

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF KARANGASEM
NUMBER 3 OF 2022
ON
FACILITATION OF PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF ABUSE AND ILLICIT
TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC PRECURSORS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF KARANGASEM,

- Considering : a. that the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics threatens people's lives and hinders national and regional development so that efforts need to be made to protect the public from the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors;
- b. that the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors is already very dangerous, so that the role of the local governments and the community is needed in efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors in the regions;
- c. that based on the provisions of Article 3 point a Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2019 on Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, mandates local governments to prepare Regional Regulations on the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors;
- d. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor;
- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 69 of 1958 on the Establishment of Level II Regions in the Areas of Level I Regions of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1958 Number 122, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1655);
3. Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 143, Supplement

- to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5062);
4. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 on Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 2011 on Formation of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6398);
 5. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6757);
 6. Government Regulation Number 40 of 2013 on Implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5419);
 7. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Establishment Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 157);
 8. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2019 on Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 195);

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE REGENT OF KARANGASEM

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON FACILITATION OF PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC PRECURSORS.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Area means the Regency of Karangasem.

2. Local Government means the Government of the Regency of Karangasem.
3. Regent means the Regent of Karangasem.
4. Regional House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, means a regional people's representative institution which is domiciled as an element of regional government administration.
5. Regional Apparatuses mean Regional Apparatuses of the Regency of Karangasem.
6. Narcotics mean the substances or medicines derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic and semi-synthetic that may cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of sense, reduction up to the elimination of pain and may create an addiction which is differentiated into categories as attached in Law on Narcotics
7. Village means a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that has authority to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
8. Traditional Village means customary law community units in Bali that have territory, position, original composition, traditional rights, own assets, traditions, social manners for social life of the community from generation to generation within the ties of sacred places (*kahyangan tiga* or *kahyangan desa*), duties and authorities and the right to organize and manage their own household.
9. Narcotic precursors mean the substances or starting materials that may be used in the making of Narcotics and Psychotropic as referred to in Annex to Law on Narcotics.
10. Facilitation means the effort of the Local Government in preventing the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors.
11. Prevention means all efforts, efforts or actions that are carried out consciously and responsibly aiming to eliminate and/or prevent the factors that cause Narcotics Abuse.
12. Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor means every activity or series of activities carried out without rights or against the law which is determined as a crime of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor.
13. Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor, hereinafter referred to as P4GN Facilitation, is a systematic effort based on precise and accurate data on Narcotics abuse, effective and efficient planning in order to prevent, protect and save citizens from the dangers of Narcotics abuse.
14. Narcotics Addict means a person who use or abuse Narcotics and are in a condition of addiction on Narcotics, both physically and psychologically.

15. Narcotics Addiction means a condition characterized by an urge to use Narcotics continuously with increasing doses to produce the same effect and when the use is reduced and/or stopped suddenly, it causes typical physical and psychological symptoms.
16. Abuser means person who use Narcotics without rights or against the law.
17. Victim of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor Abuse means any person who accidentally uses Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor because he/she is persuaded, tricked, cheated, forced, and/or threatened to use Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor.
18. National Narcotics Agency of the Regency of Karangasem (*Badan Narkotika Nasional Kabupaten Karangasem*), hereinafter referred to as BNNK of Karangasem, means a vertical agency that carries out the duties, functions and authorities of the National Narcotics Agency in the Region.
19. Obligatory Report Recipient Institution (*Institusi Penerima Wajib Laport*), hereinafter abbreviated as IPWL, means a public health center, hospital, and/or Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation institution appointed by the government.
20. Medical rehabilitation means a process of integrated treatment activities to free abusers from addiction to narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances.
21. Social Rehabilitation means an integrated process of recovery activities, physically, mentally and socially, so that former abusers of narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances can return to carrying out social functions in community life.
22. Post-Rehabilitation means a service activity which is a stage of further coaching provided to Narcotics Addicts, Narcotics Abusers, and Victims of Narcotics Abuse, after undergoing Medical Rehabilitation and/or Social Rehabilitation, which is an integral part of the rehabilitation series.

