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INDONESIA

Situation Assessment on Amphetamine-Type Stimulants

Global SMART Programme

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The Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme seeks to enhance the capacity of Governments in key regions to generate, manage, analyze and report information on synthetic drugs. East and South-East Asia is the first priority region in which the Global SMART Programme is being implemented.

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A Report from the Global SMART Programme

February 2013

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Abbreviations

ARQ	Annual Reports Questionnaire
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
BNN	National Narcotics Board (Indonesia)
DAINAP	Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MDP2P	3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenyl-2-propanone.
P-2-P	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (BMK)
PMK	Piperonyl methyl ketone
PPKUI	Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia (Puslitkes UI)
Rp	Indonesian rupiah
SAR	Special Administrative Region of China
SMART	Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USD	United States dollar

Weights and Measurements

g	gram
kg	kilogramme
lt.	litre
mg.	milligramme
ml.	millilitre
mt	metric ton

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Executive Summary

Indonesia has not traditionally been a major producer of illicit drugs, but has long been used as a key transit country by transnational organized criminal groups for the trafficking of heroin and cocaine. Large quantities of cannabis continue to be cultivated in Indonesia, much of which is cultivated in Aceh province of Northern Sumatera. Illicit proceeds from the cannabis trade are believed to have played a role as a source of income for armed insurgent groups opposed to the central government from the mid-1970s to the mid-2000s.

While Indonesia continues to be a key transit location for illicit drugs, in more recent years, the country has also become a destination point for the trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), primarily ecstasy and crystalline methamphetamine. Moreover, since the late-1990s, organized criminal groups have been manufacturing significant quantities of methamphetamine and ecstasy in Indonesia, both for domestic consumption and for trafficking to international markets.

Drug use in Indonesia has long been dominated by cannabis. In the latter half of the 1990s, there was a substantial increase in heroin use, and in particular injecting heroin use, which fueled the rapid spread of HIV. Towards the end of the decade, however, ATS had become increasingly available and widely used. The use of crystalline methamphetamine in particular has since expanded swiftly. Today, the manufacture, trafficking and use of crystalline methamphetamine have been identified as the primary illicit drugs threat in Indonesia.

This ATS assessment is borne out of the recognition that the expansion of the ATS trade and the high profits it generates pose a considerable threat to the security, health and the welfare of the Indonesian population. This study highlights the latest trends and emerging concerns related to ATS in Indonesia, with the aim of gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy situation in Indonesia.

The following key observations are made in the report:

- Drug users in Indonesia are estimated to have consumed about 12.5 metric tons of crystalline methamphetamine and 16 million ecstasy pills in 2011.
- Of the estimated 3.7 million to 4.7 million drug users in Indonesia in 2011, about 1.2 million use crystalline methamphetamine and 950,000 use ecstasy. In other words, of all drug users in Indonesia, about one in three used crystalline methamphetamine and one in five used ecstasy during the year.
- Estimated annual consumption of methamphetamine is around 10.4 grams per user, or 0.03 grams per person per day. Estimated annual consumption of ecstasy is around 17 pills per user, or roughly one pill every three weeks.

- Although ATS use has remained relatively stable over the past few years, it has expanded throughout Indonesia, both geographically and demographically. ATS use is especially prevalent among laborers, students and commercial sex workers.

- Since 2006, a total of 135 ATS manufacturing facilities have been dismantled in Indonesia, including 25 facilities in 2011. A large number of dismantled ATS laboratories in recent years have been small-scale 'kitchen type' facilities, often located in residences, which are mobile and can be more easily located near ATS consumer markets. As ATS use expands across the archipelago, the threat of ATS manufacturers relocating operations close to emerging ATS markets is considerable.

- A large volume of the precursor chemicals used for ATS manufacture in Indonesia originates from India, China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China) and the United States.

- The proportion of drug-related arrests involving crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia continues to rise. In 2011, arrests related to crystalline methamphetamine accounted for about 62% of all drug-related arrests, compared with 53% in 2010 and 38% in 2009. Nearly 77% of all women arrested for drug-related offenses in 2011 were arrested for crystalline methamphetamine.

- ATS users accounted for nearly half (46%) of all drug treatment demand in 2011 (29% for crystalline methamphetamine and 17% for ecstasy).

- The value of the crystalline methamphetamine market in Indonesia can be estimated at about Rp9-10 trillion (US$1 billion) per year, while the value of the ecstasy market can be estimated at approximately Rp2.2 trillion (US$230 million).

1. Background: ATS in Indonesia

Crystalline methamphetamine is the primary drug of concern in Indonesia

In 2010, the National Narcotics Bureau (BNN) identified crystalline methamphetamine as the primary drug of concern in Indonesia for the first time. While cannabis remains the most widely used illicit drug in Indonesia, crystalline methamphetamine use has expanded continually during the past several years, and in 2010 the drug surpassed cannabis in terms of new treatment admissions and arrests.[1] Ecstasy, popular with Indonesian young adults, continues to be the third most widely used illicit drug in Indonesia.[2]

Crystalline methamphetamine, commonly known in Indonesia as *shabu*,[3] is a potent and addictive form of the drug that seems to have first appeared in the region in the Philippines in the 1970s. By the 1990s, the trafficking of crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy had become a major concern for Indonesian drug control authorities. Illicit ATS manufacture was first detected in the country in 1998, in Jakarta.[4] Over the next few years a small number of crystalline methamphetamine manufacturing facilities and ecstasy pill re-pressing operations were dismantled. Large-scale illicit ATS production in Indonesia was confirmed in 2002, when a highly sophisticated ecstasy manufacturing facility was uncovered in Jakarta. From 2006 through 2011, 135 ATS laboratories were seized in the country, primarily in Java but also in Bali and Sumatera.[5] Smaller quantities of crystalline methamphetamine are also trafficked out of the country to markets in the region and beyond. At the same time, however, the large number of potential drug users and the high ATS prices in Indonesia relative to other countries in South-East Asia continue to attract international drug trafficking networks to smuggle large quantities of ATS into Indonesia.

[1] In 2010, the number of arrests related to crystalline methamphetamine (12,463 persons) surpassed that for cannabis (9,637 persons) for the first time and accounted for 53% of all drug-related arrests during the year (compared with 38% of all such arrests in 2009). Directorate of Drug Crimes, National Police Criminal Investigation, BNN, March 2012.

[2] Crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy are the two most widely used types of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in Indonesia. ATS are a group of substances comprised of synthetic stimulants including amphetamine, methamphetamine, metcathinone, and ecstasy-group substances (e.g. MDMA and its analogues.) ATS are available in diverse forms and purities. Methamphetamine or amphetamine can be in powder, tablet, paste or crystalline form while 'ecstasy' is usually available in tablet or powder form.

[3] Other common street names in Indonesia for cystalline methamphetamine include *ubas*, *ice*, *SS* and *tastus*. *Shabu* is also commonly used to refer to crystalline methamphetamine in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore.

[4] The Indonesian capital is officially known as the Special Capital Territory of Jakarta. In this report 'Jakarta' is used throughout.

[5] UNDCP 2002; BNN 2012.

Figure 1. Map of Indonesia

Methodology

The drug use data in this report are taken from the two latest national surveys[6] of drug users in Indonesia, conducted by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) and the Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia (Puslitkes UI) in 2008 and 2011. The data were collected through interviews with subjects using a structured questionnaire. The survey was carried out in six major island regions: Sumatera; Java; Kalimantan; Sulawesi; Bali and Nusatenggara; and Maluku and Papua.[7] Additional information was provided by a number of local informants in early 2012 from, *inter alia*, the police, BNN, Customs and Excise, Ministry of Health, community leaders, drug dealers and drug users. In addition, some data used in this report were originally reported by the BNN to the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP), an internet-based drug use information system.

2. ATS use in Indonesia

About 1.2 million persons used crystalline meth in Indonesia in 2011

In 2011, the estimated number of drug users in Indonesia totaled around 3.7-4.7 million,[8] or approximately 2.2% of the total population aged 10-59 years. Of those users, an estimated 1.1 million to 1.3 million used crystalline methamphetamine whereas around 938,000 to 969,000

[6] Most of the data were collected through direct estimation surveys conducted with five groups of people: students, laborers, female commercial sex workers, street children and households.
[7] Designation is for purposes of this study. Indonesia officially has 30 provinces, 2 special regions (Aceh and Yogyakarta) and 1 special capital city territory (Jakarta).
[8] BNN and PPKUI 2011.

persons used ecstasy. By comparison, there are an estimated 2.8 million cannabis users and roughly 110,000 heroin users in Indonesia.[9]

Not surprisingly, ATS prevalence is highest in Java, which is home to around 60% of the entire Indonesian population. However, ATS use in Java has been on the decline, with about 28% of all drug users reporting having used ATS in 2011 compared with 41% in 2008. ATS prevalence has also declined in Bali and Nusatenggara as well as in Maluku and Papua. In Sumatera and Kalimantan, however, ATS use has increased considerably.

Survey data indicates that overall ATS use in Indonesia has remained relatively stable over the past few years.[10] However, the proportion of respondents who said they used crystalline methamphetamine and/or ecstasy has shown a declining trend during the same period. In 2011, around 29% of all drug users used crystalline methamphetamine and 22% used ecstasy in the previous year (compared with 38% and 30% respectively in 2008).[11] A large portion of those surveyed reported having used multiple drugs.[12] On the other hand, arrest and drug treatment data from 2008 to 2011 suggest that crystalline methamphetamine use has expanded in Indonesia.

