



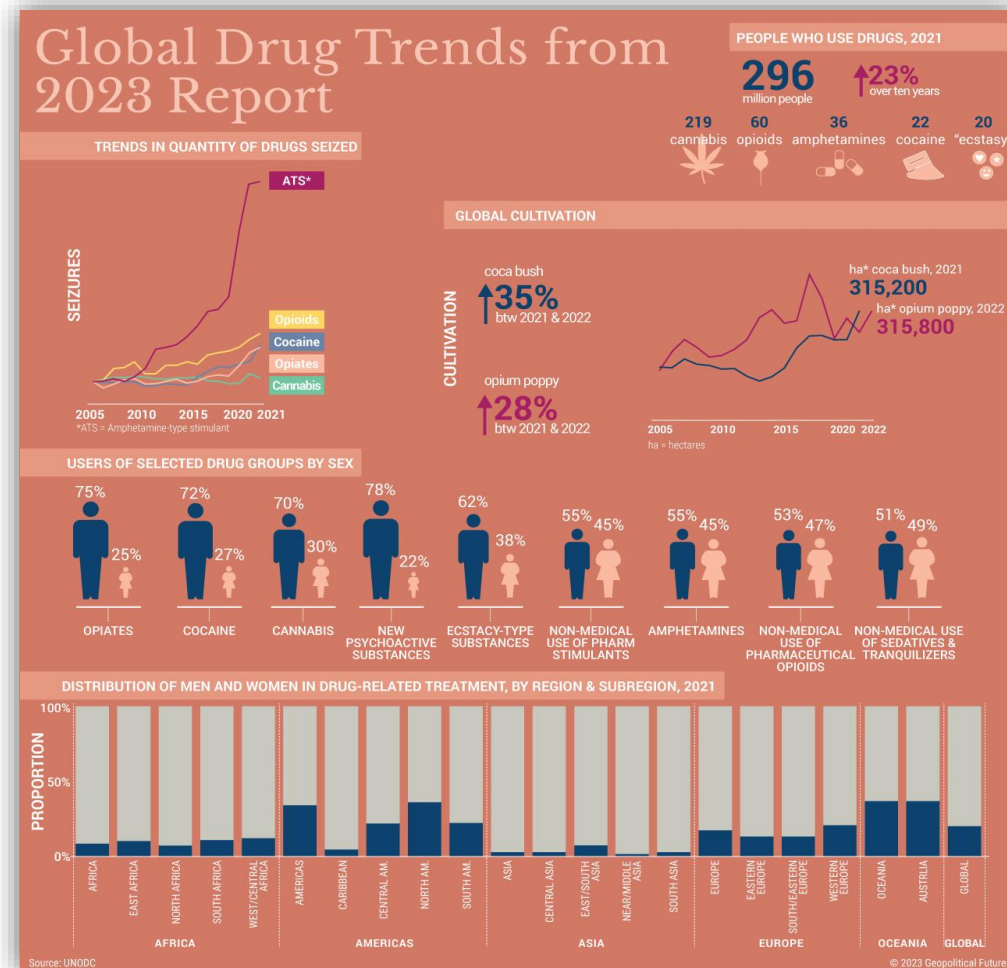
REDUCING DRUG RELATED CRIME In Indonesia

