Student	635	531	605	695	1,121	3,587
9.	Unemployed	6,374	5,685	5,080	4,544	5,331	27,014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38,403</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>43,767</b>	<b>187,634</b>

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 7. Total Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2009 – 2013**

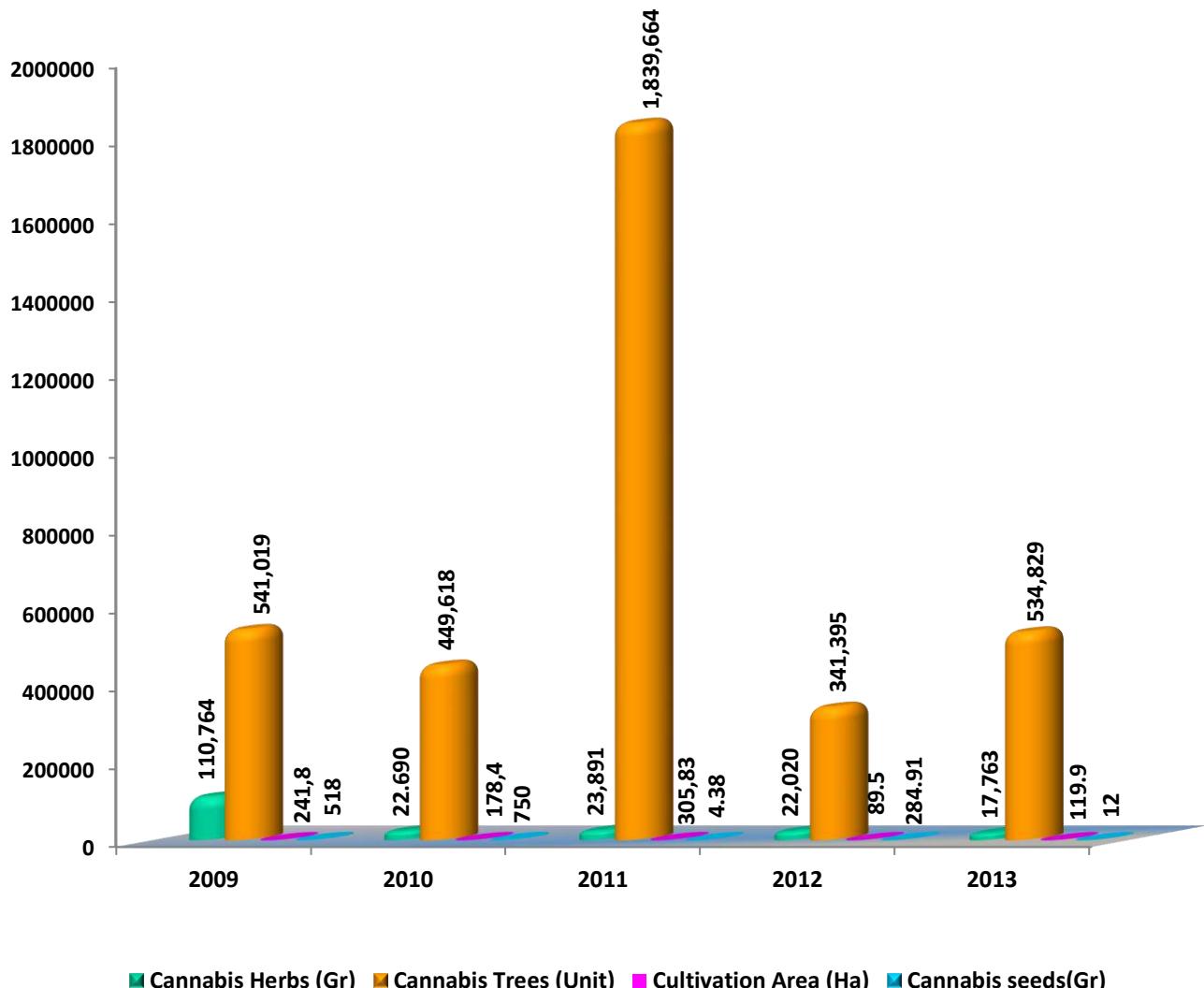


**Table 115. Total Seized Cannabis Evidence, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cannabis Herbs (Gr)	110,764,253.90	22,689,916.05	23,891,244.25	22,019,933.68	17,763,959.76	197,129,307.60
2.	Cannabis Trees (Unit)	541,019	449,618	1,839,664	341,395	534,829	3,706,525
3.	Cultivation Area (Ha)	241.8	178.4	305.83	89.5	119.9	935.43
4.	Cannabis seeds (Gr)	518	750	4.38	284.91	12	1,569.29

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 8. Total Seized Cannabis Evidence, 2009 – 2013**

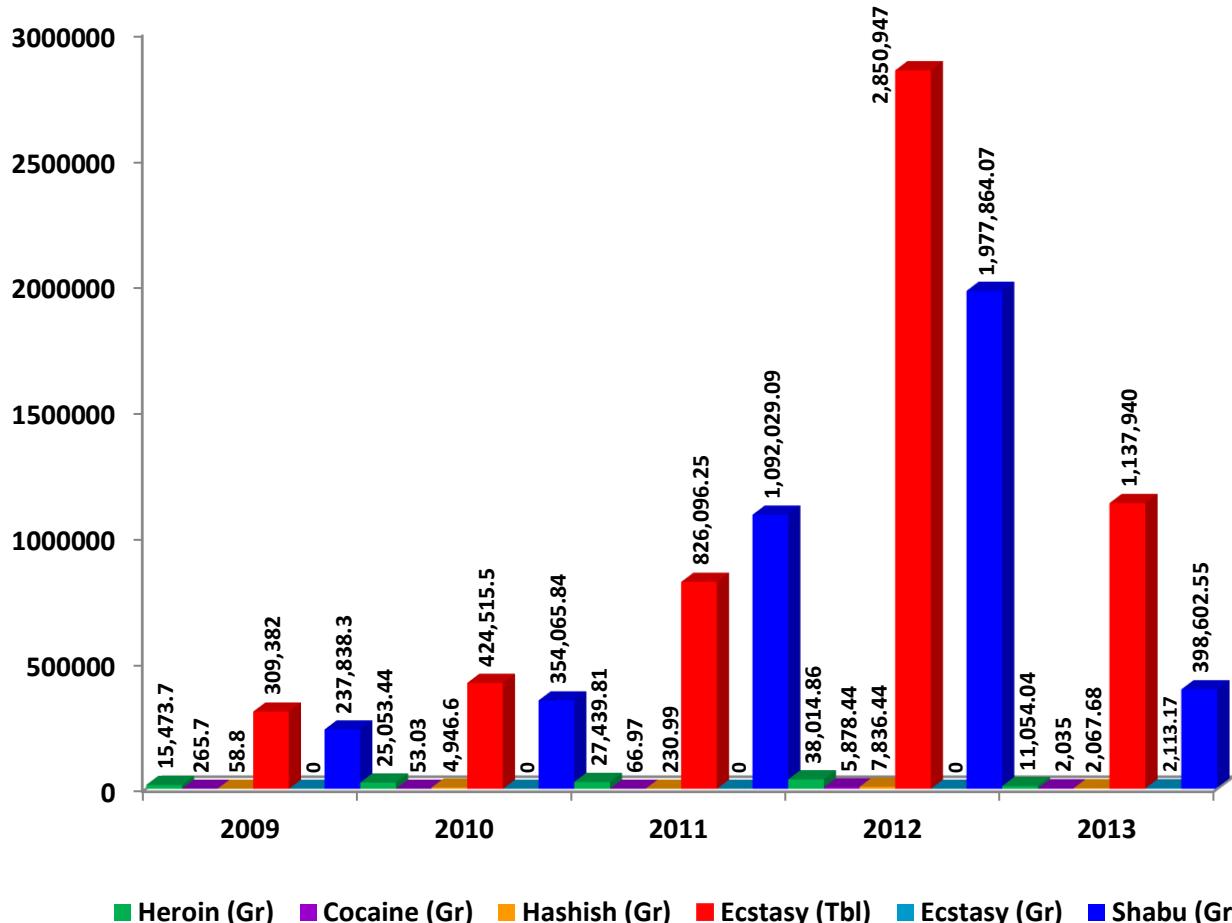


**Table 116. Total Seized Drug Evidence, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Heroin (Gr)	15,473.70	25,053.44	27,439.81	38,014.86	11,054.04	<b>117,035.85</b>
2.	Cocaine (Gr)	265.70	53.03	66.97	5,878.44	2,035	<b>8,299.14</b>
3.	Hashish (Gr)	58.80	4,946.60	230.99	7,836.44	2,067.68	<b>15,140.51</b>
4.	Ecstasy (Tbl)	309,382.00	424,515.50	826,096.25	2,850,947.00	1,137,940	<b>5,548,880.75</b>
5.	Ecstasy (Gr)	-	-	-	-	2,113.17	<b>2,113.17</b>
6.	Shabu (Gr)	237,838.30	354,065.84	1,092,029.09	1,977,864.07	398,602.55	<b>4,060,399.85</b>

Source : National Police Republif of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 9. Total Seized Drug Evidence, 2009 – 2013**

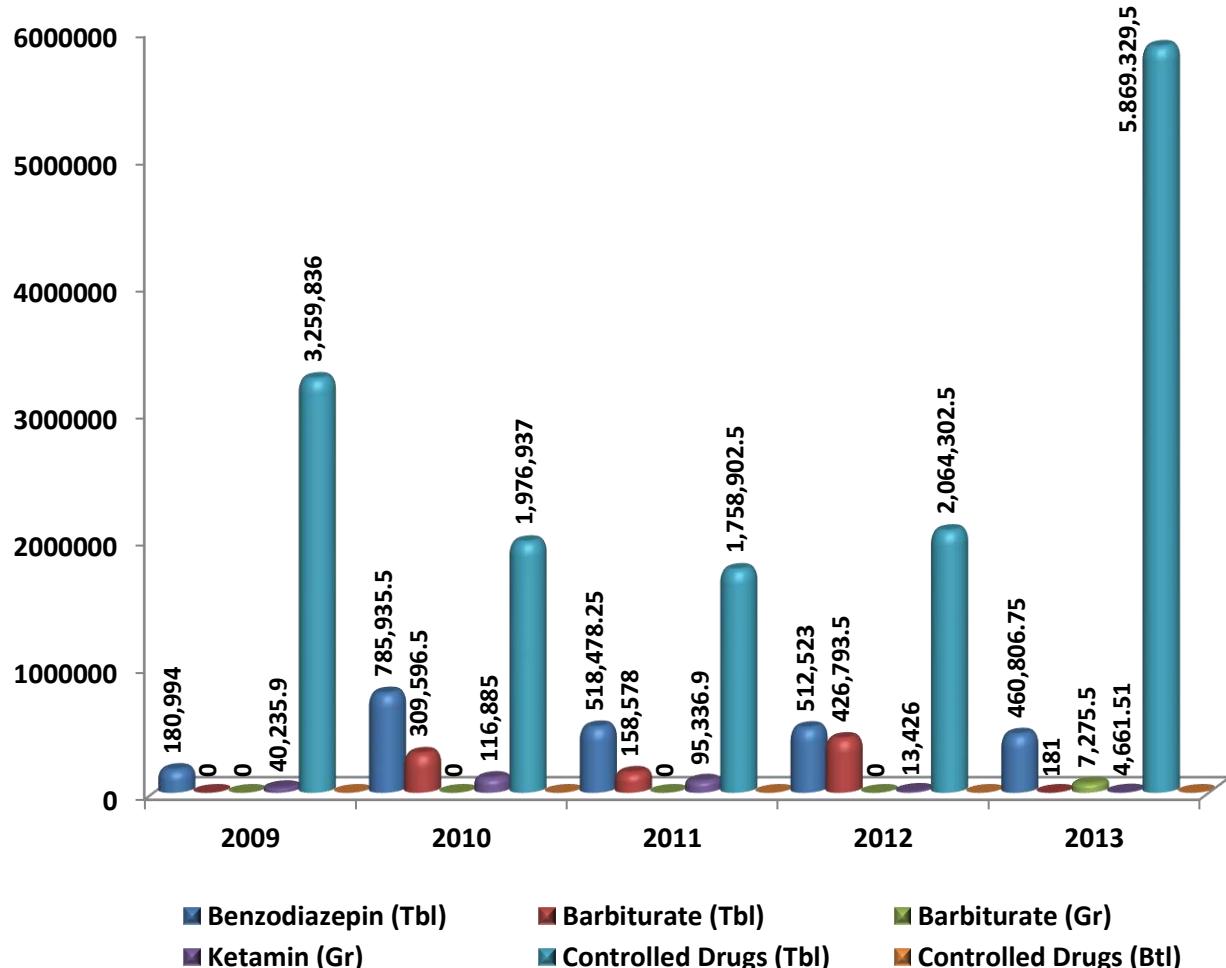


**Table 117. Total Seized Psychotropic Substances, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Benzodiazepin (Tbl)	180,994.00	785,935.50	518,478.25	512,523.00	460,806.75	2,458,737.50
2.	Barbiturate (Tbl)	-	309,596.50	158,578.00	426,793.50	181	895,149
3.	Barbiturate (Gr)	-	-	-	-	7,275.50	7,275.50
4.	Ketamin (Gr)	40,235.90	116,885.00	95,336.90	13,426.00	4,661.51	270,545.31
5.	Controlled Drugs (Tbl)	3,259,836.00	1,976,937.00	1,758,902.50	2,064,302.50	5,869,329.50	14,929,307.50
6.	Controlled Drugs (Btl)	-	-	-	-	7	7

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 10. Total Seized Psychotropic Substances, 2009 – 2013**

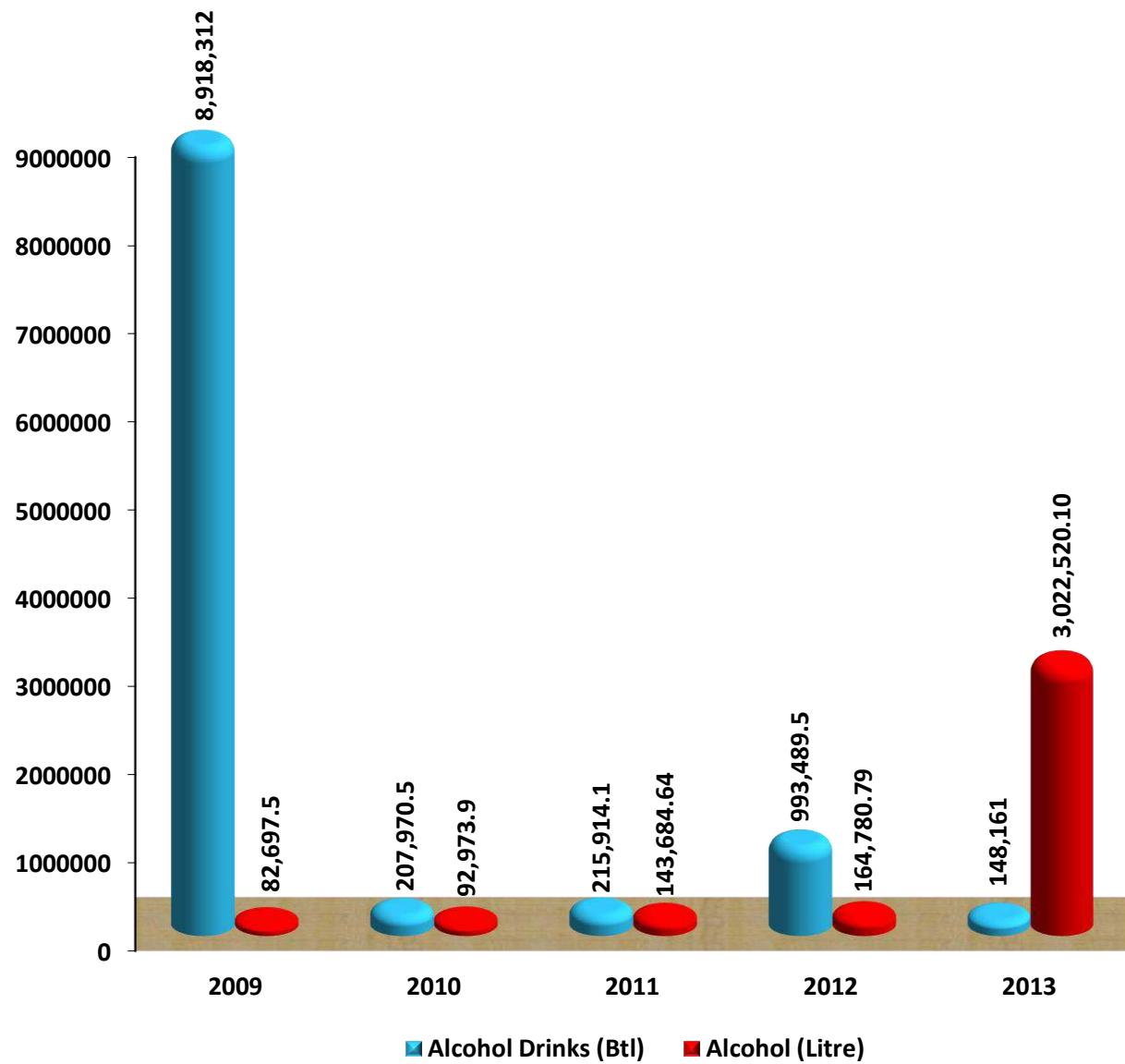


**Table 118. Total Seized Other Addictive Substances, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR					TOTAL
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Alcohol Drinks (Btl)	8,918,312.00	207,970.50	215,914.10	993,489.50	148,161	10,483,847.10
2.	Alcohol (Litre)	82,697.50	92,973.90	143,684.64	164,780.79	3,022,520.10	3,506,656.93

Source : National Police Republic of Indonesia, March 2014

**Diagram 11. Total Seized Other Addictive Substances, 2009 – 2013**



**b. Cases, Suspects and Evidence of Narcotics and Precursors, from BNN, 2010 – 2013.**

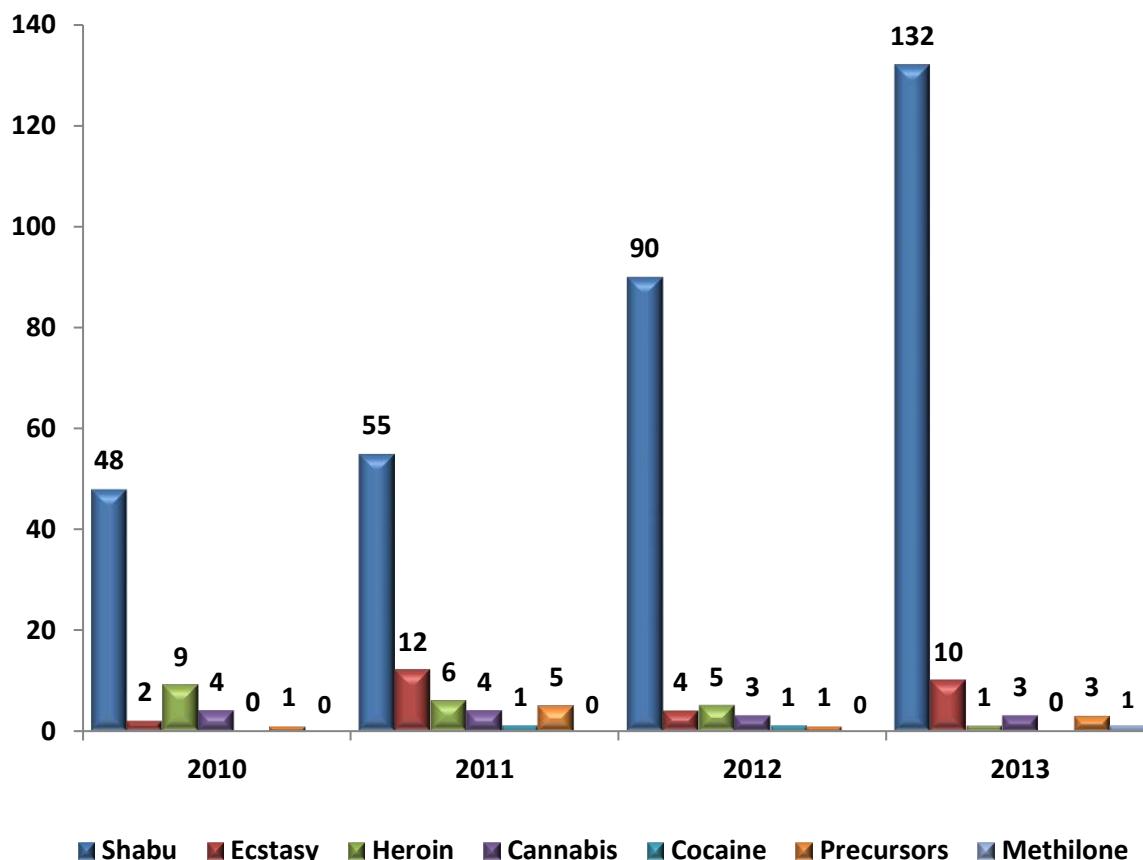
**Table 119. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	CASE	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shabu	48	55	90	132
2.	Ecstasy	2	12	4	10
3.	Heroin	9	6	5	1
4.	Cannabis	4	4	3	3
5.	Cocaine	0	1	1	0
6.	Precursors	1	5	1	3
7.	Methilone	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>150</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board (BNN), March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 12. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors, 2010 – 2013**



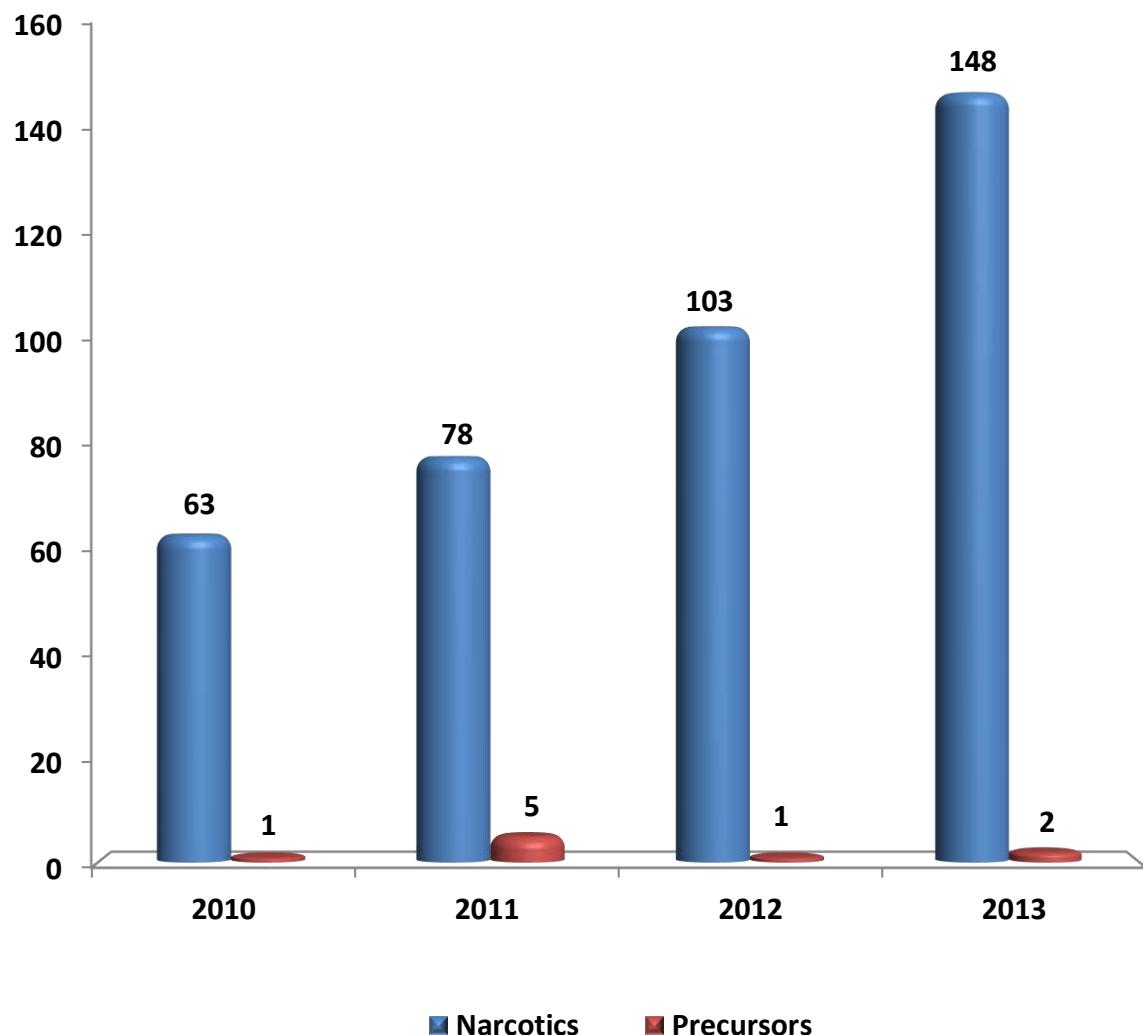
**Table 120. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	CASE	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Narcotics	63	78	103	148	392
2.	Precursors	1	5	1	2	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>401</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 13. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification, 2010 – 2013**



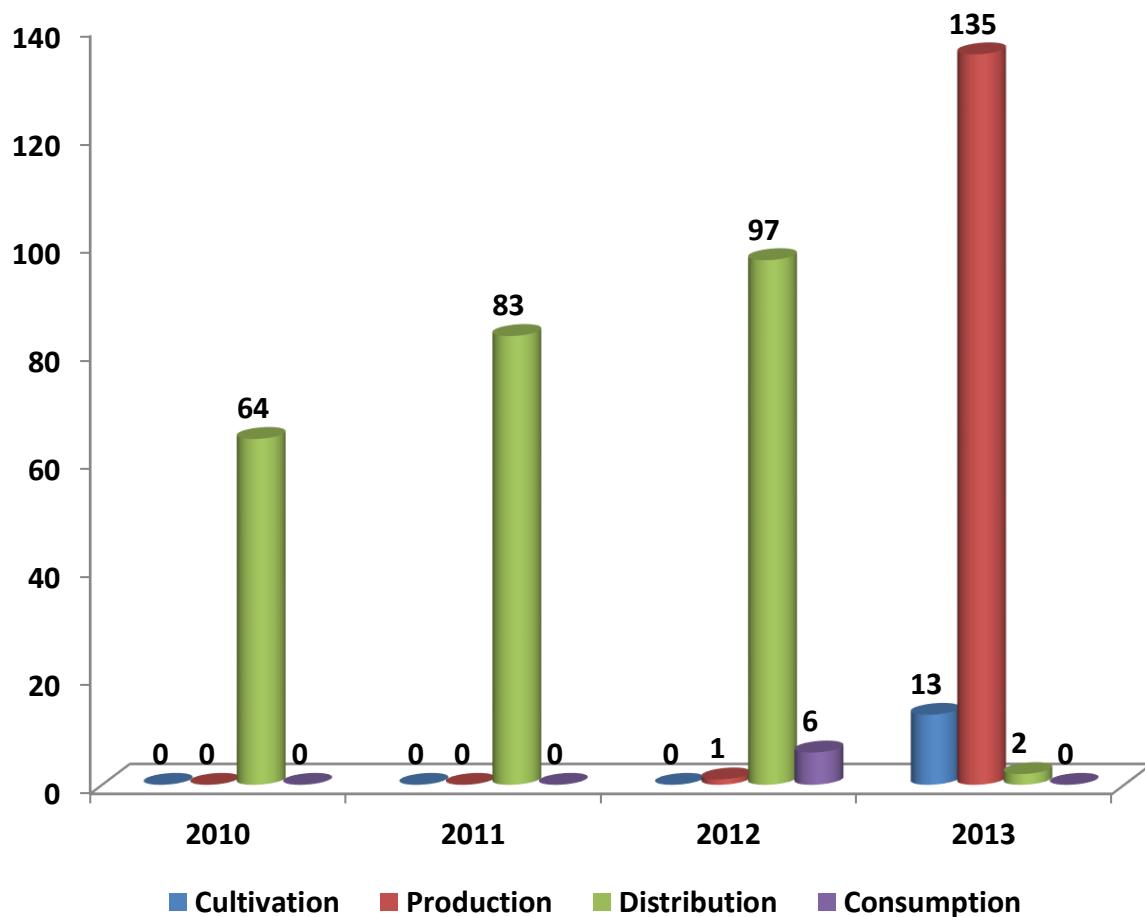
**Table 121. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Type of Offence, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	OFFENCE	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cultivation	0	0	0	13	13
2.	Production	0	0	1	135	136
3.	Distribution	64	83	97	2	246
4.	Consumption	0	0	6	0	6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>401</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 14. Total Cases of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Type of Offence, 2010 – 2013**



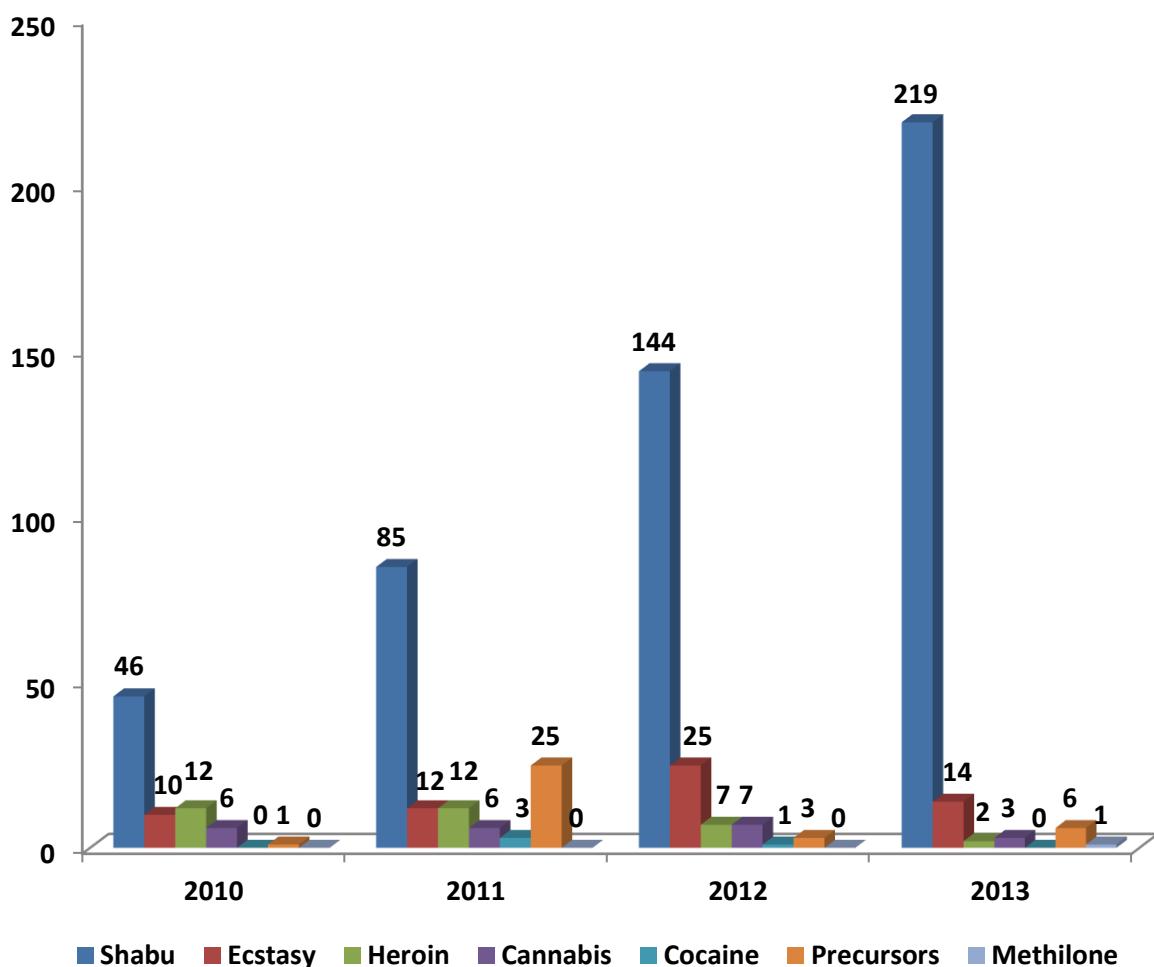
**Table 122. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	SUSPECTS	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shabu	46	85	144	219
2.	Ecstasy	10	12	25	14
3.	Heroin	12	12	7	2
4.	Cannabis	6	6	7	3
5.	Cocaine	0	3	1	0
6.	Precursors	1	25	3	6
7.	Methilone				1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>

Source : National Narcotic Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 15. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors, 2010 – 2013**



