



Finding and Legal Challenges in Indonesia



Chief of The Center of Narcotics Laboratory
National Narcotics Board of The Republic of Indonesia



(NPS)

is a substance of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that is not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a "public health threat".

In this context, the term "new" does not necessarily refer to novel inventions but to substances that have recently become available. NPS that have been placed under international control since 2015 continue to be included under the term NPS to enable time series analysis.

Source: UNODC

WHY IS NPS DANGEROUS?

There is not much supporting data/research regarding the safety and toxicity of NPS.

The level/purity and composition of a product containing NPS is generally unknown.

NPS abuse victims taken to hospital due to serious intoxication.

NPS Data Visualization



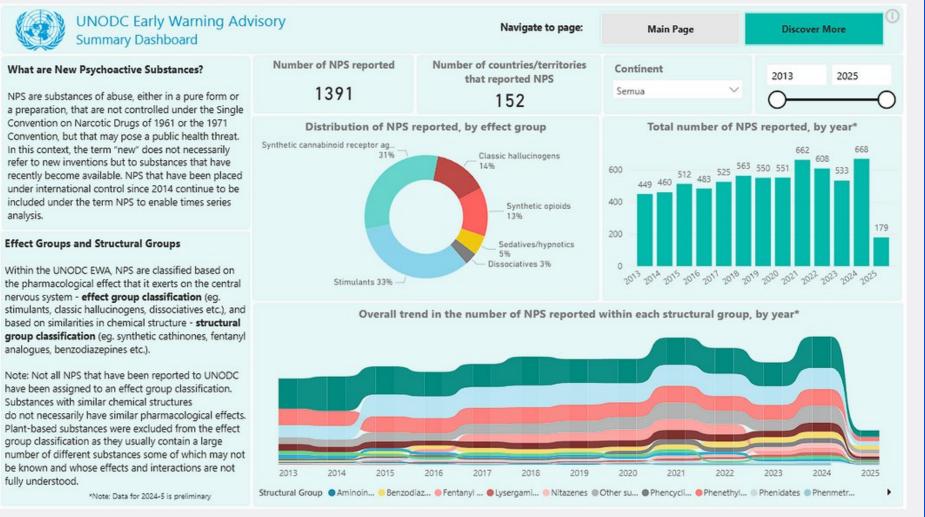
Summary Dashboard

Effect Groups and Structural Groups

analogues, benzodiazepines etc.).

Substances with similar chemical structures

Indonesia



NPS Regulateo % Mos Wentified **94 NPS** Regulated 5 NPS Not Regulated Yet

As of September 03, 2025 the number of NPS in the world reported to the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) from 152 countries is:

1391

NPS Regulation in Indonesia

NPS in Indonesia have been regulated by Minister of Health Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Stipulation and Change of Psychotropics, Narcotics and Precursors Chemical Classification.

The newest issuance of NPS regulation in 2025 :

No	Regulation	Concerning	NPS Updated
1	Health of the Republic of Indonesia	Stipulation and Change of Psychotropics Classification	 Bromazolam Flubromazepam Deschloroetizolam Flunitrazolam Deschloro-N-Ethylketamine/O-PCE
2	Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 Year 2025	change of trained	 Alfa-propylaminophentiophenone 3,4-methylenedioxy-PV8

5 NPS have not been regulated:

- Ketamine
- Mitragyna speciosa (Kratom)
- Etomidate
- MDMB-5-methyl-INACA
- AB-INACA



RATURAN MENTERI KESEHATAN REPUBLIK I NOMOR 7 TAHUN 2025 TENTANG

ONGAN NARKOT:



NG MAHA I

ÎMP

ERATURAN MENTERI KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONES NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2025 TENTANG APAN DAN PERUBAHAN PENGGOLONGAN PSIKOT

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ES

RI KESEHATAN REPUBLIK IND

NPS SCHEDULING IN INDONESIA

NPS's submitted or requested or INCB recommendation to schedulling to Ministry of Health