CHAPTER II PURPOSE, OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

Article 2

- (1) This Regional Regulation is intended as a guideline and/or reference in the implementation of P4GN Facilitation.
- (2) The purpose of the issuance of this Regional Regulation is to:
 - a. prevent the public from being involved in the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors;
 - b. protect the public from the threat of risk of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors
 - c. encourage and build public participation to play an active role in implementing the P4GN Facilitation program;

- d. create order in the governance of social life, so as to expedite the implementation of P4GN Facilitation; and
- e. provide legal certainty for the public, especially for Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic Precursors to carry out Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation.

Article 3

The scope of P4GN Facilitation includes:

- a. implementation of P4GN Facilitation;
- b. prevention;
- c. early anticipation;
- d. handling;
- e. rehabilitation;
- f. public participation;
- g. cooperation;
- h. guidance and supervision;
- i. funding;
- j. award; and
- k. sanction.

Article 4

P4GN facilitation is carried out based on the principle of:

- a. humanity;
- b. legal certainty;
- c. justice;
- d. security;
- e. orderliness; and
- f. protection.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FACILITATION OF THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS AND PRECURSORS OF NARCOTICS

Article 5

- (1) The Regent carries out P4GN Facilitation.
- (2) The implementation of P4GN Facilitation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by Regional Apparatuses related to the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors and is coordinated by Regional Apparatuses that carry out government affairs in the field of national unity and politics.

Article 6

The Regent formed an integrated team at the regency and sub-district levels, to improve the implementation of P4GN Facilitation.

Article 7

- (1) The composition of the membership of the integrated team at the regency level as referred to in Article 6 consists of:

- a. Chairperson : Regent;
 - b. Vice Chairperson I : Vice-Regent;
 - c. Vice Chairperson II : Head of DPRD;
 - d. Vice Chairperson III : Regional Secretary;
 - e. Vice Chairperson IV : Head of BNNK of Karangasem;
 - f. Secretary/Daily Chief Executive : Leaders of Regional who carry out government affairs in the field of national unity and politics;
 - g. Members :
 - 1. Regional Apparatus elements according to needs;
 - 2. elements of Police in the Region;
 - 3. elements of the Indonesian National Defense Forces in the Region; and
 - 4. elements of the District Attorney in the Region.
- (2) The integrated team as referred to in section (1) has duties to:
- a. prepare regional action plans for Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
 - b. coordinate, direct, control, and supervise the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the Region; and
 - c. prepare reports on the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the Region.
- (3) The composition of the integrated team membership as referred to in section (1) is stipulated by a Regent Decision.

Article 8

- (1) The composition of the membership of the integrated team at the sub-district level as referred to in Article 6 consists of:
- a. Chairperson : Head of Sub district;
 - b. Vice Chairperson/ Daily Executor : sub-district secretary;
 - c. Members :
 - 1. Head of Technical Implementation Unit;
 - 2. element of police force in the sub-districts;
 - 3. elements of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in the sub-district; and
 - 4. Perbekel/Village head.
- (2) The integrated team as referred to in section (1) has duties to:
- a. prepare regional action plan for Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors;

- b. coordinate, direct, control, and supervise the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the sub-districts; and
 - c. compile reports on the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the sub-districts.
- (3) The composition of the integrated team membership as referred to in section (1) is stipulated by a Regent Decision.

Article 9

- (1) In order to support the implementation of P4GN Facilitation, Regent and Head of sub-district prepare regional action plans at both the district and sub-district levels which are carried out every year.
- (2) The regional action plan as referred to in section (1) is submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs through the Directorate General of Politics and Public Administration.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the Regional action plan as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER IV PREVENTION

Article 10

The Local Government carries out a Prevention program in the context of P4GN Facilitation.

Article 11

The Prevention Program in the context of P4GN Facilitation as referred to in Article 10, is carried out through activities:

- a. data collection and mapping of potential Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors;
- b. Action planning for the Prevention of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor;
- c. development of information and communication systems for Prevention of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors; and
- d. implementation of socialization and education on the dangers of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors.

