

Summary of major trends and emerging concerns

Methamphetamine

- Seizures of crystalline methamphetamine rebounded in 2021 reaching the second highest amount recorded in the past several years, with higher amounts of methamphetamine seized in three quarters of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020 (table 2 and figure 2).
- Methamphetamine continues to account for the largest proportion of drug-related arrests and number of drug treatment admissions (figures 1 and 3).
- Despite the large amount of methamphetamine seized in the country, only one clandestine methamphetamine laboratory was dismantled in 2021, signifying that methamphetamine is being increasingly sourced from outside the country (table 3).
- While the majority of crystalline methamphetamine seized in the country originated from the Golden Triangle, Indonesian authorities again seized large amounts of methamphetamine trafficked from West Asia in February 2021 (436.6 kg) and April 2021 (2.5 tons), representing a quarter of the total amount seized in that year. Chemical analysis of the seized methamphetamine pointed to ephedra plant material as the main source of the ephedrine used in its synthesis.¹
- The majority of crystalline methamphetamine samples analysed in 2021 were found to be synthesized using the Nagai method in contrast to the Emde method which was the most common method for samples analysed in recent years.² In addition, some samples were indicated as a mixture of methamphetamine synthesized using the Emde method with methamphetamine synthesized using methods that use P-2-P as the starting material, such as the Leuckart and reductive amination methods (figure 4).

“Ecstasy”³

- “Ecstasy” seizure amounts dropped sharply in 2021 to its lowest level since 2015 (table 3).

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and other synthetic drugs

- Synthetic cannabinoids continue to dominate the NPS market in Indonesia, forming the largest proportion of substances identified in NPS samples. They are the most frequently identified NPS, and newly identified NPS in 2021 (figure 5 and table 6). Seizures of synthetic cannabinoids declined slightly in 2021 compared to 2020 but remain significantly higher than in years prior (table 2).

Other drugs

- Indonesia continues to seize the largest amount of cannabis herb in East and Southeast Asia (table 2).

1 Official communication with the National Narcotics Board (BNN) of Indonesia, March 2022.

2 Both methods use either ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as the main precursor for synthesizing methamphetamine.

3 “Ecstasy” tablets sold in the country may contain a range of substances in varying composition and quantities in addition or instead of MDMA.

Key facts and figures

Drug demand indicators

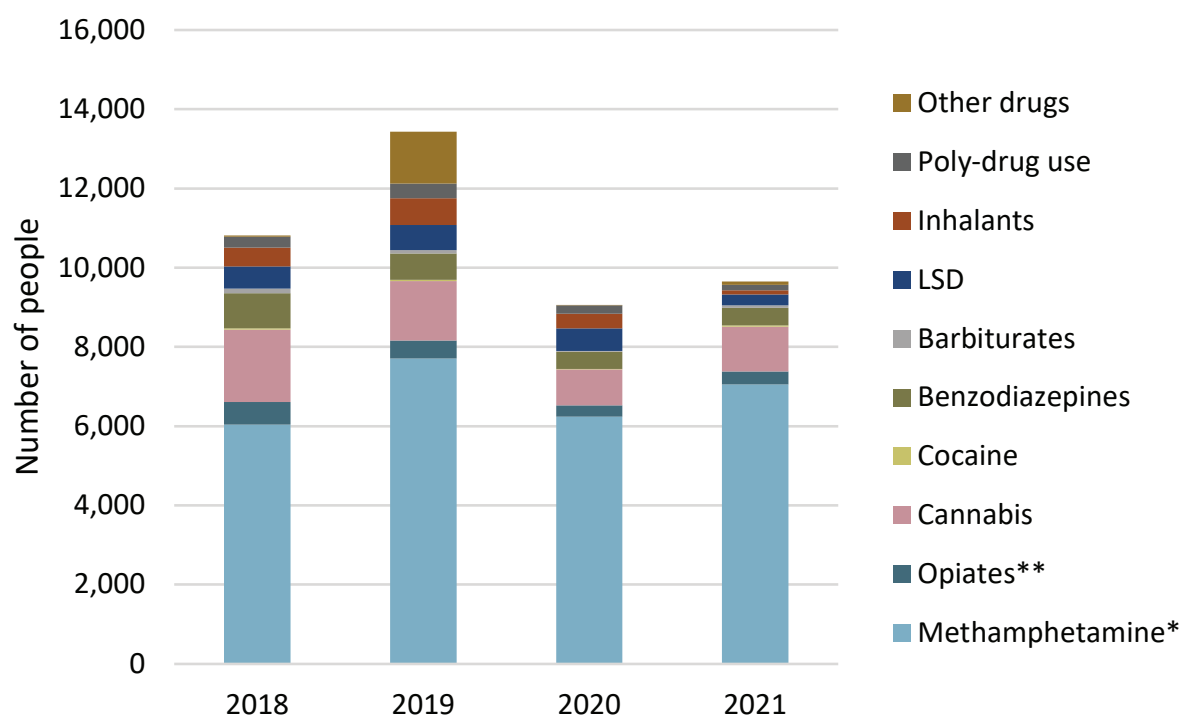
Table 1. Trend in use of selected drugs in Indonesia, 2016-2021*