Table 1. Rank of drugs of concern in Indonesia, 2006 – 2011

Drug type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Crystalline methamphetamine	4	●	2	2	1	1
Methamphetamine pills*	●	●	●	●	3	5
Ecstasy	3	●	2	3	5	3
Barbiturates	●	●	●	●	6	6
Benzodiazepines	●	●	3	4	7	7
Cannabis herb	1	●	1	1	2	2
Cannabis resin	●	●	●	●	8	9
Cocaine	●	●	●	●	10	10
Heroin	2	●	4	5	4	4
Ketamine	●	●	7	6	9	8

● = Not reported. *Primarily 'ecstasy' pills containing methamphetamine.
Source: DAINAP.

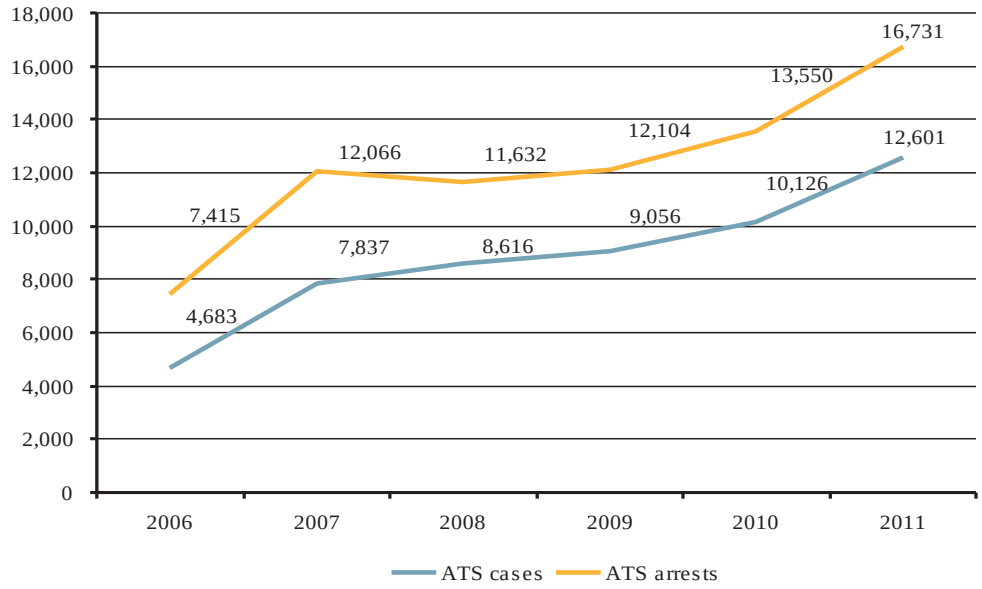
[9] BNN and PPKUI 2011.
[10] From 48% of all drug users in 2008 to 45% in 2011. During the same time period, the proportion of drug users who reported having used cannabis in the previous year has shown a slightly steeper declining trend, from 71% to 64%, while the proportion of heroin users declined from 17% to 12%.
[11] BNN 2009a.
[12] BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Table 2. ATS annual prevalence among drug users, by region & nationally, 2008 & 2011

Region	2008	2011
Sumatera	68.5	72.1
Java	40.8	28.2
Kalimantan	68.7	75.3
Sulawesi	40.5	40.4
Bali/Nusatenggara	43.2	40.4
Maluku/Papua	16.0	9.3
Indonesia	**48.1**	**45.4**

Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Figure 2. Number of cases and persons arrested for ATS in Indonesia, 2006 – 2011



Sources: BNN 2011; BNN 2012.

Crystalline methamphetamine

Median ATS consumption highest in Kalimantan

An estimated 1.1 million to 1.3 million persons use crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia. This is equivalent to approximately 636 crystalline methamphetamine users per 100,000 persons aged 10-59 years. Estimated annual consumption of methamphetamine is around 10.4 grams per user, or 0.03 grams per person per day. Hardcore drug users, however, may use up to more than 40 grams per year (equivalent to 0.11 grams per day).

Users in Kalimantan show the highest crystalline methamphetamine consumption, at almost 21 grams per year, twice the national average. The lowest average consumption, at 2.4 grams per year, is found in Java as

well as in Maluku and Papua. Overall, it is estimated that at least 12.5 tons of crystalline methamphetamine were distributed and consumed in Indonesia in 2011.

Table 3. Estimated median ATS consumption in Indonesia, by region and nationally, 2011

Location	Crystalline methamphetamine (grams)	Ecstasy (no. of pills)
Sumatera	10.4	16
Java	2.4	5
Kalimantan	20.8	30
Sulawesi	5.2	12
Bali/Nusatenggara	4.4	24
Maluku/Papua	2.4	20
Indonesia	**10.4**	**17**

Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Crystalline methamphetamine is primarily smoked although a small number of users also inject the drug. Use of methamphetamine in pill form is less common in Indonesia, although some of the ecstasy found in the country contains quantities of methamphetamine. Crystalline methamphetamine is often marketed to users in small quantities commonly known as a 'pahe', a package containing about 0.04 to 0.08 grams of crystalline methamphetamine. One 'pahe' retails for about Rp100,000-300,000 (US$12-33) per package. In order to reduce expenditures, it is common for groups of 2-3 drug users to share the cost of one 'pahe'.

Whereas Java accounts for a large majority (62%) of all crystalline methamphetamine users in Indonesia, the highest crystalline methamphetamine prevalence rates in the country are in Sulawesi (37%) and Sumatera (33%). At the provincial level, the highest crystalline methamphetamine prevalence is found in the Riau Islands,[13] where almost half of all drug users use crystalline methamphetamine (see Appendix Table A).

Prevalence estimates for crystalline methamphetamine use were obtained from the results of the surveys with students, laborers, street children, female commercial sex workers and households.

[13] Riau Islands Province is located near the east coast of Sumatera and is adjacent to Singapore and Malaysia. The majority of the population lives in Batam.

Table 4. Estimated number of crystalline methamphetamine users in Indonesia, by region and nationally, 2011

Location	Male [1]		Female [1]		Total [1]		Prevalence pop.[2] (10-59yr)	Prevalence [3] drug users
	min	max	min	max	min	max		
Sumatera	215	250	27	30	249	273	657	**32.9**
Java	600	716	94	109	717	802	675	**27.1**
Kalimantan	40	51	10	12	53	61	520	**25.1**
Sulawesi	67	88	12	15	84	99	669	**36.9**
Bali & Nusatenggara	21	29	7	11	31	37	335	**24.0**
Maluku & Papua	13	15	2	2	15	17	345	**26.9**
Total	**956**	**1,149**	**153**	**179**	**1,148**	**1,289**	**636**	**28.5**

Note: [1] unit times 1000; [2] per 100,000 people; [3] per 100 people
Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Methamphetamine use expanding among women

The large majority of methamphetamine users in Indonesia (89%) are men. However, methamphetamine use is expanding among women, as indicated by arrest and drug treatment data. Although women accounted for only 9% of all crystalline methamphetamine arrests in 2011, nearly 77% of all women arrested for drug-related offenses during the year were arrested for crystalline methamphetamine.[14] These figures are similar to those in 2010, but considerably higher than in previous years. Of the total number of women who underwent drug treatment in 2011, 29% were treated for crystalline methamphetamine use.[15] In comparison, 27% of women who underwent drug treatment during the year were treated for cannabis use and 26% were treated for heroin use.

Crystalline methamphetamine use among women is highest in the eastern regions of the country. In the easternmost region, Maluku and Papua, nearly one-third of all female drug users use crystalline methamphetamine compared with just 7% of all female drug users in Sumatera, the westernmost region. Most crystalline methamphetamine users are aged 20-29 years (55%) and are single (57%). More than three quarters of all methamphetamine users have graduated from high school and a large portion (70%) identify themselves as university or college students (see Appendix Table 3).

It is clear from the survey data that a large number of crystalline methamphetamine users use the drug to enhance

[14] DAINAP.
[15] A total of 1,284 women were arrested for drug-related offenses in 2011, of which 984 were arrested for crystalline methamphetamine. Of the 653 women in drug treatment in 2011, 187 of them were treated for crystalline methamphetamine use. Data submitted by BNN to DAINAP.

performance at the workplace or at school. Laborers account for the large majority (87%) of crystalline methamphetamine users, in particular those who do not live at the worksite. Students comprise the second largest group of crystalline methamphetamine users. The proportion of crystalline methamphetamine users per 100,000 persons is significantly higher among female commercial sex workers than for all other survey groups.

Table 5. Estimated number of crystalline methamphetamine users in Indonesia, by occupation, 2011

Occupation	Male [1]		Female [1]		Total [1]		Prev pop. [2]	Prev [3]
	min	max	min	max	min	max	(10-59yr)	drug users
Laborers (live on site)	310.7	385.7	37.5	46.5	362.1	418.3	2,593	**38.3**
Laborers (live off site)	523.9	631.2	79.5	94.2	623.6	705.2	716	**33.3**
Students (live in dormitory)	35.8	42.7	5.9	7.3	43.2	48.5	1,292	**15.2**
Students (live elsewhere)	41.4	49.5	5.1	6.5	48.1	54.4	268	**8.2**
Female commercial sex workers	-	-	13.6	15.5	13.6	15.5	6,052	**21.9**
Street children	0.6	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.7	643	**4.0**
Households	36.9	46.5	9.3	11.0	48.3	55.4	85	**20.2**
Total	**1,023**	**1,082**	**162**	**170**	**1,198**	**1,239**	**636**	**28.5**

Note: [1] unit times 1000; [2] per 100,000 people; [3] per 100 people
Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy use declining

Between 938,000 and 969,000 persons, or roughly one in five drug users in Indonesia, are estimated to have used ecstasy in 2011. The annual consumption of ecstasy is estimated to be around 17 pills per user, amounting to about one pill every three weeks. This suggests an estimated 16 million (16.2) ecstasy pills were consumed in Indonesia in 2011.