Article 12

- (1) The data collection and mapping of the potential for the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor, as referred to in Article 11 point a, is carried out on places/locations that are vulnerable and vulnerable to the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor in all areas of the Region.
- (2) The action planning for Prevention of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor as referred to in Article 11 point b, is carried out by formulating policies related to Actions for Prevention of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors in the Region.

- (3) The development of information and communication systems for the Prevention of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as referred to in Article 11 point c, is carried out by building communication and informatics facilities and infrastructure, and collecting information data regarding the dangers of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors.
- (4) In order to carry out the development of an information and communication system for the Prevention of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors as referred to in section (3), the Regent may establish a P4GN Facilitation Information Service Center.
- (5) Implementation of socialization and education on the dangers of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors, as referred to in Article 11 point d, is carried out by disseminating information regarding the dangers of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors.

Article 13

- (1) The Prevention Program in the framework of P4GN Facilitation as referred to in Article 11 is carried out by an integrated team of P4GN Facilitation at the regency and sub-district levels.
- (2) In carrying out the Prevention program within the framework of P4GN as referred to in section (1) may cooperate with BNNK of Karangasem and/or vertical agencies according to needs.

Article 14

The target of implementing socialization and education about the dangers of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors, as referred to in Article 12 section (5) are:

- a. educational units;
- b. Regional Apparatus;
- c. Village;
- d. Traditional Village;
- e. religious organization;
- f. social organization;
- g. non-governmental organization;
- h. professional organization;
- i. tourism service provider;
- j. private companies; and/or
- k. family.

Article 15

Implementation of socialization and education on the dangers of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors, as referred to in Article 12 section (5), through activities:

- a. seminar;
- b. lokakarya;
- c. workshop;
- d. religious activity;

- e. counseling;
- f. performances, art and cultural festivals;
- g. outbond such as jamboree, camping, and trails;
- h. competitions such as speech contests, health walks, and composing songs;
- i. community empowerment;
- j. community training;
- k. scientific papers;
- l. dissemination, technical assistance and guidance; and
- m. other forms of activity that are in line with the P4GN Facilitation action.

Article 16

Implementation of socialization and education on the dangers of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors, as referred to in Article 14, is carried out in order to increase understanding and knowledge and insight regarding the dangers of Abuse of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors, as well as threats against perpetrators of criminal acts of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors.

CHAPTER V EARLY ANTICIPATION

Part One General

Article 17

The Local Government takes early anticipation in the framework of P4GN Facilitation.

Article 18

Early anticipation in the framework of P4GN Facilitation as referred to in Article 17, is carried out through activities:

- a. Narcotics urine test examination; and
- b. involvement of the anti-narcotics volunteer task force.

Part Two Implementation of Narcotics Urine Test

Article 19

- (1) The implementation of the Narcotics urine test as referred to in Article 18 point a, is carried out by Regional hospitals or health service facilities owned by the Local government, or private health service facilities that have collaborated with the Regional Government, and have urine test examination tools.
- (2) The implementation of the Narcotics urine test as referred to in Article 18 point a, is carried out by the relevant Regional Apparatus involving the BNNK of Karangasem.

Article 20

The target of carrying out the Narcotics urine test as referred to in Article 18 point a, is carried out on:

- a. Regent and Vice Regent;
- b. leaders and members of the DPRD;
- c. village head/ candidate of village head;
- d. village apparatus/ candidate of village apparatus;
- e. state civil apparatus/ candidate of state civil apparatus;
- f. government employees with work agreements;
- g. employees/prospective employees/board of directors/supervisory boards of local- owned enterprises;
- h. educators and students;
- i. non-ASN employees;
- i. community groups; and/or
- j. public organization/non-governmental organization.

Article 21

Urine test as referred to in Article 18 point a, is carried out in accordance with the system and procedure for examining Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor as regulated in the provisions of Legislation in the field of Narcotics.

Article 22

The implementation of the Narcotics urine test as referred to in Article 18 point a, can be carried out at any time as needed while still taking into account the regional financial capacity.