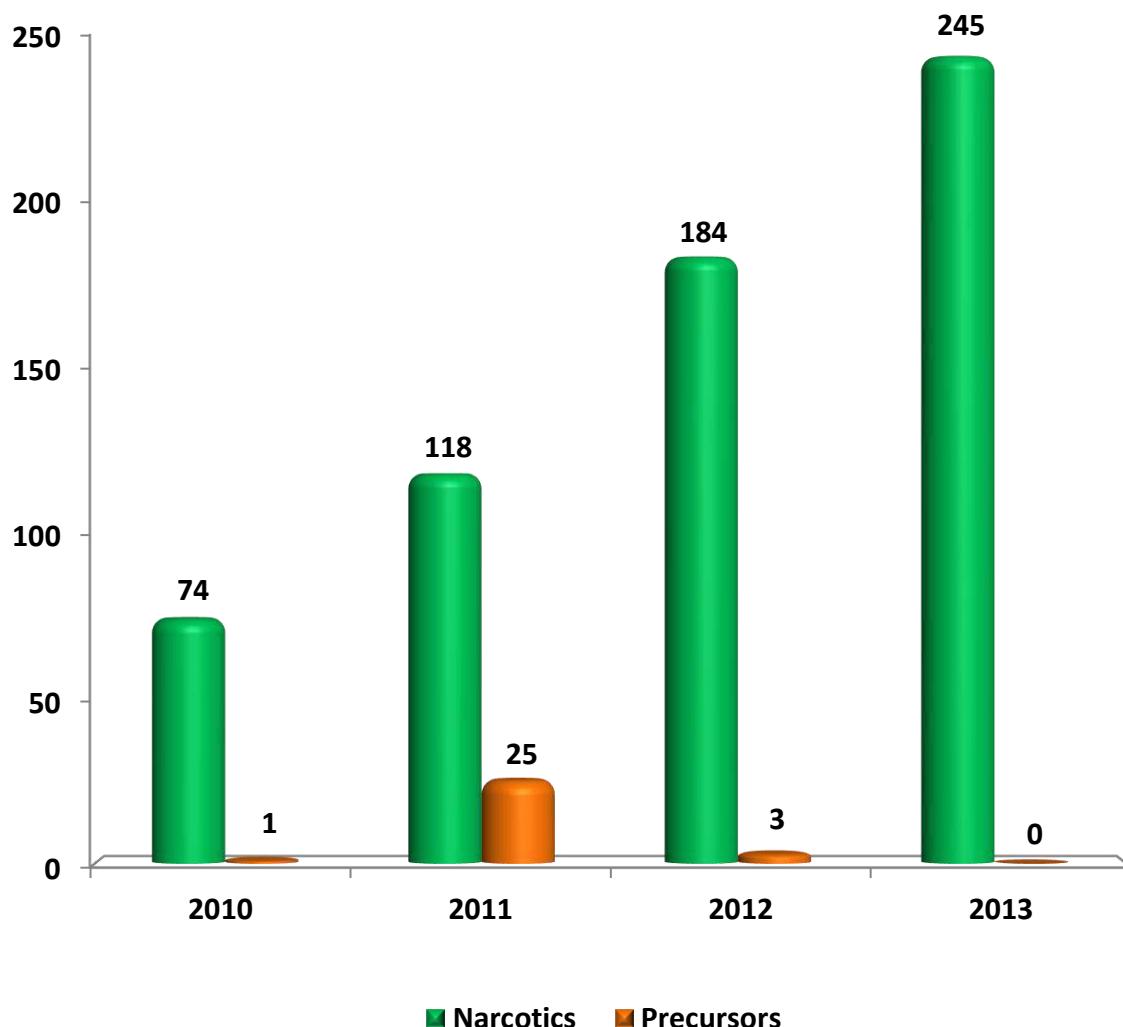
**Table 123. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification of Drug, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	DRUG	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Narcotics	74	118	184	245	621
2.	Precursors	1	25	3	0	29
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 16. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Classification of Drug, 2010 – 2013**



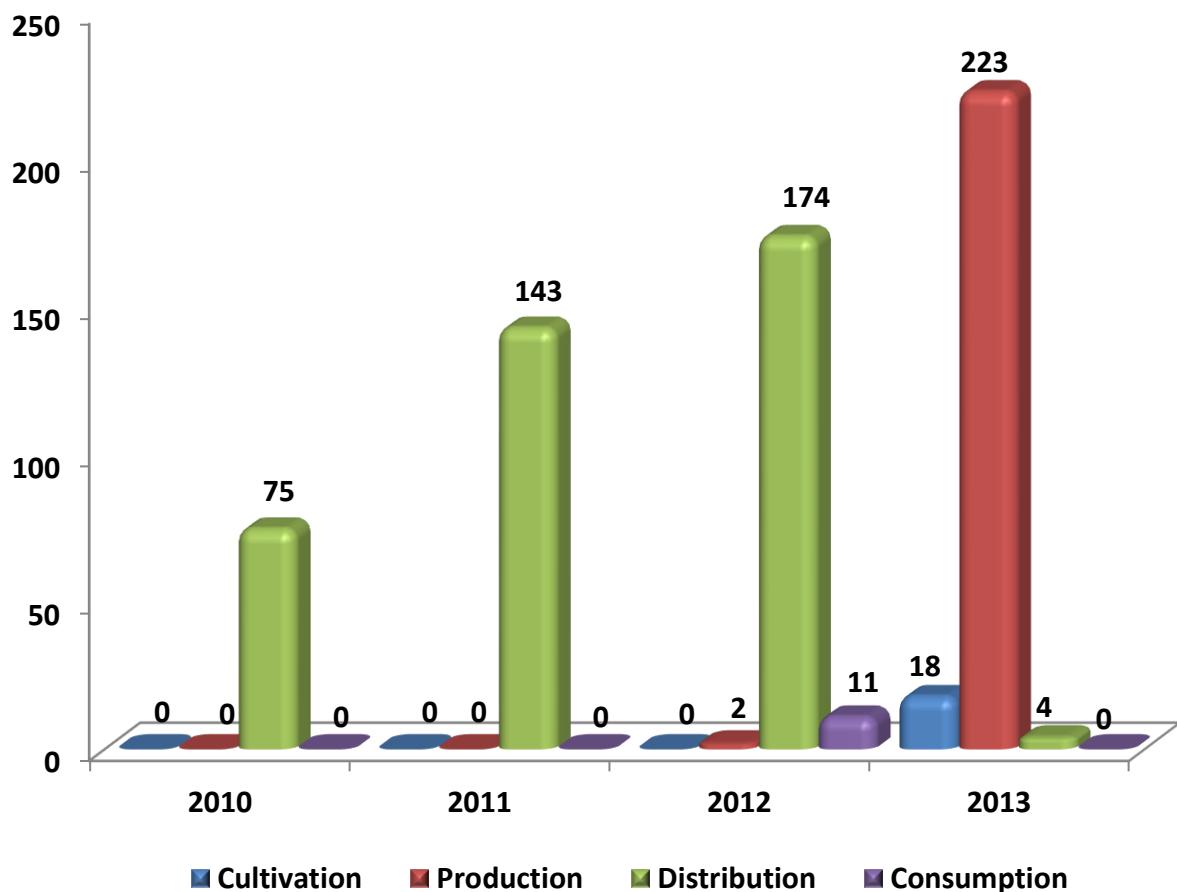
**Table 124. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Act of Crime, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	ACT OF CRIME	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cultivation	0	0	0	18	18
2.	Production	0	0	2	223	225
3.	Distribution	75	143	174	4	396
4.	Consumption	0	0	11	0	11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 17. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Act of Crime, 2010 – 2013**



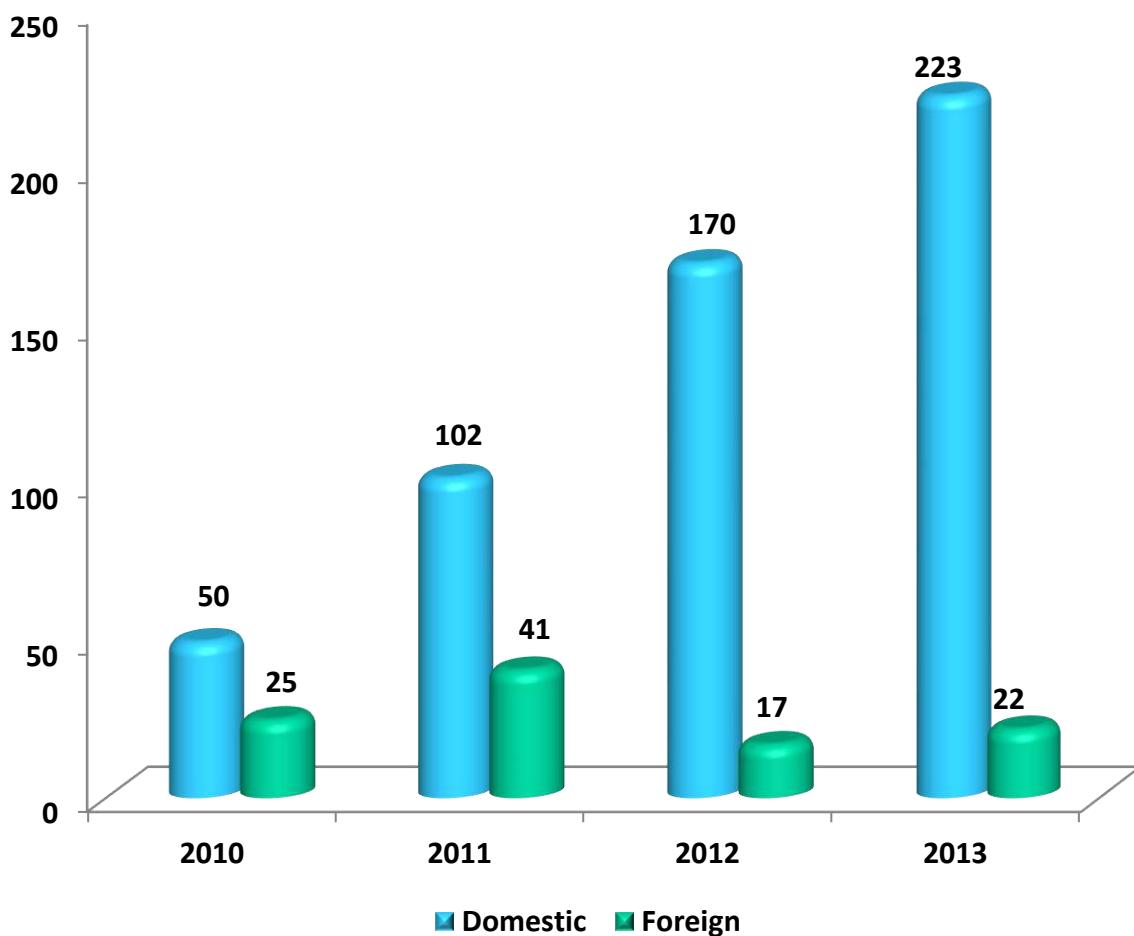
**Table 125. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Nationality, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Domestic	50	102	170	223	<b>545</b>
2.	Foreign	25	41	17	22	<b>105</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 18. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Nationality, 2010 – 2013**



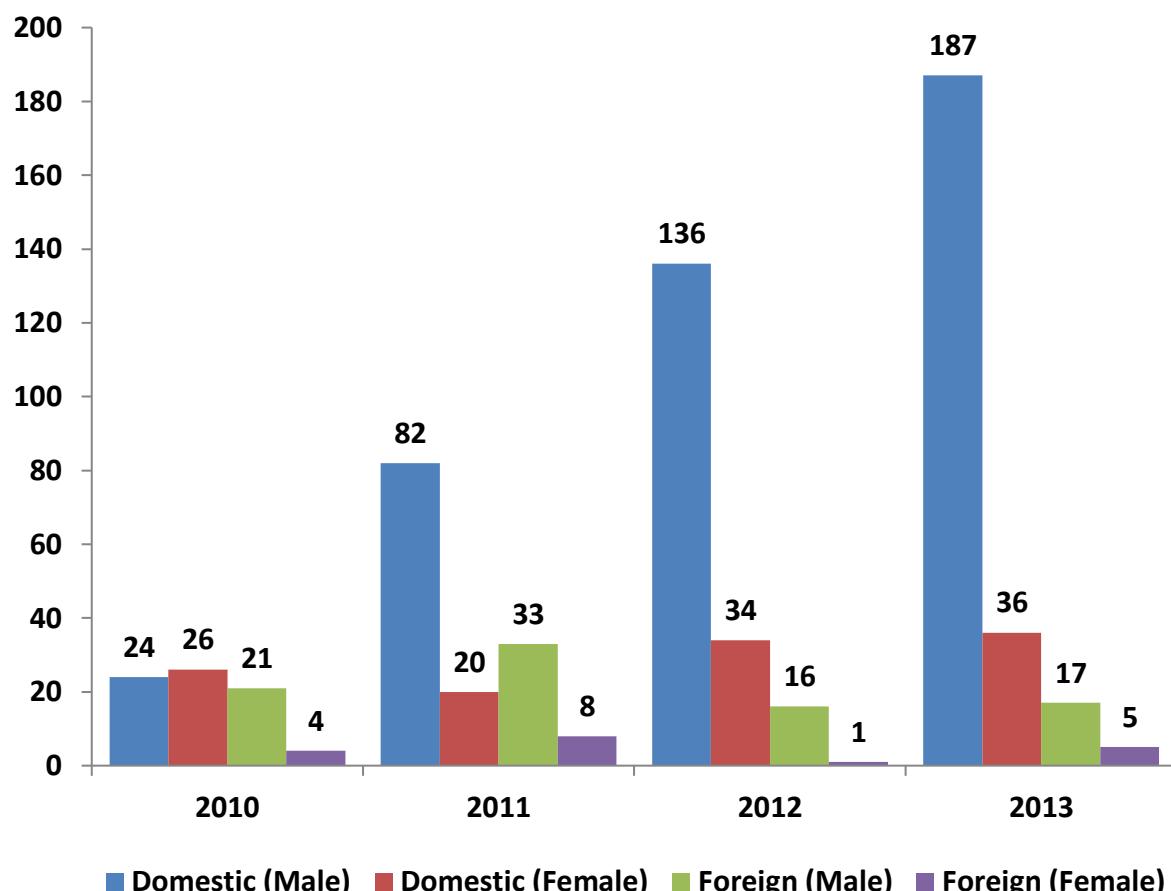
**Table 126. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Nationality and Gender, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	GENDER	YEAR				TOTAL
			2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Domestic	Male	24	82	136	187	429
		Female	26	20	34	36	116
2.	Foreign	Male	21	33	16	17	87
		Female	4	8	1	5	18
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 19. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Nationality and Gender, 2010 – 2013**



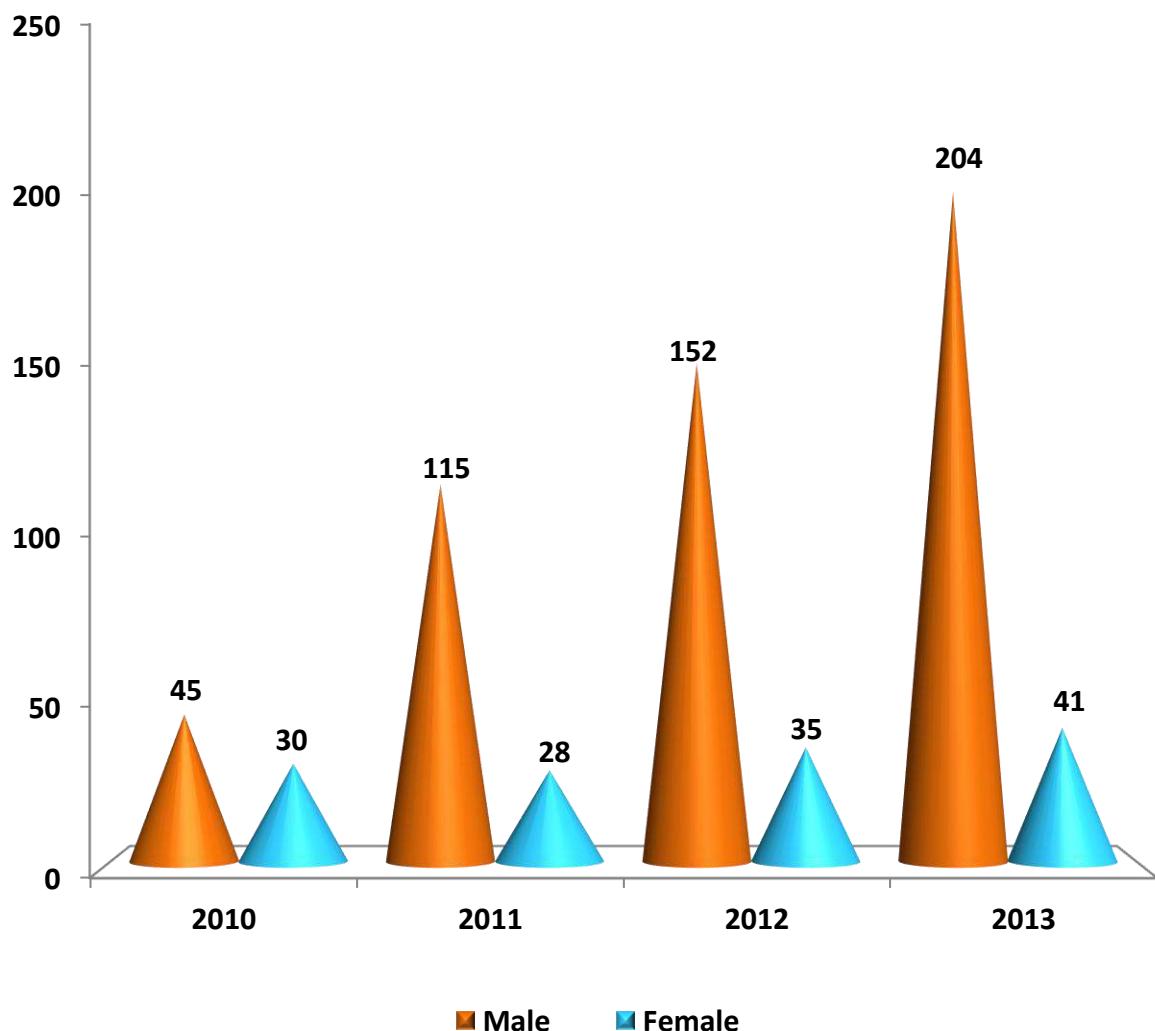
**Table 127. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Male	45	115	152	204	516
2.	Female	30	28	35	41	134
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 20. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**



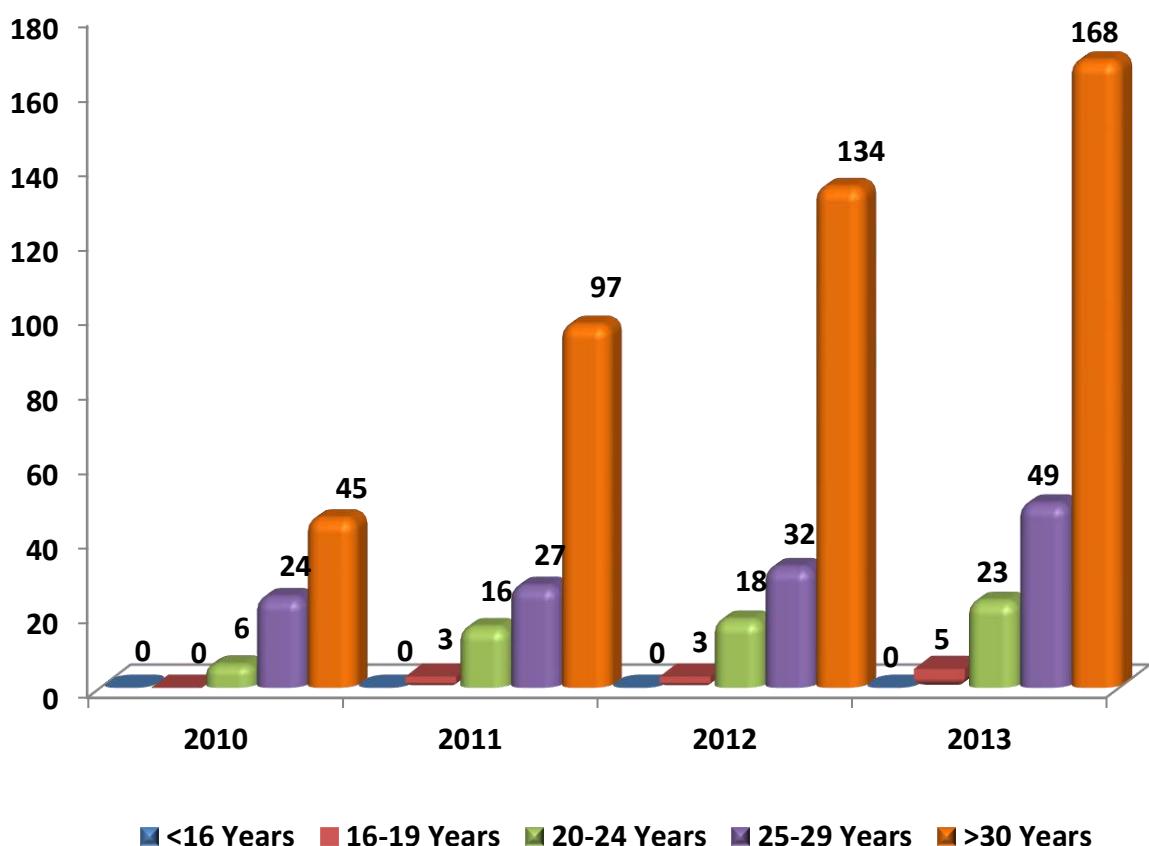
**Table 128. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Age Group, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	< 16 Years	0	0	0	0	0
2.	16 – 19 Years	0	3	3	5	11
3.	20 – 24 Years	6	16	18	23	63
4.	25 – 29 Years	24	27	32	49	132
5.	> 30 Years	45	97	134	168	444
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 21. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Age Group, 2010 – 2013**



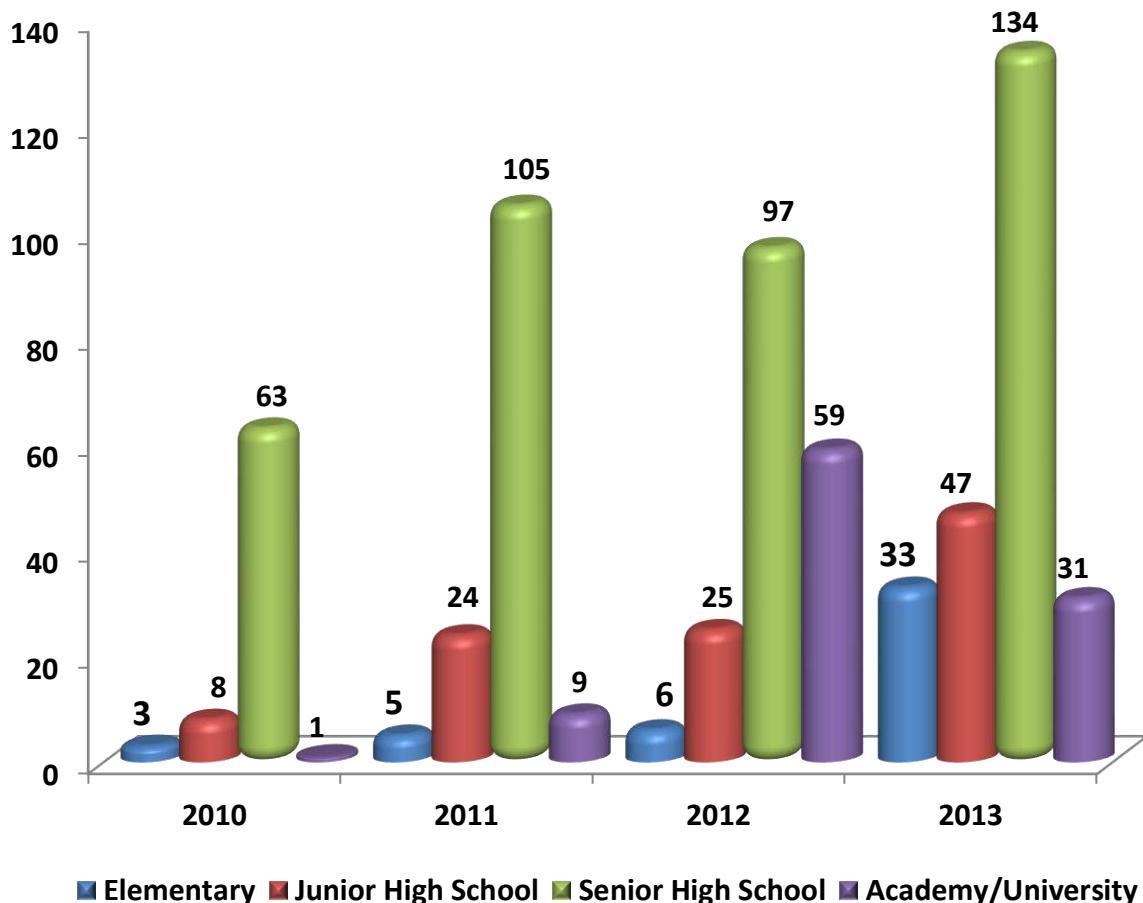
**Table 129. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Education, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Elementary	3	5	6	33	47
2.	Junior High School	8	24	25	47	104
3.	Senior High School	63	105	97	134	399
4.	Academy/University	1	9	59	31	100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>650</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 22. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Education, 2010 – 2013**



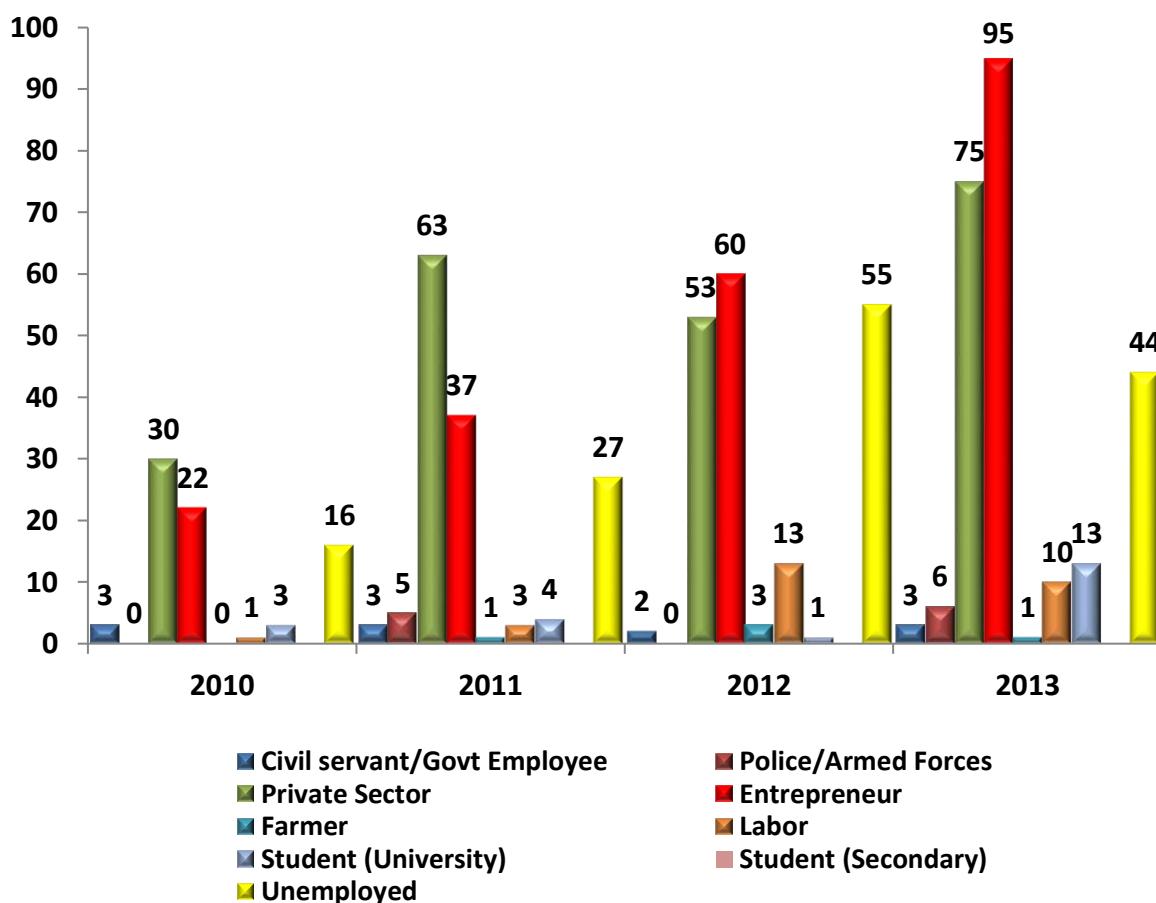
**Table 130. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Occupation, 2010 – 2013**

NO.		YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Civil servant/Govt Employee	3	3	2	3	11
2.	Police/Armed Forces	0	5	0	6	11
3.	Private Sector	30	63	53	73	219
4.	Entrepreneur	22	37	60	95	214
5.	Farmer	0	1	3	1	5
6.	Labor	1	3	13	10	27
7.	Student (University)	3	4	1	13	21
8.	Student (Secondary)	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Unemployed	16	27	55	44	142

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35 / 2009

**Diagram 23. Total Suspects of Narcotics and Precursors Based on Occupation, 2010 – 2013**



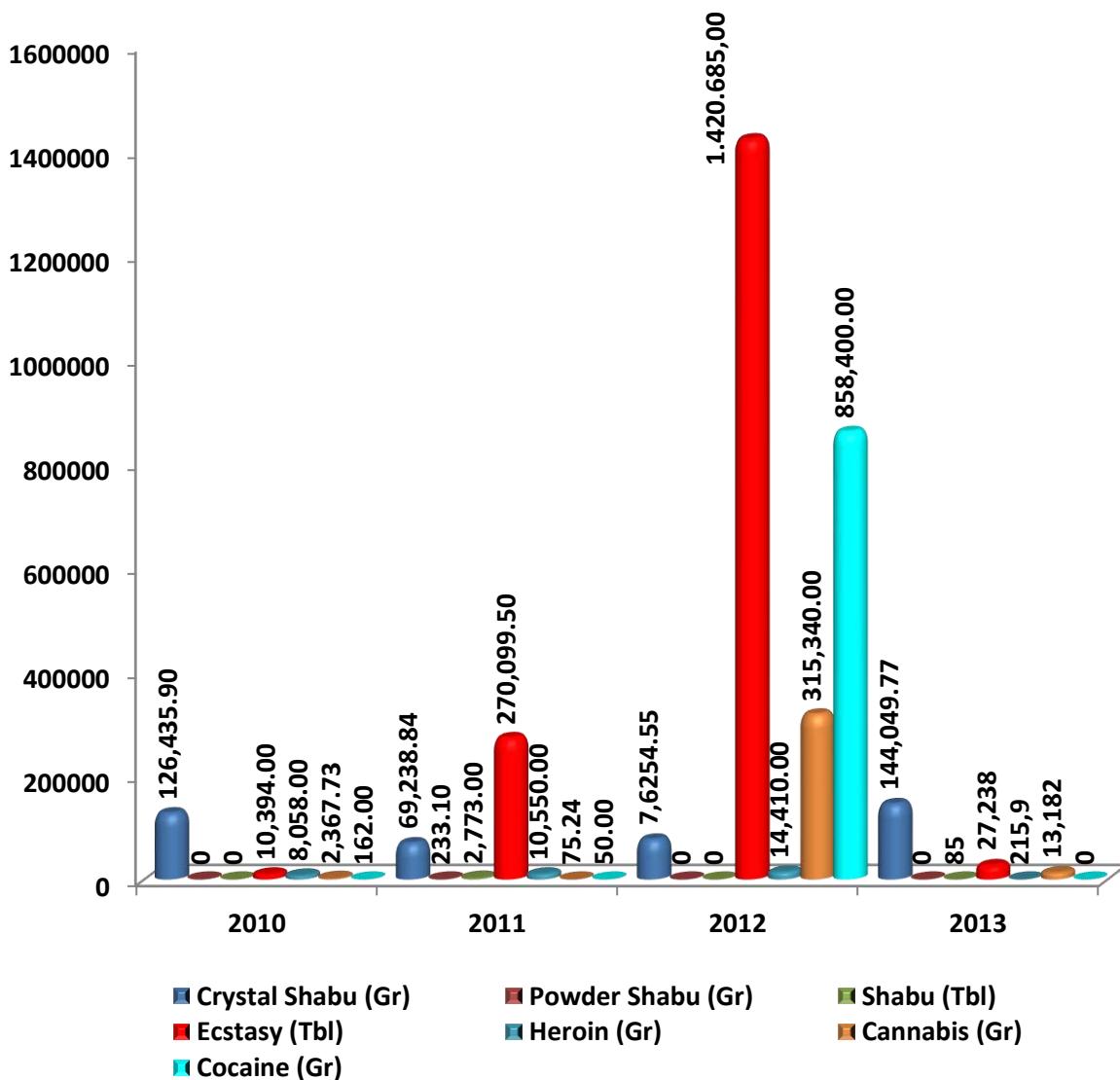
**Table 131. Total Seized Evidence of Narcotics, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Crystal Shabu (Gr)	126,435.90	69,238.84	76,254.55	144,049.77
2.	Powder Shabu (Gr)	0	233.10	0	0
3.	Shabu (Tbl)	0	2,773.00	0	85
4.	Ecstasy (Tbl)	10,394.00	270,099.50	1,420,685.00	27,238
5.	Heroin (Gr)	8,058.00	10,550.00	14,410.00	215,90
6.	Cannabis (Gr)	2,367.73	75.24	315,340.00	13,182
7.	Cocaine (Gr)	162.00	50.00	858,400.00	0

