



(MUDIMA)



## **Transformative Rehabilitation Without Judicial Process: Preventing Drug Addicts from Becoming Drug Dealers in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore with Rekomendaci**

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### ABSTRACT

Law enforcement against drug abuse in Indonesia has so far focused on a criminal approach, including for drug addicts. However, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has opened up space for a rehabilitative approach. This article analyzes the urgency of rehabilitation for addicts without going through the judicial process and formulates strategies to prevent them from transforming into drug dealers. This research uses a normative and interdisciplinary juridical approach and descriptive qualitative approaches. The solution is used to review applicable regulations, combined with empirical studies of rehabilitation practices in several provinces in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, and adjusted to case data from 2020-2025. The results show that effective rehabilitation without legal channels can reduce recidivism and the potential for drug trafficking by former addicts. Cross-sector collaboration, adequate funding, and family and community involvement are integral solutions in building a sustainable and systemic rehabilitation system provided to prevent addicts from becoming drug dealers. This study is aligned with Islamic legal perspectives on narcotics, the principle of bezit (bezt) in civil law, the state's obligations under state administrative law to treat addicts, and the jurisprudence of judges in all courts in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. It also includes an analysis of the Hadith and Quranic verses regarding the use of life as a reward for dealers, as well as Islamic judges' criteria for deterring drug dealers who are not drug addicts and who are not criminally involved in drug cases. Recommendations for non-judicial rehabilitation are crucial in Indonesia, as non-judicial rehabilitation, as in Singapore and Malaysia, has demonstrated remarkable effectiveness in reducing drug trafficking and abuse through a combination of legal enforcement and structured rehabilitation strategies. This study analyzes the approaches of these two countries and presents policy recommendations for Indonesia to improve its non-judicial drug rehabilitation system. This research aims to provide a "transformative rehabilitation" approach that can reduce the risk of addicts becoming dealers due to criminalization and minimal social intervention. The methodology used is a literature review and comparative approach. The results indicate that separating addicts from dealers and integrating community-based rehabilitation are keys to success that can be adopted in Indonesia

## INTRODUCTION

The war on drugs has long been a national priority in Indonesia. However, this policy often creates a dilemma when addicts—who should be victims—are criminalized and placed in prisons alongside other perpetrators of serious crimes.<sup>1</sup> (Komnas HAM. 2020. Komnas HAM Annual Report 2020. Jakarta: Komnas HAM RI). This actually worsens their situation and opens up the possibility that they may become drug dealers or even drug dealers due to their social interactions in prison.<sup>2</sup> (Ibid).

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics provides space for a non-penal approach in the form of rehabilitation. Article 54 states that addicts are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation.<sup>3</sup> (Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Article 54). However, implementation of this regulation in the field remains minimal. Therefore, it is necessary to further examine how out-of-court rehabilitation mechanisms can provide a solution and prevent addicts from becoming drug offenders.

Consequently, drug trafficking in Indonesia shows a worrying trend. Although Law No. Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics provides opportunities for addicts to be rehabilitated, its implementation still predominantly imprisons addicts, thus leading to prison overcapacity and an increase in the role of addicts as dealers.

The problem of drug abuse in Indonesia remains a major threat to national security and public welfare. According to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), by 2024 there will be approximately 3.6 million drug users in Indonesia, with a trend of increasing annually<sup>1</sup> (BNN, BNN Annual Report 2024, Jakarta: BNN RI, 2024, p. 8). Ironically, most of them are addicts who are criminalized and imprisoned rather than rehabilitated.

The implementation of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics provides space for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, particularly in Article 54, which states that addicts are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation<sup>2</sup> (Indonesia, Law

No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 No. 143).

However, in reality, the implementation of this article remains suboptimal. Many addicts end up being processed through criminal channels, which not only worsens their psychosocial condition, but also increases the possibility of them falling back into it, even becoming part of a drug dealer network.