1

Pre-review from international scientifics journal about the substances requested



Scientifics from committee

review national

3

Recommendation to Ministry of Health

4

Regulated or re-review or rejected

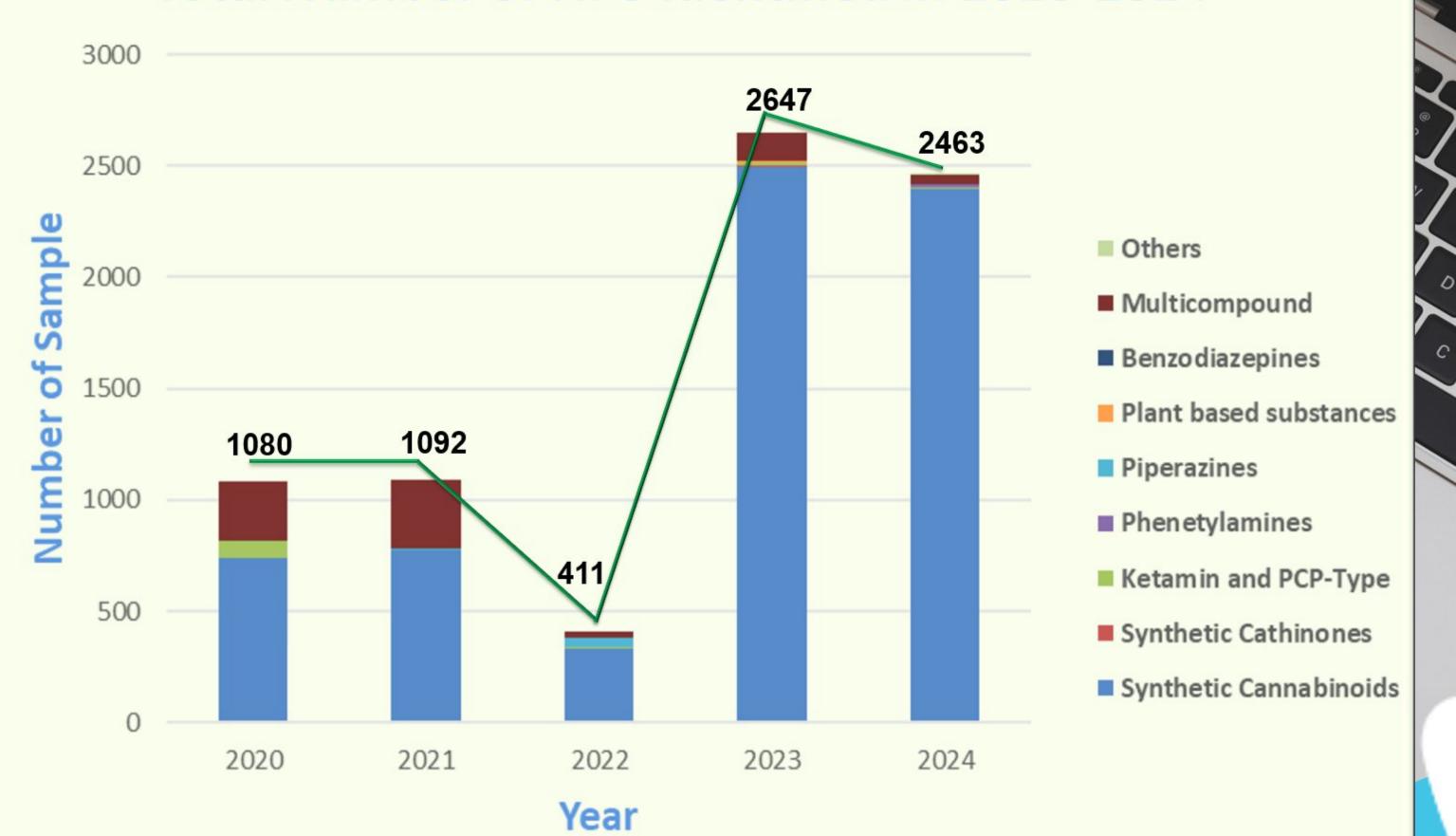
CHALLENGES OF NPS SCHEDULING IN INDONESIA

The rapid evolution of new psychoactive substances (NPS), which frequently appear before existing regulations