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

\*Since the implementation of Act No. 35/ 2009

**Diagram 24. Total Seized Evidence of Narcotics, 2010 – 2013**



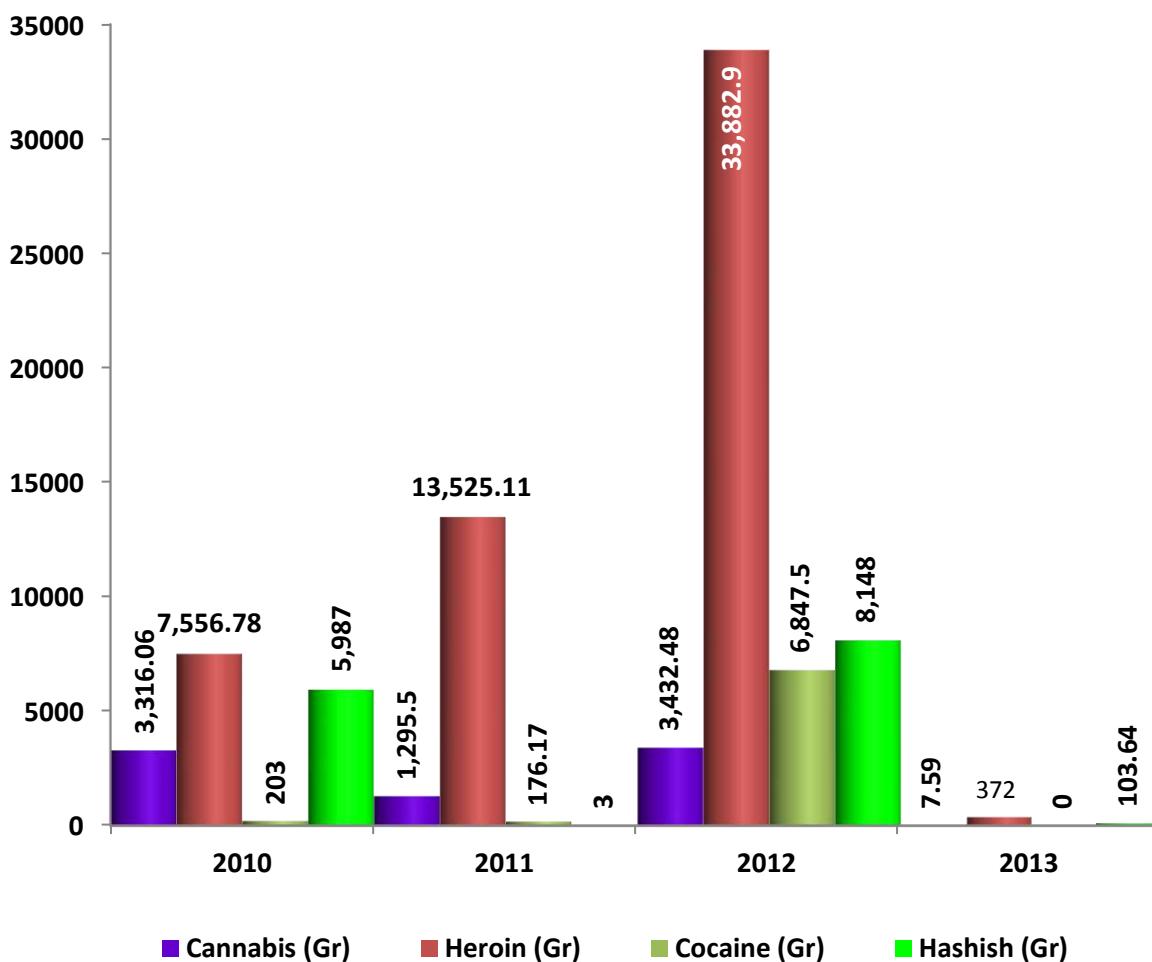
c. Total Evidence and Suspects of Drug Crimes from Ministry of Finance RI,  
2010 – 2013

**Table 132. Total Natural Narcotics Seized at Airports, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	SEIZED EVIDENCE	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cannabis (Gram)	3,316.06	1,295.50	3,432.48	7.59	<b>8,051.63</b>
2.	Heroin (Gram)	7,556.78	13,525.11	33,882.90	372	<b>55,336.79</b>
3.	Cocaine (Gram)	203.00	176.17	6,847.50	0	<b>7,226.67</b>
4.	Hashish (Gram)	5,987.00	3.00	8,148.00	103.64	<b>14,241.64</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Diagram 25. Total Natural Narcotics Seized at Airports, 2010-2013**

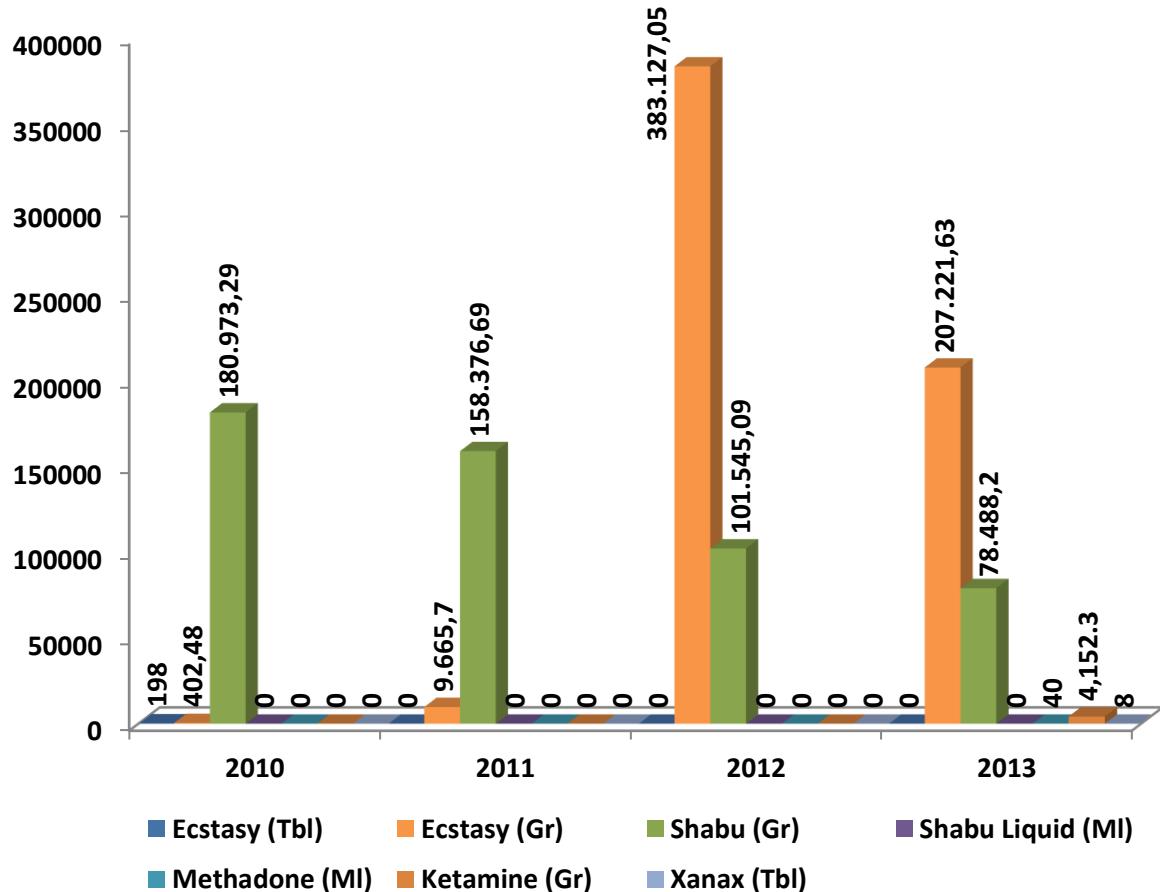


**Table 133. Total Synthetic Narcotics Seized at Airports, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	SEIZED EVIDENCE	YEAR				TOTAL
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ecstasy (Tbl)	198.00	0	0	0	<b>198.00</b>
2.	Ecstasy (Gr)	402.48	9,665.70	383,127.05	207,221.63	<b>393,195.23</b>
3.	Shabu (Gr)	180,973.29	158,376.69	101,545.09	78,488.20	<b>440,895.07</b>
4.	Shabu Liquid (MI)	1,030.00	0	0	0	<b>1,030.00</b>
5.	Methadone (MI)	0	0	0	40	<b>40</b>
6.	Ketamine (Gr)	0	0	0	4,152.30	<b>4,152.30</b>
7.	Xanax (Tbl)	0	0	0	8	<b>8</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Diagram 26. Total Synthetic Narcotics Seized at Airports, 2010 – 2013**

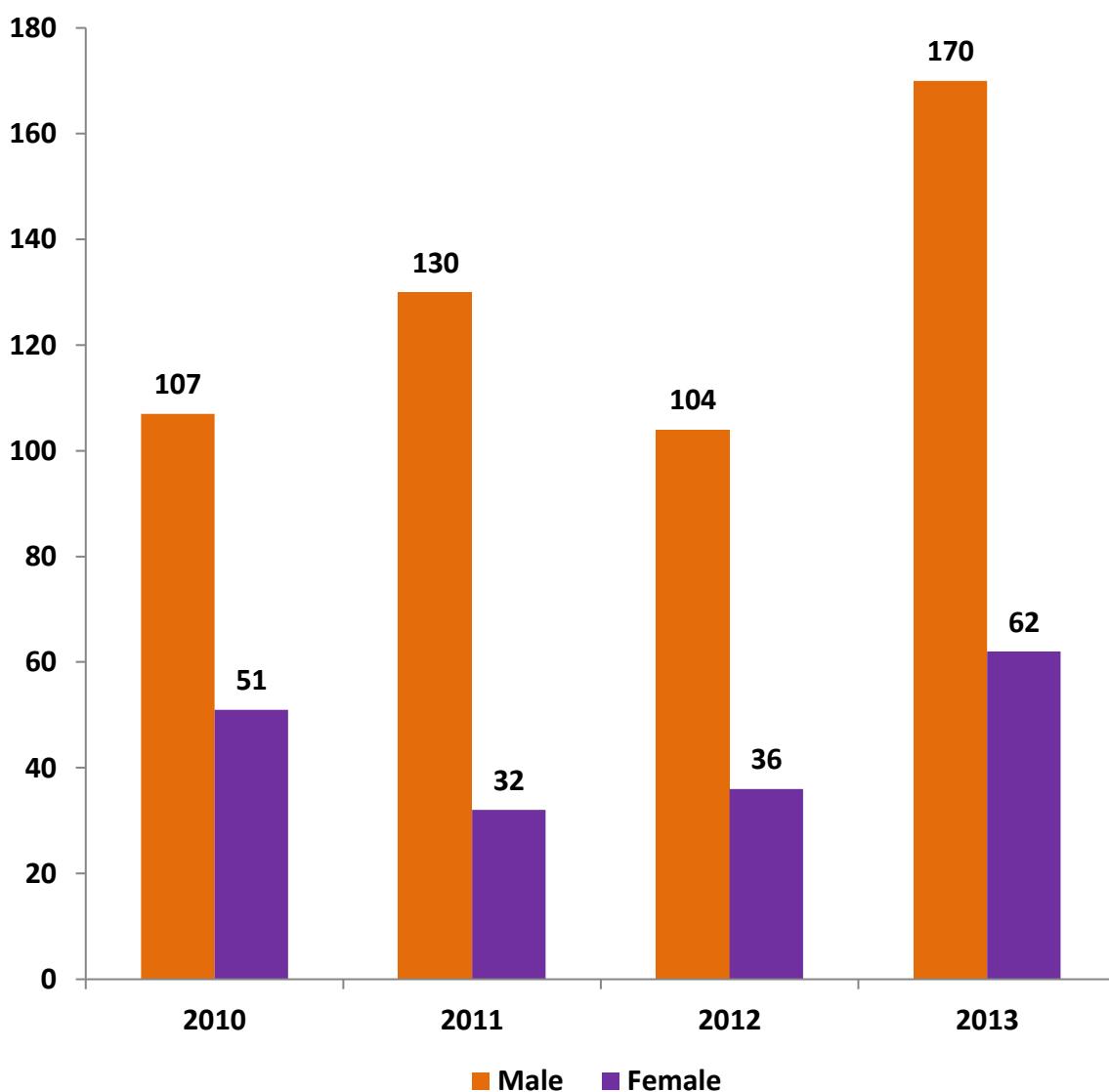


**Table 134. Total Narcotics Suspects Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Male	107	130	104	170
2.	Female	51	32	36	62
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>232</b>

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

**Diagram 27. Total Narcotic Suspects Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**



**d. Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases all over Indonesia, from Ministry of Justice and Human Rights RI, 2009 – 2013**

**Table 135. Total Prisoners and Detainees of Drug Cases Per Province, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE/PROVINCE	YEAR				
		2009 (Oct)	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aceh	1,343	0	2,036	659	1,706
2.	North Sumatera	4,857	5,896	6,291	2,595	64
3.	Weat Sumatera	614	665	924	233	1,149
4.	Riau Islands	698	734	856	531	1,209
5.	Riau	1,434	1,335	1,624	234	2,689
6.	Jambi	368	300	452	195	906
7.	South Sumatera	1,662	1,676	1,560	838	2,275
8.	Bangka Belitung Islands	255	313	357	110	483
9.	Lampung	1,019	953	1,158	505	1,715
10.	Bengkulu	170	188	323	43	438
11.	Banten	2,306	2,270	2,544	904	3,502
12.	DKI Jakarta	6,289	5,669	6,509	3,623	10,026
13.	West Java	5,094	5,194	5,953	2,327	7,111
14.	DI Yogyakarta	389	143	340	1,387	319
15.	Central Java	1,995	1,762	1,662	164	3,237
16.	East Java	2,752	2,712	3,126	1,301	4,055
17.	West Kalimantan	505	531	595	243	811
18.	Central Kalimantan	149	251	444	1,184	688
19.	South Kalimantan	750	1,182	1,746	446	3,249
20.	East Kalimantan	988	1,146	1,526	194	1,592
21.	North Sulawesi	28	24	3	227	64
22.	Gorontalo	19	48	38	149	56
23.	Central Sulawesi	41	53	184	9	342
24.	South Sulawesi	535	2	949	356	1,125
25.	West Sulawesi	25	24	73	30	78
26.	S.E. Sulawesi	35	83	109	55	213
27.	Bali	381	456	540	109	459
28.	West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	132	177	309	26	375
29.	East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)	12	26	26	9	25
30.	Maluku	85	66	64	21	87
31.	North Maluku	50	0	77	27	70
32.	West Papua	22	13	30	15	28
33.	Papua	103	117	148	-	37
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,105</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>42,576</b>	<b>18,749</b>	<b>55,671</b>

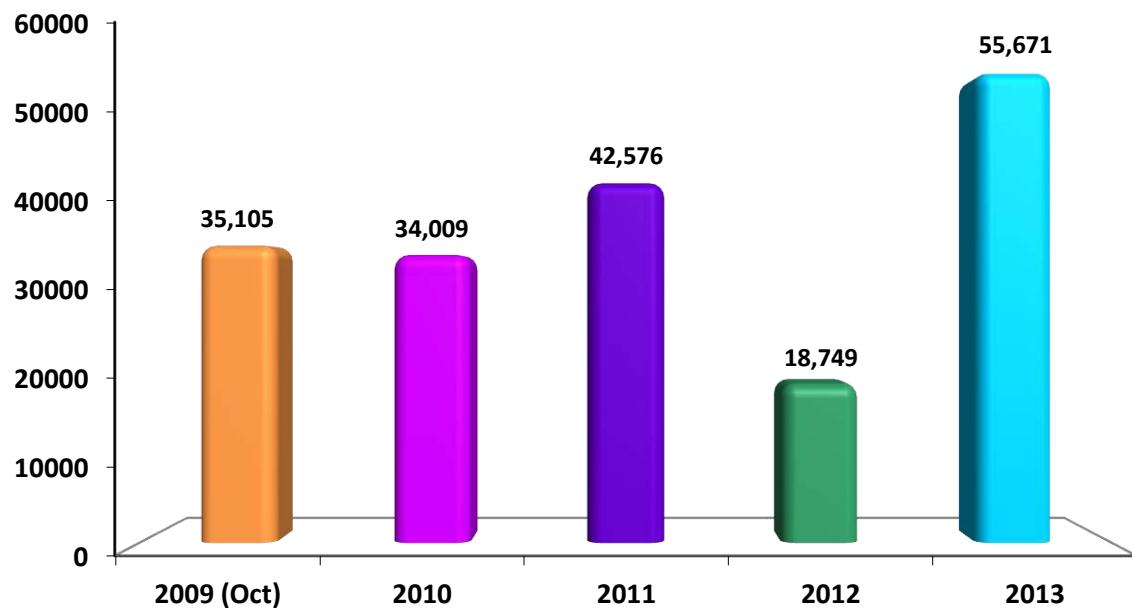
Source : Dit. Gen. of Correctional Institutions, Ministry of Justice & Human Rights RI, March 2014

**Table 136. Total Drug Prisoners and Detainees Per Province Based on Classification of Crime, 2012 – 2013**

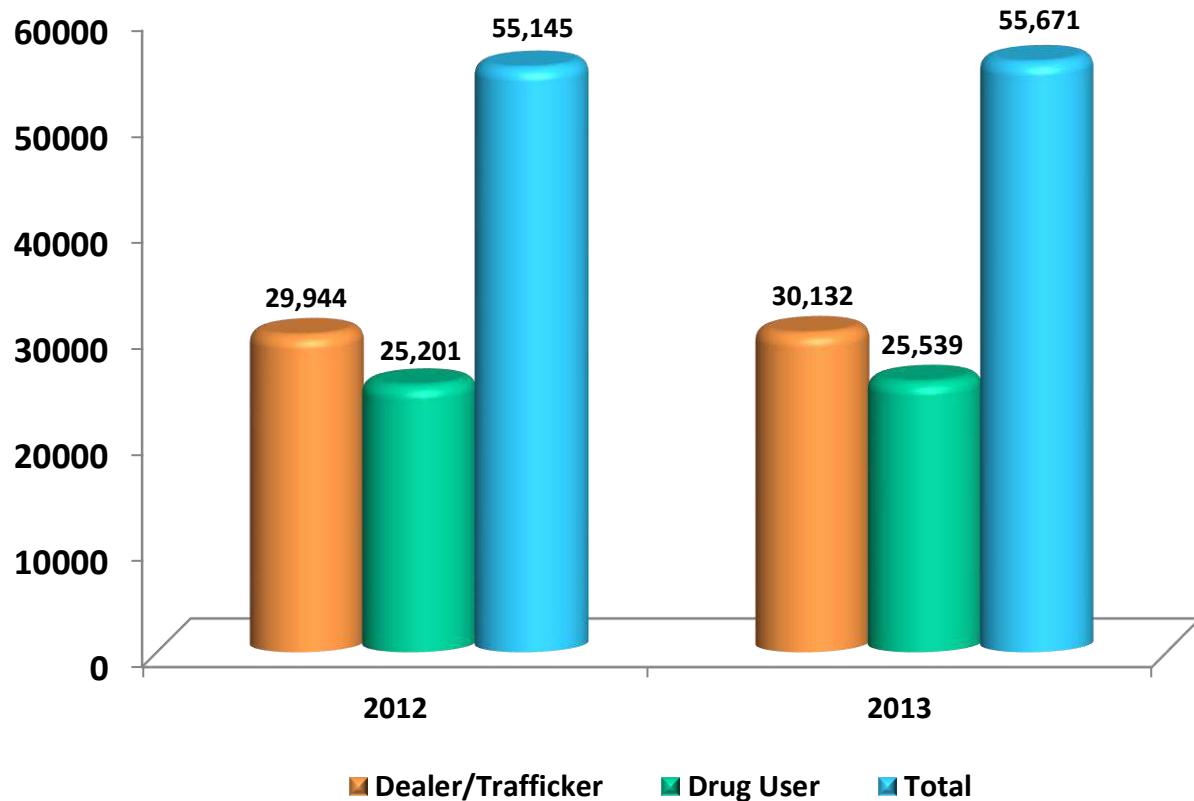
NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE/PROVINCE	DRUG CASE					
		2012			2013		
		DEALER/ TRAFFICKER	DRUG USER	TOTAL	DEALER/ TRAFFICKER	DRUG USER	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aceh	1,490	1,000	2,490	1,255	451	1,706
2.	North Sumatera	2,287	3,861	6,148	3,250	2,302	5,552
3.	West Sumatera	456	692	1,148	520	629	1,149
4.	Riau Islands	874	230	1,104	631	578	1,209
5.	Riau	1,416	616	2,032	2,084	605	2,689
6.	Jambi	598	395	993	635	271	906
7.	South Sumatera	675	1,438	2,113	961	1,314	2,275
8.	Bangka Belitung	296	139	435	396	87	483
9.	Lampung	305	353	658	1,237	478	1,715
10.	Bengkulu	286	97	383	324	114	438
11.	Banten	1,784	1,831	3,615	1,475	2,027	3,502
12.	DKI Jakarta	7,532	1,213	8,745	4,940	5,086	10,026
13.	West Java	4,767	2,607	7,374	635	271	906
14.	DI Yogyakarta	86	312	398	205	114	319
15.	Central Java	2,200	1,016	3,216	2,281	956	3,237
16.	East Java	515	4,510	5,025	853	3,202	4,055
17.	West Kalimantan	255	576	831	251	560	811
18.	Central Kalimantan	132	452	584	221	467	688
19.	South Kalimantan	1,234	1,460	2,694	1,784	1,465	3,249
20.	East Kalimantan	1,105	628	1,733	1,179	413	1,592
21.	North Sulawesi	13	63	76	35	29	64
22.	Gorontalo		39	39	0	56	56
23.	Central Sulawesi	82	193	275	97	245	342
24.	South Sulawesi	683	706	1,389	298	827	1,125
25.	West Sulawesi		35	35	35	43	78
26.	S.E.Sulawesi	83	93	176	100	113	213
27.	Bali	244	398	642	211	248	459
28.	NTB	335	99	434	302	73	375
29.	NTT	2	32	34	1	24	25
30.	Maluku	23	54	77	25	62	87
31.	North Maluku	54	18	72	57	13	70
32.	West Papua	1	29	30	15	22	37
33.	Papua	131	16	147	1	24	25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,944</b>	<b>25,201</b>	<b>55,145</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>55,671</b>

Source : Dit.Gen of Correctional Institutions, Ministry of Justice & HR RI, March 2014

**Diagram 28. Total Drug Prisoners and Detainees Throughout Indonesia, 2009– 2013**



**Diagram 29. Total Narcotic Prisoners and Detainees Based on Classification of Crime, 2012 – 2013**



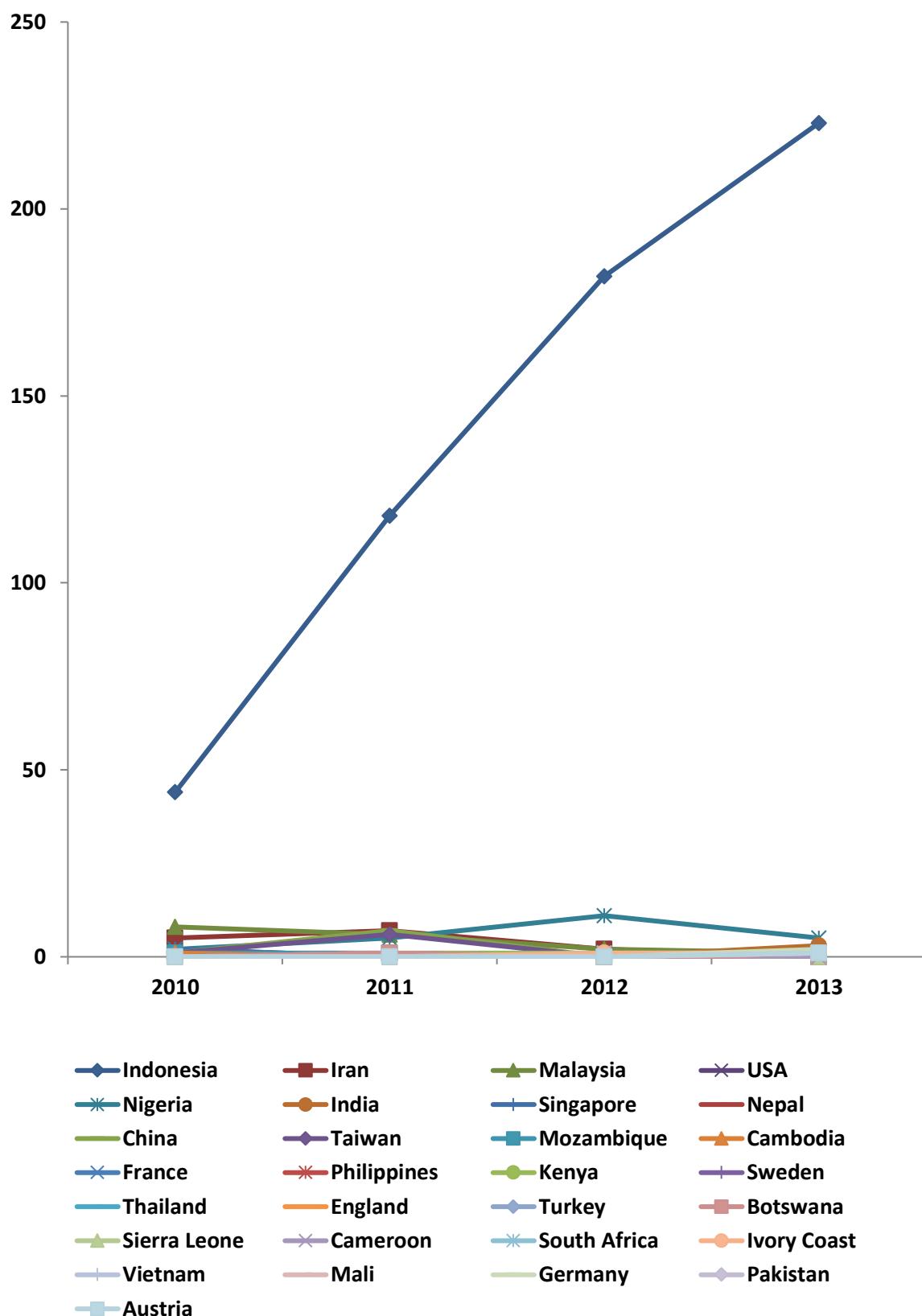
e. Data on Drug Prisoners From BNN, 2010 – 2013.

**Table 137. Total Narcotic Prisoners Based on Nationality, 2010–2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	TOTAL PRISONERS			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Indonesia	44	118	182	223
2.	Iran	5	7	2	-
3.	Malaysia	8	6	2	1
4.	USA	2	0	-	-
5.	Nigeria	2	5	11	5
6.	India	1	-	-	3
7.	Singapore	2	-	-	-
8.	Nepal	1	-	-	-
9.	China	1	7	-	2
10.	Taiwan	1	6	-	1
11.	Mozambique	1	1	-	-
12.	Cambodia	1	-	-	-
13.	France	-	1	-	-
14.	Philippines	-	1	-	-
15.	Kenya	-	1	1	-
16.	Sweden	-	1	-	-
17.	Thailand	-	1	-	1
18.	England	-	1	-	1
19.	Turkey	-	1	-	-
20.	Botswana	-	1	-	-
21.	Sierra Leone	-	-	1	-
22.	Cameroon	-	-	1	-
23.	South Africa	-	-	1	1
24.	Ivory Coast	-	-	1	1
25.	Vietnam	-	-	-	1
26.	Mali	-	-	-	1
27.	Germany	-	-	-	2
28.	Pakistan	-	-	-	1
29.	Austria	-	-	-	1
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>245</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

**Diagram 30. Total Narcotics Prisoners Based on Nationality, 2010–2013**

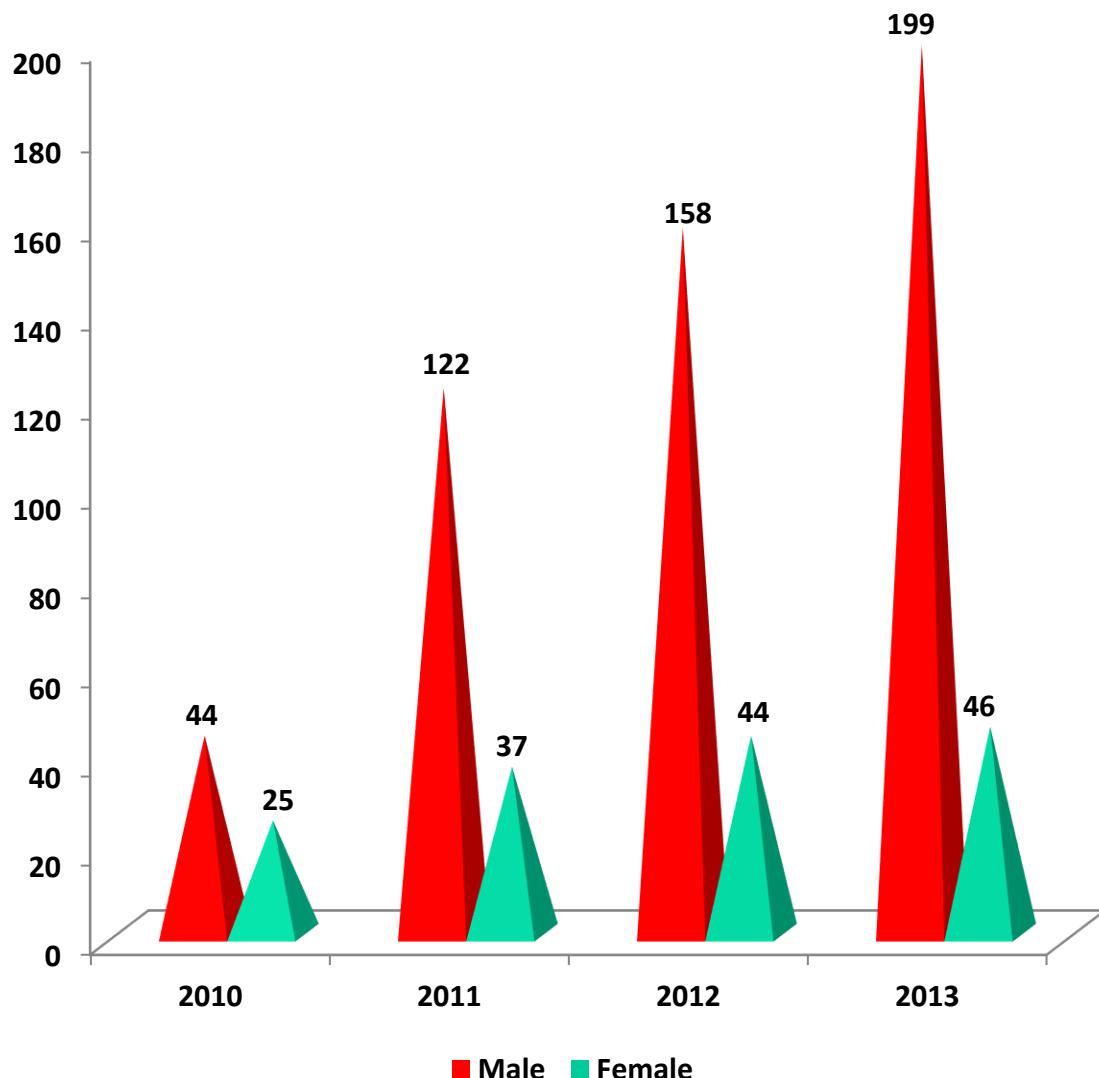


**Table 138. Total Narcotics Prisoners Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL PRISONERS			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Male	44	122	158	199
2.	Female	25	37	44	46
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>245</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