The problem becomes more complex when addicts lack the financial means to access independent rehabilitation, while the state has yet to fully provide adequate free services. However, a transformational rehabilitation model conducted without a judicial process could be a strategic solution. Transformative rehabilitation aims to restore individuals holistically—physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually—so they do not return to using, let alone dealing.

In Islam itself, a restorative approach is prioritized over criminalization. The principles of repentance and the restoration of human dignity are essential foundations of the Islamic legal system<sup>3</sup> (Al-Mawardi, Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyyah, Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah, 1994, p. 128). Therefore, it is crucial to formulate a transformational rehabilitation model that can be implemented in Indonesia without going through a judicial process, to break the chain of drug addiction and trafficking.

Conversely, Singapore and Malaysia have successfully reduced the prevalence of drug abuse through a firm policy strategy against dealers and a rehabilitative approach for users. This success should serve as a learning model for Indonesia in developing a transformational rehabilitation system without a judicial process building a transformational rehabilitation system without a court process..

### B. Problem Formulation

1. How effective is the non-judicial rehabilitation system for drug addicts in Indonesia?
2. What factors cause drug addicts to become dealers?
3. What is the ideal form of transformational rehabilitation to prevent addicts from becoming dealers?

4. What are the views of positive law and Islamic law on non-judicial rehabilitation?

#### C. Research Objectives

1. To analyze the effectiveness of the non-judicial rehabilitation approach for drug addicts.
2. To identify the factors causing addicts to become drug dealers.
3. To formulate a preventative and applicable transformational rehabilitation model.
4. To examine the national and Islamic legal approaches to non-judicial rehabilitation.

#### D. Research Benefits

##### 1. Theoretical Benefits:

- Contributing to the development of criminal law, Islamic law, and social policy studies in drug prevention.
- Enriching the discourse on the transformational rehabilitation approach from a legal and social perspective.

##### 2. Practical Benefits:

- Provide recommendations to the government, law enforcement officials, and rehabilitation institutions in developing policies for humane and effective treatment of drug addicts.
- Serve as a reference for the community and victims' families in understanding and accessing stigma-free rehabilitation programs.

## METHODS

This research uses a normative juridical approach and is supported by empirical data through interviews with rehabilitation survivors. It also utilizes qualitative methods with a comparative and normative juridical approach. Data sources come from official government reports, international journals, and credible media publications from 2020–2025. An analysis of rehabilitation policies in Singapore and Malaysia was conducted to formulate policy recommendations for Indonesia, involving law enforcement officials, NGOs, and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Data was also analyzed from documentation of rehabilitation programs in Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, and throughout Indonesia between 2020 and 2024.

### 1. Research Approach:

This research uses a normative juridical and sociological juridical approach. The normative

juridical approach is used to analyze laws and regulations related to narcotics and rehabilitation, while the sociological juridical approach is used to understand the social realities of addicts in rehabilitation practices.

### 2. Type of Research:

This type of research is descriptive analytical, aiming to systematically describe social and legal facts and analyze them in depth.

### 3. Data Sources:

- Primary data: interviews with former drug addicts, legal practitioners, and rehabilitation medical personnel.

- Secondary data: scientific literature, law books, journals, BNN reports, and official documents.

### 4. Data Collection Techniques:

- Library research
- In-depth interviews
- Documentation study

### 2. Data Analysis Techniques:

Data were analyzed qualitatively using an interpretive approach, through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data validity was strengthened by source triangulation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Rehabilitation Policy in Singapore

- A non-judicial rehabilitation approach is implemented at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC).

- Users are not given a criminal record if they complete the rehabilitation program.

- Residivism decreased to 30.8% (2022), from 73% (1993).<sup>1</sup> (Ministry of Home Affairs Singapore. (2025). Singapore's Approach to Drugs Works for Singaporeans. MFA.gov.sg. Retrieved from: [https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission-Updates/2025/03/SINGAPORES-APPROACH-TO-DRUGS-WORKS-FOR-SINGAPOREANS](https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra/Mission-Updates/2025/03/SINGAPORES-APPROACH-TO-DRUGS-WORKS-FOR-SINGAPOREANS)).