DEPUTY OF ERADICATION

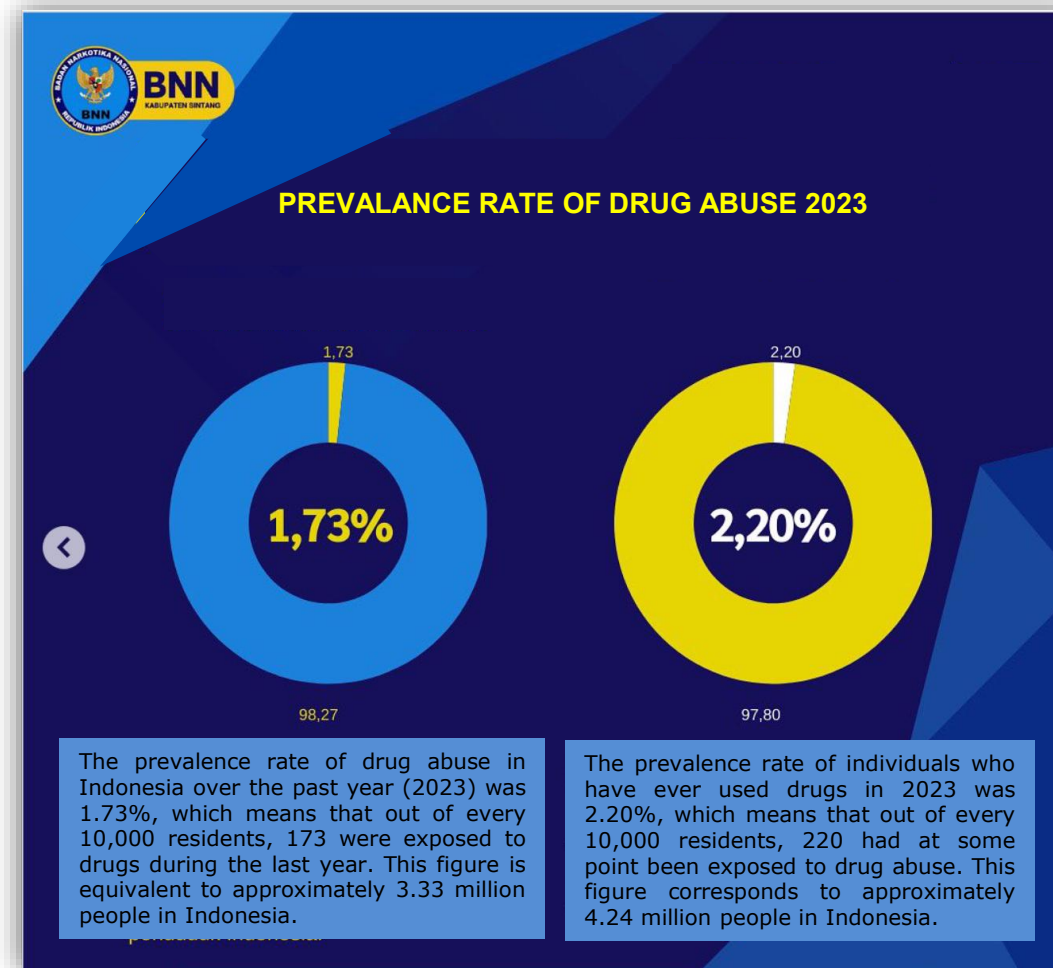




OVERVIEW OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTION IN INDONESIA



The global prevalence of drug abuse is 5.8% (296 million people) worldwide who abuse drugs, with 219 million marijuana abusers (World Drug Report, 2023)



Indonesia's prevalence rate is 1.73% (3.33 million people aged 15-64). The majority are in the productive age group between 15 and 49.

- Data from the National Narcotics Board (BNN) (2024) show that there were 42,474 drug-related cases involving more than 60,000 suspects.
 - 52 percent of the suspects were users
 - while the remaining 48 percent were dealers, couriers, or drug lords.
- These figures confirm that drug-related crime is not only a legal issue but also a widespread socio-economic problem.



REDUCING DRUG RELATED CRIME

- A strategic concept in combating narcotics aims to reduce crime rates that are directly or indirectly triggered by drug abuse and distribution.
- This approach not only focuses on law enforcement but also includes prevention, rehabilitation, dismantling criminal networks, and community-based interventions.



CRIME RISK MAPPING

01

Follow the people

pattern of characteristic and trafficking- idea of movement, fraud document

02

Follow the goods

substance change, impact of using, concealment, anomalie of good characteristic, fake and artificial substance, syntetic drugs- NPS