**Diagram 31. Total Narcotics Prisoners Based on Gender, 2010 – 2013**

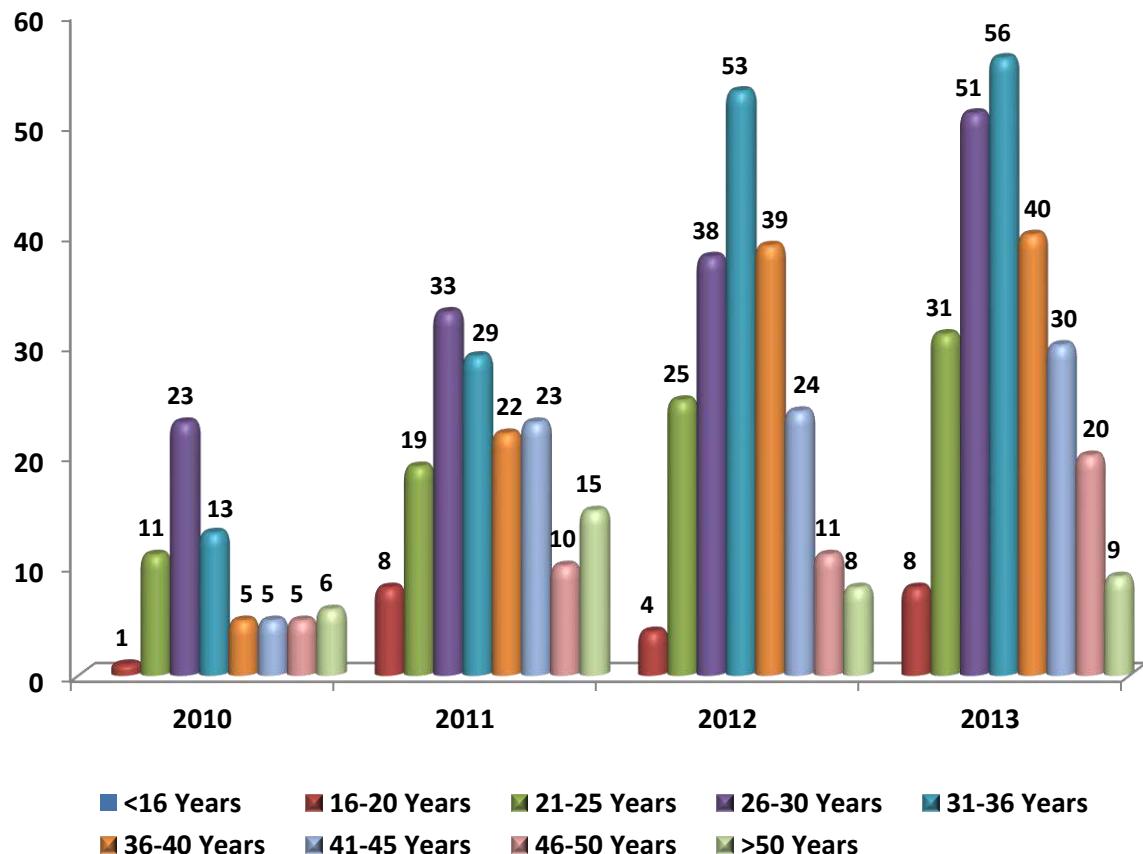


**Table 139. Total Narcotics Prisoners Based on Age Group, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL PRISONERS			
		2010	2011	2012	2014
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	< 16 Years	0	0	0	0
2.	16 – 20 Years	1	8	4	8
3.	21 – 25 Years	11	19	25	31
4.	26 – 30 Years	23	33	38	51
5.	31 – 36 Years	13	29	53	56
6.	36 – 40 Years	5	22	39	40
7.	41 – 45 Years	5	23	24	30
8.	46 – 50 Years	5	10	11	20
9.	> 50 Years	6	15	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>245</b>

Source : National Narcotics Board, March 2014

**Diagram 32. Total Narcotic Prisoners Based on Age Group, 2010 – 2013**



**2. Demand Reduction.**

**a. Results of BNN Researches 2009 – 2013.**

**Table 140. Results of BNN Researches, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	YEAR	TITLE	LOCATION	RESULTS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2009	Study on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Among Workers in 10 Provinces (BNN & Puslitkes UI [Health Research Center, Univ of Indonesia])	10 Province Capitals : 1. Medan 2. Palembang 3. DKI Jakarta 4. Bandung 5. Surabaya 6. Pontianak 7. Samarinda 8. Makassar 9. Manado 10. Kupang	Drug prevalence of lifetime use (12.7%), or 1 out of 10 workers is a drug user; past use (5.2%), or 1 out 20 workers is a drug user; regular users (51%), drug addicts (33%).
2.	2009	National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking among Students (BNN & Puslitkes UI)	33 Provinces: Sumut, Sumbar, Sumsel, NAD, Riau, Kepri, Babel, Jambi, Lampung, Bengkulu, Banten, DKI Jakarta, DIY, Jabar, Jateng, Jatim, Bali, Kalbar, Kalteng, Kaltim, Kalsel, Sulut, Gorontalo, Sulbar, Sulteng, Sultra, Sulsel, NTB, NTT, Maluku, Malut, Irja Bar, Papua	2 categories of measurement for drug abuse : Lifetime (7.5%) and Past Year (4.7%)
3.	2010	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Among Women Sex Workers in 15 provinces (BNN & Puslitkes UI)	15 Province capitals : Medan, Pekanbaru, Batam, Palembang, Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar, Pontianak, Samarinda, Makassar, Menado, Kupang, and Sorong	Prevalence of drug abuse for Lifetime use (33.9%); past year use (25.2%) and past month use (17.1%). The most popular drugs used: ATS and Cannabis.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
4.	2010	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Among Households in 24 Provinces (BNN & Puslitkes UI)	24 Provinces: DKI Jakarta, banten, DI Yogyakarta, Jateng, Jatim, Jabar, Lampung, Sulut, Sulsel,Sulteng, Sumbar, Sumut, Sumsel, Jambi, Kalbar, Kaltim, Kalsel, Riau, Kepri, NTB, NTT, Bali, Maluku, Papua	<p>1. Prevalence of drug abuse for Lifetime (2.4%), 1 among 42 is a drug abuser between the age of 10-60.</p> <p>2. Prevalence for past year (0.6%), a decrease from 0.8% in 2005 to 0.6% in 2010; The most frequent drugs used are cannabis, shabu, ecstasy, benzodiazepines.</p>
5.	2010	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Among Street Children in 15 Provinces. (BNN & Criminology UI)	15 Provinces, yaitu: Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Banten, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, DI Yogyakarta, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Timur, Sulawesi Selatan, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat	<p>From 5855 respondents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4226 (72,18%) are non-drug users</li> <li>1629 (37.8%) are drug abusers</li> <li>- 1016 (62,23%) from 1629 are irregular drug users</li> <li>- 613 (37,63%) from 1629 take drugs regularly</li> </ul>
6.	2011	National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Indonseia (Social & Economy)	17 Provinces, : Sumut, Kepri, Sumsel, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Jabar, DI Yogyakarta, Jatim, Bali, NTB, Kalbar, Kaltim, Sulsel, Sultra, Sulut, Maluku, Papua	Prevalence of drug abuse for past year increased from 1.9% in 2008 to 2.2% in 2011, or an estimation of 1 out of 50 between the age 10-59 is a drug abuser in 2008, increased to 1 out of 45 in 2011. Increase of Social & Economic Cost is Rp 32 Trillion (2008) increased to Rp 48.2 Trillion (2011).

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
7.	2011	National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Among Students (University & High School)	16 Provinces : Aceh, Sumut, Kepri, Jambi, Sumsel, DKI Jakarta, Jabar, Jateng, Jatim, Kalbar, Kalteng, Sulsel, Sulut, NTT, Bali, Papua Barat.	Prevalence of drug abuse for lifetime (4.3%) and past year use (2.9%) Drug abuse prevalence based on level of education, Junior High lifetime use (2.6%), past year use (2%); Senior High: lifetime use (4.7%), past year use (3.3%); Academy/university: lifetime (7.7%), past year (4.5%).
8.	2012	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking among	33 Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of past year drug abuse (4.7%)</li> <li>• Past year use based on gender:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male 5,4%</li> <li>- Female 3,6%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
9.	2013	National Survey on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in the Sector of Transportation	23 Provinces : Aceh, Sumsel, Sumbar, Sumut, Riau, Kepri, Lampung, Banten, DKI Jakarta, Jabar, Jateng, Jatim, Bali, Kalbar, Kalteng, Kalsel, Kaltim, Sulsel, Sulut, Sultra, NTB, Maluku and Papua.	<p>Prevalence of drug abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifetime 18,9% or 1 out of 5 has at least consumed drug once in their lifetime</li> <li>• Past year use 6,9%; the highest prevalence among ASDP workers (9.7%) and land transportation (7.6%).</li> <li>• Past month use (2.5%); the highest prevalence among ASDP and land workers.</li> <li>• Drug abuse prevalence based on level of addiction:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Experimenting 4.4%</li> <li>- Regular 2.0%</li> <li>- Non-IDU 0.4%</li> <li>- IDU 0.1%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- b. Data of Drug Abusers Accessing Supported Community-based Rehabilitation Centers 2011 – 2013, and Drug Abusers Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Facility 2009 – 2013, from BNN

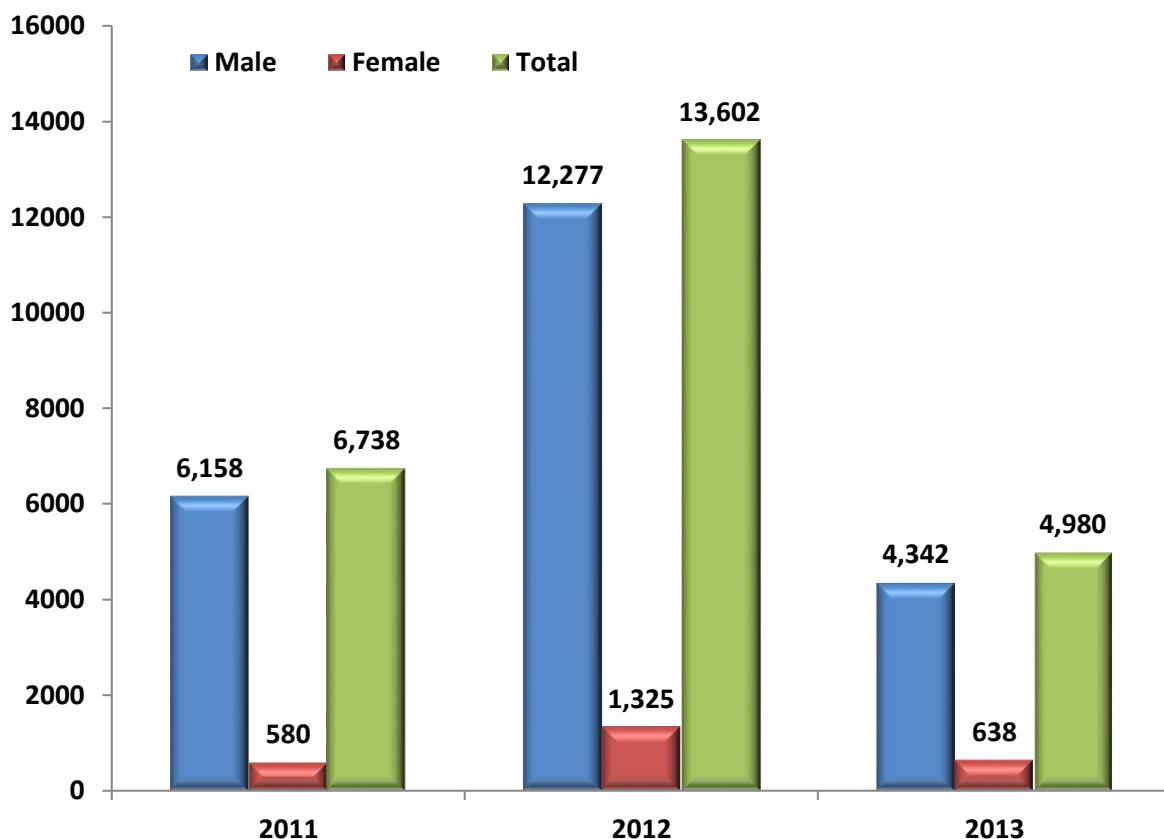
1) *Drug Abusers Accessing Supported Community-based Rehabilitation Centers, 2011 – 2013*

**Table 141. Total Drug Abusers Based on Gender, 2011– 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL CLIENTS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	4	5	6
1.	Male	6,158	12,277	4,342
2.	Female	580	1,325	638
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>13,602</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Diagram 33. Total Drug Abusers Based on Gender, 2011 – 2013**

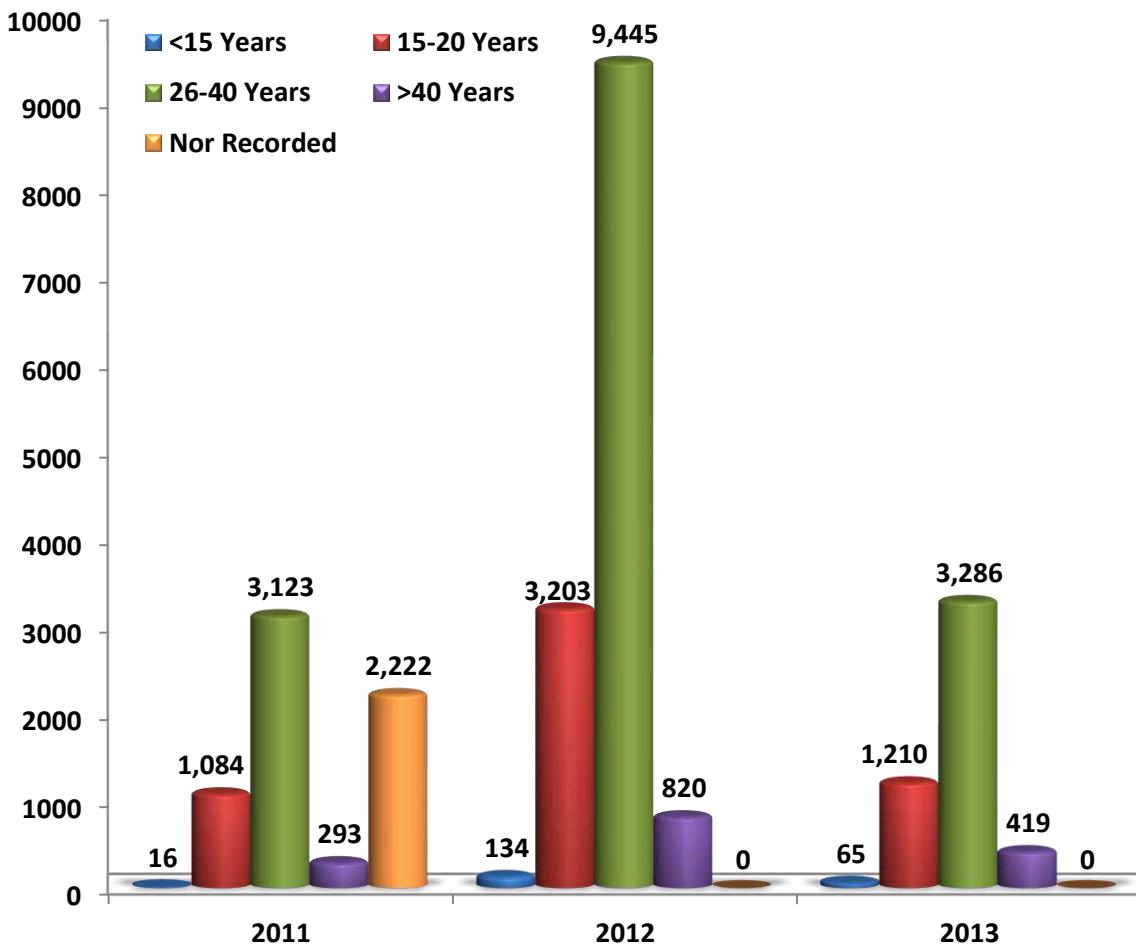


**Table 142. Total Drug Abusers Based on Age Group, 2011– 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS								
		2011			2012			2013		
		ML	FM	TTL	ML	FM	TTL	ML	FM	TTL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	< 15 Years	15	1	16	110	24	134	65	0	65
2.	15 – 25 Years	990	94	1,084	2,852	351	3,203	1,056	154	1,210
3.	26 – 40 Years	2,855	268	3,123	8,571	874	9,445	2,857	429	3,286
4.	> 40 Years	268	25	293	744	76	820	364	55	419
5.	Nor Recorded	2,031	191	2,222	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,159</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>12,277</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>13,602</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,980</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Diagram 34. Total Drug Abusers Based on Age Group, 2011 – 2013**

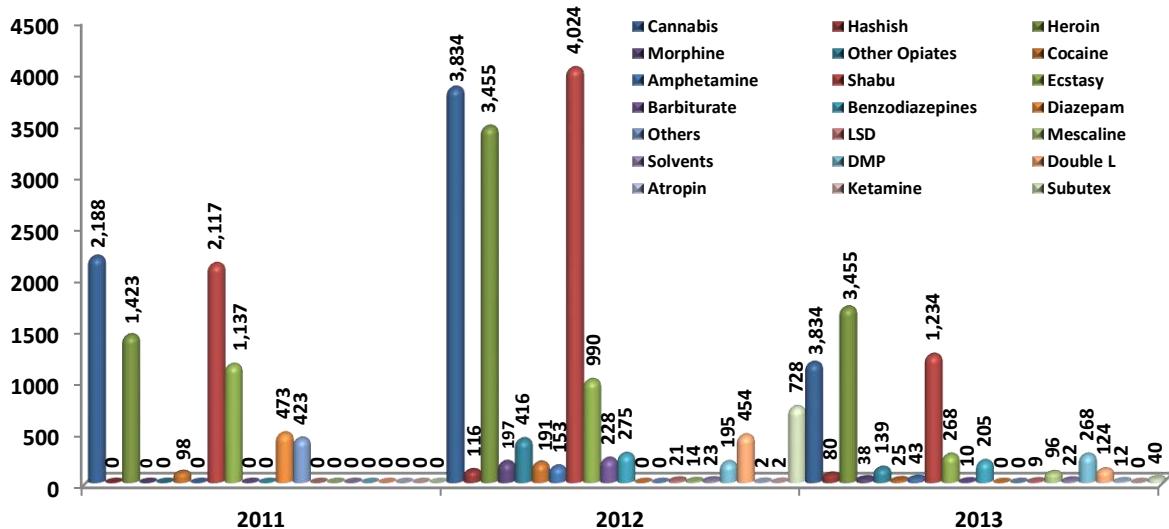


**Table 143. Total Drug Abusers Based on Type of Drug Used, 2011– 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF DRUG	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS								
		2011			2012			2013		
		MALE	FE-MA-LE	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MA-LE	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MA-LE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cannabis	2,001	187	2,188	3,525	309	3,834	980	177	1,157
2.	Hashish	0	0	0	105	11	116	78	2	80
3.	Heroin/Putaw	1,300	123	1,423	3,339	116	3,455	1,565	129	1,694
4.	Morphine	0	0	0	185	12	197	31	7	38
5.	Other opiates	0	0	0	371	45	416	118	21	139
6.	Cocaine	90	8	98	181	10	191	25	0	25
7.	Amphetamines (e.g: slimming drug)	0	0	0	121	32	153	37	6	43
8.	Methamphetamines/ Shabu	1,935	182	2,117	3,592	432	4,024	1,035	199	1,234
9.	MDMA/Ecstasy	1,038	99	1,137	756	234	990	214	54	268
10.	Barbiturates (Luminal, Nembutal, Amytal)	0	0	0	203	25	228	10	0	10
11.	Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Librium, Ativan)	0	0	0	250	25	275	191	14	205
12.	Diazepam	432	41	473	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Others	387	36	423	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	LSD	0	0	0	20	1	21	9	0	9
15.	Mescaline, Psilocybin	0	0	0	14	0	14	96	0	96
16.	Solvents & Inhalants	0	0	0	23	0	23	22	0	22
17.	DMP (Dextromethorphan)	0	0	0	188	7	195	260	8	268
18.	Double L / Trihexyphenidyl	0	0	0	404	50	454	115	9	124
19.	Kecubung (Atropin)	0	0	0	2	0	2	12	0	12
20.	Ketamine	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
21.	Subutex	0	0	0	716	12	728	40	0	40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,183</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>7,859</b>	<b>13,997</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>15,318</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>6,036</b>

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

**Diagram 35. Total Drug Abusers Based on Type of Drug Used, 2011 –2013**



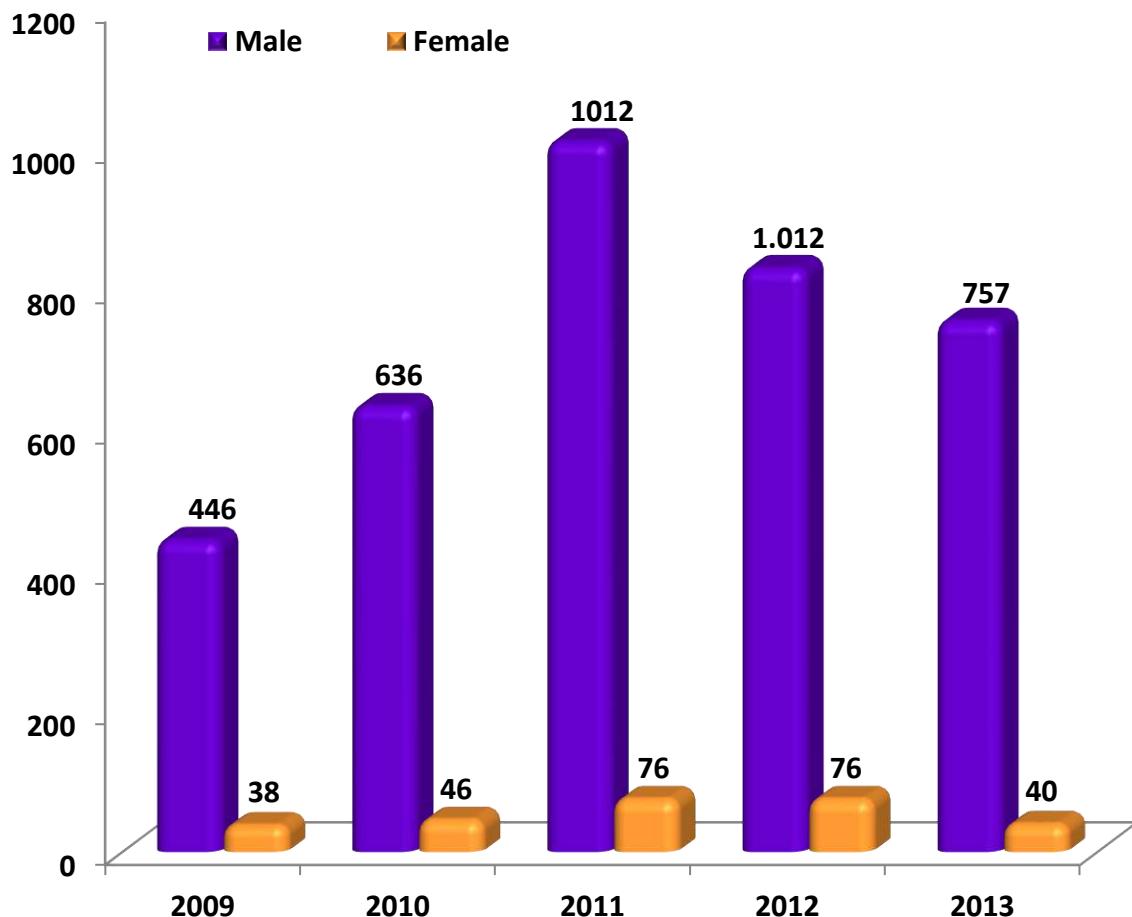
**2) Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Facility, 2009 –2013**

**Table 144. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Gender, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Male	446	636	1,012	832	757
2.	Female	38	46	76	76	40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>484</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Facility, March 2014

**Diagram 36. Total Drug Abusers Treated at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Gender, 2009 – 2013**

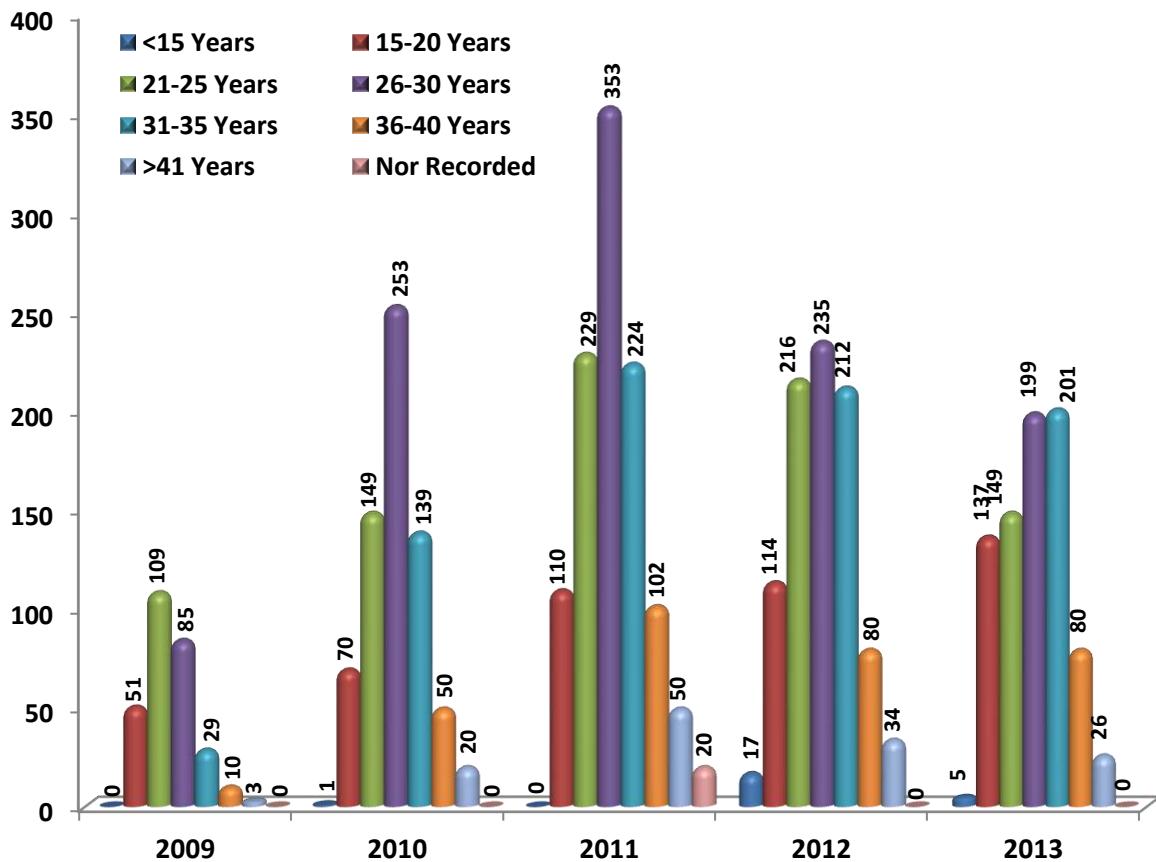


**Table 145. Total Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Age Group, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	< 15 Years	0	1	0	17	5
2.	15 – 20 Years	51	70	110	114	137
3.	21 – 25 Years	109	149	229	216	149
4.	26 – 30 Years	85	253	353	235	199
5.	31 – 35 Years	29	139	224	212	201
6.	36 – 40 Years	10	50	102	80	80
8.	> 41 Years	3	20	50	34	26
9.	Not Recorded	0	0	20	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>484</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Facility, March 2014

**Diagram 37. Total Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Age Group, 2009 – 2013**

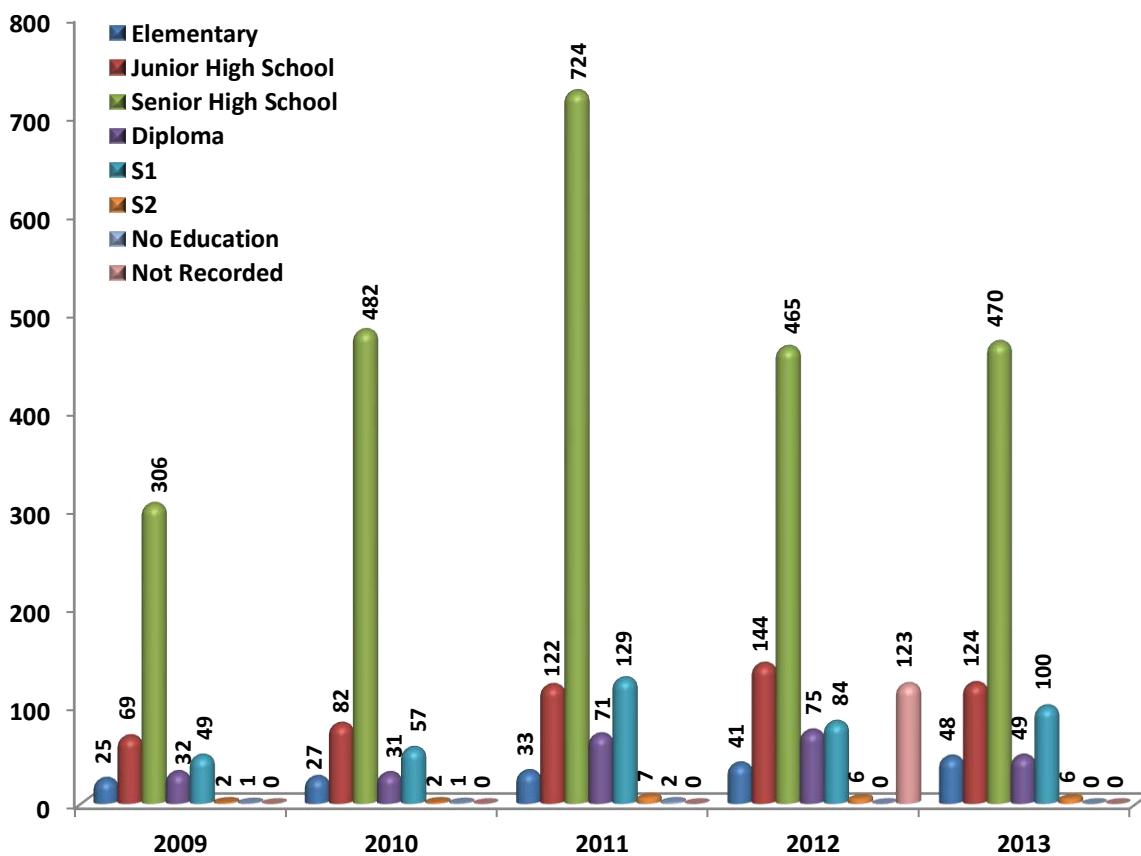


**Table 146. Total Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Education, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Elementary	25	27	33	41	48
2.	Junior High School	69	82	122	114	124
3.	Senior High School	306	482	724	465	470
4.	Diploma	32	31	71	75	49
5.	S1 (Undergraduate)	49	57	129	84	100
6.	S2 (Master)	2	2	7	6	6
7.	No Education	1	1	2	0	0
8.	Not Recorded	0	0	0	123	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>484</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1.088</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Facility, March 2014

**Diagram 38. Total Drug Abusers At BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Education, 2009 – 2013**

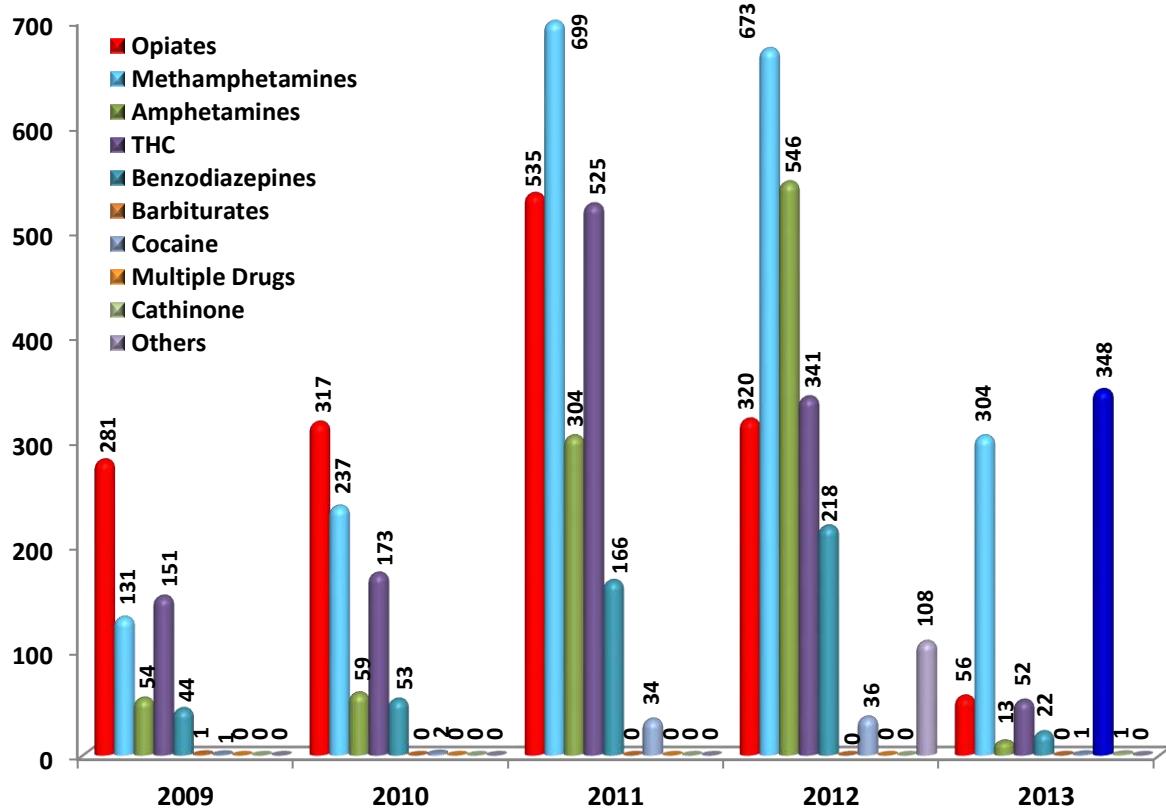


**Table 147. Total Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on Type of Drug Used, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	TYPE OF DRUG	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Opiates	281	317	535	320	56
2.	Methampetamines	131	237	699	673	304
3.	Amphetamines	54	59	304	546	13
4.	THC	151	173	525	341	52
5.	Benzodiazepines	44	53	166	218	22
6.	Barbiturates	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Cocaine	1	2	34	36	1
8.	Multiple Drugs	0	0	0	0	348
9.	Cathinone	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Others	0	0	0	108	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>663</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>797</b>

Source : BNN Rehabilitation Facility, March 2014

**Diagram 39. Total Drug Abusers at BNN Rehabilitation Facility Based on the Type of Drug Used, 2009 – 2013**



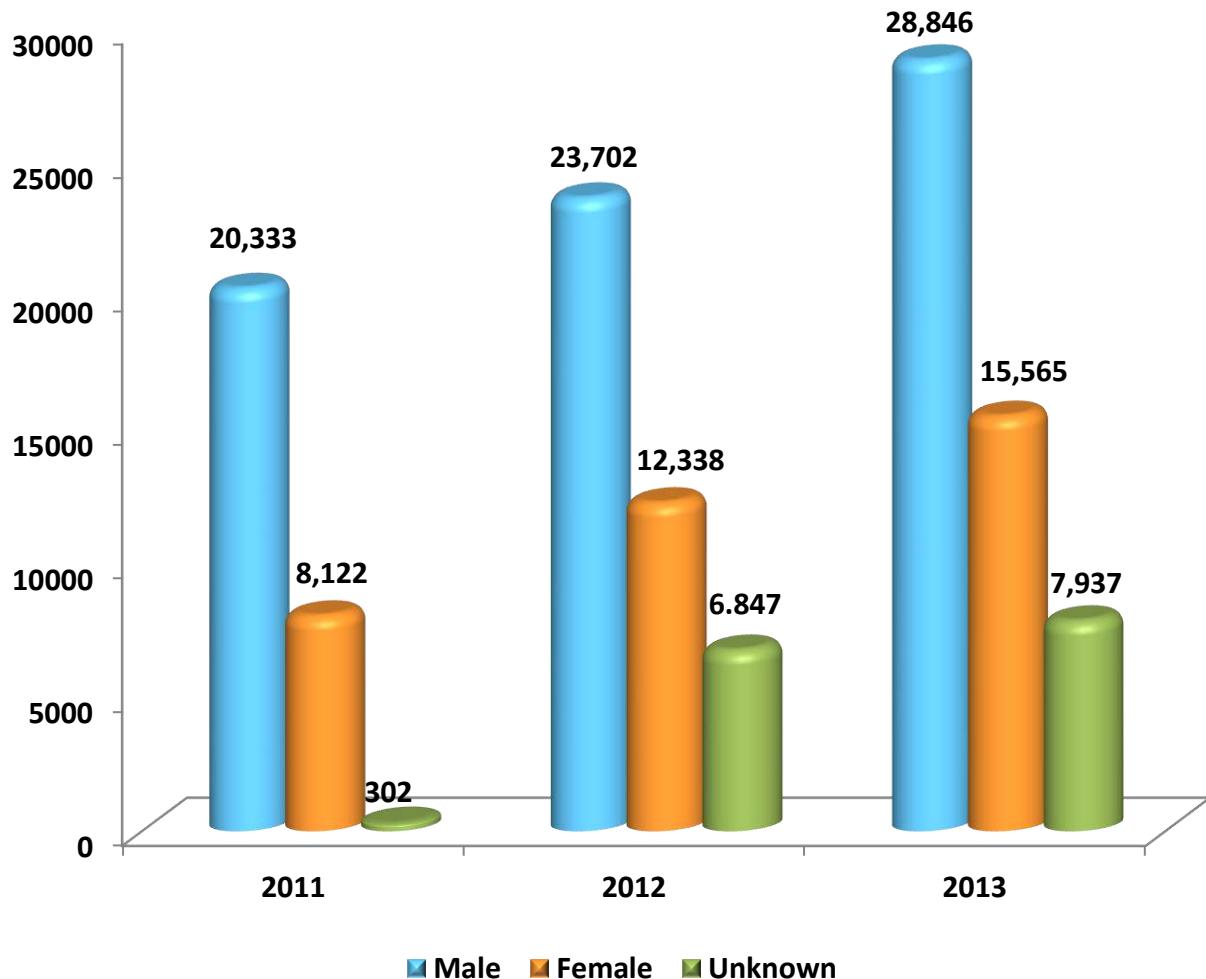
c. Data on *Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)* dan HIV/AIDS from Ministry of Health RI, 2011 – 2013.