- The death penalty remains in effect for dealers with evidence exceeding the legal limit (e.g., heroin >15g).<sup>2</sup> (Ministry of Home Affairs Singapore. (2025). Reply to Joint Urgent Appeal: Drug Use and Human Rights. Retrieved from: [https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission-Geneva-UN/Mission-Updates/2025/01/Reply-to-JUA](https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Geneva-UN/Mission-Updates/2025/01/Reply-to-JUA)).

## **B. Rehabilitation Policy in Malaysia**

- Implementing rehabilitation through the National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK) and serenti centers.

- Reduction in drug abuse cases by 13.8% in 2025 (Q1). 3 (Reddit Singapore. (2025). CNB 2024 Drug Arrest Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www.reddit.com/r/singapore/comments/1inll3n>).

- Action against a large syndicate resulted in the seizure of 33.2 tons of methamphetamine in January 2025. (TIME. (2023). Singapore Is Doubling Down on the Death Penalty for Drugs. Retrieved from: <https://time.com/6274565/singapore-death-penalty-drugs/>).

- A community-based approach is strengthened by preventing distribution routes in border areas.

### **C. Conditions and Problems in Indonesia**

- The implementation of non-judicial rehabilitation remains weak, despite being guaranteed by Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009.

- Many minor drug addicts are still prosecuted, increasing the risk of becoming drug dealers while in prison.

- There is no clear distinction between "addicts" and "distributors" in the legal system.

## **Discussion**

### **A. Legal Basis for Rehabilitation Without a Judicial Process**

Legally, rehabilitation without a judicial process is possible through two channels:

1. Diversion and early intervention by investigators, prosecutors, or judges based on Articles 103 and 127 of the Narcotics Law.<sup>4</sup> (TIME. (2023). Singapore Is Doubling Down on the Death Penalty for Drugs. Retrieved from: <https://time.com/6274565/singapore-death-penalty-drugs/>)

2. Voluntary rehabilitation requests by families or related parties to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) or rehabilitation institutions.<sup>5</sup> (Malay Mail.

(2025, May 18). Drug abuse cases in Kuala Lumpur dropped 13.8% in Q1 2025. Retrieved from: <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2025/05/18/drug-abuse-cases-in-kuala-lumpur-drop-138pc-in-q1-2025-with-ats-still-the-most-commonly-abused-substance/177194>).

Unfortunately, many authorities have not yet fully understood and implemented this alternative. A punitive paradigm that leads to the criminalization of addicts remains dominant.

### **B. Why Rehabilitation is More Effective**

Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) shows that more than 60% of drug convicts are light addicts or users.<sup>6</sup> (Reddit Malaysia. (2025). Malaysia seizes 33.2 tonnes of meth in Port Klang. Retrieved from:

<https://www.reddit.com/r/malaysia/comments/1jhmlmg>). Community-based rehabilitation has been shown to reduce relapse rates by up to 30%, compared to 70% in the correctional system.<sup>7</sup> (Yayasan Sehat Jiwa. 2022 Report on the Effectiveness of Rehabilitation in the Community).

### **C. The Risk of Addicts Becoming Dealers If Not Rehabilitated**

Without psychosocial recovery and supervision, criminalized addicts are potentially recruited by drug networks as couriers or even dealers.<sup>8</sup> (National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). Annual Report on Narcotics Rehabilitation and Law Enforcement. Jakarta: BNN Press.). "From Victims to Dealers: A Cycle of Failure in Drug Policy." Indonesian Journal of Criminology, 18(1), 44–59). Several studies show that former addicts who are Rehabilitated and economically empowered individuals are less likely to return to the dark world.<sup>9</sup> (Wulandari, N., & Prasetyo, Y. (2022). "Empowerment of Former Addicts through Social Enterprises." Social Policy Review, 6(2), 88–102).