The highest annual consumption of ecstasy (as well as crystalline methamphetamine) is found in Kalimantan, at about 30 pills per user, followed by Bali, at 24 pills per user. However, most ecstasy users live in Java (62%) and Sumatera (23%). Sumatera also has the highest proportion of ecstasy users per population in the country (548 per 100,000 persons aged 10-59).

The national prevalence rate for ecstasy use has declined from 30% in 2008 to 22% in 2011. The reduction in the prevalence rate has occurred in all regions. This reduction is likely due to the widespread availability of crystalline

methamphetamine[16] as well as to the concerted law enforcement efforts targeting ecstasy during the past few years.

Table 6. Estimated number of ecstasy users, by region and nationally, 2011

Location	Male [1]		Female [1]		Total [1]		Prev pop. [2]	Prev [3]
	min	max	min	max	min	max	(10-59yr)	drug users
Sumatera	159	188	42	47	208	228	548	**27.5**
Java	394	477	141	164	557	618	523	**21.0**
Kalimantan	27	35	11	13	41	46	397	**19.2**
Sulawesi	48	63	13	16	65	75	512	**28.2**
Bali & Nusatenggara	13	17	8	10	22	26	232	**16.6**
Maluku & Papua	7	9	3	3	10	12	235	**18.3**
Total	**697**	**740**	**229**	**241**	**938**	**969**	**498**	**22.3**

Note: [1] unit times 1000; [2] per 100,000 people; [3] per 100 people
Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

Table 7. Estimated number of ecstasy users in Indonesia, by occupation, 2011

Occupation	Male [1]		Female [1]		Total [1]		Prev pop. [2]	Prev [3]
	min	max	min	max	min	max	(10-59yr)	drug users
Laborers (live on site)	197.3	249.9	53.3	64.0	262.8	301.7	1,876	**27.7**
Laborers (live off site)	382.4	460.3	111.8	136.7	515.5	575.7	588	**27.4**
Students (live in dormitory)	17.5	20.5	8.3	10.7	27.1	29.9	803	**9.5**
Students (live elsewhere)	22.3	27.0	6.4	7.7	30.0	33.5	166	**5.1**
Female commercial sex workers	-	-	23.0	26.3	23.0	26.3	10,261	**37.1**
Street children	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.7	0.8	779	**4.8**
Households	26.3	32.3	9.9	11.8	37.9	42.5	66	**15.6**
Total	697.4	739.8	229.4	240.8	938.5	968.9	498	**22.3**

Note: [1] unit times 1000; [2] per 100,000 people; [3] per 100 people
Source: BNN and PPKUI 2011.

The general profile of ecstasy users in Indonesia is largely similar to that of crystalline methamphetamine users. More than three quarters of all ecstasy users in Indonesia are men. The majority of ecstasy users is aged 20-29 years (58%) and is single (60%). Almost three quarters of ecstasy users have graduated from high school and most (70%) identify themselves as university or college students (see Appendix Table 4).

Indonesian women account for about 23% of all ecstasy users in the country. In 2010, the number of women treated for ecstasy use surged, and during the year women accounted for 56% of all persons treated for ecstasy use. However, that figure declined to about 17% in 2011. As

[16] Interviews with informants from police officers in Medan.

a proportion of total drug-related arrests in 2011, women accounted for 14%.[17]

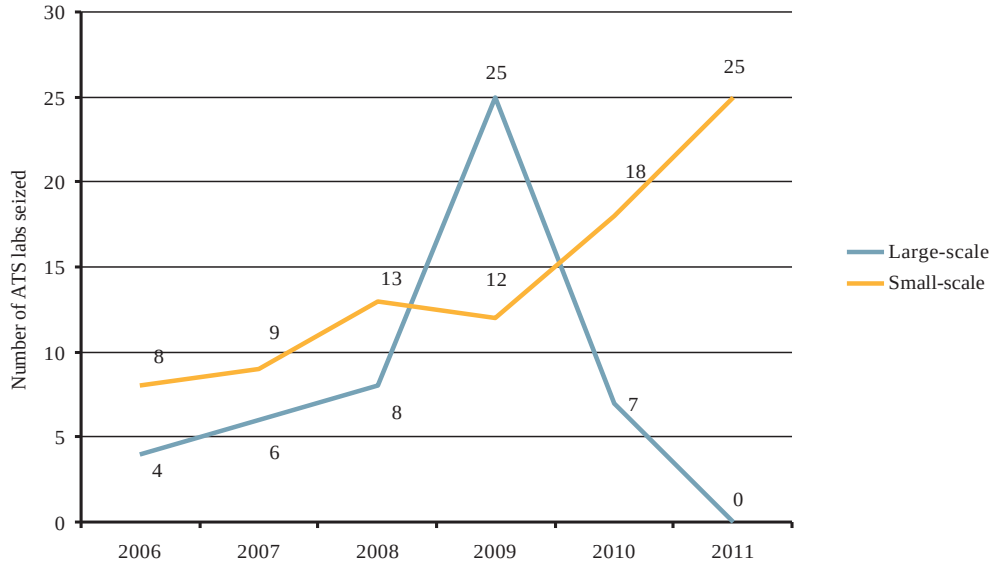
As with crystalline methamphetamine, laborers account for a large portion of ecstasy users (87%) in Indonesia. Female commercial sex workers have the highest prevalence of ecstasy use among all survey groups, at 10,261 users per 100,000 persons aged 10-59 years.

3. Manufacture

High levels of illicit ATS manufacture

ATS manufacture was first detected in Indonesia in 1998. Since the mid-2000s, Indonesia has reported a number of seizures of large illicit laboratories that were manufacturing crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy. Since 2006, a total of 135 ATS manufacturing facilities have been dismantled in the country, including 25 facilities in 2011. In recent years, a growing number of dismantled ATS laboratories have been small-scale 'kitchen type' facilities, often located in residences, which are mobile and can be more easily located near ATS consumer markets. Of the laboratories dismantled in 2011, 17 were small-scale crystalline methamphetamine manufacturing facilities and eight were small-scale ecstasy facilities, of which six were ecstasy pill re-pressing operations.[18]

Figure 3. Number of clandestine ATS labs seized in Indonesia, 2006 – 2011



Sources: BNN 2011; DAINAP.

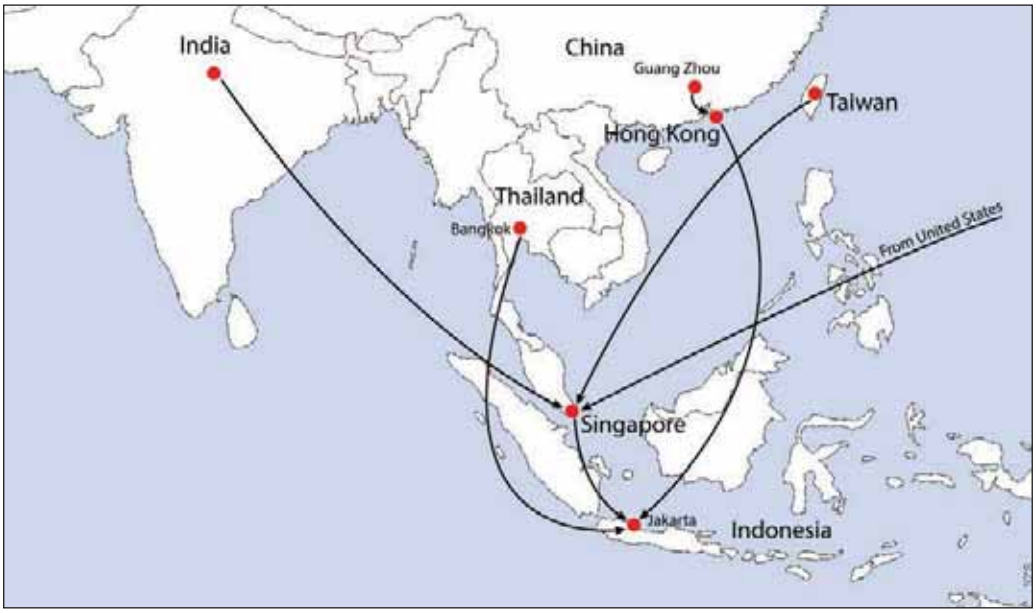
[17] DAINAP.
[18] DAINAP.

Most illicit ATS facilities over the years have been uncovered in the Jakarta area, in particular in the Cengkareng, Mangga Besar and Tanjung Duren districts of West Jakarta, which has a large concentration of nighttime entertainment venues. ATS manufacture has also been detected in Surabaya, Bali (Denpasar) and Sumatera (Medan and Batam Island). Some more highly organized drug trafficking networks have sited the different stages of manufacture in multiple locations. Many of the ATS manufacturers arrested in recent years have ethnic Chinese connections.

ATS precursor chemicals

The extent of ATS precursor chemical trafficking into Indonesia is not fully known due to the limited available data. Most methamphetamine manufacture in Indonesia uses ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which were formerly sourced primarily from China and smuggled into Indonesia via Singapore.[19] However, among South-East Asian countries, Indonesia has the highest annual legitimate requirement for ephedrine and the second highest annual legitimate requirement for pseudoephedrine (after Thailand);[20] the diversion of these substances for illict ATS manufacture remains a potential risk.