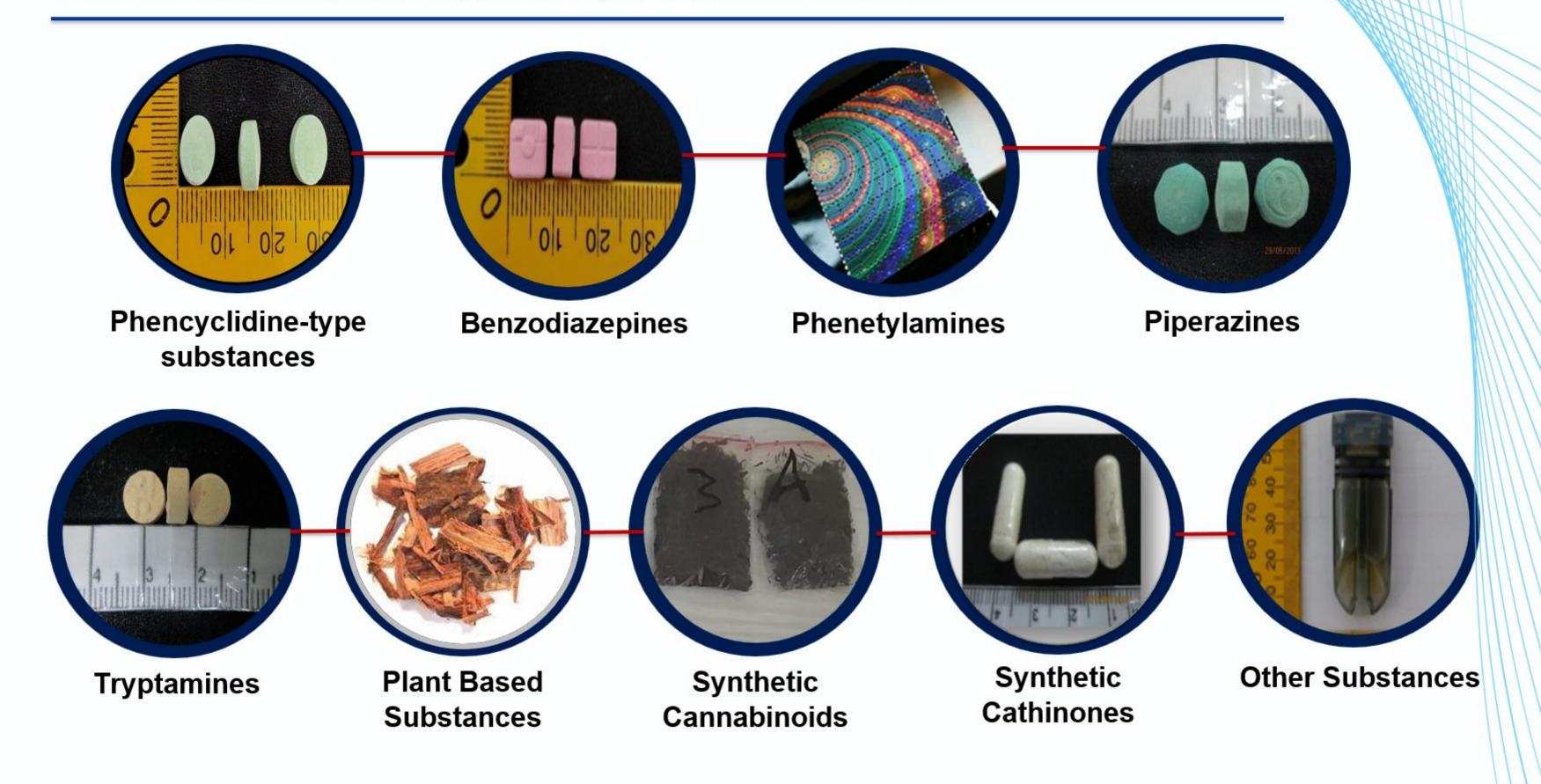
The collaboration of all drug testing laboratories in Indonesia as data collectors

The coordination of academics, researchers, and the governments that make decisions regarding regulations

Total Number of NPS Identified in 2020-2024



NPS Classification in Indonesia





Sources:

CENTER OF NARCOTICS LABORATORY
NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF



1. Phencyclidine-type substances

Methoxetamine (MXE), 2013



2F-Deschloroketamine, 2019



Fluorexetamine, 2023



Ketamine



Green Tablet found to contain MDMA, N-ethylpentylone, Ketamine and Caffeine



1.2 tons of Crystal Ketamine

2.

Benzodiazepine

S



Etizolam, 2024

Pink tablet (N,N-Dimethylpentylone; Etizolam; Theophylline; Caffeine)