04

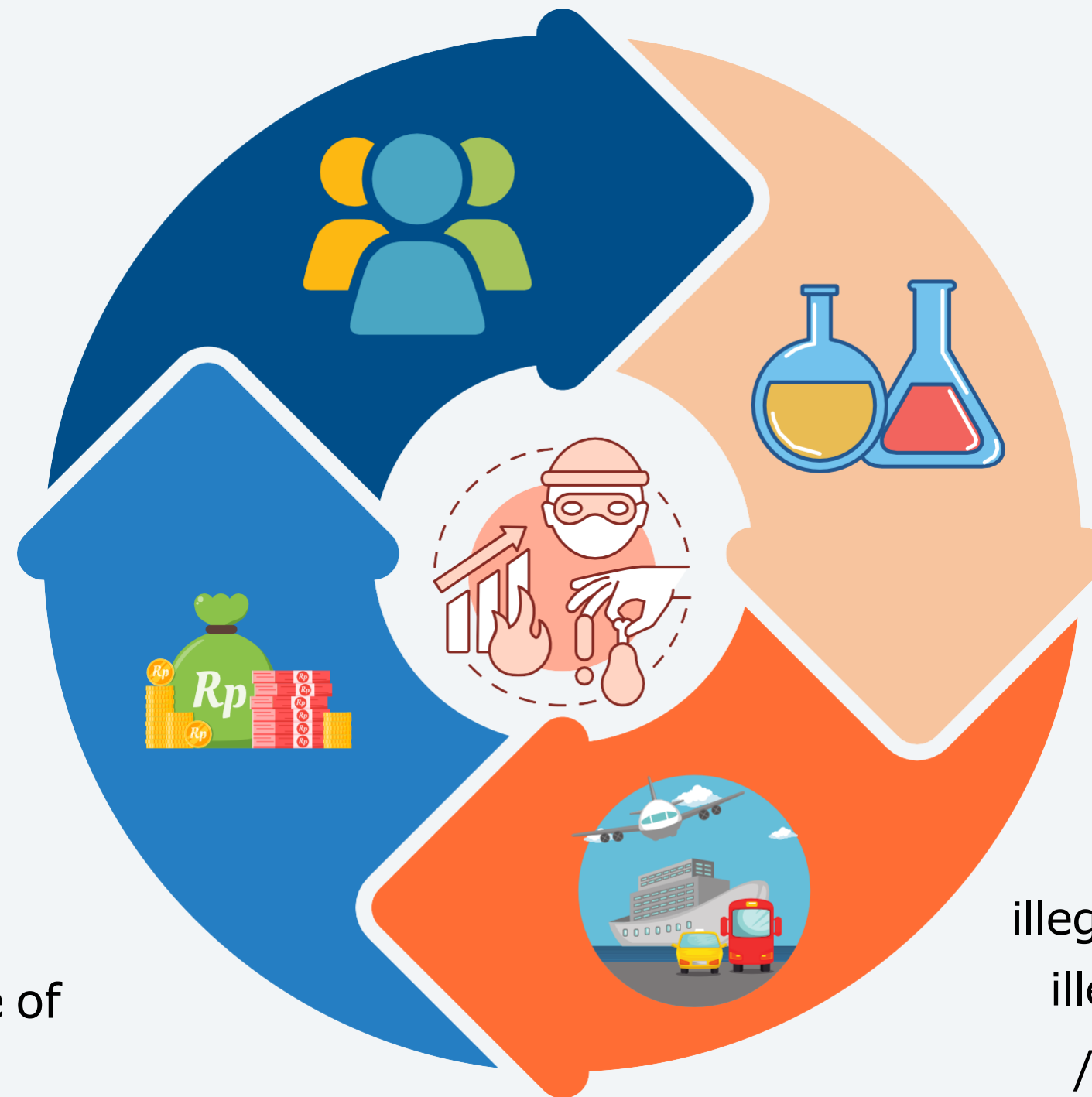
Follow the money

(rather as a following crime)
model of currency, methode of tranfer, assets modification, methode of money laundry

03

Follow the transport

illegal transport , illegal document, illegal routes, illegal construction /false compartement of vehicle





SUPPORTING CRIME

Crime that will construct or support the development of drug crime

Good smuggling and contraband



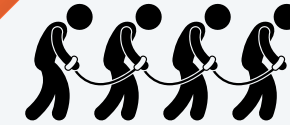
02

Illegal document related with people, goods and transport, passport, ID, fake trading document, fake manifest, fakes BL



04

01



People smuggling or human trafficking

03



Illegal transport

Illegal sailing, unauthorized flight, illegal border crossing, illegal trading or online platform, dark web and cryptocurrency)

05



FACT CRIME: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCOTICS AND OTHER SOCIAL CRIMES

Drug crimes often trigger secondary crimes

Maritime Smuggling Case
(Maritime violations, document forgery, etc.)



Theft of Plantation Produce Due to Drug Abuse

(Example: In 2021, 3 people were arrested for stealing palm oil in Labuhanbatu, the stolen goods were sold to buy crystal methamphetamine).

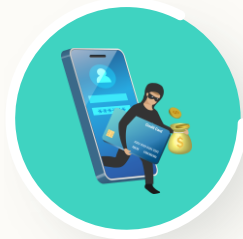


Violence & Exploitation in Drug Trafficking

(Exploitation of women and children as drug couriers)



Cybercrime & Encrypted Communications
(The use of the dark web, telegram booths used by Russian networks in Bali, etc.)



Corruption and Drugs

(The Sukamiskin Prison Chief Case, Bandung (2018–2020) → Several drug convicts received special treatment due to bribery. Drugs have become a gateway for corruption in law enforcement institutions, strengthening criminal networks within the prison.)



Cases in Border Areas.