Figure 4. International trafficking routes for ATS precursor chemicals into Indonesia



Source: BNN 2011.

[19] UNDCP 2002.
[20] INCB 2012.

At present, India, China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China) and the United States are the major suppliers of ATS precursors to Indonesia, although some ATS precursors still come from Thailand and India.[21] Most precursors continue to be trafficked into Indonesia by sea through Singapore.[22]

The primary crystalline methamphetamine precursors seized in Indonesia include ephedrine, norephedrine and pseduoephedrine whereas the primary ecstasy precursors seized include MDP2P[23] and PMK.[24] In 2011, Indonesia police seized a wide range of chemicals used in the manufacture of ATS (see Appendix 2: Table E).

4. Arrests[25]

Crystalline methamphetamine

Methamphetamine-related arrests continue to rise

The total number of cases and persons arrested for crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia has increased each year since 2006. In 2011, those totals (15,766 persons and 11,819 cases) were about three times higher than 2006 totals (5,045 persons and 3,135 cases). In addition, the amount of crystalline methamphetamine seized in 2011 (1,161 kg) is only slightly lower (6%) than the amount seized in 2006 (1,241 kg). This may suggest that an increasing number of persons are trafficking smaller quantities of the drug, a trend that poses particular challenges to interdiction efforts.

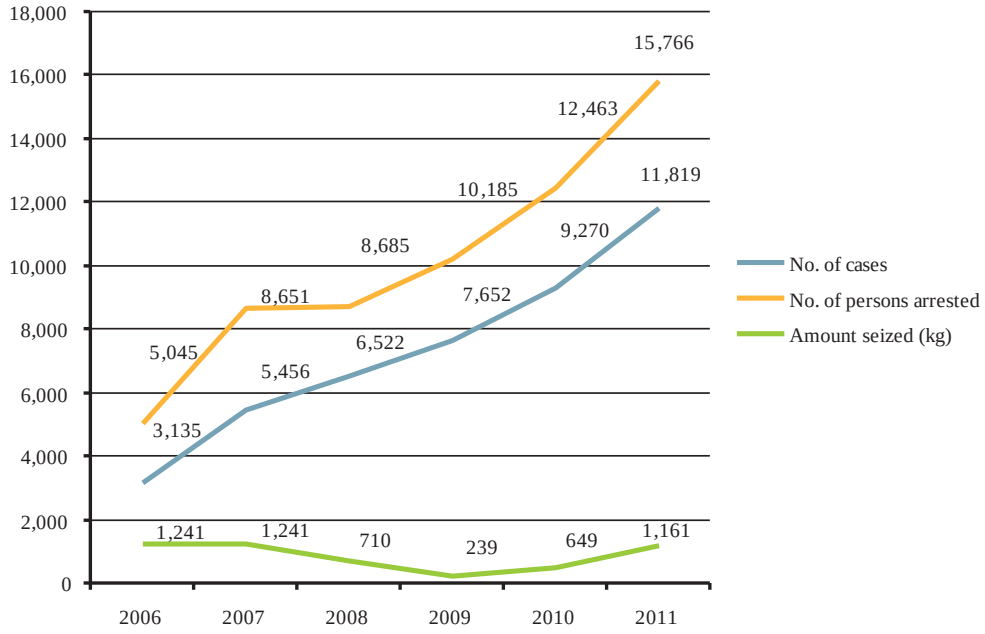
While some street-level crystalline methamphetamine dealers enter the trade to for purely financial reasons, a number of problematic users turn to selling crystalline methamphetamine in order to obtain free drugs for themselves. Some street-level dealers are given limited quantities of the drug on credit and pay the supplier after the drugs are sold.

In addition, a large number of foreign nationals are arrested in Indonesia each year for attempting to smuggle methamphetamine into the country. The majority is associated with drug trafficking networks based in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Africa, Malaysia, the Philippines

[21] INCSR 2012.
[22] Communication with the Police Criminal Investigation unit of BNN.
[23] 3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenyl-2-propanone.
[24] Piperonyl methyl ketone.
[25] Drug-related arrest figures include manufacturers and traffickers only and do not include drug users.

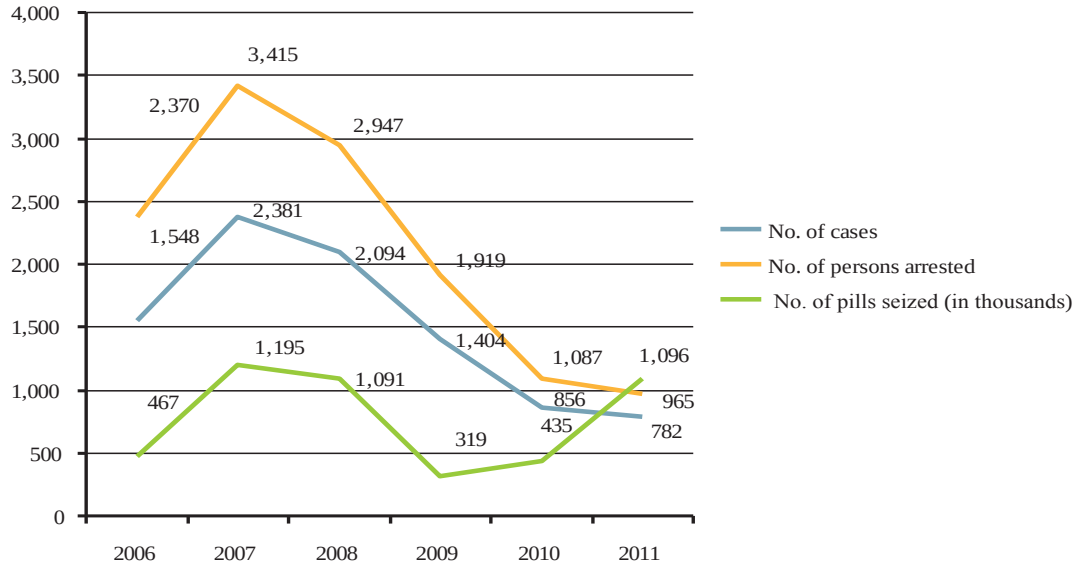
and China (including Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Province of China). Some drug trafficking networks also operate out of Indonesian prisons, several of which have connections to large transnational criminal syndicates.[26]

Figure 5. Crystalline methamphetamine: seizures, cases, suspects arrested, 2006 – 2011



Sources: BNN 2011; BNN 2012.

Figure 6. Ecstasy: seizures, cases, suspects arrested, 2006 – 2011



Sources: BNN 2011; BNN 2012.

[26] INCSR 2012; BNN 2012.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy-related arrests have declined for four successive years

Although the number of cases and persons arrested for ecstasy has declined each year since 2007, the amount of ecstasy seized has been on the rise since 2009. This suggests that, in opposite fashion of the crystalline methamphetamine trade, smaller numbers of ecstasy traffickers are selling larger quantities of the drug. Although comparatively large by regional standards, the Indonesian ecstasy market remains quite limited to nighttime entertainment venues and young Indonesian adults. Thus, a number of drug dealers have indicated that they have stopped selling ecstasy in order to sell more crystalline methamphetamine.

5. Seizures

Crystalline methamphetamine

Seizures increased significantly in 2011 and 2012

Crystalline methamphetamine seizures have fluctuated over the years, but since 2007 had shown an overall downward trend. However, in 2011, crystalline methamphetamine seizures totaled 1,161 kg, roughly 79% higher than the amount seized in 2010 (649 kg). In Java, where most crystalline methamphetamine seizures take place, the amount seized has increased by 36% during the 2008-2011 period (695 kg to 942 kg).[27] In the Bali/Nusatenggara region, the surge in crystalline methamphetamine seizures has been dramatic: from 155 grams seized in 2008 to 20.8 kg seized in 2011, a 134-fold rise. In the Sumatera and Kalimantan regions, seizures expanded by a factor of about 18 and five respectively. Indonesian law enforcement authorities estimate that they intercept around 5% of all crystalline methamphetamine trafficked in Indonesia. In the first nine months of 2012, 1,683 kg of crystalline methamphetamine were seized.

In Sumatera, the largest increases in crystalline methamphetamine seizures in 2011 were recorded in the northern and southern ends of the island. Most of the crystalline methamphetamine found in northern Sumatera is likely trafficked from Malaysia by vessel across the Malaka Straits. A large portion of this trafficking is organized by criminal networks based in Aceh province,

[27] The declining crystalline methamphetamine seizures in Java – where most illicit manufacture and use also take place – can be largely attributed to the 68% decrease in seizures in Jakarta from 2008 through 2011. In West Java province, Indonesia's most populous province, crystalline methamphetamine seizures remain small, with just less than 3 kg seized in 2011.

many of whom are former Free Aceh Movement (GAM) insurgents who were once in armed conflict with the Government of Indonesia from 1976 to 2005. Drugs trafficked by sea from Malaysia have traditionally entered northern Sumatera at three major seaports: Teluk Nibung, Belawan[28] and Tanjung Tiram. Sumatera's southernmost province of Lampung, just a few kilometres across the Sunda Straits from Java, showed an abrupt rise in seizures of crystalline methamphetamine being transshipped to Java, from about 5.3 kg in 2010 to 94.9 kg in 2011.