**Table 148. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	CULULATIVE NUMBER OF AIDS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	20,333	23,702	28,846
2.	Female	8,122	12,338	15,565
3.	Unknown	302	6,847	7,937
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,757</b>	<b>42,887</b>	<b>52,348</b>

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Diagram 40. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2011 – 2013**

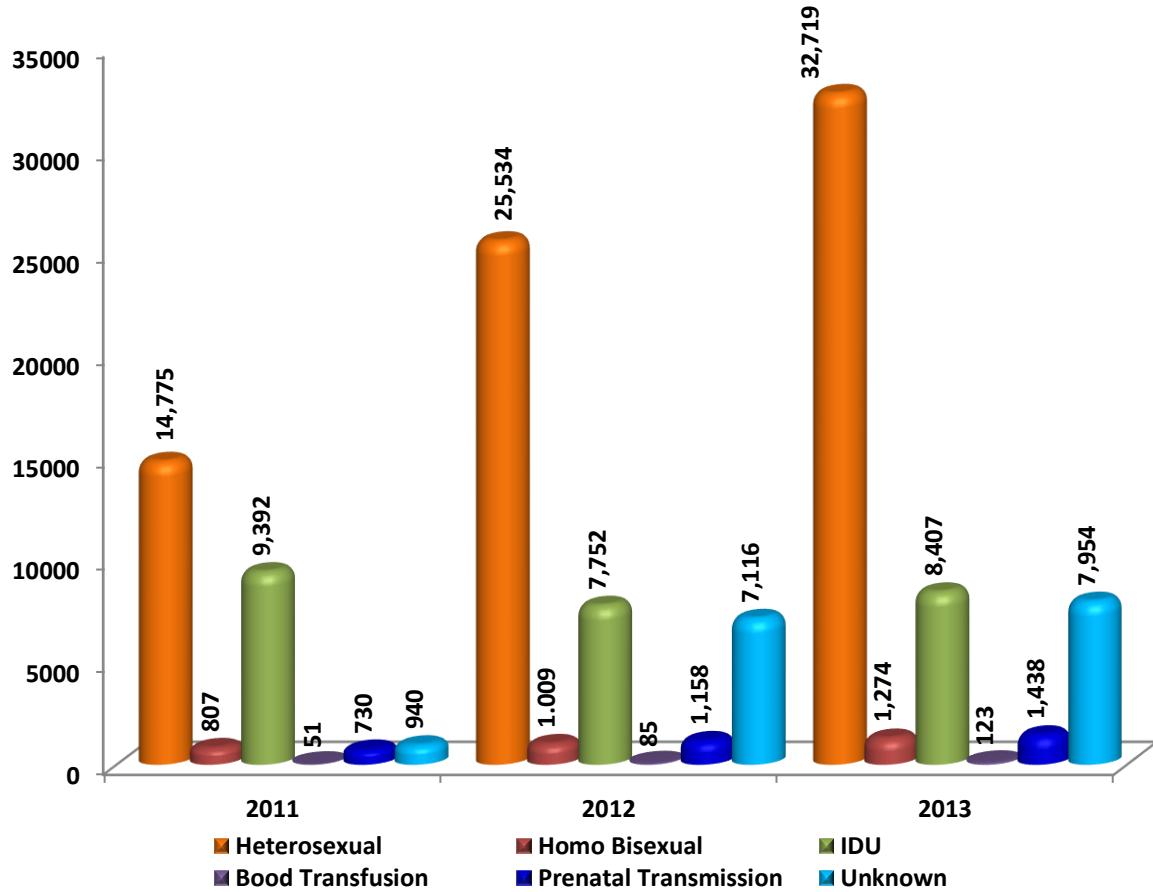


**Table 149. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on the Risk Factor, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	Risk factor	Cumulative number of AIDS Cases		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Heterosexual	14,775	25,534	32,719
2.	Homo Bisexual	807	1,009	1,274
3.	IDU	9,392	7,752	8,407
4.	Blood Transfusion	51	85	123
5.	Prenatal Transmission	730	1,158	1,438
6.	Unknown	940	7,116	7,954

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Diagram 41. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Risk Factor, 2011 – 2013**

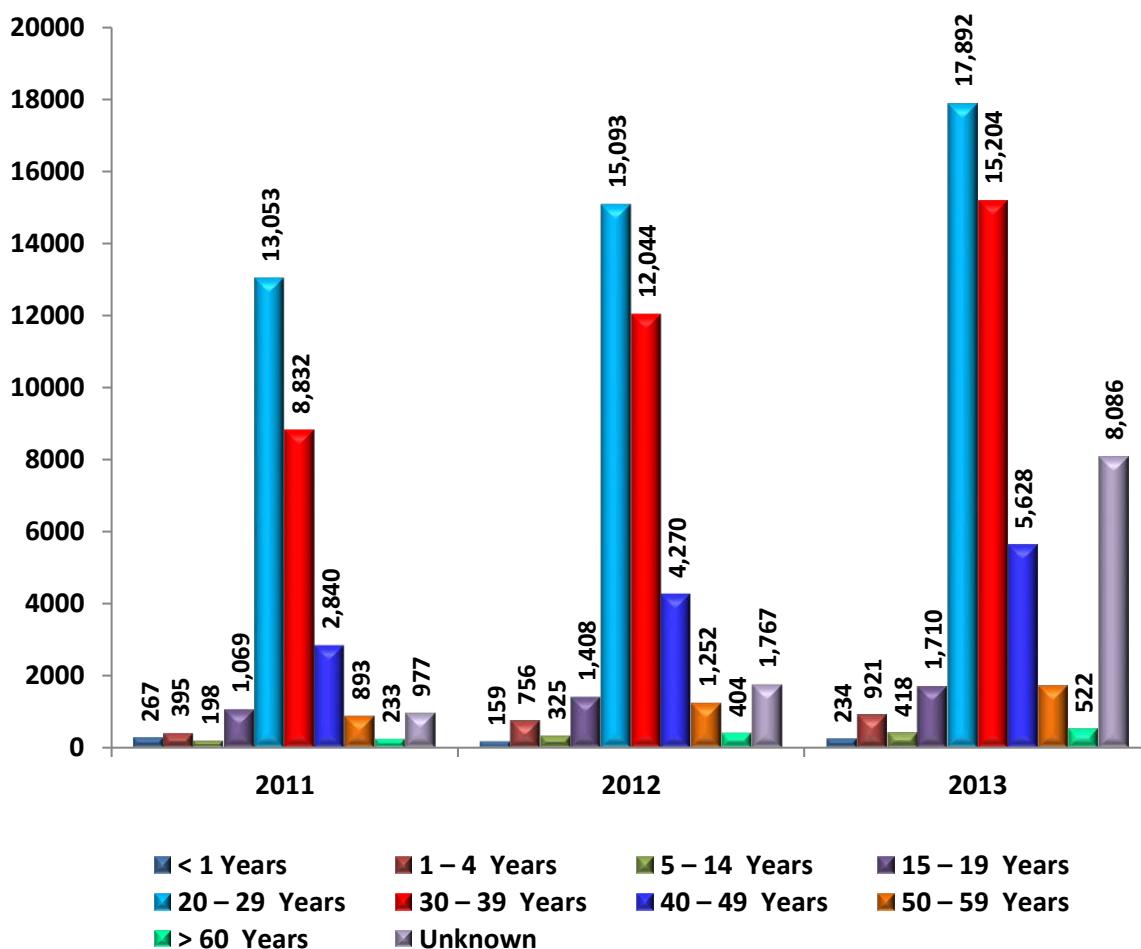


**Table 150. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age Group, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF AIDS CASES		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	< 1 Years	267	159	234
2.	1 – 4 Years	395	756	921
3.	5 – 14 Years	198	325	418
4.	15 – 19 Years	1,069	1,408	1,710
5.	20 – 29 Years	13,053	15,093	17,892
6.	30 – 39 Years	8,832	12,044	15,204
7.	40 – 49 Years	2,840	4,270	5,628
8.	50 – 59 Years	893	1,252	1,733
9.	> 60 Years	233	404	522
10.	Unknown	977	1,767	8,086

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Diagram 42. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age Group, 2011 – 2013**

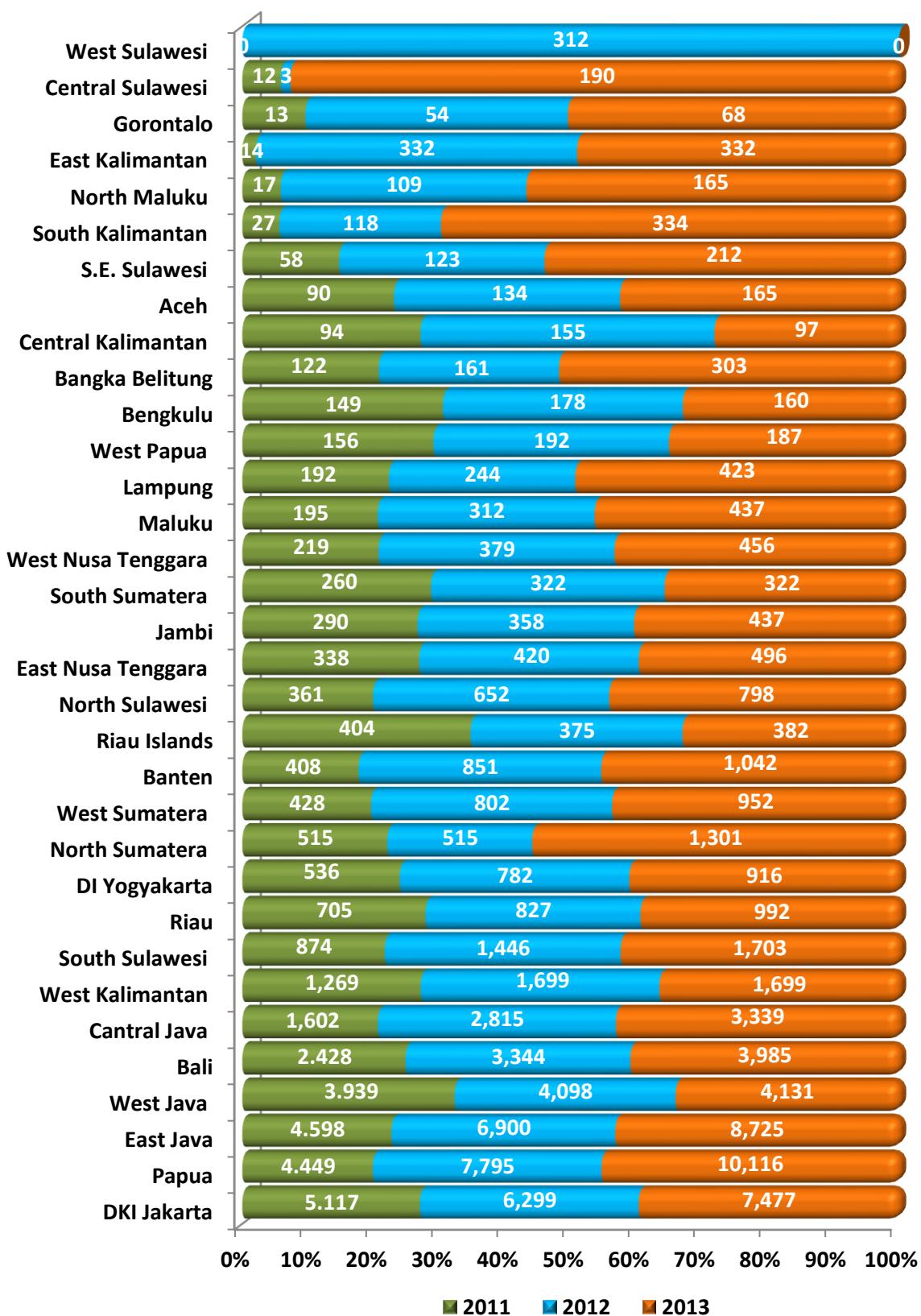


**Table 151. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases By Province, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF AIDS CASES		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DKI Jakarta	5,117	6,299	7,477
2.	Papua	4,449	7,795	10,116
3.	East Java	4,598	6,900	8,725
4.	West Java	3,939	4,098	4,131
5.	Bali	2,428	3,344	3,985
6.	Cantral Java	1,602	2,815	3,339
7.	West Kalimantan	1,269	1,699	1,699
8.	South Sulawesi	874	1,446	1,703
9.	Riau	705	827	992
10.	DI Yogyakarta	536	782	916
11.	North Sumatera	515	515	1,301
12.	West Sumatera	428	802	952
13.	Banten	408	851	1,042
14.	Riau Islands	404	375	382
15.	North Sulawesi	361	652	798
16.	East Nusa Tenggara	338	420	496
17.	Jambi	290	358	437
18.	South Sumatera	260	322	322
19.	West Nusa Tenggara	219	379	456
20.	Maluku	195	312	437
21.	Lampung	192	244	423
22.	West Papua	156	192	187
23.	Bengkulu	149	178	160
24.	Bangka Belitung	122	161	303
25.	Central Kalimantan	94	155	97
26.	Aceh	90	134	165
27.	S.E. Sulawesi	58	123	212
28.	South Kalimantan	27	118	334
29.	North Maluku	17	109	165
30.	East Kalimantan	14	332	332
31.	Gorontalo	13	54	68
32.	Central Sulawesi	12	3	190
33.	West Sulawesi	0	312	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,879</b>	<b>42,887</b>	<b>52,348</b>

Source : Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

**Diagram 43. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases By Province, 2011 – 2013**



d. Data on BNN Call Center, SMS and Website BNN, S 2010 – 2013.

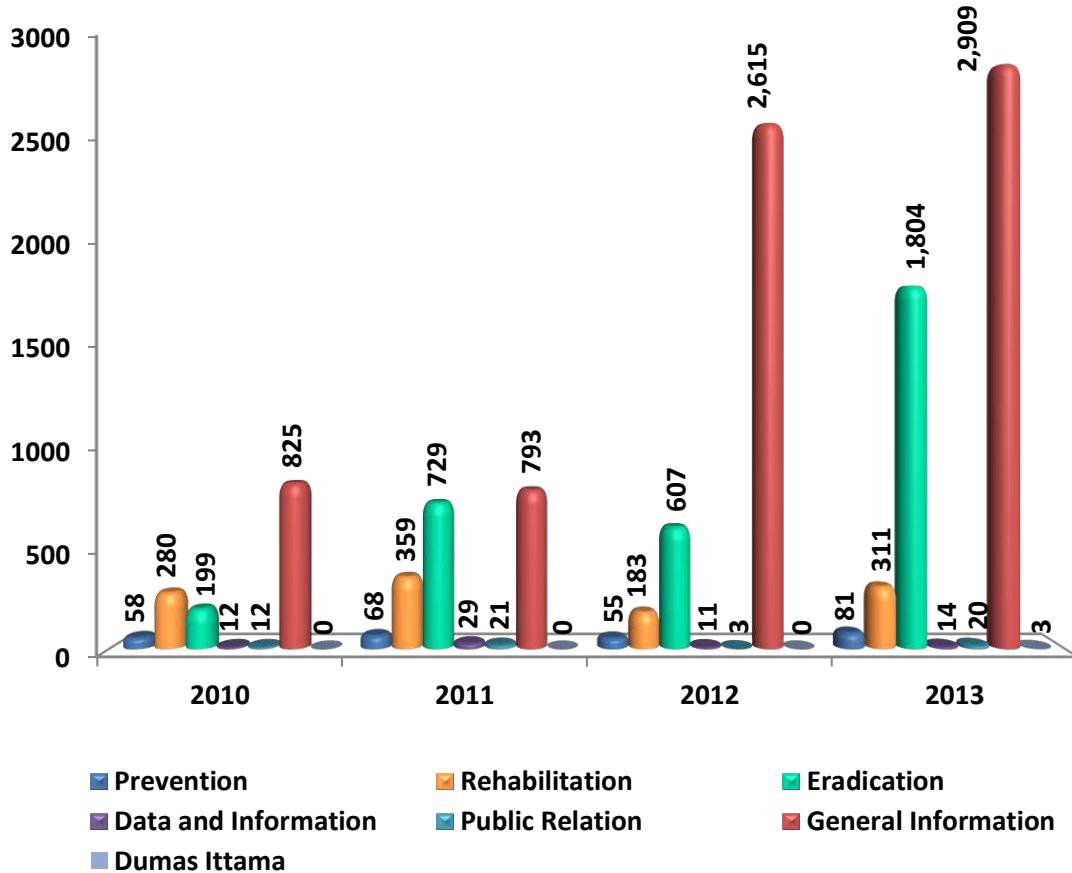
1) Data Call Center dan SMS Center and Website, 2010 – 2013.

**Table 152. Total Information Received by BNN Call Center and and SMS Center Base don Classification of Information, 2010 – 2013**

NO.	INFORMATION	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Prevention	58	68	55	81
2.	Rehabilitation	280	359	183	311
3.	Eradication	199	729	607	1,804
4.	Public Relation	12	21	3	20
5.	Data and Information	12	29	11	14
6.	General Information	825	793	2,615	2,909
7.	Dumas Ittama	0	0	0	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>5,142</b>

Source : BNN Research, Data and Information, March 2014

**Diagram 44. Total Information Received by BNN Call Center and SMS Center, Based on Classification of Information, 2010 – 2013**



**2) Data Website BNN Tahun 2010 – 2013.**

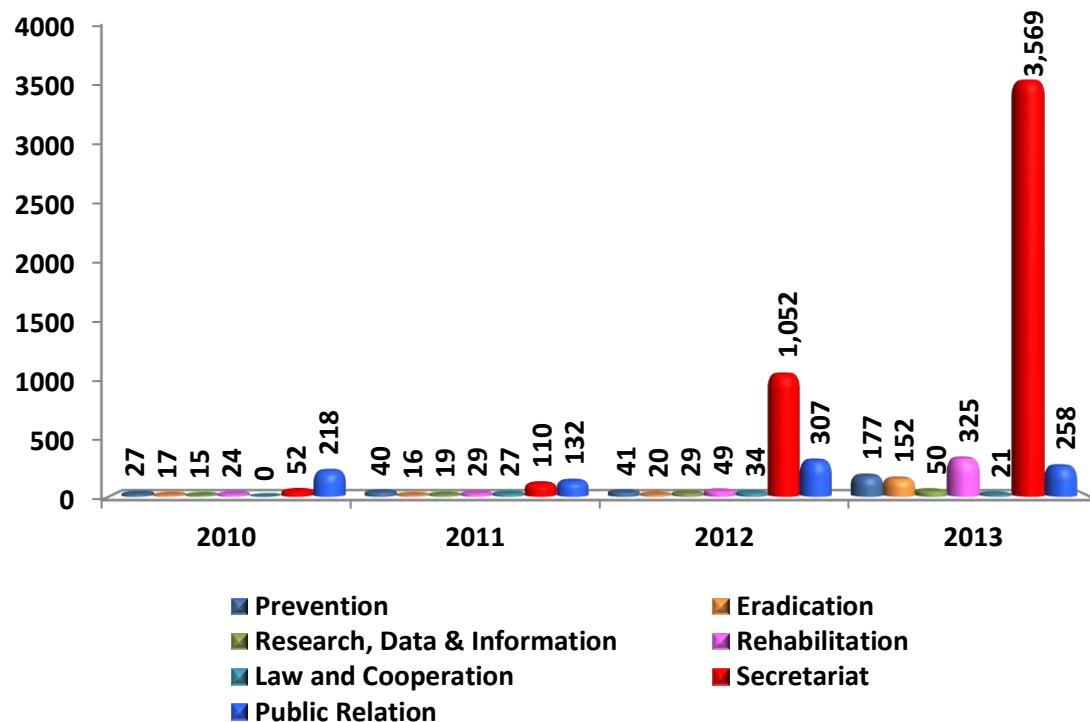
Total Community's Views Received and Responded By the Respective Work Units, 2010 – 2013 :

**Table 153. Community's View Entered into BNN Website, 2010– 2013**

NO.	INFORMATION	YEAR			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Prevention	27	40	41	177
2.	Eradication	17	16	20	152
3.	Research, Data & Information	15	19	29	50
4.	Rehabilitation	24	29	49	325
5.	Law and Cooperation	0	27	34	21
6.	Secretariat	52	110	1,052	3,569
7.	Public Relation	218	132	307	258
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>4,552</b>

Source : BNN Research, Data and Information Center, March 2014

**Diagram 45. Total Community's Views entered into BNN Website, 2010 – 2013**





# CHAPTER IV

## DATA ANALYSIS ON PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Presented hereunder is the analysis on the national trend of P4GN from 2009 – 2013 :

### 1. *Supply Reduction.*

- a. Trend of Cases, Suspects and Evidence of Drug Crimes, by BNN and National Police, 2009 – 2013.

**Table 154. Trend of Drug Cases Based on Classification of Drugs, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	CASES	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Narcotics	11,140	17,898	19,128	19,081	21,269
	TREND		60.66%	6.87%	-0.25%	11.47%
2.	Psychotropic Subst.	8,779	1,181	1,601	1,729	1,612
	TREND		-86.55%	35.56%	8.00%	-6.77%
3.	Other Addictive Subst.	10,964	7,599	9,067	7,917	12,705
	TREND		-30.69%	9.32%	-12.68	60.48%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

The above table 154 shows the trend of drug crimes from 2009 to 2013 as follows :

#### 1) Trend in 2013

A decline is seen in the trend of Psychotropic Substances, with a percentage of 6.77% from 1,729 cases in 2012 to 1,612 in 2013. The largest increase is seen in Other Addictive Substances, by 60.48% from 7,917 cases in 2013 to 12,705 in 2013.

Narcotics cases are the largest in number in 2013, a total of 21,269 cases.

#### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The highest number of cases in 2013 is seen in the group of Narcotics (21,269) and the lowest concerns Psychotropic Substances in 2011 (1,601).

Narcotics has the highest increase from 2009 to 2010 (60.66%), and the largest decrease is seen in the cases of Psychotropic Substances, by 86.55%.

**Table 155. Trend of Drug Suspects Based on Classification of Drugs, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	SUSPECTS	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Narcotics	15,083	23,975	25,297	<b>25,309</b>	<b>28,788</b>
	TREND		<b>58.95%</b>	<b>5.51%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>13.75%</b>
2.	Psychotropic Subst.	11,687	<b>1,502</b>	1,997	2,062	1,868
	TREND		<b>-87.15%</b>	<b>32.96%</b>	<b>3.25%</b>	<b>-9.41%</b>
3.	Other Addictive Subst.	11,635	8,020	9,438	8,269	13,356
	TREND		<b>-31.07%</b>	<b>17.68%</b>	<b>-12.39%</b>	<b>61.52%</b>

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Trend of drug suspects in 2009 – 2013 (Table 155) :

### 1) Trend in 2013

The largest number of suspects occurred in Narcotic cases (28,788), an increase by 13.75% from 2012.

While suspects of Psychotropic Substances decreased by 9.41%, from 2,062 arrested in 2012 to 1,868 in 2013. Suspects in the group of Other Addictive Substances increased by 61.52% from 8,269 in 2013 to 13,356 in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009 – 2013

Narcotic cases have the largest number of suspects (28,788) in 2013, while in 2010 the smallest number of suspects is to Psychotropic substances (1,502).

Suspects of Other Addictive Substances has the largest increase by 61.52% from 2012 to 2013, while the largest decrease occurred in the group of Psychotropic Substances by 87.15% from 2009 to 2010.

**Table 156. Trend of Drug Suspects Based on Nationality, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	NATIONALITY	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Domestic	38,295	33,338	36,571	35,524	43,885
	TREND		<b>-12.94%</b>	<b>9.70%</b>	<b>-2.86%</b>	<b>23.54%</b>
2.	Foreign	110	159	161	116	127
	TREND		<b>44.55%</b>	<b>1.26%</b>	<b>-27.95%</b>	<b>9.48%</b>

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

In the table 156 above is seen that the trend of drug suspects in 2009 – 2013 is as follow :

**1) Trend in 2013**

Total number of domestic suspects arrested (43,885) in 2013 increased by 23.54% compared to 2012.

An increase is also seen the arrest of foreign suspects, (9.48%) from 116 (2012) to 127 (2013).

**2) Trend from 2009-2013**

The highest number of domestic suspects is seen in 2013 (43,885), and the lowest in number is among foreign suspects in 2009 (110).

The largest rise in the number of suspects is seen among foreign suspects, from 2009 to 2010 (44.55%), the largest decrease of foreign suspects from 2011 to 2012 (27.95%).

**Table 157. Trend of Drug Suspects Based on Gender, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Male	35,286	30,635	33,030	32,358	39,715
	TREND		-13.18%	7.82%	-2.03%	22.74%
2.	Female	3,119	2,862	3,702	3,282	4,297
	TREND		-8.24%	29.35%	-11.35%	30.93%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 157 shows the following trend of drugs suspects from 2009 to 2013 :

**1) Trend in 2013**

The above Table shows the largest number of arrested suspects is among males (39,715), that increased with a percentage of 22.74% from 2012. The arrest of female suspects (4,297) also increased by 30.93% from 2012.

**2) Trend from 2009-2013**

As is seen from the above table number of male suspects totals 39,715 in 2013, and female suspects 2,862 in 2010.

There is an increase of 30.93% among female suspects in 2013 from the former year (2012), and a decrease of 13.18% among male suspects from 2009 to 2010.

**Table 158. Trend of Drug Suspects Based on Age Group, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	< 16 Years	113	88	117	132	122
	TREND		-22.12%	32.95%	12.82%	-7.58%
2.	16 – 19 Years	1,731	1,515	1,774	2,106	2,382
	TREND		-12.48%	17.10%	18.71%	13.11%
3.	20 – 24 Years	5,430	4,993	5,377	5,478	6,269
	TREND		-8.05%	7.69%	1.88%	14.44%
4.	25 – 29 Years	9,757	8,939	11,718	10,339	16,216
	TREND		-8.38%	31.09%	-11.77%	56.84%
5.	> 29 Years	21,374	17,962	17,746	17,585	19,023
	TREND		-15.96%	-1.20%	-0.91%	8.18%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 158 shows the following trend of drugs suspects from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

The largest number of suspects is in the group over 29 years of age (19,023), while the smallest below the age of 16 (122).

The largest increase occurred among suspects between 25-29 with a percentage of 56.84% from 10,339 arrested in 2012 to 16,216 in 2013. A decrease is only seen below 16, with a percentage of 7.58%, from 132 in 2012 to 122 in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The highest number of suspects in 2009 is among those above 29 years (21,374), and the lowest number below 16 (88) in 2010.

The highest increase is among suspects between 25-29, 56.84% from 2012 to 2013, and the largest decrease among suspects below 16 from 2009 to 2010 (22.12%).

**Table 159. Trend of Suspects Based on Education, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Elementary	4,763	4,012	5,092	4,980	7,573
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-15.77%</b>	<b>26.92%</b>	<b>-2.20%</b>	<b>52.07%</b>
2.	Junior High	8,322	8,262	10,013	9,768	12,216
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-0.72%</b>	<b>21.19%</b>	<b>-2.45%</b>	<b>25.06%</b>
3.	Senior High	24,328	20,280	20,503	19,730	23,086
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-16.64%</b>	<b>1.10%</b>	<b>-3.77%</b>	<b>17.01%</b>
4.	Academy/University	992	943	1,124	1,162	1,137
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-4.94%</b>	<b>19.19%</b>	<b>3.38%</b>	<b>-2.15%</b>

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 159 shows the following trend of drugs suspects from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

Suspects from Senior High School are the largest in number (23,086), an increase of 17.01% from 2012 (19,730). The lowest in number are suspects with higher education background (1,137), a decrease of 2.15% from 1,162 suspects in 2012.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The largest number of suspects is found among those who passed Senior High School (24,328) in 2009, and the smallest number among graduates of university/academy in 2010 (943).

Suspects with Elementary education show the highest number, a percentage of 52.07% from 2012 to 2013, and the largest rate in decrease are also among graduates of Elementary school from 2009 to 2010 (15.77%).

**Table 160. Trend of Drug Suspects Based on Occupation, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EDUCATION	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Civil servants/govt employee	250	251	337	320	413
	TREND		0,40%	34,26%	-5,04%	29,06%
2.	Police/Armed Forces	307	227	294	287	262
	TREND		-26,06%	29,52%	-2,38%	-8,71%
3.	Private Sector	14.550	13.943	17.444	16.071	19.804
	TREND		-4,17%	25,11%	-7,87%	23,23%
4.	Entrepreneur	11.258	7.480	7.730	7.545	9.105
	TREND		-33,56%	3,34%	-2,39%	20,68%
5.	Farmer	780	902	1.079	1.388	2.108
	TREND		15,64%	19,62%	28,64%	51,87%
6.	Labor	3.598	3.944	3.525	4.025	4.954
	TREND		9,62%	-10,62%	14,18%	23,08%
7.	University/Academy Student	653	518	611	710	870
	TREND		-20,67%	17,95%	16,20%	22,54%
8.	Student	635	531	605	695	1.121
	TREND		-16,38%	13,94%	14,88%	61,29%
9.	Unemployed	6.374	5.701	5.107	4.599	5.375
	TREND		-10,56%	-10,42%	-9,95%	16,87%

Source : National Police& BNN, March 2014

Table 160 shows the following trend of drugs suspects from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

Workers in the private sector are the largest number of suspects totaling 19,804, showing an increase of 23.23% from 2012. Suspects with the smallest number are police and armed forces officers (23), a decrease of 8.71% from 2012.