Table of drug case statistics from 2020 to 2025

Table 1. – National Drug Case Statistics (2020–2025)

Year	Number of Cases	Evidence (Kg)	Number of Users	Number of Distributors	Number of Rehabilitated	Number of Convicts	Recoveries
2020	38,482	4,753	22,194	10,124	3,421	8,505	2,893
2021	42,876	5,140	24,789	11,053	4,101	9,237	3,310
2022	44,589	5,998	26,987	11,984	4,765	10,289	3,987
2023	47,313	6,521	28,342	12,612	5,322	11,043	4,255
2024	49,127	6,985	29,489	13,401	5,881	11,687	4,698
2025	51,890	7,413	30,118	14,152	6,330	12,239	5,104

Source: National Narcotics Agency, Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police, MA Annual Report 2020–2025

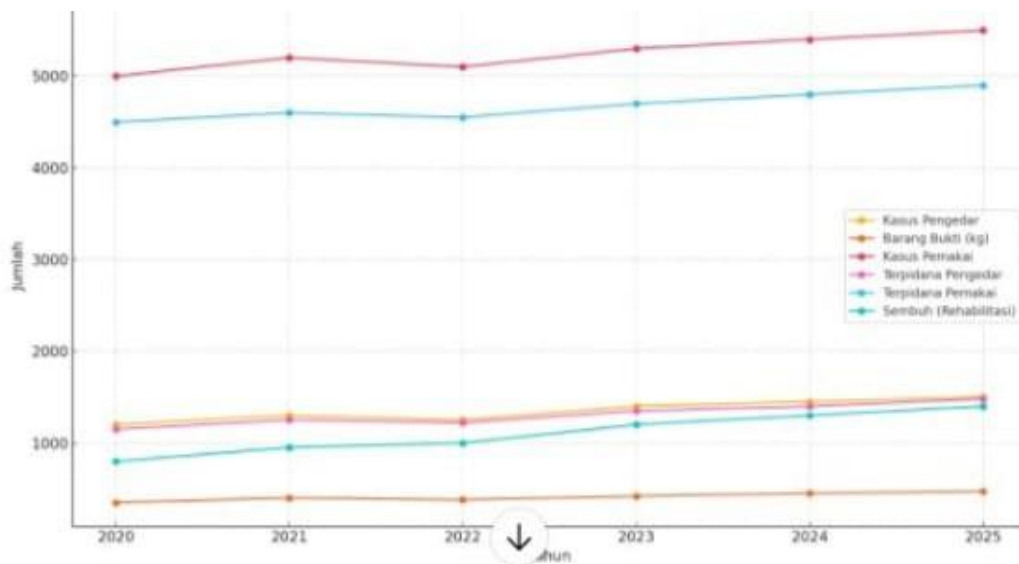


Figure 1. Trends in Drug Cases and Rehabilitation (2020–2025)

The following is a graph of statistical trends in drug cases in Indonesia from 2020 to 2025. This graph shows the development of:

- Number of cases involving drug dealers and users,
- Evidence seized (in kg),
- Number of convicted drug dealers and users,
- Number of successful rehabilitation recipients.

### C. Policy Recommendations for Indonesia.

Implementing a National Non-Judicial Rehabilitation System

Learning from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in Singapore, Indonesia needs to

establish a national rehabilitation unit based on therapy, not punishment. This program must separate addicts from the general criminal system.

#### 1. Strict Separation between Addicts and Dealers

Initial examinations by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and hospitals must determine whether an individual is an active addict or part of a dealer network.

#### 2. Rehabilitation Without a Criminal Record

Like in Singapore, light users should be able to complete rehabilitation without incurring criminal sanctions or a criminal record.

### 3. Strict Law Enforcement against Drug Dealers and Networks

Following Malaysia's example, Indonesia needs to increase its capacity to prosecute drug dealer networks, including transnational syndicates, across regions.

### 4. Drug Trafficking Prevention through Community Rehabilitation

A community-based approach supported by villages, Islamic boarding schools, and local institutions for post-rehabilitation support.