Table 8. Crystalline methamphetamine seizures, by region and nationally, 2008 – 2011 (grams)

Region	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sumatera	10,523	31,213	59,503	185,648
Java	694,824	195,840	560,312	942,016
Kalimantan	2,512	5,303	13,553	11,393
Sulawesi	1,703	2,601	2,079	1,289
Bali/Nusatenggara	155	4,378	10,579	20,758
Maluku/Papua	137	115	3,093	164
Total	**709,854**	**239,450**	**649,119**	**1,161,268**

Source: BNN 2011.

A large portion of the methamphetamine trafficking into and within Indonesia is conducted by sea vessel. Smaller fishing boats often either obtain packages of crystalline methamphetamine directly from large vessels traveling at sea or docked at major seaports or they retrieve the packages from the waters after they have been dumped overboard. The boats then traffic the drugs throughout the country. Many of the fishermen involved say that they are unaware of the contents of the packages.[29]

Since Indonesian Customs is not responsible for supervising domestic seaports that do not serve international passengers and commerce, and given the vast extent (some 55,000 km) of the Indonesian coastlines, a great number of seaports in Indonesia are inadequately patrolled.

Ecstasy

Seizures of ecstasy pills dropped in 2011 but sharply increased in 2012

The number of ecstasy pills seized dropped by nearly 71% from 2008 (1.1 million pills) to 2009 (319,000 pills) but has since risen steadily, back to about 1.1 million pills seized in 2011. At the same time, both the number of cases and persons arrested in relation to ecstasy have

[28] Belawan port ceased passenger ferryboat services to Malaysia in 2010.
[29] Interviews with informants from police and custom officers in Medan and Aceh.

shown a considerable (roughly two thirds) decline since 2008. Indonesian law enforcement authorities estimated that they intercept between 2% to 3% (2.6%) of all ecstasy trafficked in the country, and in recent years they have strengthened efforts to reduce ecstasy trafficking. However, the fact that ecstasy seizures in the first nine months of 2012 totaled more than 4.2 million pills indicates that traffickers are continuing to target the large and highly profitable Indonesian ecstasy market.

The vast majority of ecstasy pills seizures take place in Java, which accounted for 83% of all pill seizures in 2011. Nearly all of the pills seized in Java since 2008 have been seized in Jakarta (88-98%). Most of the pills were likely also manufactured in Jakarta given that 12 of the 15 illicit ecstasy laboratories dismantled in 2010 were located there. The largest number of ecstasy users in Indonesia is found in East Java, where ecstasy pill seizure totals have declined by two thirds over the past three years. Sumatera accounted for more than 16% of all ecstasy seizures in Indonesia in 2011, most of which was seized in the Riau Islands, South Sumatera and Lampung Province. The remaining four regions account for less than 1% of all ecstasy pills seized in 2011.

Table 9. Ecstasy seizures, by region and nationally, 2008 – 2011 (no. of pills)

Region	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sumatera	145,228	57,872	116,656	180,068
Java	898,495	224,926	296,812	908,924
Kalimantan	44,074	27,705	11,618	3,446
Sulawesi	1,092	4,994	1,211	692
Bali/Nusatenggara	2,213	3,358	8,363	3,042
Maluku/Papua	102	80	0	25
Total	**1,091,204**	**318,935**	**434,660**	**1,096,197**

Source: BNN 2011.

6. Trafficking Routes

Most ATS supplied by domestic manufacture

A decade ago, most of the crystalline methamphetamine seized in Indonesia originated from China (including Hong Kong), Philippines and Thailand, whereas most ecstasy was smuggled into Indonesia from Belgium and the Netherlands.[30] At present, however, most ATS is supplied by domestic manufacture, with remaining quantities continuing to be trafficked into Indonesia by transnational criminal networks.

[30] UNDCP 2002.

International trafficking

Malaysia and China also major sources of ATS found in Indonesia

Up to 60% of all crystalline methamphetamine seized in Indonesia is supplied by domestic manufacture. Significant quantities are also trafficked into the country from the Islamic Republic of Iran, China, Malaysia[31] and the Philippines.[32] Criminal groups from Africa also continue to smuggle ATS and other illicit drugs into Indonesia. The vast majority of demand for ecstasy-type pills in Indonesia is similarly supplied by domestic manufacture (about 90%). The remainder originates from Malaysia and China.[33]

Figure 7. International trafficking routes for ATS into Indonesia

Source: BNN 2011.

Most of the crystalline methamphetamine smuggled from China exits the country from Guangzhou and then transits Hong Kong SAR of China or Singapore before entering Indonesia, primarily at Jakarta, Batam, Surabaya and Denpasar. Crystalline methamphetamine trafficked into Indonesia by air passengers from the Islamic Republic of Iran also enters Indonesia at these same four destinations via a number of transit locations including Abu Dhabi, Damascus, Doha, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. A large portion of the crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy found in Aceh and Medan on Sumatera island originates from Malaysia.[34] Small quantities of ecstasy are trafficked into Indonesia from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands and transit primarily through Hong Kong SAR of China, Singapore or Thailand.[35]

[31] ARQ 2011.
[32] PDEA 2010.
[33] ARQ 2011.
[34] Interviews with informants in Aceh and Medan.
[35] BNN 2011.

Considerable quantities of ATS are also smuggled from Indonesia to Australia, primarily by parcel post and air passenger couriers but also by concealment in sea cargo.

Domestic trafficking

The two major ATS distribution centers for the domestic market in Indonesia are Batam and Jakarta. From Batam, most ATS drugs are trafficked to neighbouring Medan or Jakarta. From Jakarta, ATS are trafficked throughout the country but primarily to Bandung, Surabaya or Denpasar.[36]

Figure 8. Domestic trafficking routes for ATS within Indonesia

Source: BNN 2011.

7. ATS flows in Indonesia

Calucuating the volume and value of the ATS market in Indonesia has not previously been attempted. Given the covert nature of the drug trade and the lack of precise data, margins of error are considerable. Assessing the full extent of drug use is also difficult as it involves measuring the size of a 'hidden' population. However, the data reported from national drug use behaviour surveys conducted by the Government of Indonesia are among the best in Asia.

For purposes of this study, a simple method of calculating the size of the Indonesian ATS market is used. The estimated number of ATS users in Indonesia is multiplied by the estimated amount of ATS used by one person in one year. This figure is multiplied by the average wholesale and retail ATS prices for one gram of crystalline methamphetamine and one pill of

[36] BNN 2011.

ecstasy, thus giving gross value estimates for both the upstream (wholesale) and downstream (consumer) markets. The volume and estimated value of ATS seized by law enforcement authorities are then subtracted to yield estimated total net values of the crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy markets in Indonesia.

Crystalline methamphetamine

The retail price for one gram of crystalline methamphetamine ranges from Rp1.2 million (US$133) to Rp1.8 million (US$200). Street-level dealers who buy at retail prices can earn high profit margins: for example, a dealer who buys 1 gram of crystalline methamphetamine will often divide it into smaller amounts (i.e. 12-24 'pahe', each weighing 0.04 to 0.08 grams) and then sell those to consumers at a price of Rp100,000-300,000 (US$11-33); or the dealer may also add weight to the product by using excessive packaging. Of course, the illicit profits generated by dealers who buy drugs in larger quantities, typically of one ounce up to one kg, are considerably higher.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy is available in various forms and purities. Much of the 'ecstasy' sold in Indonesia contains substances other than MDMA, such as methamphetamine. The price for one ecstasy pill depends on the purity and the point of purchase. Wholesale dealers usually distribute ecstasy to retail dealers at a price of around Rp50,000-75,000 (US$6-8) per pill.[37] On the streets and in the nightclubs, ecstasy prices range from Rp150,000 to Rp300,000 (US$17 to $33) per pill. At the clubs, it is not uncommon for users to purchase ecstasy from both patrons and/or waitpersons.

Table 10. Retail prices for ecstasy and crystalline methamphetamine in Indonesia and selected countries, 2011 (or latest available data) (US$)

Country	Crystalline methamphetamine (per gram)	Ecstasy (per pill)
Indonesia	133 – 200	17 – 33
Malaysia	50	16
Philippines	210	34
Singapore	180 – 213	23 – 31
Brunei Darussalam	558	n/a
Thailand	67 – 100	12 – 18
Japan	107 – 1,007	5 – 85

Sources: BNN and PPKUI 2011; DAINAP; UNODC 2011.

[37] Interviews with ecstasy dealers in Jakarta.

8. Estimated illicit revenues generated by the ATS trade in Indonesia

Crystalline methamphetamine

US$1 billion crystalline methamphetamine market

As mentioned earlier, survey data suggests about 1.2 million annual crystalline methamphetamine users in Indonesia. Assuming estimated consumption of about 10.4 grams of crystalline methamphetamine per year, or 0.03 gram per day, an estimated total of 12.5 metric tons of crystalline methamphetamine is consumed annually in Indonesia.

Calculated using the average market street price of around Rp1.3 million (US$145) per gram, the crystalline methamphetamine trade in Indonesia generated an estimated Rp16 trillion (US$1.8 billion) in illicit revenues in 2011. Measuring the market value at the point where crystalline methamphetamine enters the consumer market – i.e. from wholesale distributors to retail dealers – at an average price per gram of Rp500,000 (US$56),[38] produces an approximate value of Rp6 trillion (US$700 million) per year. By deducting this figure (Rp6 trillion) from the total revenues generated at street level prices (Rp16 trillion), the total estimated profits earned illicitly by street level crystalline methamphetamine traffickers in 2011 amount to around Rp10 trillion (US$1.1 billion). Not all drugs make it to market, however. During the 2006-2011 period, Indonesian authorities seized an average of 749 kg of crystalline methamphetamine each year, for an estimated street value of some Rp1 trillion (US$111 million) at 2011 prices. Taking this into account, the total value of the crystalline methamphetamine market in Indonesia in 2011 can be estimated at about Rp9-10 trillion (US$1 billion).