(Weakening in border areas such as West Kalimantan, Papua)



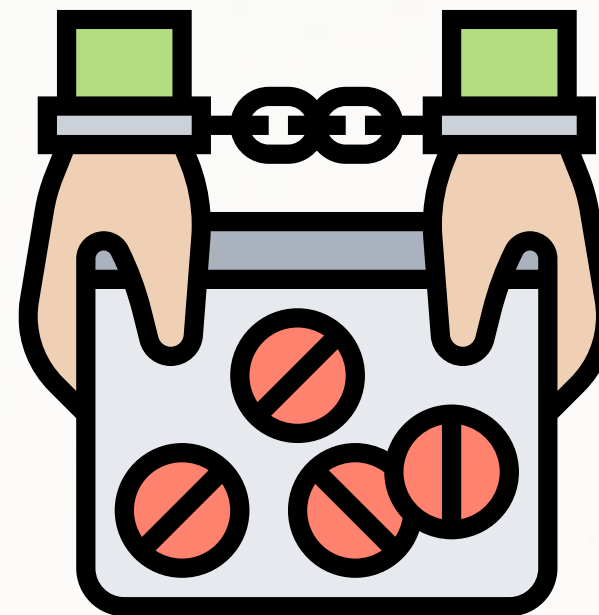
Human Trafficking

violations of passport and immigration regulations, making human trafficking easier, and acting as a drug courier



Drugs and Local Crime

(Cases of theft, violence, brawls, etc. in areas prone to drug trafficking)



DRUGS TRAFFICKING OCCURE OR SUCCEED FOLLOWING CRIME

02

Money Laundry ■

To conceal or camouflage drugs money to normal business

03

Narco-terrorism ■

Terror crime use drugs money

01

Offensive crime ■

Robbery, offense, violence, cars accident, rape, murder

04

Corruption ■

Need of money to deal with drugs can also caused corruption





IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRUG RELATED CRIME REDUCING CONCEPT



Prevention

education, campaigns, and strengthening public awareness



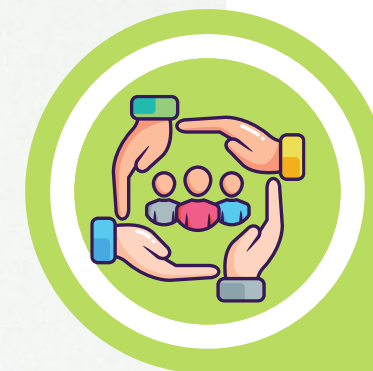
Rehabilitation

recovery of drug abusers so they do not return to criminal networks.



Dismantling drug crime networks

- dismantle the syndicate structure, not just the field actors.
- people movement or trafficking control
- control of Goods movement and method of inspection
- control and inspection of transport System
- document screening and analyzing- assets or money tracing system
- criminal prevention and investigation system
- digitalization on crime prevention and investigation (transparency)



Community-based Interventions

Strengthening communities in vulnerable areas.

POLICY AND STRATEGY FOCUS

PRINCIPLE HEAD OF BNN



- Solidarity
- Integrity
- Sinergy



EXPANSION OF THE ERADICATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM

ACTIVITY

- | PROGRAM | ACTIVITY |
|---|--|
| 1 Strengthening Intelligence Operations | Integrated Intelligence Operations to Disrupt Narcotics Networks |
| 2 Increased Surveillance at Ports / Airports and Borders | Strict controls on goods and people at ports, airports and borders |
| 3 Geospatial – based Mapping of Vulnerable Areas | Geospatial-Based Mapping of Vulnerable Areas for Early Detection |
| 4 Development of Early Warning System (EWS) | Development of Early Warning System (EWS) |
| 5 Procurement Incinerator Portable | Procurement and Use of Portable Incinerators for Evidence Destruction |
| 6 Cooperation And Collaboration | legal standing and agreement between countries (bilateral, multilateral), sharing information, joint operation, group discussion |



National
Narcotics
Board

DATA AND RESEARCH-DRIVEN POLICY

**The BNN is currently
developing a National Drug
Vulnerability Map (2024–2025)
with the following indicators:**



Prevalence rate of drug
abuse



Number of drug-related crime



Drug entry routes (sea, air,
land)



Socio-economic factors (poverty,
urbanization, unemployment)

ANALYSIS AND CHALLENGES

01

● Maritime Region

Indonesia is vulnerable to becoming an international cross-border route (Golden Triangle – Malaysia – Indonesia – Australia).

02

● Rural and Plantation Areas

Drug users are involved in the theft of agricultural produce, thus exacerbating social conflict in the community..



03

● Urbanization and Exploitation ●

Women and young people are exploited as couriers, as seen in the case of the Pariyatin alias Dewi Astutik network.

04

● Limited human resources and infrastructure ●

The BNN must increase its budget, modernize its technology, and improve the capacity of its investigators.



DEPUTY OF ERADICATION

THANK YOU