The trend with the largest increase is among students, showing a percentage of 61.29% from 2012 (695) to 1,121 in 2013. While the only decrease is found among Police/Armed Forces with a percentage of 8.71% (287) in 2012 to 262 in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The largest number of suspects in 2013 is among workers in the private sector (19,804), and the lowest among officers of Police and Armed Forces in 2010 (227).

The largest increase of suspects is among students (61.29%) from 2012 to 2013, and the largest decrease of 33.56% among entrepreneurs from 2009 to 2010.

**Table 161. Trend of Total Seized Cannabis Evidence, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	EVIDENCE	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cannabis Herb (Gr)	110,764,253.90	22,689,916.05	23,891,244.25	<b>22,335,281.98</b>	<b>17,777,141.76</b>
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-79.52%</b>	<b>5.29%</b>	<b>-6.51%</b>	<b>-20.41%</b>
2.	Cannabis Trees (Unit)	541,019.00	449,618.00	<b>1,839,664.00</b>	<b>341,395.00</b>	<b>534,829</b>
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-16.89%</b>	<b>309.16%</b>	<b>-81.44%</b>	<b>56.66%</b>
3.	Area of Cultivation (Ha)	241.80	178.40	<b>305.83</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>119.9</b>
<b>TREND</b>			<b>-26.22%</b>	<b>71.43%</b>	<b>-70.74%</b>	<b>33.97%</b>
4.	Cannabis Seeds (Gr)	518.00	<b>750.00</b>	<b>4.38</b>	284.91	12
<b>TREND</b>			<b>44.79%</b>	<b>-99.42%</b>	<b>6,404.79%</b>	<b>-95.79%</b>

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 161 shows the total evidence of cannabis seized from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

The largest increase occurred in the seizure of cannabis trees (56.66%), from 341,395 trees seized in 2012 to 534,829 in 2013. A significant decrease is seen in the seizure of cannabis seeds, from 284.91 grams in 2012 to 12 grams in 2013 (95.7%).

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The largest seizure of cannabis herbs was in 2009, totaling 110,764,253.90 grams, and the smallest in 2013 of 17,777,141.76 grams.

The largest seizure of cannabis trees was in 2011, totaling 1,839,664 trees, while the lowest occurred in 2012 (341,395).

The largest cultivation area of cannabis was discovered in 2011 (305.83 Ha), and the smallest in 2012 of 89.50 Ha.

The largest seizure of cannabis seeds was in 2010 (750 gr), and the smallest in 2011 (4.38 gr).

**Table 162. Trend of Total Seized Narcotics, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	SEIZED EVIDENCE	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Heroin (Gr)	15,473.70	25,053.44	27,439.81	52,425.24	11,269.94
	TREND		61.91%	9.53%	91.06%	-78.50%
2.	Cocaine (Gr)	265.70	53.03	66.97	6,736.84	2,035
	TREND		-80.04%	26.29%	9,959.49%	-69.79%
3.	Morphine (Gr)	-	-	-	-	-
	TREND		-	-	-	-
4.	Hashish (Gr)	58.80	4,946.60	230.99	7,836.44	2,067.68
	TREND		8,312.59%	-95.33%	3,292.55%	-73.61%
5.	Ecstasy (Tbl)	309,382.00	424,515.50	826,096.25	4,271,619.00	1,165,178
	TREND		37.21%	94.60%	417.08%	-72.72%
6.	Shabu (Gr)	237,838.30	354,065.84	1,092,029.09	2,054,149.51	542,652.32
	TREND		48.87%	208.43%	88.10%	-73.58%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 162 shows the trend of seized narcotics evidence from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

Generally, there was a decrease in the seizure of synthetic narcotics in 2013, but an outstanding decrease is seen in the seizure of heroin (78.50%) from 52,425.24 grams in 2012 to 11,269.94 grams in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The largest seizure of heroin was in 2012 (52,425.24 gr) and the smallest in 2013 (11,269.94 grams).

The largest cocaine seizure occurred in 2012 (6,736.84 gr) and the smallest in 2010 (53.03 gr).

The largest seizure of hashish was in 2012 (7,836.44 gr); the smallest in 2009 (58.80 gr).

Total seizure of ecstasy was in 2012 (4,271,619.00 tablets), the smallest in 2009 (309,382.00 tablets).

The largest seizure of shabu occurred in 2012 (2,054,149.51 gr), the smallest in 2009 (237,838.30 gr).

**Table 163. Trend of Seized Psychotropic Substances, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	SEIZED EVIDENCE	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Benzodiazepines (Tbl)	180,994.00	785,935.50	518,478.25	512,523.00	460,806.75
TREND			334.23%	-34.03%	-1.15%	-10.09%
2.	Barbiturates (Tbl)	-	309,596.50	158,578.00	426,793.50	181
TREND			-	-48.78%	169.14%	-99.96%
3.	Ketamine (Gr)	40,235.90	116,885.00	95,336.90	13,426.00	4,661.51
TREND			190.50%	-18.44%	-85.92%	-65.28%
4.	Controlled Drugs (Tbl)	3,259,836.00	1,976,937.00	1,758,902.50	2,064,302.50	5,869,329.5
TREND			-39.35%	-11.03%	17.36%	184.33%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 163 shows the trend of seized psychotropic evidence from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

A very significant increase occurred in 2013 on the seizure of controlled drugs with a percentage of 184.33%, from 2,064,302.5 tablets in 2012 to 5,869,329.5 tablets in 2013. A significant decrease is seen in the group of barbiturates with a percentage of 99.96% from 426,793.5 grams in 2012 to 181 grams in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

Benzodiazepines were the largest seizure in 2010, totaling to 785,935.5 tablets, and the smallest seizure in 2009 (180,994 tablets).

The largest seizure of barbiturates occurred in 2012 (426,793 tbl); the smallest in 2013 (181 tbl).

Total seizure of ketamine and the largest was in 2010 (116,885 gr) and the smallest in 2013 (4,661.51 gr).

Total and largest seizure of controlled drugs was in 2013 (5,869,329.5 tbl), and the smallest in 2011 (1,758,902 tbl).

**Table 164. Trend of Total Seized Other Addictive Substances, 2009 – 2013**

NO.	SEIZED EVIDENCE	YEAR				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1.	Alcohol (Btl)	8,918,312.00	<b>207,970.50</b>	215,914.10	993,489.50	148.161
	TREND		-97.67%	3.82%	360.13%	-85.09%
2.	Alcohol (Liter)	<b>82,697.50</b>	92,973.90	143,684.64	<b>164,780.79</b>	<b>3,022,520.10</b>
	TREND		12.43%	54.54%	14.68%	1.734.27%

Source : National Police & BNN, March 2014

Table 164 shows the trend of seized other addictive substances evidence from 2009 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

In 2013 a significant increase was seen in the seizure of Alcohol (1,734.27%) from 164,780.79 Ltr in 2012 to 3,022,520.10 Ltr in 2013.

### 2) Trend from 2009-2013

The largest seizure of alcohol was made in 2008 (8,918,312 btl), while the smallest in 2013 (141,161 btl).

The largest seizure of alcohol was made in 2013 (3,022,520.10 ltr) and the smallest seizure in 2009 (82,697.5 ltr).

### b. Trend of Narcotic Seizures by Ministry of Finance RI, 2011 – 2013.

**Table 165. Trend of Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis Herbs at Airports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1.	North Sumatera	Medan	25,00	II	-	-	-	-
2.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-	-	56,60	II	-	-
3.	DKI Jakarta	Halim	1,50	IV	-	-	-	-
4.	Jayapura	Jayapura	1.250,00	I	-	-	-	-
5.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	4,00	III	-	-	7,59	I
6.	Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	-	-	86,00	I	-	-
7.	West Java	Bandung	-	-	6,48	III	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.280,50</b>	-	<b>149,08</b>	-	<b>7,59</b>	-
<b>TREND</b>					<b>-88,36%</b>		<b>-94,91%</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 165 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of cannabis herbs seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend In 2013

Seizure of cannabis herbs occurred at Ngurah Rai Airport. Generally, seizures decreased significantly, with by 94.91%, from 149.08 gr in 2012 to 7.59 gr in 2013. Another seizure of 86.00 gr occurred at Yogyakarta airport.

### 2) Trend from 2011-2013

From 2011 to 2013 a decrease is seen in the trend of cannabis seizures at airports. The largest seizure of cannabis herbs occurred at Soekarno-Hatta Airport with a total of 3,300.90 grams; in 2012 a seizure was made of 56.60 grams. At Yogyakarta and Bandung airports where previously no seizures occurred, seizures were made of respectively 86.00 gr and 6.48 gr. Some data indicate that the smuggle of cannabis herb through airports is done in small portions, or through other methods and channels that may escape control.

**Table 166. Trend of Total and Ranking of Heroin Seizures at Airports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	DKI Jakarta	Halim	1.285,00	IV	1.056,00	VII	-	-
2.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-	-	2.008,00	IV	-	-
3.	West Java	Bandung	2.620,00	II	-		-	-
4.	Central Java	Surakarta	2.689,00	I	-		-	-
5.	DI Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	1.047,00	V	1.175,00	VI	-	-
6.	East Java	Juanda	2.103,00	III	-		-	-
7.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	-	-	-		372	I
8.	South Sumatera	Palembang	578,88	VI	-		-	-
9.	Aceh	Banda Aceh			1.995,80	V	-	-
10.	South Kalimantan	Balikpapan			5.198,00	II	-	-
11.	North Sulawesi	Manado			2.200,00	III	-	-
12.	North Sumatera	Medan			10.110,10	I	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10.322,88</b>	-	<b>23.742,90</b>	-	<b>372</b>	
<b>TREND</b>					<b>130%</b>		<b>-98,43%</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 166 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of heroin seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### **1) Trend in 2013**

In 2013, seizures of heroin at airports generally decreased significantly, by 98.43%, from 23,742.90 grams in 2012 to 372 grams in 2013. The only seizure made occurred at Ngurah Rai Airport.

### **2) Trend from 2011-2013**

An increase is seen in seizures of Heroin at airports from 2011 to 2012, but decreased in 2013. Officers should be observant of new channels of smuggle, as a seizure was made at Ngurah Rai Airport in 2013 where previously no seizures occurred.

**Table 167. Trend of Total and Ranking of Cocaine Seizures at Airports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-		1,823.50	II	-	-
2.	DKI Jakarta	Halim	173.00	I	-		-	-
3.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	3.17	II	4,794.00	I	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>176.17</b>		<b>6,617.50</b>		<b>0</b>	-
<b>TREND</b>					<b>3,656.31%</b>		<b>0</b>	

**Source :** Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

Table 167 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of cocaine seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### **1) Trend in 2013**

In 2013 no seizures were made at airports. There is some possibility that smugglers use other new channels of smuggle that are undetected.

### **2) Trend from 2011-2013**

A sharp increase is seen in seizures of cocaine from 2011 to 2012, although no seizure was made in 2013.

**Table 168. Trend of Total and Ranking of Seized Hashish at Airports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-	-	2	III	-	-
2.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	3	I	4,431	I	103.64	I
3.	West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Mataram	-	-	3,715	II	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3</b>	-	<b>8,148</b>	-	<b>103.64</b>	-
<b>TREND</b>					<b>271.500%</b>		<b>-98.73%</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 168 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of hashish seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

Generally, 2013 shows a sharp decrease in seizures of hashish by 98.73%, from 8,148 grams seized in 2012 to 103.64 grams in 2013, that only occurred at Ngurah Rai Airport.

### 2) Trend from 2011-2013

A sharp increase is seen in the trend of seizures from 2011 to 2012, although it decreased in 2013. However, compared to the increase in 2012, the decrease in 2013 was not significant. Data show that Ngurah Rai Airports is still the choice of smugglers for hashish trafficking.

**Table 169. Trend of Total Seized Ecstasy at Airports, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013		RE-MARKS
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-		20.50	III	207,220	I	Gram
2.	East Java	Juanda	25.00	III	-				Gram
3.	DKI Jakarta	Halim	4,870.00	I	-				Gram
4.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	-		-				Gram
5.	Riau Islands	Hang Nadim	3,829.20	II	-				Gram
6.	South Sulawesi	Makasar	-		500.00	II			Gram
7.	West Java	Bandung	-		500.50	I			Gram
8.	North Sumatera	Polonia	-		-		1.63	I	Gram
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8,724.20</b>		<b>1,021.00</b>		<b>207,221.63</b>		<b>Gram</b>
<b>TREND</b>					<b>-88.3%</b>		<b>20,195.95%</b>		

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 169 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of ecstasy seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

A drastic increase was seen in the seizures of ecstasy at airports, a percentage of 20,195.95% from 1,021.00 grams in 2012 to 207,221.63 grams in 2013. The largest seizure was at Soekarno Hatta Airport (207,220 gr).

### 2) Trend drom 2011-2013

From 2011 to 2012 a decrease occurred in the seizure of ecstasy, but the amount increased sharply in 2013, with the largest seizure of 207,220 gr at Soekarno Hatta Airport. Data show that a new channel of smuggle is seen, i.e. Polonia Airport, Medan.

**Table 170. Trend of Total Seized Shabu at Airports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	AIRPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Aceh	Banda Aceh	1,984.22	VII	1,690.93	V	-	
2.	North Sumatera	Medan	10,750.00	III	2,029.00	IV	916	X
3.	Riau Island	Batam	6,584.00	IV	-		-	
4.	Riau	Pekanbaru	1,400.00	IX	101.80	XIII	-	
5.	Banten	Soekarno Hatta	-		25,766.30	I	31,914	I
6.	DKI Jakarta	Halim	75,671.35	I	704.20	XI	-	
7.	W.Java	Bandung	1,340.35	X	775.00	X	3,875	V
8.	C.Java	Surakarta	1,104.00	XI	12.00	XIV	-	
9.	DI Yogy	Yogyakarta	1,515.00	VIII	1,245.00	VII	2,800	VII
10.	E. Java	Junda	973.20	XII	1,537.90	VI	15,276.2	II
11.	Bali	Ngurah Rai	13,566.63	II	1,231.00	VIII	6,827	IV
12.	NTB	Mataram	3,600.00	VI	2,634.00	III	-	
13.	S. Sulawes	Makasar	6,000.00	V	1,000.00	IX	-	
14.	N. Sulawesi	Manado	-		6,000.00	II	3,667	VI
15.	S. Kalimantan	Balikpapan	-		177.00	XII	-	
16.	Batam	Hang nadim	-		-		8,619	III
17.	W. Sumatera	Minangkabau	-		-		2,800	VIII
18.	E. Kalimantan	Balikpapan	-		-		1,534	IX
19.	W. Kaimantan	Pontianak	-		-		260	XI
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>124,488.80</b>		<b>44,904.13</b>		<b>78,488</b>	
<b>TREND</b>					<b>-63.93%</b>		<b>74.79%</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 170 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of shabu seizures at airports in 2011 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

Seizures of shabu increased by 74.79% in 2013, from 44,904.13 gr in 2012 to 78,488 gr in 2013. The largest seizure was made at Soekarno Hatta Airport (31,914 gr).

## 2) Trend from 2011-2013

A decrease was seen from 2010 to 2011, although it increased in 2013. Data show that seizures are gradually more spread out from year to year. There is a possibility that smuggling is made through new channels/other airports.

**Table 171. Trend of Total and Ranking of Seized Cannabis Herbs at Seaports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Riau	Dumai	-		21.50	II	-	
2.	Riau Islands	Tanjung Balai Karimun	-		22.00	I	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>			-		<b>43.50</b>		-	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

The Table shows that first seizure of cannabis herbs at seaports was made in 2012, i.e. Tanjung Balai Karimun and Dumai, while in 2011 and 2013 no seizures occurred. This may be the reason of a new trafficking channel that is not yet detected by officers.

**Table 172. Trend of Total and Ranking of Seized Heroin at Seaports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Riau	Dumai	-		1,385	III		
		Balai Karimun	-		-		11.92	II
2.	Riau Islands	Tanjung Pinang	-		4,250	II		
		Batam Centre	-		5		623	I
3.	N. Sumatera	Teluk Nibung	2,993.00	I	-			
4.	E. Kalimantan	Tarakan	2.23	III	-			
		Nunukan	1,400.00	II	-			
5.	C. Java	Tanjung Emas	-		4,500	I		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,395.23</b>		<b>10,140</b>		<b>635</b>	
<b>TREND</b>					<b>130.7%</b>		<b>-93.74%</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

Table 172 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of shabu seizures at seaports in 2011 to 2013 :

## 1) Trend in 2013

2013 shows a sharp decrease in seizures of heroin, by 93.74%, from 10,140 grams in 2012 to 635 grams in 2013. The largest seizure was made at Batam Center, Riau Islands, an amount of 623 grams, and a new seizure at Balai Karimun, a total amount of 11.92 grams. No seizures occurred in the previous years.

## 2) Trend from 2011-2013

An increase was seen in the seizures of heroin from 2011 to 2012, although 2013 indicates a decline. Data show that from year to year that seaports used for smuggling vary, because traffickers change the pattern to avoid the control of officers.

**Table 173. Trend of Total and Ranking Of Seized Ecstasy at Seaports, 2011 – 2013 (Tbl)**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Riau	Dumai	-		-		-	
2.	Kepri	1. Tj. Balai Karimun	-		-		-	
		2. Batam Centre	-		-		9,921	I
<b>TOTAL</b>			-		-		<b>9,921</b>	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Seizure of ecstasy in tablet form at seaports only occurred in 2013, at Batam Center Seaport.

**Table 174. Trend of Total and Ranking of Seized Ecstasy at Seaports, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Riau	1. Dumai	-		93.50		-	
		2. Bagan Siapi-Api	-		-		-	
		3. Bengkalis	-		24.00		-	
		4. Selat Panjang	-		4.50		-	
2.	Riau Islands	1. Tj. Balai Karimun	0.50		3,513.50		-	
		2. Batam Centre	-		10.25		-	
3.	West Java	Cirebon	875.00		-		-	
4.	DKI Jakarta	Tanjung Priok	-		378,435.80		-	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>875.50</b>		<b>382,081.55</b>		-	
			<b>-98.21%</b>		<b>43,541.52%</b>		-	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 174 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of ecstasy seizures at seaports in 2011 to 2013 :

**1) Trend in 2013**

No seizures were made of ecstasy in grams.

**2) Trend tahun 2011-2013**

There was a sharp rise in the seizure of ecstasy at seaports in 2011 and 2012. No seizures were made in 2013.

**Table 175. Trend of Seized Shabu at Seaports 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	SEAPORT	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	N. Suma-terra	Teluk Nibung	-		258.30	V	724.60	III
2.	Riau	1. Bengkalis	-		156.68	VI		
		2. Selat Panjang	-		302.30	IV		
		3. Dumai	-		-		2,437.99	II
		4. Setia Raja	-		-		450	IV
		5. Balai Karimun	-		-		1.12	V
3.	Riau Islands	1. Tanjung Pinang	-		4,000.00	II		
		2. Batam Centre	-		9,615.00	I	4,402	I
4.	West Sumatera	Teluk Bayur	-		0.40	VII		
5.	C. Java	Tanjung Emas	-		3,240.00	III		
<b>TOTAL</b>			-		<b>17,572.68</b>		<b>8,015.71</b>	

**Source :** Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Finance RI, March 2014

Table 175 shows that the largest seizure of ecstasy occurred at Batam Centre, in the amount of 4,402.00 grams. Officers should be alert of new seaports being used for shabu smuggle in 2013, such as Dumai, Setia Raja and Balai Karimun.

**Table 176. Trend of Total Seized Cannabis at Border Crossings, 2011–2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	BORDER CROSSING	2011		2012		2013	
			TO-TAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Papua	Jayapura	-		2,000	1		
2.	West Papua	PPLB Skow Wutung	-		-		1,520 500 Seeds	1
3.	Riau	Tj. Balai Karimun	-		-		1.1	2
TOTAL			-		2,000		1,521.1 500 Seeds	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

The largest seizure was made in 2013 at the border of West Papua, amounting to 1,520 grams and 500 seeds. Officers should take attention for the possibility this channel becomes a new route for trafficking.

**Table 177. Trend of Seized at Border Crossings, 2011 – 2013 (Gram)**

NO.	PROVINCE	BORDER CROSSING	2011		2012		2013	
			TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING	TOTAL	RAN-KING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	E. Kaliman-tan	Nunukan	3,350.24	1	-		-	
2.	W. Kali-mantan	Entikong	-		28,612.18	I	-	
3.	NTT	Atapupu	-		5,456.10	II	-	
4.	Papua	Jayapura	-		4,000.00	III	-	
5.	Riau Isls.	Batam Center	-		-		1.12	II
6.	Riau	Tj. Balai Karimun	-		-		4,402	I
TOTAL			3,350.24		38,068.28		4,403.12	
TREND					1,036.29%		-88.43%	

Source : Directorate General of Customs & Excise, Ministry o Finance RI, March 2014

Table 177 illustrates the trend of the total and ranking of ecstasy seizures at seaports in 2011 to 2013 :

### 1) Trend in 2013

In 2013, seizures of shabu at border crossings decreased by 88.43%, from 38,068.28 grams in 2012 to 4,403.12 in 2013. The largest seizure made was at the border of Tanjung Balai Karimun (4,403.12 grams) while no seizures were made in 2012.

### 2) Trend from 2011-2013

An increase was seen in seizures of shabu at borders from 2011 to 2012, but decreased in 2013. This is likely due to the change of trafficking routes at borders from year to year. In 2013 trafficking emerged at the borders of Riau Islands and Riau.

**2. Demand Reduction.**

**a. Trend of Drug Abusers Being Treated at Rehabilitation Facilities in Cooperation with BNN, from BNN, 2011 – 2013**

**Table 178. Trend of Total Drug Abusers Treated at Rehabilitation Facilities in Cooperation with BNN, Based on Gender, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	7,170	13,109	5,407
2.	Female	656	1,401	704
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>6,111</b>

**Source :** Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

Table 178 above shows the following :

- As is shown in the above table, the number of male clients is greater. The increase of clients in 2012 is likely to the fact that drug abusers due to the increasing activities of law enforcement in handling drug abuse problems, or the greater awareness of drug abusers or their families, including people close to them in urging drug abusers to seek treatment. The decline in the number of drug abusers under treatment is due to the decrease of rehabilitation facilities in cooperation with BNN.

**Table 179. Trend of Total Drug Abusers Being Treated at Rehabilitation Facilities in cooperation with BNN Based on Age Group, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	< 15 Years	16	151	85
2.	15 – 25 Years	1,423	3,533	1,648
4.	26 – 40 Years	3,802	9,972	3,916
7.	> 40 Years	343	854	462
8.	Not Recorded	2,242	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>6,111</b>

**Source :** Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

Table 179 above shows the following :

- The largest number of drug abusers treated are those between the age of 26-40 years, a productive age that is capable of earning money. The large number of drug abusers in this group is due to the heavy work pressure, or the urban life style with the existing night life. The second largest in number is in the age of 15-25, the majority of students likely to associate with drug abusing fellow students, or having problems with their families.

**Table 180. Trend of Total Drug abusers Being Treated at Rehabilitation Facilities in Cooperation with BNN, Based on Type of Drug Intake, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	DRUG INTAKE	TOTAL DRUG ABUSERS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cannabis	2,713	4,175	1,243
2.	Hashish	0	116	80
3.	Heroin/Putaw	1,423	3,455	1,695
4.	Morphine	0	197	38
5.	Other Opiates	535	736	195
6.	Cocaine	132	227	26
7.	Amphetamines (e.g. slimming drug)	0	153	43
8.	Methamphetamines Shabu	2,816	4,697	1,649
9.	MDMA/Ecstasy	1,441	1,536	282
10.	Barbiturates (Luminal, Nembutal, Amytal)	0	228	10
11.	Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Librium, Ativan)	166	493	236
12.	Diazepam	473	0	1
13.	Others	423	108	0
14.	Tramadol	0	0	1
15.	LSD	0	21	9
16.	Mescaline, Psilocybin	0	14	96
17.	Solvents and Inhalants	0	23	29
18.	DMP (Dextromethorphan)	0	195	275
19.	Double L / Trihexyphenidyl	0	454	125
20.	Kecubung (Atropin)	0	2	12
21.	Ketamine	0	2	0
22.	Subutex	0	728	40
23.	Not Recorded	0	0	119
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,122</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>6,204</b>

**Source :** Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

Table 180 above shows the following :

- Based on the number of clients treated, the most frequent drug used are Shabu, Cannabis, Heroin and Ecstasy. Treatment for abusers of Cannabis and Heroin is constantly increasing, while a decrease is seen in the treatment for Ecstasy. The year 2013 indicates abuse of other substances like Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, LSD, Mescaline, Inhalants, DMP, Trihexyphenidyl, Atropin, Ketamine and Subutes, while in the previous 2 years these substnices were not recorded.

**b. Trend of AIDS Cases, from Ministry of Health RI, 2011 – 2013.**

**Table 181. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Gender, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	GENDER	TOTAL CUMULATIVE NUMBER		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	20,333	23,702	28,846
2.	Female	8,122	12,338	15,565
3.	Not known	302	6,847	7,937
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,757</b>	<b>42,887</b>	<b>52,348</b>

**Source :** Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

Table 181 above shows the following :

- AIDS Cases increased from 2011 to 2013. The majority of AIDS cases are male. In 2013 an increase of 22.06% occurred from 42,887 cases handled in 2012 to 52,348 handled in 2013.

**Table 182. Trend of Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Risk Factor, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	RISK FACTOR	TOTAL CUMULATIVE NUMBER		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Heterosexual	14,775	25,534	32,719
2.	Homo Bisexual	807	1,009	1,274
3.	IDU	9,392	7,752	8,407
4.	Blood Transfusion	51	85	123
5.	Prenatal Transmission	730	1,158	1,438
6.	Not known	940	7,116	7,954

**Source :** Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

Table 182 above shows the following :

- IDUs with AIDS decreased in 2012 by 17.46%, from 2011. However, the number increased in 2013 by 8.45%, from 7,752 cases handled in 2011 to 8,407 handled in 2013.

**Table 183. Trend of Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases Based on Age, 2011 – 2013**

NO.	AGE GROUP	TOTAL CUMULATIVE NUMBER		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	< 1 Years	267	159	234
2.	1 – 4 Years	395	756	921
3.	5 – 14 Years	198	325	418
4.	15 – 19 Years	1,069	1,408	1,710
5.	20 – 29 Years	13,053	15,093	17,892
6.	30 – 39 Years	8,832	12,044	15,204
7.	40 – 49 Years	2,840	4,270	5,628
8.	50 – 59 Years	893	1,252	1,733
9.	> 60 Years	233	404	522
10.	Not Known	977	1,767	8,086

**Source :** Directorate General of PP & PL, Ministry of Health RI, March 2014

Table 183 above shows the following :

- AIDS patients increased in all groups, with the largest number between 20-29 years, followed by 30-39 years.

# **CHAPTER V**

## **CROSS TABULATION OF DATA ON PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING**

Based on research of 2011 there are approx 4.2 million drug abusers in 2011.

1. If compared to the number of drug abusers under treatment in 2011 (7,826) a percentage of only 0.19% of drug abusers were treated at rehabilitation facilities all over Indonesia.
2. If compared with the data of drug abusers under treatment in 2012 (14,510), only a percentage of 0.35% of drug abusers were under treatment in rehabilitation facilities in Indonesia.
3. If compared with the number of drug abusers receiving treatment in 2013 (6,111) there is a percentage of 0.15% of drug abusers being treated at rehabilitation facilities in Indonesia.

When a comparison is made between the number of arrested suspect with the data of treatment, the following data come up :

1. 2011 : **36.732** were arrested, and **7.826** received treatment.
2. In 2012, **35.640** people were arrested by law enforcement, and a total of 14,510 received treatment.
3. In 2013, law enforcement arrested **43.915** people, and **6.111** received treatment.



## **CHAPTER VI**

## **CONCLUSION**

We sincerely expect that the related agencies and BNN shall make use of the 2013 Data Journal on P4GN, 2014 Edition as reference material in the planning of programs and activities including a budget, and becomesas a benchmark for the success and failures of P4GN, in order to improve the knowledge and public conception the development of the drug danger in Indonesia.

It is also our great hope that all stakeholders will commit themselves, in comprehensively and integratedly develop a synergy with the community to make the year 2014 free from drugs. We are fully aware that the P4GN-related task is not only the government's responsibility cq. BNN, but every component of the community has the responsibility and commitment in the implementation of P4GN to strengthen individual and family immunity against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. This is not an easy task since the modus operandi of illicit trafficking increasingly develop not only at the urban, but also at rural level.

Finally, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all parties that have provided their assistance in the composing this book, and may the 2013 Journal of Data, Edition 2014 be of great benefit in future efforts of P4GN.