Ecstasy

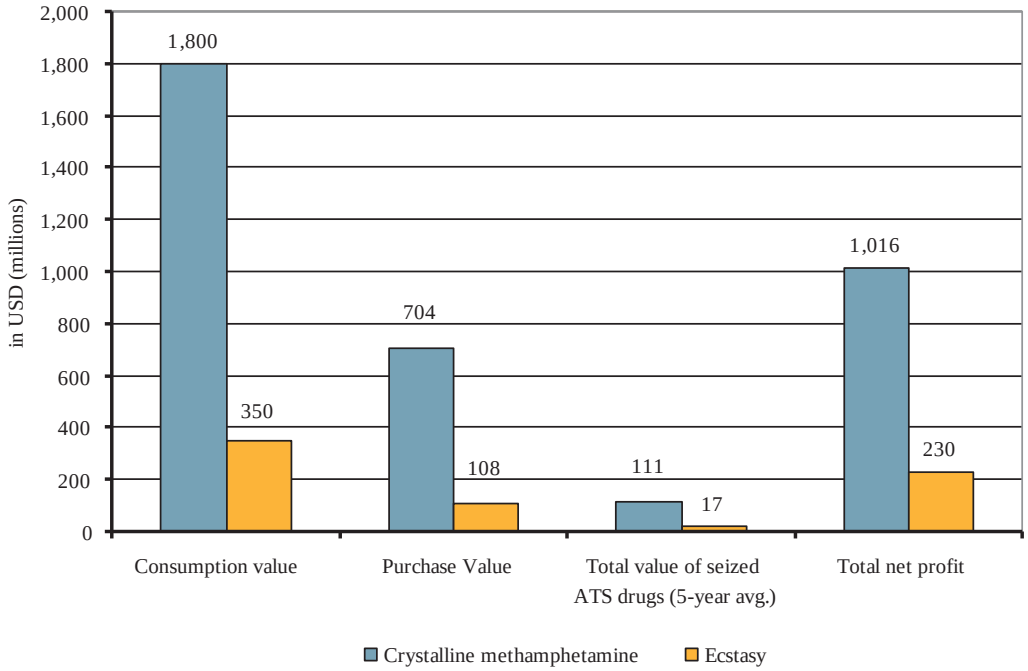
US$230 million ecstasy market

An estimated 935,000 thousand persons in Indonesia consumed ecstasy in 2011. The consumption during the year was estimated at about 17 ecstasy pills per user, suggesting that some 16 million ecstasy pills made it to market in Indonesia in 2011. Given retail ecstasy prices of about Rp200,000 (US$22) per pill, the gross value of the retail ecstasy market is around Rp3.2 trillion (US$350 million).

[38] Based on interviews with informants in four provinces.

At the wholesale level, ecstasy is distributed to retail traffickers at a price of about Rp60,000 (US$7) per pill, suggesting illicit proceeds of around Rp970 billion (US$108 million). Assuming the retail value (Rp3.2 trillion) minus the wholesale value (Rp970 billion) and then minus the value of average ecstasy seizures during the 2006-2011 period (776 thousand pills x Rp200,000), the net value of the ecstasy market in Indonesia can be estimated at approximately Rp2.2 trillion (US$230 million) in 2011.

Figure 9. Values of the consumption, purchase, seizures, and estimated net profits from the illicit ATS trade in Indonesia, 2011



Source: Based on data from Indonesian police and BNN as well as survey results and interviews with informants in four provinces.

Conclusion

Indonesia's sizable ATS market is commensurate with its large population. However, the ATS trade has expanded rapidly since crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy first emerged as a serious threat in the late 1990s. At present, large and significant quantities of crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy are being manufactured in Indonesia, and the country has become a major supplier of ecstasy to the South-East Asia region. Smaller quantities of crystalline methamphetamine are also trafficked out of the country to markets in the region and beyond.

However, most of the crystalline methamphetamine manufactured in Indonesia is consumed domestically.

Overall ATS use has remained relatively stable over the past few years, while the use of other primary drugs of use such as cannabis and heroin have declined. Whereas ecstasy use has shown a declining trend during the 2008-2011 period, crystalline methamphetamine use continues to increase, albeit slightly. The shrinking ecstasy market apears to have contributed to the growth of the crystalline methamphetamine market. In terms of drug treatment demand and arrest data, and as measured by the high levels of manufacture, crystalline methamphetamine surpassed cannabis in 2010 as the primary drug of concern in Indonesia.

Once largely confined to major urban centres such as Jakarta, ATS use continues to spread throughout the archipelago, both geographically and demographically. A large number of crystalline methamphetamine users from a wide range of occupations use the drug to enhance work performance, in particular laborers and students. On the other hand, most ecstasy use takes place at nightclubs, discotheques and parties.

There is considerable risk that as ATS use expands in parts of Indonesia which were previously unaffected or where only limited ATS use took place, ATS manufacturers will relocate operations nearer to these emerging markets. In addition, international drug trafficking networks will continue to attempt to smuggle ATS drugs into Indonesia as long as demand and drug prices remain high. The large licit requirements of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine for industrial purposes in Indonesia also heighten the risk that these substances may be diverted by drug criminals to illicit ATS manufacture. These trends present a considerable challenge for Indonesian law enforcement and public health systems.

The Indonesian government continues to demonstrate its commitment to reducing both the demand and supply of ATS and other drugs in the country. However, as with most other countries in East and South-East Asia as well as in the Pacific, Indonesia continues to experience an expansion in ATS use, in particular, the use of methamphetamine among the youth. The continuing high levels of ATS manufacture, trafficking and use in Indonesia suggest that Indonesian authorities will have to intensify efforts to reduce the ATS situation.

Options for response

ATS are widely used in Indonesia to enhance work performance and as a party drug. A key reason for the growth of ATS use in the country is because many drug users perceive ATS as not being harmful to their health and they are unaware of the risks associated with ATS use. Raising public awareness about the dangers of ATS use will help to address this widely held misperception.

Raising awareness

However, raising awareness alone is unlikely to reduce ATS use significantly. In addition, drug treatment services for ATS users may be scaled up. Currently, the most common locations for treatment for ATS users in Indonesia are specialized drug treatment facilities, psychiatric clinics and general hospitals. The Government of Indonesia may consider initiating community-based and evidence-informed drug treatment for ATS users. More effective than compulsory treatment, community-based treatment provides drug users with voluntary, cost-effective and sustainable drug treatment and rehabilitation and reintegration services. Community stakeholders include not only individuals and their families but also public hospitals, health centres, HIV/STI services, non-government organizations, community leaders and the police. Community-based interventions not only create long-term supportive environments for drug users but also help change attitudes towards drug users – that they should be encouraged to receive treatment instead of being punished. Community-based treatment also allows drug users to freely and continuously access services that include counseling, self-help and harm-minimization education.

Strengthening law enforcement institutions capacity

In addition to enhancing treatment services for ATS users, the Government of Indonesia may also consider allocating greater financial and human resources to strengthening the capacity of its law enforcement and forensic agencies.

Bolstering law enforcement capacity, particularly in the outlying regions of the country, would help to enhance drug-related investigations, cross-border cooperation on reducing the trafficking of ATS and their precursors as well as the procurement and maintenance of the relevant equipment.

As in most countries in the South-East Asia region, forensic capacity in Indonesia remains limited. Strengthening forensic capacity would help to

enhance drug-testing facilities, clandestine laboratory investigations, drug profiling and analytical techniques. In particular, the current lack of reference drug standards in Indonesia hinders efforts to conduct quantitative analysis of drugs and precursor chemicals. The Government may want to consider how drug reference standards can be made more easily available for forensic purposes to all drug analysis laboratories in Indonesia.