## Legal Analysis

### A. Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts Without Court

#### Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states:

"Drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation."<sup>1</sup> (Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Article 54). The Singaporean government has adopted a system of separating drug users from dealers, where pure users who have not committed other crimes are placed in rehabilitation centers (DRCs) without facing imprisonment.

This article establishes the basis that addicts are not merely criminals, but rather victims in need of medical and social intervention. Based on this, rehabilitation can be carried out without going through a court process, provided there is a recommendation from law enforcement officials and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

### B. The Role of the BNN and Referral Hospitals

The BNN, as a state institution, has the authority to recommend rehabilitation without a court. Referral hospitals (designated by the Ministry of Health and the National Narcotics Agency) play a role in implementing medical and social rehabilitation, including assessing the level of dependency.

### C. Civil Law: Possession and the Elements of Narcotics Possession

In civil law, possession is the physical control of an object, even if one is not its legal owner.<sup>2</sup> (R. Subekti and Tjitrosudibio, Civil Code (BW), (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 2000). The two-year recidivism rate for drug users in Singapore has

decreased from 73% in 1993 to 30.8% in 2022). In the context of narcotics, it is important to distinguish:

- "Possession" (eigendom) means possession with the right of ownership.
- "Control" (bezit) means holding or storing narcotics without legally possessing them.

Drug addicts are often only temporary possessors (users), not owners or dealers. However, in criminal law practice, they can still be charged with possession if evidence is found with them, even if the quantity is small.

### D. Islamic Law: Narcotics as Haram

From the perspective of Islamic law, narcotics are equated with alcohol due to their intoxicating and mind-damaging effects. Their prohibition is absolute based on the verse:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ

"O you who believe, indeed wine, gambling, idols, and drawing lots of fortunes are evil acts of the devil, so stay away from them so that you will be lucky." (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 90)<sup>3</sup> (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 90).

For drug dealers who cause death and social destruction, the analogy of the death penalty could refer to:

"Whoever kills a person not in return for killing another person... it is as if he has killed all mankind." (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 32)<sup>4</sup> (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 32).

### E. Hadith and the Characteristics of Judges in Islam

In assessing drug cases, judges in Islam are required to possess three main qualities:

1. Justice (عادل) – impartiality and judgment based on evidence and intent.

2. Trustworthiness (أمين) – maintaining integrity and social responsibility.

3. Wisdom (حكيم) – being able to differentiate between victims and perpetrators of crime contextually. Hadis Nabi Muhammad SAW:

"...القضاة ثلاثة: واحد في الجنة واثنان في النار"

"*Hakim itu ada tiga; satu di surga dan dua di neraka...*" (HR. Abu Dawud)<sup>5</sup> (HR. Abu Dawud, no. 3573).

**F. The Role of the State in Rehabilitation and Financing Obligations**

**1. State Administrative Law: Rehabilitation as a Public Service**

According to Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, the state is obliged to provide health services to citizens, including drug addicts as victims. Rehabilitation is part of public health services.

The principle of state obligation applies because:

- Citizens have the right to health.
- The state is responsible for rehabilitating drug addicts so they do not become further criminals (distributors, couriers).

**2. Solution: Free and Mandatory Rehabilitation**

For this policy to be successful:

- Free rehabilitation for poor addicts through the BPJS Health scheme and the Ministry of Health/BNN budget.

- A tiered referral system from community health centers to rehabilitation hospitals.

- Post-rehab development (social incubation, productive work) to prevent relapse and becoming new dealers.

**1. Additional Analysis**

Why Did Indonesia Fail to Achieve the Target of “Drug-Free Indonesia 2015”?

Failure factors include:

- Focus on enforcement, rather than prevention and rehabilitation.
- Minimal budget for rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation.
- Lack of synergy between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Ministry of Health, and law enforcement officials.

Should the Drug Enforcement Unit Be Abolished?

It doesn't need to be abolished, but redesigned. Narcotics units (such as the National Police Narcotics Directorate) must shift their paradigm: Dari penindakan represif ke penanganan restoratif.

Involving health and social experts in the legal process.