Jakarta, June 2014

**Team of Composers**



## **ATTACHMENTS**

### **LIST OF REHABILITATION CENTERS, NONTHERAPEUTIC-COMMUNITY ONE STOP CENTERS (OSC), CENTRAL-BASED NONTHERAPEUTIC-COMMUNITY AND COMMUNITY-COMPONENT THERAPEUTIC-COMMUNITY (TC) BASE UNITS, AND RECEIVING INSTITUTIONS FOR (IPWL)**

**1. The following are supported and empowered rehabilitation services in 2013.**

Community-component Rehabilitation OSC (Non TC )

NO.	PROVINVE	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	GP	TYPE
1	2	3	4		
1.	Aceh	Yakita Aceh	Jl. Tuan Keramat No. 1, Dusun Seroja, Lamteumen Timur - Banda Aceh Telp : 0651 - 40833	Rizki Amalia / 0852.7032.0005	OSC
2.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Keris Sakti	Huta 2 Gang Air Bersih Perdagangan 2 Kec. Bandar Kab. Simalungun Prov. Sumut	Sahrijal/ 0852.7772.9722	OSC
3.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Mitra Mulia	Jln. Talang Buluh No. 32 RT.02 Desa Talang Buluh Kec. Talang Kelapa, Kab. Banyuasin, Sumsel 30761	Yatiman/ 0813.7396.8585	OSC
4.	Banten	Yayasan Bani Syifa	Jln. Bendungan Baru Pamaray Barat, Desa Panyab-rangan, Kec. Cikeusal, Kab. Serang, Prov Banten 42175	Toni Azhari / 0856-7373-838	OSC
5.	DKI Jakarta	Yayasan Doulus Jakarta	Jl. Tugu RT 004/04 No.3 Cipayung Jakarta Timur 13840	Royke/ 0813.1067.903	OSC
		Yayasan Kapeta	Jln. Pluto Dalam II No. 8 Villa Cinere Mas	Erry Wijoyo / 0856.9291.2366	OSC
6.	West Java	Inabah XV	Yayasan Serba Bakti, PP Suryalaya, Pondok Remaja Inabah XV. Jl. Pagerageung Wetan RT 01/10 Ds/Kec. Pagerageung Kab. Tasikmalaya 46158	Deni Rahmat/ 0812.2088.266	OSC
		Yayasan Getsemani Anugerah	Jl. Raya Pekayon No.30 Bekasi Selatan 14147 (Sebelah Rumah Sakit Anna Pekayon)	Markus / 0852-4901-1075	OSC
		Yayasan Harapan Kasih Indonesia (Puri Adulam)	d.a. Ibu Ingrid CE Soebali, Perumahan Kota Wisata, Pesona Florida Blok O3 No. 99, Cibubur, Jakarta Timur	Ingrid / 0813.1765.9209 / 0812-7201-9735	OSC
		Yakita Ciawi	Jl. Ciasin No.21 Ds. Bandungan Ciawi, Bogor	Fianti / 0817.6668.900	OSC

1	2	3	4		
7.	DIY	Charis	Dusun Muntihan RT 02/02 Kel. Madurejo Kec. Prambanan Kab. Sleman 55572	Onwin/ 0858.6819.1022 / 0813-2794-0550	OSC
		Ponpes Al-Islami	a.n. Ny. Pudji Utari Priharsoyo Padaan Kulon RT.19 RW.09 Kel. Banjarharjo, Kec. Kalibawang, Wates, Kab. Kulonprogo, DIY 55672	Surianto / 0821-3351-3311	OSC
8.	East Java	Yakita Jatim	Jl. Taman Indah V/31, Menanggal, Sidoarjo, Surabaya 60234	Jemmy / 0856-4593-0096	OSC
		Inabah XIX Surabaya	Jl. Raya Semampir 43, Kel. Medokan Semampir, Kec. Sukolilo, Surabaya Timur	Sutrisno/ 0821.3965.9678	OSC
9.	South Sulawesi	Doulus Makassar	Jln. Arung Teko, Kompleks TNI AU PAI 2, Sudiang, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan	Anita/ 0815.2404.4803	OSC
10.	Bali	Yayasan Kasih Kita Bali	Jln. Moh. Yamin IX No. 9A, Renon - Denpasar	Noldy / 0815-5850-5251	OSC

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, March 2014

## 2. Supported and Empowered Rehabilitation Services in 2013 : Community-Component Non TC Outreach Centers (ORC).

NO.	PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	GP	TYPE
1	2	3	4		
1.	North Sumatera	Yayasan Galatea Medan	JL. DANAU MARSABUT NO.79 A MEDAN 20117	Amri Yahya / 0813.6146.0267	ORC
		Yayasan Caritas PSE Medan (Cordia)	Jln. Sei Asahan No. 42, Medan 20131	Eka / 0815.7307.3445	ORC
		Yayasan Medan Plus	Jl. Jamin Ginting Pasar VII No.45 Padang Bulan Medan	Eban / 0878.6772.0288	ORC
2.	Riau	Yayasan Siklus	Jln. Akasia / Bakau Ujung No. 36 Tangkerang Timur, Pekanbaru, Riau	Bobby / 0838.9003.7690	ORC
3.	Jambi	Yayasan Sikok	Jl. Dara Jingga No.49 Jambi 36143	Suminah / 0812.7430.0312	ORC
4.	Riau Islands	Yayasan Embun Pelangi	Jln. Raya Ali Haji, Kompleks Ruko Roma Sumatra Blok A No. 04, Nagoya, Batam 29432	Sudarwanto / 0852.7200.1222	ORC
		Yayasan Lintas Nusa	Kompleks Ruko Hang Tuah Blok B No. 3, Lt. 2, Legenda Batam Center - Batam, Kepulauan Riau 29432	Pieter / 0813.6466.5463	ORC
5.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Intan Maharani	Jl. Mayor Salim Batubara Lorong Pendopo No. 164F RT 02/01 Sekip Ujung Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30137	Syahri / 0815.3274.7855	ORC

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		
6.	Bengkulu	Yayasan Kipas	Sekr: Jln Sukarno Hatta 5, No. 3 Anggut Atas, Bengkulu 38222 Rehab: Jln. Hibrida VII No. 54 Kel Sidomulyo Kec. Gading Cempaka, Kota Bengkulu 38229	Merly / 0852.6763.6005	ORC
7.	West Sumatera	Yayasan New Padu Jiwa	Jln. H. Abdul Manan No. 1, RT. 01/01, Kel. Campago Guguk Bulek Kec. MKS, Kota Bukit Tinggi, Sumatera Barat	Herman Rasyid / 0813.6429.5764	ORC
8.	Banten	Yayasan Bina Muda Gemilang	Jl. Raya Kresek KM 01 Kp. Pakuhaji RT 03/06 Desa Tobat Kecamatan Balaraja, Kab. Tangerang, Banten	Bambang / 99033807	ORC
9.	DKI Jakarta	Yayasan Kambal Care (YPI Jakarta)	Jln. Kampung Bali 28 No. 5A Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat	Pungky / 0812.8204.728	ORC
		Yayasan Karisma	Jl. Kikir No.72 Rt 07/04 Kampung ambon Kec. Pulogadung 13210	Ahmad / 0815.800.7047	ORC
10.	West Java	PEKA	Jl. Cifor No.50 Sindang Barang Jero, Bogor 16117	Ucok / 0821.1211.8030	ORC
		Yayasan Kasih Indonesia	Jln. Patuha Raya Blok 21 No. 7 RT. 15 RW. 05 Kel. Kayuringin Jaya Kec. Bekasi Selatan, Kota Bekasi 17144	Basuki / 0813.9965.1006	ORC
11.	Central Java	Mitra Alam	Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim No.66 Kepunton Tegal Harjo Jebres Surakarta 57128/ Jl. Batara Bromo E-3 Perum. Gentan Wyakta Gentan Baki Sukoharjo 57194	Walidi / 0857.4291.7839	ORC
12.	East Java	Bina Hati	Jl. Barata Jaya XVIII No.50 Surabaya 60284	Temma / 0812.3183.0011	ORC
		Bambu Nusantara	Jl. Salak Tengah II No.1 Madiun, Jawa Timur	Andrianus / 0817.375.073	ORC
13.	East Kalimantan	Yayasan Laras	Jl. Swandi No. 46 Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur 75123	Andi M / 0811.553.667	ORC
14.	West Kalimantan	Yayasan Merah Putih Singkawang	Jln. Gunung Merapi No. 89 Singkawang	Erki / 0852.5225.5229	ORC
15.	West Sulawesi	Amanat Muda	Jl. Letjend. Hertasning No.141 Kasiwa Mamuju, Sulawesi Barat 91511	Darmawi / 0821.9060.0105	ORC
16.	S.E. Sulawesi	NOID Kendari	Public Health Center Jatiraya Jl. Rambutan Kel. Wowawanggu Kec. Kadia Sulawesi Tenggara 93117	Nirmawati / 0852.4193.8584	ORC
		Family Rekan Sebaya	Jln. La Ode Hadi No. 09, Kendari, Sultra	Syamsul Bachri / 0813.3474.4468	ORC
17.	South Sulawesi	YKP2N	Jl. Adiyaksa Raya No.11 Kel. Masale, Makasar, Sulawesi Selatan 90222	Andi S / 0812.426.3585	ORC
18.	Bali	Yayasan Dua Hati Bali	Jl. Narokusuma No. 44, Tanjung Bungkak, Denpasar Timur - Bali 80235	Yusuf / 0856.6633.007	ORC

1	2	3	4		
19.	Maluku	LPPB (Lembaga Pengabdian Pemuda Bangsa)	Waiheru, Belakang kantor Karantina Ikan / kantor BIP Ambon 97233	Madina / 0813.1701.2797	ORC
20.	West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)	Aksi NTB	Jln. Jember 3 No. 19 B, BTN Taman Baru, Mataram - Nusa Tenggara Barat	Frederik / 0818.0370.0511	ORC
		Lentera Halfway House	JL. Jendral Sudirman Gg.Solor, Gegutu Barat, Rembiga Mataram	Wirawan / 0817.5745.671	ORC

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, Mach 2014

### 3. Community-component Non TC Rehabilitation Central Base Unit (CBU).

1	2	3	4		
1.	Bangka Belitung	Wado Health Care Centre	Jln. Ekor Kuning VII RT.010 / RW.03 Kel. Rejosari Kec. Pangkalbalam, Pangkal Pinang, Kep. Bangka Belitung (Samping PWI)	Dian Oktorini / 0813-7377-9227	CBU
2.	Weest Sumatera	Yayasan Suci Hati	Jln. Kapuk Kalumbuk RT 004 RW 004 Kel. Kalumbuk, Kec. Kuranji, Kota Padang	Syafrizal / 0852-6390-4097	CBU
3.	West Java	CBU Kamboja Depok	Jl. Kamboja No. 18, Depok Lama, Jawa Barat	Ricky / 021-9171-4377	CBU
		Yayasan Mahakasih	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.72 Lingk. Serang Awirarangan Kuningan Jawa Barat 45511	Jafar/ 0852.2485.2123	CBU
		CBU Master Insan Mandiri	Jln. Margonda Raya No. 58 Terminal Terpadu Depok 16423	Sugeng / 0812.1945.3915	CBU
4.	West Kalimantan	Rumah Kasih Serambi Salomo	a.n. Firdaus Sembiring, Jln. Purnama Agung VII Blok L No. 9 Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat 78121	Firdaus / 0812-6390-719	CBU
5.	South Kalimantan	Lingkarhan Harapan Banua	a.n. Bu Mini, Rumah Cantik Dede, Jln. Perdagangan Kayu Tangi No. 548, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan	Mini / 0813.4960.0700	CBU
6.	North Sulawesi	Yayasan Bunga Bakung	Jln. 5 September (Sea Raya) No. 3 Malalayang I Ling. V Manado 95262	Hana / 0852.9964.1617	CBU
		LKK NU	Jl. Hasanudin 14 No.45 Kel. Islam Kec. Tuminting Kota Manado 95236 (depan Polsek Tuminting)	Suwarno/0812.44 55.850	CBU
7.	NTT	Yayasan Tanpa Batas	Ex. PD Cedana Jln. Percetakan Lama Belakang BRI Cab. Kupang No. 1 Kel. Fontein Kota Kupang NTT	Felix / 0852-3743-3299	CBU

1	2	3	4		
8.	Papua	Pelayan Metanoia	GBI Jemaat Yoka, Jln. Maranatha No. 1 RT.01 / RW.01, Expo Belakang, Kel. Waena, Distrik Heram, Jayapura, Papua 99358	Arianto / 0812-4896-8717	CBU
1	2	3	4	GP	TYPE
1	2	3	4		

Source : Deputy of Rehabilitation, BNN, Mach 2014

#### 4. Non Government Community-component TC Rehabilitation Institutions.

NO.	PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	GP	TYPE
1	2	3	4		
1.	North Sumatera	Yayasan Sibolangit Centre	Jln. Airlangga No. 16 B Medan - Sumatera Utara	Fitri/ 0819.6067.920	TC
2.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Ar-Rahman	a.n. Sahrizal Y. Narkoba Ar Rahman Jln. Tegal Binangun RT.35/RW.10 Komp. Ponpes Ar Rahman, Kel. Plaju Darat, Kec. Plaju, Palembang, Sumatera Selatan	Sahrizal/ 0812.7364.021	TC
3.	Lampung	Yayasan Sinar Jati	Jl. Marga No. 200, Kelurahan Sumber Rejo, Kecamatan Kemiling, Bandar Lampung 35153 (Depan SMP 13)	Sukri/ 0815.4099.8761	TC
4.	West Java	Yayasan Fan Campus	Jl. Jurang No.28 Ds. Tugu Utara Cisarua Puncak Bogor 16750	Billy / 0812.8193.5354	TC
		Yayasan Agape	Jln. Citeko No. 96, RT.02/RW.04, Kel. Citeko, Kec. Cisarua (Villa Jaks), Bogor 16750	Hendrik W/0812.8301.299	TC
		Yayasan Sekar Mawar	Jl. Surya Kencana No.2 Bandung 40132	Dargo/ 0812.1452.2255	TC
		Yayasan Penuai Indonesia	Kampung Ciguntur RT 06 / 09, Desa Cipendawa, Kec. Pacet, Cianjur 43253 Tlp. 0263 - 521787, 0813 1794 2232	Zainal/ 0819.3234.0602	TC
		Yayasan Adiksifitas	Jl. Dangkul No.53 Jatikarya Bekasi	Subhan / 0818.0817.3910	TC
		Rumah Cemara Bandung	Jl. Gegerkalong girang No.52 Bandung 40154	Acil / 0817.9241.645	TC
5.	Central Java	Yayasan Rumah Damai	a.n. Mulyadi Irawan Desa Cepoko RT.04/RW.01 Kel. Cepoko, Kec. Gunung Pati, Semarang, Jawa Tengah 50223	Mul / 0818.293.777	TC
6.	DI Yogyakarta	Rehabilitasi Kunci	Bruderan Karitas RT 01/38 Nandan, Sariharjo ngaglik, Sleman 55581	Agustinus / 0815.1682.733	TC
		Siloam Foundation	Jl. Godean - Tempel Km.3, RT.01/RW.05, Dusun Klangkapan, Desa Margoluwihi, Kec. Seyegan, Kab. Sleman, DIY	Ester / 0819.1555.2585	TC
		Pondok Tetirah Zikir	Dusun Kuton RT. 16 / RW. 07 Tegaltirto Berbah Sleman 55573	Muhammad Trihardono / 0813.2807.7451	TC

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		
7.	East Java	Corpus Christi	Jln. Argopuro 40A - PO.BOX 116, Lawang, Malang 65216 Tlp. 0341 - 426314	Samuel/ 0813.8381.440	TC
8.	Central Kalimantan	Galilea Foundation	Jln. Bandeng 5 Gg. 5 No. 7 Palangkaraya, Kalimantan Tengah 73112	Dodi/ 0811.525.705	TC

## 5. Government Community-Component TC Rehabilitation Institutions.

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>TYPE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		
1.	Bangka Belitung	Klinik Intan Medika	Jalan Giok I No.77 Kel. Batu Intan Kec. Girimaya, Pangkalpinang Babel 33142. T.0717-436863	dr. Henry Jan 081918971888	Private Clinic
2.	Pekan Baru	Klinik Rehabilitasi Narkoba Kota Pekan Baru	Jalan Garuda Sakti KM.03 Kel.Simpang Baru Panam Pekanbaru. E.www.gepenta.com; dpngepenta@yahoo.com	dr Uvirda 081365782658	Private Clinic
3.	DKI Jakarta	Klinik Sunter Medical Centre Sisma Medika	Jalan Sunter Kemayoran No.4 Jakarta 14350. T.021- 6504226/6517056/65302051. F.021-6504226 E.kliniksunter@sismamedika. com	Dukut Sukarto,SE 021-98929392	Private Clinic
		Pos Kesehatan Komplek Permata	Jalan Mutiara No.54 Rt.07 Rw.07,Kel. kali Angke Cengkareng, Jakarta Bara. E.adhita85@ymail.com	dr herdiansyah / 081380661313	Private Clinic
		Balai Pengobatan Umum Pascalis	Jalan Ranjau No.12 Sumur Batu, Kemayoran, Jakarta Pusat	Sri Yatiningsih 08161309552	Private Clinic
		RS. MH. Thamrin	Jalan Salemba Tengah No.24- 28, Jakarta Pusat 10440. T.021-3904422. F.021- 3107816	dr. Mira (Wadir Medis) 081386171152	Private Hospital
		Klinik Al-Jahu	Jalan Tanjung Barat No.3 Pasar Minggu Jakarta Selatan 12510	Julian Sandy (Andy) 085811183592	Private Clinic
		Bpu Dewa Medika	Jl. Palad RT10/07 No.100 Pulo Gebang, Cakung, Jaktim	dr hery 085357500070	Private Clinic
		Rs Islam Karawang	Jalan Pangkal Perjuangan KM 2 (BYPass) Tanjungpura Kec.Karawang Barat Kab.Karawang, Jabar T.0267-414520, 414521, 414523. F.0267-413277	dr aviando 0818871920	Private Hospital
		Klinik Medika Antapani	Jalan Purwakarta No.3 Antapani Bandung, Jawa Barat.T.022- 7200736/7101885. F.022- 7217610	dr. Safari 081321391751	Private Clinic

1	2	3	4		
5.	Central Java	Rs H.A.Djunaid Pekalongan	Kawasan Pondok Pesantren Modern "Al-quran" Buaran Jl. Pelita II Buaran, Pekalongan 51132. T.0285-436325. F.0285-436326. E.rs_djunaid@yahoo.co.id	dr. Bonis Edi Artoko 081326854040	Private Hospital
6.	Makasar	Klinik Dr Bachtiar Razak	Jalan RS Faisal Ruko Ambasador No.7 Makasar, Sulawesi Selatan.	dr. Rudy Hartono Russeng 085299647477	Private Clinic

## 6. Receiving Institutions for Compulsory Reporting (IPWL).

### a. Minister of Health's IPWL

NO.	PROVINCE	AGENCY	TTL	ADDRESS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	Aceh Province Mental Hospital	22	Jl. T. Syarief Thayeb No.25 Banda Aceh
		Cut Nyak Dhien General Hospital		Jl. Gajah Mada, Meulaboh Aceh Barat
		Jantho General Hospital		Jl. Transmigrasi No.1 Bukit Meusara Jantho, Aceh Besar
		Kuta Baru Public Health Center		Jl. Blang Bintang Lama Pasar Lam Ateuk Kecamatan Kuta Baro Aceh Besar
		Johan Pahlawan I Public Health Center		Jl. T. Dirundeng No.36 Meulaboh, Aceh Barat
		Kota Malaka Public Health Center		Jl. Banda Aceh - Medan Km. 19,5, Samahani Aceh Besar
		Langsa Barat (Seuriget) Public Health Center		Jl. Prof. A.Madjid Ibrahim, Kec. Langsa Barat Kota Langsa
		Banda Raya Kota Banda Aceh		
		Public Health Center Kota Alam Banda Aceh Public Health Center		
		Bhayangkara Hospital Banda Aceh		
		Indrapuri Public Health Center		
		Public Health Center Mutiara		
		Public Health Center Banda Baru		
		Public Health Center Kuala		
		Public Health Center Peureulak		
		Public Health Center Bandar Pusaka		
		Public Health Center Gunung Meriah		
		Public Health Center Alue Sungai Pinang		
		Public Health Center Meureubo		
		Public Health Center Kopelma		
		Public Health Center Baiturrahman		
		Public Health Center Jeulingke		

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bali	Sanglah General Hospital	8	Jl. Kesehatan Denpasar
		BPKJ Prov. Bali / Mental Hospital Prov. Bali		Jl. Kusuma Yuda Bangli
		Public Health Center Kuta I		Jl. Raya Kuta No. 117 Badung Denpasar
		Public Health Center Tabanan III		Jl. Gunung Agung No. 82 Tabanan
		Public Health Center Abiansemal I		Jl. Ciung Wanara No. 5 Desa Blahkiuh, Kecamatan Abiansemal, Kabupaten Badung
		Public Health Center Ubud I		Jl. Dewi Sita Ubud Gianyar
		Public Health Center Ubud II		Jl. Kutuh Sayan Ubud Gianyar
		Bhayangkara Trijata Hospital Polda Bali		Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Trijata Polda Bali
		Sungai Liat Mental Hospital		Jl. Jendral Sudirman No.345 Sungailiat Kab. Bangka Provinsi Kep. Babel, Kode Pos 33215
3.	Bangka Belitung	Depati Hamzah Regional General Hospital	8	Jalan Soekarno Hatta Pangkalpinang Provinsi Kep. Babel, 33140
		Sejiran Setason Regional General Hospital		Jl. Kadur Dalam Muntok, Bangka Barat
		Bangka Tengah Regional General Hospital		Jl. By Pass Koba,bangka Tengah
		Regional General Hospital Toboali Kabupaten Bangka Selatan		Jl. Raya Gadung Toboali, Bangka Selatan, 33183
		Tanjung Pandan Regional General Hospital		Jl. Melati, Tanjungpandan
		Belitung Timur Regional General Hospital		Jl. Raya Gantung, Manggar, Belitung Timur
		Kabupaten Belitung Regional General Hospital		Jl. Melati Tajung Pandan, Kab.Belitung
		Serang Regional General Hospital		Jl. Rumah Sakit No.1 Serang Banten
		Tangerang Regional General Hospital		Jl. A. Yani No.9 Tangerang, Banten
4.	Banten	Public Health Center Cipondoh	7	Jl. KH. Hasyim Ashari Kelurahan Cipondoh, Kecamatan Cipondoh Tangerang
		Public Health Center Cibodasari Banten		Jl. Palem Raya No.5 Kel. Cibodas Sari, Kec. Cibodas Tangerang
		Public Health Center Ciputat		Jl. Ki Hajar Dewantoro No.7 Ciputat
		Public Health Center Jalan Emas		Jl. Emas Raya No.9A Perumnas III, Kec. Kelapa Dua Tangerang
		Public Health Center Curug		Jl. Raya PLP Curug, Sukabakti, Curug
		RSJKO Bengkulu	7	RSJ Bengkulu Jl. Bhakti Husa Lingkar Barat, Bengkulu
		M Yunus Kota Bengkulu Regional General Hospital		Jl. Bhayangkara S.Mulyo Bengkulu Kec. Sidomulyo 38229
5.	Bengkulu	Hasanuddin Damrah Manna Regional General Hospital		Jl. Fatmawati Soekarno 31, Manna, Bengkulu Selatan, 38000
		Mukomuko Regional General Hospital		Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Mukomuko Bengkulu
		Rejang Lebong Regional General Hospital		
		Arga Makmur Regional General Hospital		Jalan Siti Khadijah Argamakmur Bengkulu
		Bhayangkara Hospital Bengkulu		Teluk Segara, Kota Bengkulu, Bengkulu 38113

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
6.	DI Yogyakarta	Dr. Sardjito Prov. General Hospital	7	Jl. Kesehatan No.1 Sekip, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta
		Ghrasia Hospital		Jl. Kaliturang KM.17, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta
		Public Health Center Umbul Harjo I		Jl. Veteran No.43 Yogyakarta
		Public Health Center Gedong Tengen		Jl. Pringgokusuman No.30 Yogyakarta
		Public Health Center Banguntapan II		Desa Krobokan, Tamanan, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta
		Yogyakarta Regional General Hospital		Jl. Wirosaban No.1 Yogyakarta
		Bhayangkara Hospital, DI Yogyakarta		
7.	DKI Jakarta	Jakarta Drug Dependence Hospital	26	Jl. Raya Cibubur Jak-Tim
		Soeharto Heerdjan Mental Hospital		Jl. Prof. Dr. Latumenten No.1 Jak-Bar
		Fatmawati Prov. Hospital		Jl. RS. Fatmawati Cilandak Jak-Sel
		Duren Sawit Regional Hospital		Jl. Duren Sawit Baru No.2 Jak-Tim
		Public Health Center Tanjung Priok		Jl. Bugis No.63 Jak-Ut
		Public Health Center Gambir		Jl. Tanah Abang I/10 Jak-Pus
		Public Health Center Tebet		Jl. Prof. Supomo SH No.54 Jak-Sel
		Public Health Center Jatinegara		Jl. Matraman Raya No.220 Jak-Tim
		Public Health Center Tambora		Jl. Krendang Utara No.4 Jak-Bar
		Public Health Center Koja		Jl. Walang Permai No.39 Jak-Ut
		Public Health Center Cengkareng		Jl. Kamal Raya Jak-Bar
		Public Health Center Kemayoran		Jl. Serdang Baru I Jak-Pus
		Public Health Center Senen		Jl. Kramat VII/31 Jak-Pus
		Public Health Center Kramat Jati		Jl. Raya Inpres No.48 Jak-Tim
		Public Health Center Grogol Petamburan		Jl. Wijaya VIII Duta Mas Jak-Bar
		Public Health Center Johar Baru		Jl. Tanah Tinggi XIV Jak-Pus
		Poliklinik Badan Narkotika Nasional		Jl. M.T. Haryono No.11 Cawang, Jak-Tim
		Public Health Center Cilandak		Jl. Komp. BNI 46 no. 57
		Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital		Jalan Diponegoro No. 71, Salemba, Jakarta Pusat 10430
		Public Health Center Penjaringan		Jl. Raya Teluk Gong No. 2
		Public Health Center Palmerah		Jl. Palmerah Barat No.120
		Public Health Center Duren Sawit		Jl. Haji Dogol (Samping SMUN 71) Jakarta Timur 13440
		Public Health Center Tanah Abang		Jl. KH. Mas Mansyur No.30, Jakarta Pusat 10240
		Public Health Center South Seribu Islands		
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. I R. Said Sukanto		Jl. Raya Bogor Kramat Jati Jakarta Timur 13510
		Bhayangkara Selapa Hospital Jakarta		Jl. Ciputat Raya No. 40 Pondok Pinang Kebayoran Lama Jakarta Selatan DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
8.	Gorontalo	Prof. dr. H. Aloe Saboe Regional Hospital	2	Jl. Sultan Batutihe No.7 Gorontalo
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Gorontalo		
9.	Jambi	Lampung Mental Hospital	8	Jalan Raya Gedong Tataan No.13 Bandar Lampung
		Abdoel Moeloek General Hospital		Jl. Dr. Rivai No.6 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Kedaton		Jl. Teuku Umar No.62 Kedaton Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Sukaraja		Jl. Yos Sudarso No.242 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Rajabasa Indah		Jl. Pramuka No.1 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Metro		Jl. Mayjen Ryacudu No.26 Metro
		Public Health Center Kotabumi II		Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.05 Kota Alam Kotabumi, Kab. Lampung Utara
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Polda Lampung		Jl Pramuka 88 Bandarlampung
10.	West Java	Hasan Sadikin Prov Hosp	22	Jl. Pasteur No.35 Bandung
		Tasikmalaya Regional Hospital		Jl. Rumah Sakit No.33, Tasikmalaya
		Syamsudin Regional Hospital, Sukabumi		Jl. Rumah Sakit No.1 Sukabumi
		West Java Mental Hospital		Jl. Kolonel Masturi KM 7 Cisarua Kab. Bandung Barat Jawa Barat
		Marzoeki Mahdi Hospital, Bogor		Jl. Dr. Semeru No.114, Bogor
		Bekasi General Hospital		Jl. Pramuka No.55, Bekasi
		Gunung Jati Regional Hospital, Cirebon		Jl. Kesambi No.56, Cirebon 45134
		Public Health Center Sukmajaya Depok		Jl. Kerinci No. 1, Depok
		Public Health Center East Bogor		Jl. Pakuan No.6, Bogor 16143
		Public Health Center Salam Kota Bandung		Jl. Salam No.27 Cihapit, Bandung
		BNN Lido Rehabilitation Facility, Sukabumi		Jl. Raya Bogor Sukabumi, Ds. Wates Kec. Gombong, Lido Bogor
		Public Health Center Sukarabayu Subang		Jl Apel Raya No 43 Karang Anyar
		Public Health Center Pondok Gede, Bekasi		Jl. Raya Jati Waringin Kel. Jati Waringin Kec. Pondok Gede Telp. : 8474402.
		Public Health Center Sukabumi Kota Sukabumi		
		Public Health Center Sarjadi Bandung		Jl. Sari Asih 76 Bandung
		Public Health Center Garuda Bandung		Jl. Dadali No.81 Bandung
		Public Health Center Kedung Badak		Jl. Panataran No.1 Komplek Cimanggu Permai 1

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. III Secapa Sukabumi		Jl Aminta Azmali Trip No.59 A Kec GG Puyuh
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Brimob Kelapa Dua		Jl. Akses Ui Kelapa Dua Cimanggis Depok
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. II Sartika Asih Bandung		Jl. Mohammad Toha No. 369 (Seberang Gerbang Tol Moh Toha), Bandung
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Bogor		Jl. Kapten Muslihat No. 18 Paledang Bogor. No telp (0251) 8348987 Fax. (0251) 8348987
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Indramayu		Jl. Losarang Raya KM. 73-75, Losarang, Indramayu, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, 45253. Tel: 0234-507877 - 0234-507878
11.	Central Java	dr. Kariadi Hospital, Semarang	19	Jl. Dr. Soetomo No.16, Semarang
		dr. Muwardi General Hospital, Solo		Jl. Kolonel Soetarto No.132, Surakarta 57126
		dr. Margono General Hospital, Purwokerto		Jl. Dr. Gumbreg No.1, Purwokerto 53146
		Soejarwati Mental Hospital, Klaten		Jl. Ki Pandanaran KM.2 Dangunan, Klaten
		Amino Gondohusodo Mental Hospital, Semarang		Jl. Brigjen Sudiarto No.347, Semarang
		RA. Kartini Hospital, Jepara		Jl. Wahid Hasyim No.175 Bapangan, Jepara
		Soeroyo Mental Hospital, Magelang		Jl. Ahmad Yani No.169, Magelang
		Public Health Center Manahan Solo		Jl. Sri Gunting VII No.11, Surakarta
		Public Health Center Poncol Semarang		Jl. Imam Bonjol No.114, Semarang
		Public Health Center Sidorejo Salatiga		Jl. Diponegoro No.100 Kec. Sidorejo, Salatiga
		Public Health Center Cilacap Selatan		Jl. Wijaya Kusuma I No.9, Cilacap
		Public Health Center Parakan		Jl. Kosasih No. 154 Parakan Temanggung
		Mental Hospital, Surakarta		Jl. K.H. Dewantoro No. 80, Jebres Surakarta, 57126
		Banyumas Regional Hospital Kabupaten Banyumas		Jl. Rumah Sakit No. 1 Banyumas 53192
		Kraton General Hospital Kabupaten Pekalongan		
		General Hospital, Kabupaten Wonogiri (dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso General Hospital)		Jl. A. Yani No. 45 Wonogiri
		Regional Hospital, Kabupaten Sukoharjo		Jl Dr Moewardi 47 Sukoharjo
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Akpol Semarang		
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang		

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
12.	East Java	dr. Soetomo General Hospital	30	Jl. Prof. Dr. Moestopo No.6-8 Surabaya
		Menur Mental Hospital		Jl. Raya Menur 120 Surabaya
		dr. Syaiful Anwar General Hospital, Malang		Jl. Jaks Agung Suprapto No.2 Malang
		dr. Soedono General Hospital, Madiun		Jl. Dr. Soetomo No.59 Madiun
		Radjiman Wedyodiningrat Mental Hospital, Lawang		Jl. A. Yani No.1 Lawang Malang
		Soebandi General Hospital, Jember		Jl. Dr. Soebandhi No.124 Jember
		Public Health Center Manukan Kulon		Jl. Manukan Dalam No. 18-A Surabaya
		Public Health Center Jagir		Jl. Bendul Merisi No.1 Surabaya
		Public Health Center Kendal Sari Malang		Jl. Cengger Ayam I/8 Malang
		Public Health Center Gondanglegi Malang		Jl. Diponegoro No.62 Gondang Legi Malang
		Haji Surabaya Haji Hospital		Jalan Manyar Kertoadi Surabaya, Indonesia
		Bhakti Dharma Husada Hospital, Surabaya		Jalan Raya Kendung No. 115-117, Sememi, Benowo, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, 60198
		Gambiran Hospital, Kediri		JL. KH. Wahid Hasyim No. 64 Kediri
		Blambangan Hospital		Jl. Letkol Istiqlah no. 49 Banyuwangi
		Sidoarjo Hospital		Jalan Mojopahit No. 667, Sidokare, Sidoarjo, Jatim, 61215
		Nganjuk Hospital		Jalan Dr. Sutomo No. 62, Kauman, Nganjuk, Jatim, 64415
		Ngawi Hospital		Jalan Dr. Wahidin No. 27, Karangtengah Kota, Ngawi, Jawa Timur, Indonesia, 63213
		dr. Moh. Saleh Hospital, Kota Probolinggo		Jl. Menj. Panjaitan No. 65, Probolinggo
		Public Health Center Bangil		Jl. Mangga No. 548 Bangil
		Bhayangkara Hospital,Pusdik Gasum Porong		Jl. Raya Porong No. 1 Sidoarjo 61274
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Pusdik Brimob Watukosek		JL. Raya Watukosek - Gempol, Pasuruan, 67155
		Bhayangkara Hospital, HS. Samsoeri Mertojoso		Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani No. 116 (Jl. A.Yani no. 166)
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. III Kediri		Jl. KBP. M. Duryat No. 17 Kediri Jawa Timur
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Nganjuk		
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Tulung Agung		
		Bhayangkara HospitalTk. IV Lumajang		
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Bondowoso		
		Bhayangkara Wahyu Tutuko Hospital, Bojonegoro		
		Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Moh. Dahlan		
		Bhayangkara Hasta Brata Hospital, Batu Malang		

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
13.	West Kalimantan	Soedarso General Hospital, Pontianak	9	Jl. Dr. Soedarso No. 1 Pontianak
		Prov Hospital West Kalimantan		
		Singkawang Mental Hospital		Jl. Raya Singkawang, Kode Pos : 79101, Sambas
		Public Health Center Sungai Ayak		Desa Sungai Ayak III, Kecamatan Belitang Hilir, Kabupaten Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat
		Public Health Center Sosok		Jl Raya Sosok II, Ngabang
		Public Health Center Singkawang Tengah		JL. Salam Diman NO. 1
		Public Health Center Darajuanti - Sintang		Jl. Mensiku Jaya, Kec. Sintang
		Public Health Center Lumar Kab. Bengkayang		JL. RAYA SANGGAU LEDO KM. 16 MABAK
		Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Tk. IV Pontianak		Jl. KS. Tubun 14.
14.	South Kalimantan	Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital, Banjarmasin	13	Jl. Purwosari Km.4 Tamban Kab.Batola, Barito Kuala
		Public Health Center Pekauman		Jl. KS. Tubun No.2 Rt.14 Kecamatan Banjarmasin Selatan kelurahan Pekauman Kode Pos 70243
		Ulin General Hospital, Banjarmasin		Jl. A. Yani No. 43 Banjarmasin
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Banjarmasin		
		Banjarbaru General Hospital		Jl. Palang Merah No. 2, Banjarbaru
		Ratu Zalecha General Hospital, Martapura		Jl. Menteri Empat, Martapura. Banjar. 70614.
		Pembalah General Hospital, Batung		Jl Jend Basuki Rachmat 1, Murungsari, Amuntai Tengah
		H. Badaruddin General Hospital, Tanjung		Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprapto Tanjung. Tabalong. 71513
		H. Boejasin General Hospital, Pelaihari		Jl. H. Boejasin No. 68A, Pelaihari 70814
		H. Moch Ansari Saleh Hospital		Jl Brigend. H. Hasan Basry No 1, Banjarmasin
		Public Health Center Gedang Hanyar		Jl Ade Irma Suryani Nasution 20.Gedang, Banjarmasin Timur. Banjarmasin 70231
		Public Health Center Cempaka		Jalan Cempaka Besar No. 13 (Cempaka Besar Street), Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70111
		Public Health Center Sungai Pandan		
15.	Central Kalimantan	Kalawa Atei Mental Hospital	2	Jl. D.I. Panjaitan No.01 Palangka Raya Kalimantan Tengah
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Palangkaraya		