Data Annexes

Annex 1: Demand for ATS: Number and characteristics of ATS users

Table A - Estimated number of crystalline methamphetamine users in Indonesia, by province, 2011

Province	Male *		Female *		Total *		prev pop.**	prev ***
	min	max	min	max	min	max	(10-59yr)	drug users
DKI Jakarta	62.4	148.3	14.2	28.8	94.9	158.8	1,585	22.6
Jawa Barat	103.8	261.4	13.7	30.0	145.9	262.9	590	23.9
Banten	14.1	50.1	3.5	11.4	26.8	52.3	464	22.6
Jawa Tengah	70.5	210.4	11.8	30.3	111.2	211.8	602	31.9
Yogyakarta	8.8	28.0	3.3	15.0	19.9	35.2	931	32.8
Jawa Timur	95.3	263.0	10.6	29.8	138.1	260.7	633	32.1
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	7.3	26.1	1.3	2.4	11.9	25.2	544	26.7
Sumatera Utara	45.1	131.4	7.9	14.5	68.4	130.5	987	32.8
Sumatera Barat	6.1	24.7	1.0	1.9	10.4	23.4	441	30.5
Riau	10.0	45.8	2.4	5.2	19.4	44.1	744	35.7
Kep. Riau	7.9	40.6	1.6	4.5	16.1	38.6	2,086	48.9
Jambi	4.8	19.3	0.7	1.6	8.2	18.3	541	35.0
Sumatera Selatan	17.2	41.3	2.1	4.4	23.4	41.5	548	35.4
Bangka Belitung	1.6	9.7	0.4	0.9	3.6	9.1	653	39.6
Bengkulu	2.4	6.0	0.2	0.4	3.2	5.9	333	24.0
Lampung	4.1	12.8	1.5	2.3	7.3	13.4	169	18.6
Kalimantan Barat	7.3	19.2	1.8	3.2	11.4	20.1	457	26.2
Kalimantan Tengah	3.0	9.0	1.3	2.6	5.9	10.1	457	25.9
Kalimantan Selatan	6.2	16.3	1.3	3.5	9.9	17.3	469	28.4
Kalimantan Timur	7.8	22.3	2.4	6.1	14.0	24.5	690	22.2
Sulawesi Utara	5.5	14.8	0.9	1.8	8.0	14.8	620	29.3
Gorontalo	1.5	3.7	0.3	0.7	2.3	3.9	383	28.1
Sulawesi Tengah	5.9	18.6	1.0	2.2	9.3	18.3	680	36.8
Sulawesi Selatan	17.7	64.0	5.3	12.2	33.4	65.8	777	39.9
Sulawesi Barat	2.6	8.9	0.3	0.8	4.1	8.5	723	39.9
Sulawesi Tenggara	2.9	9.0	0.6	1.6	4.8	9.2	415	35.4
Maluku	3.5	6.4	0.7	1.1	4.6	7.1	507	27.3
Maluku Utara	1.8	3.6	0.2	0.4	2.3	3.7	380	23.0
Bali	6.6	17.2	2.3	7.6	12.7	20.9	524	29.4
Nusa Tenggara Barat	3.4	7.4	1.1	3.5	6.1	9.4	218	17.9
Nusa Tenggara Timur	3.7	12.7	1.1	2.2	6.6	12.9	281	23.0
Papua	2.6	6.6	0.4	0.8	3.7	6.7	239	29.6
Irian Jaya Barat	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.6	372	26.1
Total	**1,023**	**1,082**	**162**	**170**	**1,198**	**1,239**	**636**	**28.5**

* unit times 1,000; ** per 100,000 people; *** per 100 people

Table B. Estimated number of ecstasy users in Indonesia, by province, 2011

Province	Male *		Female *		Total *		prev pop.**	prev ***
	min	max	min	max	min	max	(10-59yr)	drug users
DKI Jakarta	39.1	101.9	21.6	45.9	81.1	127.4	1,302	18.6
Jawa Barat	49.2	168.6	19.0	38.9	96.1	179.7	398	16.1
Banten	8.9	27.8	4.9	15.4	21.2	35.8	335	16.3
Jawa Tengah	50.0	153.9	16.3	47.0	96.0	171.1	498	26.3
Yogyakarta	5.4	20.9	5.4	25.0	19.8	36.9	959	33.8
Jawa Timur	65.5	179.6	16.6	48.9	113.4	197.2	493	25.0
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.9	8.3	0.9	2.8	5.4	9.4	218	10.7
Sumatera Utara	32.8	103.5	8.9	20.0	57.5	107.7	820	27.3
Sumatera Barat	4.2	21.0	1.5	2.9	9.0	20.5	386	26.7
Riau	7.6	39.5	4.1	9.3	19.3	41.1	709	34.0
Kep. Riau	4.7	34.3	2.9	7.8	14.8	34.9	1,894	44.4
Jambi	4.0	16.2	1.2	2.7	7.9	16.4	495	32.0
Sumatera Selatan	10.9	32.9	4.4	9.3	20.9	36.5	485	31.3
Bangka Belitung	1.4	8.6	0.7	1.7	3.8	8.7	640	38.9
Bengkulu	1.5	3.0	0.4	0.8	2.3	3.5	211	15.2
Lampung	2.5	7.0	2.4	4.1	6.4	9.6	131	14.4
Kalimantan Barat	4.2	10.3	3.0	5.5	9.2	13.8	333	19.1
Kalimantan Tengah	1.8	5.5	1.6	3.1	4.7	7.3	345	19.5
Kalimantan Selatan	4.2	10.6	1.5	3.0	7.3	12.0	332	20.1
Kalimantan Timur	6.9	19.0	2.2	4.2	11.8	20.5	578	18.6
Sulawesi Utara	4.0	11.4	1.1	2.1	6.7	12.0	504	23.9
Gorontalo	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.9	282	20.7
Sulawesi Tengah	3.7	13.1	1.1	2.5	6.9	13.5	503	27.2
Sulawesi Selatan	12.7	46.4	4.7	12.1	26.1	49.8	594	30.5
Sulawesi Barat	1.6	6.1	0.4	1.2	3.0	6.2	530	29.2
Sulawesi Tenggara	1.8	6.2	0.8	2.2	3.9	7.1	324	27.6
Maluku	1.7	3.7	0.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	336	18.1
Maluku Utara	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	2.6	273	16.5
Bali	3.7	10.6	2.5	5.0	8.5	13.4	341	19.2
Nusa Tenggara Barat	2.1	4.6	1.4	3.0	4.5	6.5	155	12.8
Nusa Tenggara Timur	2.3	6.8	1.6	3.8	5.6	8.9	209	17.1
Papua	1.6	3.8	0.6	1.2	2.7	4.4	164	20.3
Irian Jaya Barat	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.8	248	17.4
Total	**697**	**740**	**229**	**241**	**938**	**969**	**498**	**22.3**

* unit times 1,000; ** per 100,000 people; *** per 100 people

Table C. Characteristics of ATS (methamphetamine and ecstasy) users in Indonesia, 2011

Characteristics	Region						
	SMTR	JAVA	KLMT	SULWS	BL/NT	MLK/PP	INDONESIA
N (number of samples)	341	149	180	151	79	19	919
Sex							
Male	93.3	90.6	84.4	86.8	83.5	68.4	88.7
Female	6.7	9.4	15.6	13.2	16.5	31.6	11.3
Age							
>20 years	2.6	7.4	10.6	6.0	8.9	-	6.0
20-29 years	55.4	45.0	62.2	58.3	49.4	57.9	55.1
30-39 years	38.1	43.0	26.1	32.5	36.7	36.8	35.5
< 40 years	3.8	4.7	1.1	3.3	5.1	5.3	3.5
Education							
Low (Elementary)	5.9	1.3	10.0	4.6	11.4	-	6.1
Middle (Junior high school)	14.4	18.8	26.1	11.3	16.5	26.3	17.3
High (High school and higher education)	79.8	79.9	63.9	84.1	72.2	73.7	76.6
Occupation							
Unemployed	10.0	12.1	18.9	29.1	22.8	5.3	16.2
Employed	13.2	12.8	18.3	8.6	20.3	10.5	13.9
Student	76.8	75.2	62.8	62.3	57.0	84.2	69.9
Marital status							
Single	60.1	51.7	58.3	53.0	63.3	47.4	57.2
Married	34.0	43.0	29.4	37.7	24.1	26.3	34.2
Others	5.9	5.4	12.2	9.3	12.7	26.3	8.6

Sources: Re-analysed by consultant from Survey Data among Drug Users 2011.

Table D. Characteristics of ecstasy users in Indonesia, 2011

Characteristics	Region						
	SMTR	JAVA	KLMT	SULWS	BL/NT	MLK/PP	INDONESIA
N (number of samples)	192	31	77	46	64	12	422
Sex							
Male	84.4	80.6	67.5	76.1	65.6	75.0	77.0
Female	15.6	19.4	32.5	23.9	34.4	25.0	23.0
Age							
>20 years	5.7	6.5	10.4	15.2	3.1	8.3	7.3
20-29 years	56.8	54.8	68.8	50.0	54.7	66.7	58.1
30-39 years	31.3	32.3	19.5	26.1	37.5	16.7	29.1
<40 years	6.3	6.5	1.3	8.7	4.7	8.3	5.5
Education							
Low (Elementary)	7.8	3.2	5.2	6.5	9.4	-	6.9
Middle (Junior high school)	16.1	12.9	27.3	23.9	21.9	16.7	19.7
High (High school and higher education)	76.0	83.9	67.5	69.6	68.8	83.3	73.5
Occupation							
Unemployed	9.9	3.2	14.3	34.8	15.6	-	13.5
Employed	17.7	25.8	20.8	10.9	7.8	8.3	16.4
Student	72.4	71.0	64.9	54.3	76.6	91.7	70.1
Marital status							
Single	62.5	54.8	62.3	50.0	59.4	50.0	59.7
Married	31.8	35.5	28.6	37.0	26.6	25.0	31.0
Others	5.7	9.7	9.1	13.0	14.1	25.0	9.2

Sources: Re-analysed by consultant from Survey Data among Drug Users 2011.