Part Three

Anti-Narcotics Volunteer Task Force

Article 23

- (1) In order to optimize the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the Region, each Regional Apparatus, village government, village-owned enterprises, educational units, traditional villages, community groups, public organizations and/or non-governmental organizations form a volunteer task force against Narcotics and Narcotic precursors.
- (2) Formation of an anti-narcotics volunteer task force and Narcotics Precursor can be facilitated by an integrated P4GN Facilitation team.

CHAPTER VI HANDLING

Article 24

The Local Government facilitates the treatment, care and recovery of Addicts, and/or Narcotics Abuse Victims and Narcotic precursors.

Article 25

- (1) Narcotics Abusers who are old enough or their families and parents or guardians of Narcotics Abusers who are not old enough are obligated to report to IPWL, in order to get treatment and/or care through Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation.
- (2) The IPWL as referred to in section (1) must meet the requirements:

- a. human resources who have expertise and authority in the field of Narcotics addiction; and
 - b. facilities in accordance with Medical Rehabilitation standards or Social Rehabilitation standards.
- (3) The requirements for human resources as referred to in section (2) point a have at least:
- a. basic knowledge about Narcotics;
 - b. basic knowledge about Narcotic Addiction;
 - c. skills in conducting Narcotics addiction assessment;
 - d. counselling skills on the basis of Narcotics addiction; and
 - e. knowledge of the management of rehabilitation therapy based on the type of Narcotics used.

Article 26

- (1) Narcotics abusers who have reported themselves or been reported to IPWL are given a self-report card after undergoing an assessment.
- (2) In the event that IPWL does not have the ability to carry out certain treatment/care according to the rehabilitation plan or at the request of Narcotics Abusers, parents, and guardians or their families, IPWL must make referrals to other institutions that have the ability.

Article 27

- (1) The IPWL as referred to in Article 26 must carry out an assessment of Narcotics Abusers to find out the condition of Narcotics Abusers.
- (2) The assessment as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. medical aspect; and
 - b. social aspect.
- (3) The assessment as referred to in section (2) is carried out by means of interviews, observation, and physical and psychological examination of Narcotics Abusers.
- (4) The interview as referred to in section (3) point a includes:
 - a. medical history;
 - b. history of drug use;
 - c. history of treatment and care;
 - d. history of involvement in criminal activity;
 - e. psychiatric history; and
 - f. family and social history of Addicts and/or Narcotics Abuse Victims and Narcotic precursors.
- (5) The observations as referred to in section (3) point b include observations on the behavior of Addicts and/or Narcotics Abuse Victims and Narcotic Precursors.

Article 28

- (1) The results of the assessment as referred to in Article 27 section (1) are recorded in medical records or records of changes in the behaviour of Addicts and/or Narcotics Abuse Victims and Narcotic precursors and are the basis for the rehabilitation plan and are confidential.
- (2) In the event that the assessment of Addicts and/or Narcotics Abuse Victims and Narcotic precursors as referred to in section (1) indicates the need for

rehabilitation, then rehabilitation is carried out in a rehabilitation center.

- (3) The rehabilitation plan as referred to in section (1) is agreed upon by the Addicts and/or Narcotics Abuse Victim and Narcotics Precursor, parent/guardian, with the Regional Apparatus that administers government affairs in the field of health or the BNNK of Karangasem.

CHAPTER VII REHABILITATION

Article 29

Handling of Addicts and/or Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors, carried out through Medical Rehabilitation, Social Rehabilitation, and Post-Rehabilitation actions.

Article 30

- (1) The Local Government can form a Rehabilitation Institution for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors whose procedures are in accordance with the provisions of Legislation.
- (2) The procedure for establishing a Rehabilitation Institution for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Legislation.

Part One Medical Rehabilitation

Article 31

- (1) Medical rehabilitation of Addicts, Abusers and Victims of narcotics abuse is carried out at medical rehabilitation facilities organized by the Local government, BNNK of Karangasem, or the community.
- (2) The Medical Rehabilitation Facilities as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. pratama clinics that have received increased human resource capacity belonging to the Local Government, BNNK of Karangasem or the public;
 - b. the main clinic owned by the Local Government or the public; and
 - c. Local government-owned Rehabilitation institution.
- (3) The Medical Rehabilitation can be carried out through outpatient or inpatient care according to the consideration of the assessment results.
- (4) Organizing Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse as referred to in section (1) in accordance with the provisions of the Legislation.