Drug type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crystalline methamphetamine	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
“Ecstasy”	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
Barbiturates	↑	↑	↑	↔	↓	↔
Benzodiazepines	↔	↔	↑	↔	↓	↔
Cannabis herb	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔
Cannabis resin	↑	●	●	●	●	●
Cocaine	↑	↔	↓	↔	↓	↑
Heroin	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑
LSD	↔	↔	↑	●	↑	↔
Ketamine	●	●	●	●	●	●

Sources: Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP); Official communication with the National Narcotics Board (BNN), April 2022.

Note: *Based on expert perception provided by BNN, Indonesia; ↑ = Increasing, ↓ = Decreasing, ↔ = Stable, ● = Not reported.

Figure 1. Drug treatment admissions in Indonesia, by drug type, 2018-2021



Source: Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Note: *Includes a few “ecstasy” related admissions; ** Include heroin, morphine and methadone.

Drug supply indicators

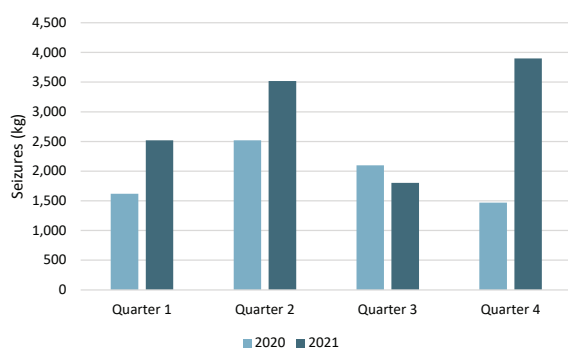
Table 2. Seizures of selected drugs in Indonesia, 2016-2021

Drug type	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crystalline methamphetamine	kg	2,630	7,544.8	8,231.3	17,928.3	7,905.7	11,743.5
Methamphetamine powder	kg	•	•	4	•	•	•
Amphetamine	kg	•	0 ^a	65.4	•	•	•
“Ecstasy”	tablets	1,694,970	3,102,679	1,594,084	1,537,806	1,543,336	860,783
“Ecstasy” powder	kg	0.9	21.1	2.3	142.7	14.4	11.7
Barbiturates	tablets	273,201	264,107	138,516	722,572	65,774	88,900
Benzodiazepines	tablets	475,860	64,962	10,703	12,125	574,421	488,859
Cannabis herb	kg	15,700	151,670.9	41,266.8	63,212.2	53,573	72,721.8
Cannabis plants	plants	2,171,841	205,708	1,047,915	350,868	16,539	130,000
Cocaine	kg	0.5	0.1	8.4	8.4	0.5	1.4
Heroin	kg	2.2	0.5	1.4	23.9	44	28.1
Prescription opioid (tramadol)	tablets	•	•	7,477	3,476	5,998	•
Ketamine	kg	0 ^a	1.8	22.2	11	8.2	•
Synthetic cannabinoids	kg	10.5	45.2	5.4	25.1	492.4	337.7
PCC (paracetamol, carisoprodol, and caffeine)	tablet	•	•	1,652,864	1,652,864	400,000	•

Sources: DAINAP; UNODC Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) Indonesia for 2020 and previous years; BNN; “Latest situation on synthetic drugs and responses to the threats in Indonesia”, presented at the Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop, November-December 2021; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

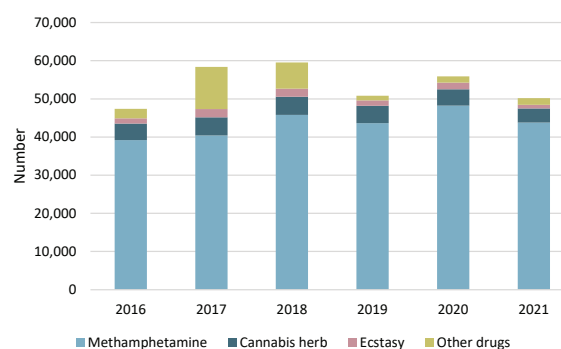
Note: ^a Less than 0.05 kg of the substance was seized; • = Not reported.