Annex 2: Supply of ATS – Seizures of ATS and Precursor Chemicals in Indonesia

Table E. Crystalline methamphetamine seizures in Indonesia, by province and nationally, 2008 – 2011 (grams)

Province	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aceh	423	1,370	2,884	7,117
North Sumatera	5,027	16,755	18,492	46,331
West Sumatera	200	150	260	917
Riau	1,266	2,096	2,051	11,556
Riau Islands	1,043	2,712	23,793	11,314
Jambi	184	6,181	2,252	2,334
South Sumatera	1,319	1,483	4,153	8,586
Bengkulu	37	39	25	219
Lampung	300	307	5,322	96,518
Bangka Belitung	724	120	271	756
Banten	23	1,668	107,685	105
DKI Jakarta	684,183	176,396	393,828	301,056
West Java	223	295	1,212	3,273
Central Java	466	560	38,047	2,028
DI Yogyakarta	32	142	3,817	1,625
East Java	9,897	16,779	15,723	633,929
West Kalimantan	128	579	8,498	691
South Kalimantan	1,189	2,405	1,616	3,289
East Kalimantan	989	2,064	2,834	6,946
Central Kalimantan	206	255	605	467
Bali	111	4,322	10,475	17,024
Nusa Tenggara Barat	22	28	52	3,729
Nusa Tenggara Timur	22	28	52	5
South Sulawesi	1,189	2,465	1,616	815
S.E. Sulawesi	5	13	49	162
Central Sulawesi	483	105	389	181
North Sulawesi	13	5	13	31
Gorontalo	13	13	12	100
Maluku	100	11	3,029	66
North Maluku	1	3	27	7
Papua	36	101	37	91
Total	**709,854**	**239,450**	**649,119**	**1,161,268**

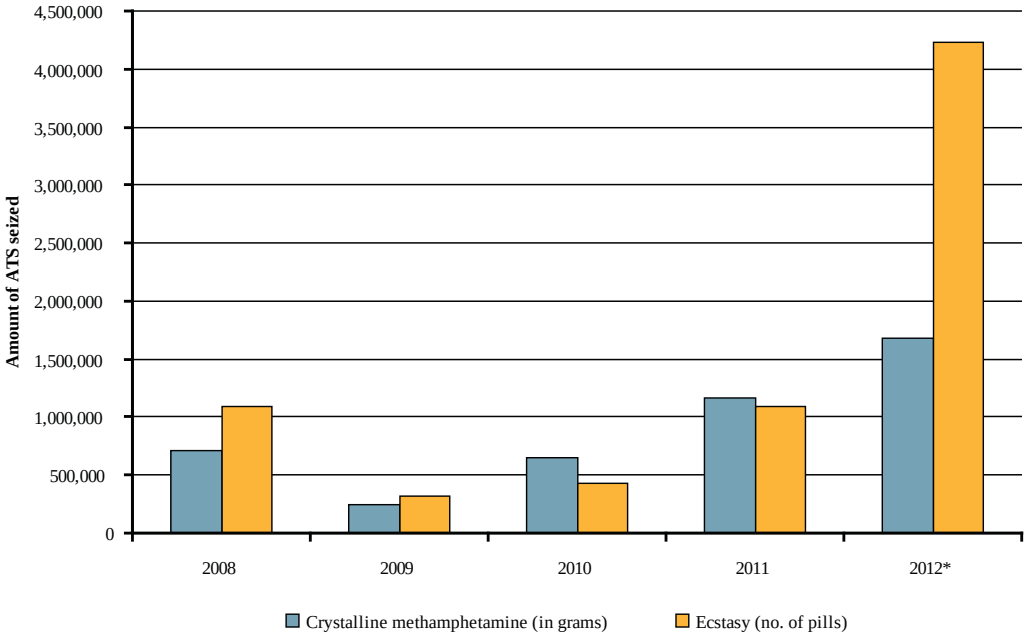
Source: Indonesian Police Headquarters & National Narcotics Board, 2011.

Table F. Ecstasy seizures in Indonesia, by province and nationally, 2008 – 2011 (no. of pills)

Province	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aceh	34	0	0	4
North Sumatera	39,485	14,463	14,330	12,544
West Sumatera	116	22	43	6
Riau	24,390	3,123	7,808	1,000
Riau Islands	53,500	21,811	44,926	19,806
Jambi	4,346	1,046	2,245	578
South Sumatera	6,801	13,733	45,990	54,463
Bengkulu	352	625	0	102
Lampung	15,334	2,282	1,174	90,974
Bangka Belitung	870	766	141	591
Banten	28,106	9,696	10,396	5,959
DKI Jakarta	858,848	197,916	272,419	803,315
West Java	2,961	418	56	3,307
Central Java	38	1,052	170	258
DI Yogyakarta	97	503	10,169	0
East Java	8,445	15,341	3,602	96,085
West Kalimantan	6,580	6,896	4,769	797
South Kalimantan	24,646	15,366	931	1,547
East Kalimantan	12,821	3,599	5,529	1,088
Central Kalimantan	27	1,844	389	14
Bali	2,175	3,321	8,352	3,039
Nusa Tenggara Barat	38	26	11	3
Nusa Tenggara Timur	0	11	0	0
South Sulawesi	1,050	4,683	1,191	522
S.E. Sulawesi	30	54	0	156
Central Sulawesi	10	251	20	14
North Sulawesi	2	6	0	0
Maluku	92	11	0	10
Papua	10	69	0	15
Total	**1,091,204**	**318,935**	**434,660**	**1,096,197**

Source: Indonesian Police Headquarters & National Narcotics Board, 2011.

Figure 10. Crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy seizures in Indonesia, 2008 – 2012*



* January to September only.
Source: Indonesian Police Headquarters & National Narcotics Board, 2011.

Table G. Types of ingredients and substances seized from ATS manufacturers, 2010

Substance	Type of Laboratory			Total	Unit
	shabu	ecstasy	shabu & ecstasy		
Acetone	303		3	306	litre
Acidum			1	1	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	172			172	Millilitre / litre
C7H602			2	2	n.a.
HCl	827			827	Millilitre / litre
Thinner solution	704			704	Litre
Toluene solution	20			20	Litre
Caustic soda	59	20,000	3,365	23,424	Plastic bag / gram
CMC Daichi			5	5	
Copper Sulphate			1	1	
Dextromethorphan			5,880	5,880	Tablet / gram
Ecstasy	50	131,271	51,430	182,751	
Ephedrine	2,666	100	3,420	6,186	Bottle/pill/ gram
Erphafilin		878		878	
Ethylene glycol			12	12	
Gelathincoda			1	1	
Happy five		250		250	
Iodine	18		3	21	Bottle/ kg
Iodine crystal	900			900	
Ivanes (ketamine)			400	400	
Caffeine			10	10	
Ketamine		17		17	
Lactose			1,000	1,000	
Lexoton		29,024		29,024	
MDMA			60	60	
Methamphetamine	3			3	
Methanol			38	38	
Mg stearate			4	4	
NaOH			8	8	
Nicotinamide			2	2	
Powdered ecstasy	2	102	30	134	
PPA/Norephedrine			55	55	
Urea fertilizer	1,000			1,000	
Reflux tube	13			13	
Phosphor powder	700			700	
Shabu	1,210	385	200,002	201,597	
Liquid shabu	50			50	
Syntolain			3	3	
Zinc oxide			2	2	

Source: Indonesian Police Headquarters & National Narcotics Board, 2011.

Annex 3: Significant ATS seizures in Indonesia, 2011[39]

I. (21 February 2011): Seizure of 6.2 kg of methamphetamine which was smuggled from Malaysia by two members of a transnational drug trafficking group at Bakauheni Seaport, South Lampung

II. (3 March 2011): Seizure of 3,800 ecstasy pills, 7.5 kg of brown powder, 5 kg purple powder, 3.3 kg white powder and other materials and equipments used for the production of ecstasy and methamphetamine in Cipayung, East Jakarta

[39] Seizure information from the Directorate of Drug Crime, Indonesian National Police. Significant seizures include multi-kilogramme seizures of ATS, international trafficking cases and seizures of ATS manufacturing facilities.

III. (**17 March 2011):** Seizure of 20 grams of methamphetamine, 200 ml of liquid methamphetamine, 2.2 kg of red phosphorous, 15 kg of sodium hydroxide (crystalline), 2 kg of iodine, and other materials and equipments used for the production of methamphetamine in Kalideres, West Jakarta

IV. (**15 April 2011):** Seizure of 12,750 ecstasy pills from 2 suspects (one Malaysian and one Singaporean national) at Hang Nadim Airport, Batam, Riau Islands

V. (26 April 2011): Seizure of about 6.2 kg of yellow powder and other materials and equipment used for the production of ecstasy in Pekan Baru, Riau

VI. (24 May 2011): Seizure of 3 kg of methamphetamine from a Malaysian national at Soekarno Hatta International Airport, Tangerang, West Java

VII. (**2 June 2011):** Seizure of 5 kg of methamphetamine from a Nigerian national who was working for an African drug trafficking organization in Jakarta

VIII. (**6 June 2011):** Seizure of 8 kg of methamphetamine from 4 suspects (2 Malaysian nationals and 2 Indonesian nationals) at Bakauheni Seaport, South Lampung

IX. (**25 June 2011):** Seizure of 3.6 kg of methamphetamine in Tanjung Balai, North Sumatera

X. (**15 July 2011):** Seizure of 250,000 ecstasy pills, which were smuggled from Belgium, in Sentul City, Bogor, West Java

XI. (**12 September 2011):** Dismantling of a clandestine crystalline methamphetamine laboratory in Sentul City, Bogor, West Java

XII. (**4 October 2011):** Seizure of nearly 3.7 kg of ephedrine, 1.7 kg of red phosphorous, 4,500 ml brown liquid and other materials and equipment used for the production of methamphetamine in Kalideres, West Jakarta

XIII. (**2 February 2012):** Seizure of nearly 12 kg of crystalline methamphetamine originating from Medan and transported overland, in Jelambar, West Jakarta

XIV. (**7 March 2012):** Seizure of 3 kg of crystalline methamphetamine from an Iranian national who was working for a drug trafficking organization operated from Tangerang correctional facility, West Java

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