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
16.	East Kalimantan	Atma Husada Hospital, Mahakam	9	Jl. Kakap No.23 Samarinda
		AW Syahanie General Hospital, Samarinda		Jl. Dr. Sutomo Samarinda
		dr. Kanujoso Djatiwibowo Hospital		Jl. MT. Haryono No.656 Balikpapan
		Unitra Butterfly		Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Balikpapan
		Tarakan General Hospital		Jl. Pulau Irian No.01 Tarakan
		Bontang Hospital		Jl. S. Parman, Bontang
		Parikesit Hospital, Tenggarong		Jl. Imam Bonjol, Tenggarong
		Narcotics Clinic, Kota Tarakan		
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Balikpapan		
17.	Riau Islands	Batam City General Hospital / Embung Fatimah Hospital	1	Jl. R. Soeprapto Blok D. 1-9 Batu Aji - Batam
18.	Lampung	Lampung Mental Hospital	8	Jalan Raya Gedong Tataan No.13 Bandar Lampung
		Abdoel Moeloek General Hospital		Jl. Dr. Rivai No.6 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Kedaton		Jl. Teuku Umar No.62 Kedaton Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Sukaraja		Jl. Yos Sudarso No.242 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Rajabasa Indah		Jl. Pramuka No.1 Bandar Lampung
		Public Health Center Metro		Jl. Mayjen Ryacudu No.26 Metro
		Public Health Center Kotabumi II		Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.05 Kota Alam Kotabumi, Kab. Lampung Utara
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Polda Lampung		Jl Pramuka 88 Bandarlampung
19.	Maluku	Promal Hospital/Prov Maluku Hospital	2	Jl. Laksdy Leo Wattimena, Ambon
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Ambon		
20.	North Utara	dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Hospital, Ternate	2	Jl. Tanah Tinggi, Kode Pos 97715 Ternate, Provinsi Maluku Utara
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Ternate		Jl. Ciputat Raya 40,Pondok Pinang,Kebayoran Lama
21.	NTB	Province Mental Hospital, NTB	2	Jl. A. Yani No.1 Selagalas Mataram
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV , Mataram		
22.	NTT	Prof. Yohanes Hospital, Kupang	2	Jl. Moh. Hatta No. 19 Kupang
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Kupang		

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
23.	Papua	Abepura Mental Hospital	2	Jl. RSJ Abepura Jayapura
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Jayapura - Papua		
24.	West Papua	Sorong General Hospital	1	Jl. Kesehatan No.36 Sorong Papua Barat 98413
25.	Riau	Petala Bumi General Hospital,Riau	4	Jl. Dr. Soetomo No.65, Pekanbaru
		Tampan Mental Hospital		Jl. Pekan Baru Bangkinang Km 12,5, Kab. Kampar
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Pekanbaru		Jl. Kartini No.14,Pekanbaru
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Dumai - Riau		
26.	West Sulawesi	General Hospital, Prov. West Sulawesi	1	Jl. Marthadinata Mamuju
27.	South Sulawesi	Dadi Mental Hospital, Makasar	9	Jl. Lanto Dg. Pasewang No. 34 Makassar
		dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo General Hospital		Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Pintu II UNHAS Makassar
		Andi Makkasau General Hospital, Pare Pare		Jl. Nurussamawaty, Kota Pare- Pare
		Public Health Center Kasikasi		Jl. Tamalate I No. 43 Makassar
		Public Health Center Jumpondang Baru		Jl. Ade Irma Nasution Makassar
		Public Health Center Jongaya		Jl. Andi Tonro No.70A Makassar
		Salewang General Hospital, Maros		Jl. Ujung Pandang KM 3 Maros, 90516
		H. Andi Sulthan Daeng Raja Hospital, Bulukumba		Jln. Serikaya No 17, Caile, Ujung Bulu, Bulukumba, Sulawesi Selatan
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. II Mappa Oudang		Jl. letjen Pol. Andi Mappa Oudang No. 63, Makassar
28.	Central Sulawesi	Palu Mental Hospital RSJ Madani)	4	Jl. Talua Konci KM.13 Mamboro Palu Utara
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Palu		Jl. Chairil Anwar, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah 94111
		Undata Hospital, Palu		Jl. Dr. Suharso No. 14 Palu
		Anutapura Hospital		Jl. Kangkung No. 1 Palu
29.	S.E. Sulawesi	dr. Suparto Hardjo Husodo Mental Hospital	2	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 29 Kendari
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. IV Kendari		
30.	North Sulawesi	Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Hospital, Manado	7	Jl. Tanawangko No.56 Malayang Manado, PO Box 102 Sulawesi Utara
		Prof. dr. V.L. Ratumbuysang Mental Hospital		Jl. Bethesda Nomor 77 Manado, Kode Pos : 95115 Sulut
		Bhayangkara Mental Hospital, Manado		
		General Hospital, Bitung		
		Public Health Center Kakaskesen		
		Public Health Center Tumiting		
		Public Health Center Tatelu		
		Public Health Center Koya		
		Public Health Center Tareran		

1	2	3	4	5
31.	West Sumatera	HB Saanin Mental Hospital Padang	10	Jl. Raya Ulu Gadut Padang
		M. Jamil General Hospital, Padang		Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Padang
		Public Health Center Perkotaan Bukittinggi		Jl. Umar Gafar Bukittinggi
		Dr. Achmad Mochtar Hospital		Jl. Dr. A. Rivai Bukit Tinggi 26114
		Public Health Center Biaro		Jln. Raya Bukittinggi KM. 7 Kec. IV Angkek Kab. Agam
		Public Health Center Guguk Panjang		Jl. Prof M. Yamin, SH, Kec. Guguk Panjang Bukittinggi
		Public Health Center Andalas		Jl. Andalas, Desa andalas Kec.Padang Timur
		Public Health Center Seberang Padang		Jl. Adinegoro, Km 15 Padang
		Public Health Center Payolansek Kec. Payakumbuh Barat		
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Padang		
32.	South Sumatera	Public Health Center Kutaraya	5	
		dr. Emaldi Bahar Hospital		Jl. Tembus KM 12 Alang-Alang Lebar Kec. Alang-Alang Lebar Palembang
		Public Health Center Prabumulih Timur		Jl. Sudirman KM. 5 Prabumulih Timur Kota Prabumulih
		M. Hoesin Hospital, Palembang		Jl Sudirman Km 3.5 Palembang 30126
		Bhayangkara Hospital TK. IV Palembang		Jl Jend Sudirman Km 4 PALEMBANG 30126
33.	North Sumatera	H. Adam Malik Hospital	11	Jl. Bunga Lau No.17 Medan
		Public Health Center Tanjung Morawa		Jl. Irian No.247 Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang
		Medan Mental Health		Jl. Tali Air No.21 Padang Bulan Medan
		dr. Pirngadi General Hospital, Medan		Jl. Prof. H.Moh. Yamin, SH No. 47 Medan
		Public Health Center Paya Lombang, Kab. Serdang Bedagai		Jl. Payalombang Dusun XV Kec. Tebing Tinggi
		Public Health Center Stabat, Kab. Langkat		Jl. Palang Merah, Kab. Langkat
		Public Health Center Kesatria, Kota Pematang Siantar		Jl. Pendeta Justin Sihombing No. 196 Kec. Siantar Kota
		Public Health Center Bromo, Kota Medan		Jl. Rotary Kec. Medan Denai Bromo Ujung
		Dr. Djasamen Saragih General Hospital, Kota Pematang Siantar		Jln.sutomo (No 246), pematangsiantar, Siantar 21004
		Bhayangkara Hospital Tk. II Medan		Jl. K.H. Wahid Hasyim No. 1 Medan 20154
		Bhayangkara Hospital, Tebing Tinggi Sumut		Jl.Pahlawan No. 17, Tebing-tinggi, North Sumatra 20633
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>274</b>		

b. Receiving Institutions for Compulsory Reporting, Ministry of Social Affairs RI in Indonesia, 2013

NO.	PROVINCE	AGENCY	TTL	ADDRESS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aceh	Yayasan Geutanyoe Caritas Banda Aceh, NAD	1	Jl. Tuan Keramat No.1, Desa Stui, Kec. Lamteumen Timur, Banda Aceh
2.	Bali	Yayasan Kasih Kita (Yakita) Bali	1	Jl. Tukad Pancoran Gg. III-A/11 Denpasar
3.	Banten	PSPP Khusnul Khotimah	2	Jl. Babakan III Pocis, Desa Babakan, Kec. Pamulung, Tangerang Selatan
		Yayasan Hikmah Syahadah		Jl. Kedondong Ds. Pasir Nangka Kec. Tigaraksa, Tangerang
4.	DI Yogyakarta	PSPP Yogyakarta	4	Karangrejo, Purwomartani, Kec. Kalasan, Sleman, Yogyakarta
		Yayasan Rehabilitasi Kunci		Rt.01/38, Nandan, Sariharjo, Desa Nandan, Kec. Sariharjo, Sleman
		Yayasan Griya Pemulihan Siloam		Jl. Godean, Tempel Km. 3 Klangkapan II, Rt. 01/05, Margoluwi, Sleman
		Yayasan Charis		Ds. Kowang Solo Km. 5 Rt. 01/01 Taman Martini, Kalasan, Sleman
5.	DKI Jakarta	Yayasan Kelima	5	Jl. Jagur Rt.006/004, Desa Cipinang Melayu Kampung Makasar, Jakarta Timur
		Yayasan Karisma		Jl. Kikir No. 72, Rw.04, Desa Kayu Putih, kec. Pulogadung, Jakarta Timur
		Yayasan Adiksifitas		Jl. Lapangan Tembak, Gg. Rukun 1 No. 90, Rt. 006/02, Cibubur, Jakarta Timur
		Yayasan Pusat Rehabilitasi Madani Mental Health Care		Jl. Pancawarga III Rt.003/04 No.34, Desa Cipinang Besar Selatan, Kec. Jatinegara, Jakarta
		Yayasan Kapeta Jakarta		Jl. Komplek Depsol IV No.1, Komp. Depsol Bintaro, Desa Bintaro, Kec. Pesanggrahan Jakarta Selatan 12330
6.	West Java	PSPP Galih Pakuan Bogor Jabar	11	Jl. H. Miing No.71 Putat Nutug Parung Kec. Ciseeng, Bogor, Jawa Barat
		BPRSP Binangkit Lembang		Jl. Maribaya No.22, Desa Kayu Abon, Kec. Lembang, Kota Bandung Barat
		Yayasan Sekar Mawar		Jl. Surya Kencana No.2 Bandung
		Yayasan PEKA (Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia) Bogor Jabar		Jl. Cifor No.50, Sindang Barang Jero, Rt.01/06, Bogor
		Yayasan Untuk Segala Bangsa		Kel. Tugu Utara Kec. Cisarua, Kota Bogor
		Yayasan Rumah Cemara		Jl.Geger Kalong Girang No.52, Desa Suka Maju, Kec. Cimenyan, Bandung Jawa Barat

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
		Inabah II Puteri Tasikmalaya Jabar PSKN Penuai Indonesia Cianjur Jabar Yayasan Nurul Jannah Bekasi Jabar Yayasan Al Karomah YAKITA Bogor		Ds. Ciceuri, Ciomas, Kec. Panjalu, Kab. Ciamis, Jawa Barat Kp. Ciguntur RT.06/03 Desa Cipendawa, Kecamatan Pacet, Cianjur 43253 Jawa Barat Jl. Swadaya No.65 Rt.03/06, Desa Karang Asih, Kec. Cikarang Utara, Bekasi Jl. Pelabuhan Ratu Km. 28 No. 33 Kp. Baeud Rt. 03/03 Ds. Warung Kiara, Sukabumi Jl. Ciasin No. 21 Ds. Bendungan Kec. Ciawi, Bogor
7.	Central Java	PSPP Mandiri Semarang Jateng Rumah Damai Semarang Jateng YPI Nurul Ichsan Al Islami PA. Rehabilitasi At Tauhid	4	Jl. Amposari II No.4, Desa Sendang Guo, Kec. Tembalang, Semarang, Jawa Tengah Desa Cepoko RT/RW 004/001 Kelurahan Cepoko, Kec. Gunung Pati, Semarang 50223, Jateng Legoksa Rt.04/02, Karangsari, Kalimanah, Purbalingga Jl. Gayamsari Selatan II Rt. 03/03, Sendangguwo, Sendang, Tembalang, Semarang
8.	East Java	UPT Rehsos ANKN Surabaya Jatim Yayasan Pemulihan Doulos Malang Ponpes Inabah XIX Surabaya Jatim	3	Jl. Balongsari Dalam No. 1, Kec. Balongsari Surabaya, 60186 Jl. Arumdalu No.47 Songgoriti, Batu, Malang Jl. Semampir 43-47 Surabaya, Desa. Semampir, Kec. Semampir, Surabaya
9.	Central Kalimantan	Yayasan Galilea Kalteng	1	Jl. Cilik Riwut Km.18, Desa. Marang, Kec. Bukit Batu, Palangkaraya
10.	East Kalimantan	Pondok Modern Ibadurrahman Kaltim	1	L3 Blok C Rt.21, Jl. Tsani Karim, Desa Bangun Rejo, Kec. Tenggarong
11.	Lampung	Yayasan Sinar Jati	1	Jl. Marga No.200, Desa Sambirejo, Kec. Kemiling, Bandar Lampung
12.	South Sulawesi	Yayasan YK2PN Yayasan Doulus Perwakilan Makassar	2	Jl. Adhyaksa Raya No.11, Desa Masale, Kec. Panakkukang, Makassar BTN Tonasa Jl.Raci Centre I Blok AA/3 Karampuang Makassar
13.	North Sulawesi	Yayasan Pelayanan Kristen Bunga Bakung	1	Jl. 5 September (Sie Raya) Kel. Malalayang Kota Manado
14.	South Sumatera	Yayasan Ar Rahman Palembang Sumsel	1	Jl. Tegal Binangun Rt.20/10 Komp.Ponpes Ar-Rahman, Kec. Plaju Darat Palembang
15.	North Sumatera	PSPP Insyaf Medan Yayasan Sibolangit Center Deli Serdang Sumut	2	Jl. Bedikari No.37, Desa Lau Bakeri, Kec. Kutalimbaru, Kab. Deli Serdang Jl. Suka Makmur Km.12, Desa Suka Makmur, Kecamatan Sibolangit, Deli Serdang
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40</b>	

# **DATA OF SPECIAL NARCOTICS PRISONS (LAPASSUSTIK) DI INDONESIA**

List of 20 Special narcotics Prisons (Lapassustik)

<b>NO.</b>	<b>PRISONS</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Class III Narcotics Prison Langsa	Kanwil Aceh
2.	Class IIA Narkotics Prison, Lubuk Linggau	Kanwil Sumatera Selatan
3.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Sungguminasa at Bolangi	Jl. Lembaga Desa Tambuseng Kec. Pattalasang Kab. Gowa – Sulsel Telp. (0411) 868547
4.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Pematang Siantar	Kanwil Sumatera Utara
5.	Class III Narcotics Prison, Langkat	Kanwil Sumatera Utara
6.	Class III Narcotics Prisons, Muara Sabak	Kanwil Jambi
7.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison Tanjung Pinang	Kanwil Kepulauan Riau
8.	Class III Narcotics Prison, Pangkal Pinang	Kanwil Bangka Belitung
9.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Cipinang	Jl. Raya Bekasi Timur No. 170 <sup>a</sup> Cipinang – Jaktim Telp. (021) 85909891, 85910101
10.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Soekarno Hatta	Jl. Soekarno Hatta 187 Bandung – Jabar Telp. (022) 5202739
11.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Cirebon	Jl. Wijaya Kusuma Desa Gintung Tengah Ciwarining Cirebon – Jabar Telp. (0231) 204247
12.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Besi Nusakambangan	Telp. (0282) 4266473 Jl. Nusakambangan – Jawa Tengah
13.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Madiun	Jl. Yos Sudarso Madiun – Jatim Telp. (0351) 462161
14.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Pamekasan	Jl. Pembina No. 1 Pamekasan – Jatim Telp. (0324) 322245
15.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Bandar Lampung	Jl. Ryacudu Way Hui Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 479198
16.	Class III Narkotics Prison, Kasongan	Kanwil Kalimantan Tengah
17.	Class III Narkotics Prison, Samarinda	Kanwil Kalimantan Timur
18.	Class II A Narkotics Prison, Karang Intan	Kanwil Kalimantan Selatan
19.	Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Yogyakarta	Jl. Kaliurang Km 17 Pokem Sleman Yogyakarta
20.	Class IIA Narkotics Prison, Jayapura	Kanwil Papua



# **HEAD OF BNN REGULATIONS AND MOUS IMPLEMENTED IN 2013**

## **1. Head of BNN Regulations ( 2013).**

NO.	TITLE	NUMBER OF REGULATION	DATE OF RATIFICATION	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Head of BNN Regulation on Accounting and Financial Reporting Within National Narcotics Board	Number 1 Year 2013	22March 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Number 530 Date: 2 April 2013
2.	Head of BNN Regulation on the Organization and Work Procedures of BNN Rehabilitation Facility.	Number2 Year 2013	18 April 2013	State Announcement Year 2013 Number 705 Date: 15 May 2013
3.	Head of BNN Regulation on Guidelines for Standard Operational Procedures Within National Narcotics Board.	Number3 Year 2013	18 April 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Number 706 Date: 15 May 2013
4.	Head of BNN Regulation on the Amendment of Head of BNN Regulation No 4 of the year 2010 on the Organization and Work Procedures of Province National Narcotics Board and Regional/City National Narcotics Board.	Number4 Year 2013	26 August 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Number 1161 Date: 26 Sept 2013
5.	Head of BNN Regulation on the Retention Schedule of Facilitative Archives of Non-Financial and Non-Civil Service Matters	Number 5 Year 2013	7 November 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Number 1372 Date: 20 Nov 2013
6.	Head of BNN Regulation on the General Guidelines for National Narcotics Board Electronic Official Manuscript	Number 6 Year 2013	7 November 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Number 1373 Date: 20 Nov 2013
7.	Head of BNN Regulation on the Evidence Management in National Narcotics Board	Number 8 Year 2013	19 December 2013	State Announcement RI Year 2013 Nomor 7 Tgl. 6 Jan 2014
8.	Head of BNN Regulation on the Procedures for Grant Award in the Field of Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Precursor Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	Number 10 Year 2013	31December 2013	Berita Negara RI Tahun 2013 Nomor 8 Tgl.6 Jan 2014

## 2. Implemented MoU by BNN, 2013

Several MoU which has been implemented by BNN, with overseas and domestic parties in 2013, such as :

### a. MoU with Overseas Parties

NO.	URAIAN	PERIHAL	TANGGAL MOU
1	2	3	4
1.	MoU Between the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the People's Republic of Nigeria	The Cooperation in Combating Illicit, Production, Manufacture and Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Its Precursors	2 February 2013
2.	MoU between the Government of the Republic of Nigeria	The Cooperation in Combating Illicit Production, Manufacture and Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors	5 February 2013
3.	MoU between the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Commission for the Development Life Without Drugs of the Republic of Peru	Concerning Technical Cooperation on Combating Illicit Production, Elaboration and Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances, and Precursors	2 May 2013
4.	MoU between the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia and Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India	Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances, and Precursors	5 October 2013

### b. MoU With Domestic Parties.

NO.	URAIAN	PERIHAL	TANGGAL MOU
1	2	3	4
1.	MoU between BNN and Partai Keadilan Sejahtera Faction, People's Representative Council Republic of Indonesia	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	7 January 2013
2.	MoU between BNN and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	10 January 2013
3.	MoU between BNN and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport	Empowerment of youth, scouts, athletes, sports players, sports personnel, parents, activists, and young entrepreneurs participation in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	9 February 2013

1	2	3	4
4.	MoU between Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affair, Head of BNN, and Head of National AIDS Commission	Response to HIV and AIDS and Narcotics Abuse for Prisoners, Detainees, in Students, Clients and former inmates of Corrections	15 February 2013
5.	MoU between BNN and Universitas Nasional	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	19 February 2013
6.	MoU between BNN and Ikatan Pelajar Nahdlatul Ulama (IPNU) and Ikatan Pelajar Putri Nahdlatul Ulama (IPNU)	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	21 February 2013
7.	MoU between BNN Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) Faction, People's Representative Council Republic of Indonesia	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Other Addictive Substances	8 April 2013
8.	MoU between BNN and Yayasan Artha Graha Peduli	Partnership and System Development of Post-Rehabilitation Services for Victims of Drug Abuse Through Nature Conservation Methods and Other Supporting Methods	12 April 2013
9.	MoU between BNN and Directorate General of Corrections Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia	Drug Abuser Rehabilitation Program for Prisoners, Detainees, in students, correction clients	27 April 2013
10.	MoU between BNN and Human Rights National Commission	Assessment, Research, Counseling, and Mediation Monitoring Human Rights in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	14 May 2013
11.	MoU between BNN and OSC, ORC, and Non-Therapeutic Community CBU Rehabilitation Center		17 May 2013

1	2	3	4
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ MoU between BNN and Hospital, Private Clinic and vocational Institution</li> <li>❖ MoU between BNN and CBU Vocational Institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strenghtening Support of Addict Rehabilitation in the Hospital / Private Clinic</li> <li>❖ Implementation of Job Training and Productivity For Drug abusers</li> </ul>	❖ 29 May 2013 ❖ 29 May 2013
13.	MoU between BNN and BPKP	Strengthening of Good and Clean Governance in the context of Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Precursor Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	16 July 2013
14.	MoU between BNN and State Intelligence Agency (BIN)	Cooperation on the Early Detection and Early Warning in the context of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	31 July 2013
15.	MoU between BNN and National Crypto Agency (Lemsaneg)	Implementation of Coding in the context of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	1 August 2013
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ MoU between BNN and Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah</li> <li>❖ MoU between BNN and Pimpinan Pusat Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah</li> <li>❖ MoU between BNN and Nasyiatul Asisyiyah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through religous activities</li> <li>❖ Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through religous activities</li> <li>❖ Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through religous activities</li> </ul>	❖ 26 August 2013 ❖ 26 August 2013 ❖ 26 August 2013
17.	MoU between BNN and Maritime Security Coordinating Board (Bakorkamla)	Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Precursor Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Indonesian Territorial Waters	19 August 2013

1	2	3	4
18.	MoU between BNN and PT. Arga Bangun Bangsa (ESQ)	Character Development of Human Resources through P4GN Motivation Training	13 September 2013
19.	MoU between BNN and Center for Health Training, Ciloto, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia	P4GN through education and training	9 October 2013
20.	MoU between BNN and State Administration Agency (LAN)	Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Precursor Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through Policy, Education and Training Assessment, and Innovation of the State Administration as well as the implementation of Higher Education	16 October 2013
21.	MoU between BNN and Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP) TVRI	The role of public broadcasting institution TVRI in the context of P4GN	18 October 2013
22.	MoU between BNN and KOSGORO 1957	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	1 November 2013
23.	MoU between BNN and Universitas Budi Luhur	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	7 November 2013
24.	MoU between BNN and National Land Agency (BPN)	Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Precursor Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	20 November 2013
25.	MoU between BNN and University in North Sulawesi	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	25 November 2013
26.	MoU between BNN and Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Inside Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya	29 November 2013
27.	MoU between BNN and Universitas Trisakti	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	4 December 2013

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
28.	MoU between Directorate General of Correction Ministry Law and Human Rights and Directorate General of Community and Village Empowerment Ministry of Internal Affairs, Secretariat General Ministry of Health, Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation Ministry of Social Affairs, Deputy of Rehabilitation BNN and Secretariat of National AIDS Commission	Response to HIV and AIDS and Narcotics Abuse for Prisoners, Detainees, in Students, Clients and former inmates of Corrections	24 December 2013

# WORLD ORGANIZATIONS IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA

1.	AMMTC	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime	ASSEAN Ministerial Meeting on transnational crime
2.	SOMTC	Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime	Meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Transnational Crime
3.	ASOD	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters	Meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Problems
4.	ACCORD	ASEAN & China Cooperative Operation In Response To Dangerous Drugs	4 Task Forces TF 1 : Civic Awareness TF 2 : Demand Reduction TF 3 : Law Enforcement TF 4 : Alternative Development
5.	HONLEA ASIA - PACIFIC	Heads Of National Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies	Meeting of Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia Pacific Region
6.	UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs & Crime	Tackling Drug Abuse Problems
7.	INCB	International Narcotics Control Board	Annual meetings attended by countries
8.	DAP	Drugs Advisory Proggramme	Colombo Plan
9.	ADEC	Asia Pacific Drugs Enforcement Conference	Asia Pacific Conference of Drug law Enforcement Agencies organized by Japan National Police Agency
10.	CND	Commision on Narcotic Drug	Vienna, Australia
11.	IASTP	Indonesia Australia Specialist Training Program	Indonesia - Australia cooperation on Training and Improvement of Human Resources in Australia
12.	INL	International Narcotics For Law Enforcement	Cooperation with US State Department

13.	AIDSOTF	Anti Illegal Drug Special Operation Task Forceatia	Offer cooperation in the exchange of drug information between National Police and AIDSOTF and plans to give a presentation on <i>Clandestine Laboratoriums in The Philippine 1996-2004, Dan Narcoterrorism And Narcopolitics In The Philippine Setting</i>
14.	IDEC	International Drugs Enforcement Conference	Global forum with more than 90 member countries
15.	ADLOMICO	Anti Drugs Liaison Official Meeting for International Cooperation	Regional coordination mechanism for <i>Counter Narcotics Cooperation</i> with ± 25 member countries

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	BNN Kota Tarakan				<a href="mailto:bnnk_tarakan@yahoo.com">bnnk_tarakan@yahoo.com</a>
21.	BNNP Sulawesi Barat	Jl. Cik Dik Tiro Kompleks Pemda Blok B No. 3/4 Mamuju 91511	0426-2324200	0426-2324200	<a href="mailto:bnnp_sulbar@gmail.com">bnnp_sulbar@gmail.com</a>
22.	BNNP Sulawesi Selatan	Jl. Manunggal No. 22 Kelurahan Macini Sombola Kecamatan Tamalate - Makassar	0411-8128822	0411-8112833	<a href="mailto:bnnpsulse@yahoo.co.id">bnnpsulse@yahoo.co.id</a>
	BNN Kota Palopo	Jl. Pemuda Raya No. 102 Takalula - Kota Palopo	0471-3310675 0471-3310672	0471-3310676	
	BNN Kab Tana Toraja				<a href="mailto:bnnktator@yahoo.co.id">bnnktator@yahoo.co.id</a>

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	BNNP Sulawesi Tengah	Kompleks Arena STQ Jabal Nur, Jl. Soekarno Hatta - Palu	0451-452460	0451-4131656	<a href="mailto:bnnpsulteng@gmail.com">bnnpsulteng@gmail.com</a>
	BNN Kota Palu	Jl. G. Nokilalaki Bo. 26A - Palu	0451-428736	0451-428736	<a href="mailto:bnnkota_palu@bnn.go.id">bnnkota_palu@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kab Morowali	Kompleks Kawasan Terpadu Mandiri, Desa Founa Singko Kec. Bungku Tengah - Kab. Morowali	0411-402288	0411-402288	<a href="mailto:bnnk_morowali@ymail.com">bnnk_morowali@ymail.com</a>
	BNN Kab Donggala	Kompleks Perkantoran Gunung Bale Jl. Ebony No. 3 - Donggala 94531	0457-72160	0457-72160	<a href="mailto:bnndonggala@ymail.com">bnndonggala@ymail.com</a>
	BNN Kab Poso	Jl. H. Agus Salim Kel. Bonesompe Kec. Poso Kota Utara	0452-21870	0452-21870	<a href="mailto:bnnkposo.keu@gmail.com">bnnkposo.keu@gmail.com</a>
	BNN Kab Tojo Una-Una	Pulau Una-Una No. 16 Kel. Uentanaga Atas Kec. Ampana Kota - 94683	0464-22340	0464-22340	<a href="mailto:bnnkabtouna@yahoo.com">bnnkabtouna@yahoo.com</a>
24.	BNNP Sulawesi Tenggara	Jl. Haluoleo Kompleks Bumi Praja Andouonohu - Kendari	0401-3194398	0401-3135209	<a href="mailto:bnnp_sultra@yahoo.co.id">bnnp_sultra@yahoo.co.id</a>
	BNN Kota Kendari	Jl. Bunggasi Kel. Anduonohu Poasia	0401-3136044	0401-3136044	<a href="mailto:bnnkotakendari@ymail.com">bnnkotakendari@ymail.com</a>
	BNN Kota Kolaka	Jl. Pendidikan No. 85 Kelurahan Balandete Kecamatan Kolaka 93517	0405-2321088	0405-2321088	<a href="mailto:bnnk_kolaka@yahoo.co.id">bnnk_kolaka@yahoo.co.id</a>
25.	BNNP Sulawesi Utara	Jl. Tujuh Belas Agustus No. 3 Manado	0431-852923	0431-852923	<a href="mailto:bnnp_sulut@bnn.go.id">bnnp_sulut@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kota Manado	Jl. TNI III No. 216 Tikala Ares, Kecamatan Tikala - Manado 95100	0431-874791	0431-874791	<a href="mailto:bnnk.manado@gmail.com">bnnk.manado@gmail.com</a>
	BNN Kota Bitung	Jl. Manado - Bitung Kompleks Sari Plaza No. 10, Manembo-nembo - Bitung	0438-21289 0438-37374	0438-21289	<a href="mailto:bnnk_bitung@yahoo.co.id">bnnk_bitung@yahoo.co.id</a>
26.	BNNP Gorontalo	Jl. 23 Januari No. 168 Kecamatan Kota Selatan - Gorontalo	0435-829400	0435-829400	<a href="mailto:bnnp_gorontalo@bnn.go.id">bnnp_gorontalo@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kota Gorontalo	Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 5 Kec. Kota Selatan	0435-825865	0435-825865	
	BNN Kab Bone Bolango	Jl. H. Nani Wartabone No. 44 Kelurahan Tumbihe Kecamatan Kabilia - Kab Bone Bolango	0435-8591699	0435-8591699	
27.	BNNP Bali	Jl. Kamboja No. 8 Denpasar	0361-232472 0361-7800179 0361-263860	0361-232472	<a href="mailto:bnnp_bali@bnn.go.id">bnnp_bali@bnn.go.id</a> <a href="mailto:bnnp_bali@yahoo.com">bnnp_bali@yahoo.com</a>
	BNN Kota Denpasar	Jl. Melati No. 21 Denpasar	0361-8629400	0361-8629400	<a href="mailto:bnnkota_denpasar@bnn.go.id">bnnkota_denpasar@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kab Badung				
	BNN Kab Gianyar	Kebo Iwa No. 103 X Gianyar	0361-946122	0361-946122	<a href="mailto:bnnk_gianyar@yahoo.com">bnnk_gianyar@yahoo.com</a>

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
28.	BNNP Nusa Tenggara Barat	Jl. Dr. Soedjono Lingkar Selatan - Mataram NTB	0370-6177412 0370-6177418 0370-6177413	0370-6177412 0370-6177418 0370-6177413	<a href="mailto:bnnpntb@gmail.com">bnnpntb@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:bnp_ntb@yahoo.com">bnp_ntb@yahoo.com</a>
	BNN Kota Mataram	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 99 Mataram	0370-627913 0370-630048	0370-629948	<a href="mailto:bnnkkota.mataram@gmail.com">bnnkkota.mataram@gmail.com</a>
	BNN Kab Sumbawa Barat	Jl. Pendidikan No. 63 Telaga Bertong - Taliwang 84355	0372-81223	0372-81179	<a href="mailto:bnnk.sumbawabarat@gmail.com">bnnk.sumbawabarat@gmail.com</a>
29.	BNNP Nusa Tenggara Timur	Jl. Teratai No. 9 - Kupang 85118	0380-832747	0380-832747	<a href="mailto:badannarkotikaprovntt@yahoo.co.id">badannarkotikaprovntt@yahoo.co.id</a> <a href="mailto:gendhies_jawi@yahoo.co.id">gendhies_jawi@yahoo.co.id</a>
	BNN Kota Kupang	Jl. R.A. Kartini Kupang	0380-826439	0380-826439	<a href="mailto:bnnkota_kupang@bnn.go.id">bnnkota_kupang@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kab Rote Ndao	Jl. Pabean No.93 Kel Metina Kec Lobalain BAA- Rote			
30.	BNNP Maluku	Jl. R.A. Kartini No. 16 Karang Panjang Ambon	0911-312000	0911-312000	
	BNN Kota Tual	Jl. Baldu Wahadat - Tual	0916-23041	0916-23041	
31.	BNNP Maluku Utara	Jl. Pahlawan Revolusi No. 1 Ternate	0921-3123180		<a href="mailto:bnnp_malut@bnn.go.id">bnnp_malut@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kota Tidore Kepulauan	Jl. Kemakmuran Kel. Indonesiana	0921-3162366	0921-3162366	
	BNN Kab Halmahera Utara	Jl. Bhayangkara No. 4 Tobelo - Halmahera Utara	0924-2621602	0924-2621602	<a href="mailto:bnnkab_halmaherautara@bnn.go.id">bnnkab_halmaherautara@bnn.go.id</a>
32.	BNNP Papua	Kantor Gubernur Prov. Papua Lt. 3 Jl. Soa Siu Dok II - Jayapura	0967-537666	0967-587778	<a href="mailto:bnnppapua@bnn.go.id">bnnppapua@bnn.go.id</a>
	BNN Kab Jayapura	Jl. Sentani Depapre Gunung Merah Sentani	0967-594092	0967-594092	<a href="mailto:bnnkab_jayapura@bnn.go.id">bnnkab_jayapura@bnn.go.id</a>
33.	BNNP Papua Barat	Jl. Trikora Wosi Manokwari	0986-213842	0986-211130	<a href="mailto:bnnp_papuabarat@bnn.go.id">bnnp_papuabarat@bnn.go.id</a> <a href="mailto:bpb.bnnp@yahoo.co.id">bpb.bnnp@yahoo.co.id</a> <a href="mailto:pb.bnnp@yahoo.co.id">pb.bnnp@yahoo.co.id</a>



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