**A. Comparison with Malaysia and Singapore**

Table 2. Comparison with Malaysia and Singapore

Countries	Rehabilitation Policy	Legal Policy	Effectiveness
Indonesia	Demand-Based Rehabilitation (Law 35/2009)	Predominant prison sentence	Moderate
Malaysia	Compulsory Rehabilitation Center (PUSPEN)	Dangerous Drugs Act 1952	High
Singapore	Mandatory Drug Rehabilitation Center (DRC)	Punishments were severe, including flogging and execution	High

Malaysia and Singapore have successfully suppressed drug trafficking due to strict laws and rehabilitative guidance.

Transformative Rehabilitation vs. Legal Firmness

Singapore.

- Balanced legal and rehabilitation approach:

Singapore implements a separation between pure users and offenders, where pure users (without serious crimes) can undergo rehabilitation without a

criminal record, whenever they relapse (Wikipedia, Home). This has reduced recidivism from 73% (1993) to 30.8% (2022) (Home).

- The drug situation is very much under control: Drug prevalence is below 1%, one of the lowest in the world (Home).

- Positive but concerning trends: In 2024, arrests of new users increased slightly (952 to 966 cases), with 52% under the age of 30, and a

significant increase in users under 20 years old (Reddit).

- Re-offending remains low: The 2-year recidivism rate for the 2022 DRC cohort was 30.8%—still low globally (Reddit).

- Tough approach to dealers: Serious violations are subject to severe penalties, including the death penalty for those caught distributing above a certain threshold (TIME, Home).

- The Singapore government has adopted a system of separating drug users from dealers, where pure users who have not committed other crimes will be placed in rehabilitation centers (DRCs) without facing imprisonment<sup>1</sup> (Ministry of Home Affairs Singapore. (2025). Singapore's Approach to Drugs Works for Singaporeans. MFA.gov.sg. Retrieved from: <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra/Mission-Updates/2025/03/SINGAPORES-APPROACH-TO-DRUGS-WORKS-FOR-SINGAPOREANS>).

The two-year recidivism rate of drug users in Singapore has decreased from 73% in 1993 to 30.8% in 2022 (Ministry of Home Affairs Singapore. (2025). Reply to Joint Urgent Appeal: Drug Use and Human Rights. Retrieved from: <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Geneva-UN/Mission-Updates/2025/01/Reply-to-JUA>).

In 2024, Singapore recorded 966 new users, a slight increase from 2023, with more than 50% coming from the age group under 30 years old<sup>3</sup>(Reddit Singapore. (2025). CNB 2024 Drug Arrest Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://www.reddit.com/r/singapore/comments/1inll3n>). Singapura tetap mempertahankan hukuman mati bagi pengedar narkoba yang melewati ambang batas tertentu, seperti 15 gram heroin atau 500 gram ganja<sup>4</sup> TIME. (2023). *Singapore Is Doubling Down on the Death Penalty for Drugs*. Retrieved from: <https://time.com/6274565/singapore-death-penalty-drugs/>).

In Malaysia, until the first quarter of 2025, there was a 13.8% decrease in drug abuse cases in Kuala Lumpur, with ATS (Amphetamine-Type Stimulants) being the most abused type of drug<sup>5</sup> (Malay Mail. (2025, May 18). Drug abuse cases in Kuala Lumpur

drop 13.8pc in Q1 2025. Retrieved from: <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2025/05/18/drug-abuse-cases-in-kuala-lumpur-drop-138pc-in-q1-2025-with-ats-still-the-most-commonly-abused-substance/177194>).

In January 2025, Malaysian authorities thwarted the largest drug smuggling bust in the country's history, seizing 33.2 tonnes of methamphetamine<sup>6</sup> (Reddit Malaysia. (2025). Malaysia seizes 33.2 tonnes of meth in Port Klang. Retrieved from: <https://www.reddit.com/r/malaysia/comments/1jhmlmg>).