Article 32

Guidance and supervision of Medical Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 31 is carried out by Regional Apparatuses that carry out Government affairs in the field of health.

Part Two
Social Rehabilitation

Article 33

- (1) The Local Government organizes Social Rehabilitation of former Addicts of Narcotics, Psychotropic and other Addictive Substances, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors.
- (2) In addition to the Local Government as referred to in section (1), the community may organize Social Rehabilitation of former Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors.
- (3) The Social Rehabilitation as referred to in section (1) can be carried out in the forms:
 - a. motivation and psychosocial diagnosis;
 - b. care and nurturing;
 - c. vocational training and entrepreneurship development;
 - d. spiritual mental guidance;
 - e. physical guidance;
 - f. social guidance and psychosocial counselling;
 - g. accessibility services;
 - h. social aid and assistance;
 - i. re-socialization guidance;
 - j. advanced guidance; and/or
 - k. reference.
- (4) The Social Rehabilitation as referred to in section (1) can be carried out inside or outside the Social Rehabilitation institution in accordance with the rehabilitation plan by taking into account the results of the assessment.

Article 34

The guidance and supervision of Social Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 32, is carried out by Regional Apparatuses that carry out Government affairs in the Social field.

Article 35

In carrying out Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Narcotic precursors as referred to in Article 31 section (1) and Article 33 section (1), the Local Government has the authority to:

- a. coordinate the implementation of policies, programs and activities for the implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of former Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic and other Addictive Substances Abuse with Regional Apparatuses, Government, Bali Provincial Government and other Regency/City Governments;
- b. cooperate with the Central Government and the Government of the Province of Bali and other provinces;
- c. strengthen institutional capacity including increasing human resources for the implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of former

Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse;

- d. carry out guidance and supervision of the implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of former Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and other Victims of Narcotics Abuse up to the Village level;
- e.. facilitate the implementation of policies, programs and activities for the implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of former Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse;
- f. collect, map and verify data collection on the implementation of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation of former Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse; and
- g. provide Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation services for former Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse.

Part Three Post-Rehabilitation

Article 36

- (1) For Abusers, Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse who have completed rehabilitation, coaching and supervision and on-going assistance are carried out by involving the community.
- (2) Guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Regent through the Regional Apparatus that carries out affairs in the Health and Social field.

Article 37

- (1) The Guidance and supervision as referred to in Article 36 are intended to motivate Abusers, Addicts, and Post-Rehabilitation Narcotics Abuse Victims so they can explore their potential, increase self-confidence and build a better future.
- (2) In order to realize Post-Rehabilitation activities as referred to in section (1) to Abusers, Addicts, and Post-Rehabilitation Narcotics Abuse Victims can be carried out:
 - a. services for employment opportunities;
 - b. providing recommendations for continuing education; and
 - c. mental development and social relations.
- (3) The services for obtaining work skills as referred to in section (2) point a are carried out by Regional Apparatuses that carry out Government affairs in the field of Manpower.
- (4) The services for obtaining education as referred to in section (2) point b are carried out by Regional Apparatuses that carry out Government affairs in the field of Education.
- (5) The mental development and social relations as referred to in section (2) point c are carried out by Regional Apparatuses that carry out Government affairs in Social field.

CHAPTER VIII PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 38

- (1) The public has broad opportunities to participate in assisting the Local Government in the implementation of P4GN Facilitation.
- (2) Public participation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
 - a. individual;
 - b. family;
 - c. traditional village;
 - d. religious organization;
 - e. social organization;
 - f. non-governmental organization;
 - g. professional organization;
 - h. private companies;
 - i. social welfare institutions; and
 - j. education units.

Article 39

Public participation as referred to in Article 38 section (1), is realized in the form:

- a. seek, obtain and provide information on Abuse and indications of a criminal act of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors;
- b. obtain services in seeking and providing information regarding allegations of Abuse and Narcotics Precursor to law enforcement officials;
- c. convey suggestions and opinions responsibly to law enforcement officials;
- d. obtain answers to questions about the report provided to law enforcement officials; and
- e. obtain legal protection when the person concerned exercises his rights or is asked to appear in court proceedings.