Figure 2. Seizure amounts of crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia, by quarter, 2020-2021



Sources: DAINAP; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Figure 3. Number of drug-related arrests in Indonesia, by drug type, 2016-2021



Sources: DAINAP; BNN; “Latest situation on synthetic drugs and responses to the threats in Indonesia”, presented at the Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop, November-December 2021; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Table 3. Number of illicit drug manufacturing facilities dismantled in Indonesia, by drug type, 2016-2021

Drug type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Methamphetamine	3	3	4	2	6	1
“Ecstasy”	0	1	1	0	2	0
Synthetic cannabinoids	0	0	0	0	2	0
Synthetic cathinones	0	0	0	1	0	0
PCC	0	0	0	1	0	0

Sources: DAINAP; BNN; “Latest situation on synthetic drugs and responses to the threats in Indonesia”, presented at the Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop, November-December 2021; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Table 4. Typical retail price of selected drugs in Indonesia, 2016-2021 (US\$)

Drug type	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crystalline methamphetamine	per g	185-190	153-185	124-185	85.7-114.3	106.67 (66-233)	42-245
“Ecstasy”	per tablet	18	18-31	18-28	24.3-28.6	26 (12-50)	10.5-45.5
Amphetamine	per g	30	30	30	●	●	●
Ketamine	per g	●	77	●	50-71.4	●	●
Cannabis herb	per kg	185-191	185-191	185	●	●	●
LSD	per blot	●	●	●	10.7-21.4	●	●
Synthetic cannabinoids	per bag (5 g)	●	●	●	28.6-35.7	●	●
Heroin	per g	111-115	111-115	185	214.3	116.7	●
Cocaine	per g	74	74	74-241	179	183.3	●

Sources: DAINAP; BNN; “Latest situation on synthetic drugs and responses to the threats in Indonesia”, presented at the Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop, November-December 2021; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Note: ● = Not reported.

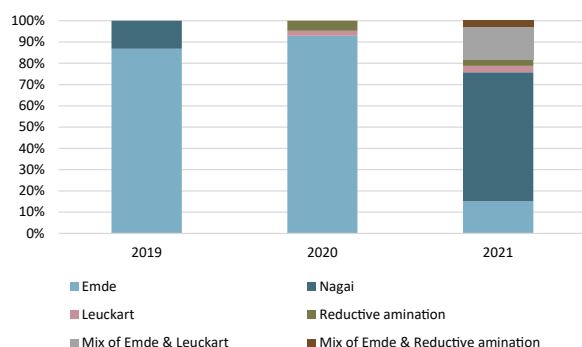
Table 5. Typical purity of crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia, 2017-2021 (percentage)

Year	Number of samples analysed	Hydrochloride form	Base form
2017	8	67.05 (61.66-97.55)	53.87
2018	38	91.92 (75.33-95.48)	73.85
2019	38	96.35 (90.01-99.88)	77.41
2020	127	96.65 (88.80-99.31)	77.65
2021	33	89.96 (61.72-96.93)	72.29

Sources: BNN; “Latest situation on synthetic drugs and responses to the threats in Indonesia”, presented at the Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop, November-December 2021; Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

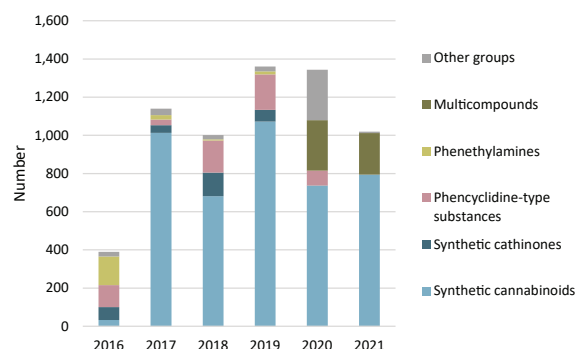
Note: Values in parentheses are the purity range (minimum-maximum) of the substance.

Figure 4. Proportion of synthesis routes of crystalline methamphetamine samples analysed in Indonesia, 2019-2021



Source: Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Figure 5. Number of NPS samples identified and analysed in Indonesia, by substance group, 2016-2021



Source: Official communication with BNN, April 2022.

Table 6. Newly identified NPS and other emerging synthetic substances in Indonesia, 2020 and 2021

Substance group	2020	2021
Synthetic cannabinoids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4F-ABUTINACA 5F-EMB-PICA 4f_MDMB-BICA 5F-EDMB-PICA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDMB-BUTINACA ADB-BUTINACA BZO-POXIZID
Synthetic cathinones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one 	-
Piperazines	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Benzyl-4-methylpiperazine
Phenethylamines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2C-E 	-

Source: Official communication with BNN, April 2022.