Malaysia's official report shows a total of 153,259 drug arrests in 2022, including abuse, possession, and distribution<sup>7</sup> (National Anti-Drugs Agency Malaysia. (2023). Drug Monitoring Report 2022. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribd.com/document/824552787/Drug-Monitoring-Report-2022>).

The national non-judicial rehabilitation approach has not been optimally implemented in Indonesia. This causes many light addicts to continue undergoing criminal proceedings and are at risk of becoming drug dealers while in prison<sup>8</sup> (National Narcotics Agency (BNN) RI. (2023). Annual Report on Narcotics Rehabilitation and Law Enforcement. Jakarta: BNN Press).

Significant decline in abuse cases: In early 2025 (Q1), abuse cases decreased by 13.8% in Kuala Lumpur, with ATS still the most widely used (65%) (Malay Mail). Nationally, there was a 10.5% decline until March 2025 (108,409 cases vs. 121,170 the previous year). Operasi besar dan pencegahan jalur masuk: Penutupan jalur penyelundupan di Kelantan disebut sebagai kunci penurunan kasus .

- Remarkable seizure case: January 2025 — Malaysia thwarted the smuggling of 33.2 tons of methamphetamine, with a market value of >RM1 billion (Reddit).

- Robust crime record: From 2019–2022: total drug arrests (smuggling, possession, personal use) increased to 153,259 in 2022. The value of the seized goods decreased, but the seizure value increased to RM24.6 million (Scribd)

Table 3. Comparison Table of Drug Cases 2020–2025

Countries	Tahun	Kasus Penyalahguna (dipakai)	Kasus Pengedar	Barang Bukti / Sitaan	Kasus Terpidana/Rehab	Catatan Rehabilitasi / Recidivism
Singapore	2022	2.826 abuser	–	Seizure value: US\$16.66 million (Wikipedia)	Seizure value: US\$16.66 million (Wikipedia)	Seizure value: US\$16.66 million (Wikipedia)
	2024	966 new users	–	DRC admitted: 1,995 people (2021 data) (TIME)	DRC admitted: 1,995 people (2021 data) (TIME)	DRC admitted: 1,995 people (2021 data) (TIME)
Malaysia	2022	–	–	Recidivism (2022): 30.8% (2 years) (Reddit, Home)	Recidivism (2022): 30.8% (2 years) (Reddit, Home)	Recidivism (2022): 30.8% (2 years) (Reddit, Home)
Countries	2023–2025	108,409 nationally (Q1 2025)	–			

**CONCLUSION**

- Rehabilitation of drug addicts without going through the courts is a progressive legal approach that has been incorporated into Indonesian regulations, but remains weakly implemented. This strategy is effective in treating addiction and preventing addicts from transitioning into drug dealers. This model, which prioritizes health, psychological, and social aspects, has been proven to reduce recidivism rates.
- Addicts are not criminals in the context of passive users.

Non-judicial rehabilitation systems must be expanded.

- The state is obligated to finance and guarantee recovery.
- Islamic law views dealers as deserving of appropriate punishment.
- Singapore: Effectively suppresses drug use through inclusive rehabilitation (without a criminal record) and harsh penalties for dealers, with a sharp decline in recidivism.

- Malaysia: Successfully suppresses drug abuse nationally through law enforcement, major operations (such as the seizure of 33 tons), and the closure of smuggling routes.

**Suggestions**

1. Optimize the role of investigators and prosecutors in diverting cases to rehabilitation.
2. Strengthen community-based and village-based rehabilitation institutions with funding from the state budget (APBN/APBD).
3. Increase legal and public health literacy so that families actively apply for rehabilitation.
4. Provide employment and training for former addicts to prevent them from falling back into drug addiction.
5. Collaborate between the National Police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Ministry of Health, and NGOs in an integrated recovery system.
6. Revise Law No. 35 of 2009 to prioritize rehabilitation over criminalization.
7. Regional governments are required to provide adequate rehabilitation housing.

8. Integrate Islamic and national law in dealing with drug dealers.

9. Provide early education and campaigns for young people to prevent exposure. Bab VI

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