CHAPTER IX COOPERATION

Article 40

In the context of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Narcotic Precursors, Local Governments can cooperate or partner with:

- a. Indonesian National Police;
- b. Indonesian National Armed Forces;
- c. other local governments;
- d. central government or vertical institutions;
- e. volunteer; and/or
- f. individual.

CHAPTER X GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 41

The Regent through the Regional Apparatuses who carry out government affairs in the field of national unity and politics conducts guidance and supervision of the implementation of P4GN Facilitation.

Article 42

- (1) The guidance as referred to in Article 41 is carried out by:
 - a. technical guidance; and
 - b. dissemination.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in Article 41 is carried out by:
 - a. monitoring;
 - b. evaluation; and
 - c. reporting.
- (3) The supervision as referred to in section (2) is reported in writing to the Regent periodically every 6 (six) months.

Article 43

- (1) The head of sub-district conducts monitoring and evaluation at the sub-district level.
- (2) The head of sub-district reports the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of P4GN Facilitation at the sub-district level to the Regent through the Regional Apparatus that carries out government affairs in the field of national unity and politics.

Article 44

The Regent reports the results of the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the Regions to the Governor as the representative of the central government based on the report on the monitoring and evaluation results of the implementation of P4GN Facilitation.

Article 45

The results of the implementation of P4GN Facilitation as referred to in Article 44 are used as input material in the preparation of action plans for the P4GN Facilitation Region.

CHAPTER XI FUNDING

Article 46

Funding for the implementation of P4GN Facilitation in the Region comes from:

- a. State budget;
- b. Local Budget of the Province of Bali;
- c. Local Budget; and/or
- d. Legitimate and non-binding sources of funds in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XII AWARD

Article 47

- (1) The Local Government gives awards to law enforcers and the public who have contributed to the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors.
- (2) The Local Government provides the award as referred to in section (1) in the form of:
 - a. charter; and/or
 - b. other forms of appreciation.

CHAPTER XIII SANCTION

Article 48

Narcotics Abusers who are old enough or parents or guardians of Narcotics abusers who are not old enough who violate the provisions referred to in Article 25 section (1), are subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Legislation.

CHAPTER XIV CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 49

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Karangasem.

Issued in Amlapura
on 18 May 2022

REGENT OF KARANGASEM,

signed

I GEDE DANA

Promulgated in Amlapura
on 18 May 2022

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE REGENCY OF THE KARANGASEM,

signed

I KETUT SEDANA MERTA

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF KARANGASEM OF 2022 NUMBER
3

Jakarta, 22 August 2023
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ASEP N. MULYANA

ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF KARANGASEM
NUMBER 3 OF 2022
ON
FACILITATION OF THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF THE ABUSE AND
ILLCIT TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC PRECURSORS

I. GENERAL

Narcotics on the one hand are drugs or substances that are useful in the field of medicine or health services and the development of science, but on the other hand they can also cause addiction which is very harmful if misused or used without strict and thorough control and supervision. If it is misused or used not in accordance with medical standards, it can have very detrimental consequences for individuals or society, especially the younger generation. This will be more detrimental if it is accompanied by the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics which can result in greater danger to the nation's life and cultural values which will ultimately weaken national defence.

The Regency of Karangasem as a city of trafficking, trade and tourism which has a fairly high level of human traffic that brings with it various cultures, is very likely to be a potential place for the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics. In addition, currently cases of narcotics crimes in the Regency of Karangasem show an increasing trend, both quantitatively and qualitatively with widespread victims, especially among the younger generation. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent, overcome abuse, eradicate and circulate in the increasingly advanced globalization era of communication, information and transportation, by compiling a regulation, namely by drafting a Regional Regulation on Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors.

Meanwhile, in the context of preventing and overcoming the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics which are carried out in an organized manner and have a network that extends beyond regional administration boundaries, this Regional Regulation has regulated cooperation, both between the Local Government and other Regency/Municipal Governments as well as Non-governmental Institutions.

This Regional Regulation also provides for a special effort for underage addicts, to obtain assistance and/or advocacy. This needs to be done so that novice users do not become Addicts, and the future of Addicts can be saved.

This Regional Regulation also regulates the public participation in efforts to prevent and handle abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, including the awarding of awards to members of the public who have contributed to

efforts to prevent and control their abuse and illicit trafficking. The award is given to law enforcement officers and members of the public who have contributed to efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics in the region.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Point a

The term "principle of humanity" means that this Regional Regulation reflects the protection and respect for human rights and the dignity of every citizen.

Point b

The term "principle of legal certainty" means that this Regional Regulation will become the legal basis in terms of implementing Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor.

Point c

The term "principle of justice" means the Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors provided to all members of the public without exception.

Point d

The term "principle of security" means Facilitation the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors intended to ensure the safety of all members of the public, especially from the dangers of abuse and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors..

Point e

The term "principle of orderliness" means Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors intended to create order in the public through guarantees of certainty.

Point f

The term "principle of protection" means the Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors intended to provide protection to addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse and the public who play an active role in efforts to the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic precursors.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6
Sufficiently clear.

Article 7
Sufficiently clear.

Article 8
Sufficiently clear.

Article 9
Sufficiently clear.

Article 10
Sufficiently clear.

Article 11
Sufficiently clear.

Article 12
Sufficiently clear.

Article 13
Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Point a

The term "educational unit" means an education service group that organizes education in formal, non-formal and informal channels at every level and type of education.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term "religious organization" means a form of a public institution formed on the basis of the same religion.

Point f

The term "social organizations" means organizations founded and formed by the community voluntarily based on common aspirations, wishes, needs, interests, activities, and objectives to participate in development in order to achieve the objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila.

Point g

The term "non-governmental organizations" means organizations founded by individuals or groups of people who voluntarily provide services to the general public without aiming to gain profit from their activities.

Point h

The term "professional organizations" means organizations consisting of practitioners who designate themselves as professions and join together to carry out social functions that they cannot carry out in their capacity as individuals.

Point i

The term "tourism service provider" means a business entity that organizes tourism services or provides/operates tourist objects and tourist attractions, tourism facility businesses and other businesses related to that field.

Point j

The term "private companies" means a business company owned by a non-governmental organization.

Point k

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Anti-narcotics volunteer task units can be formed by each Regional Apparatus, village government, village-owned enterprises, educational units, traditional villages, community groups, public organizations and/or non-governmental organizations.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Section (1)

The term "Narcotics abuser who is not old enough" is a person who is declared as a narcotics user and has not reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years and/or is not married.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 26
Sufficiently clear

Article 27
Sufficiently clear.

Article 28
Sufficiently clear.

Article 29
Sufficiently clear.

Article 30
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31
Sufficiently clear.

Article 32
Sufficiently clear

Article 33
Sufficiently clear.

Article 34
Sufficiently clear.

Article 35
Sufficiently clear.

Article 36
Sufficiently clear.

Article 37
Sufficiently clear.

Article 38
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
Point a
Sufficiently clear.

Point b
Sufficiently clear.

Point c
Public participation by traditional villages can be carried out in the form of preparing *awig-awig* or *perarem* in efforts of Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors in their respective traditional village areas.

Point d
Sufficiently clear.

- Point e
Sufficiently clear.
- Point f
Sufficiently clear.
- Point g
Sufficiently clear.
- Point h
Sufficiently clear.
- Point i
Sufficiently clear.
- Point j
Sufficiently clear.

Article 39
Sufficiently clear.

Article 40
Sufficiently clear.

Article 41
Sufficiently clear.

Article 42
Sufficiently clear.

Article 43
Sufficiently clear.

Article 44
Sufficiently clear.

Article 45
Sufficiently clear.

Article 46
Sufficiently clear.

Article 47
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
Point a
Sufficiently clear

Point b
The term "other forms of appreciation" means in the form of money or goods as a form of appreciation.

Article 48
Sufficiently clear.

Article 49
Sufficiently clear.