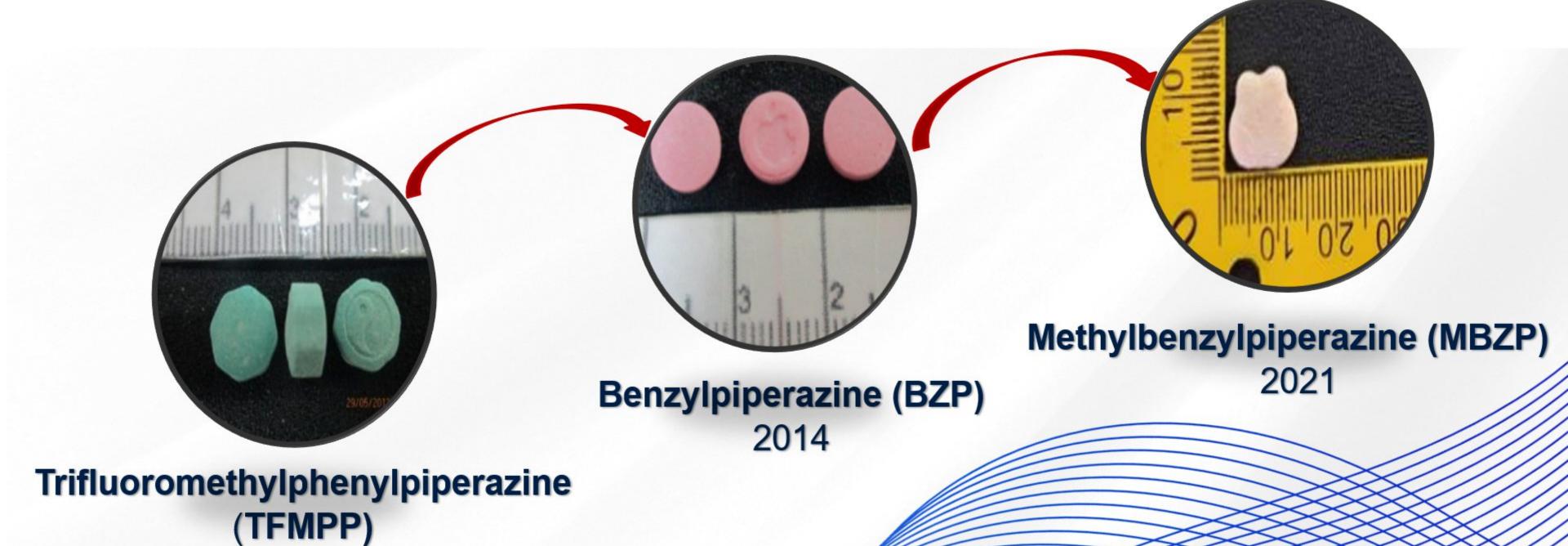
Bromazolam, 2024

3. Phenethylamines



4. Piperazines

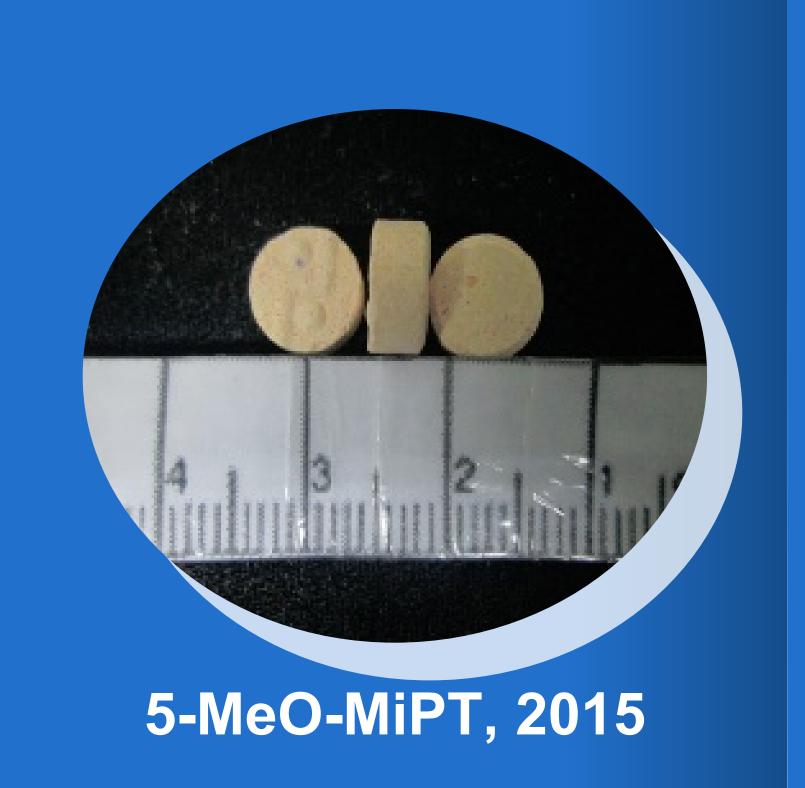
2013



5. Tryptamines



Alpha-methyltryptamine 2013



6. Plant Based Substances





Khat (Catha edulis)

NNB has dismantled 7 hectare of Khat Plantation in Cisarua, Bogor, West Java (5 February 2013)

Central Java Police has dismantled 2.1 hectare of Khat Plantation in Munggang Sari, Baturaden, Banyumas, Central Java (6 February 2013)

Kratom (Mitragyna speciosa)

Widely cultivated in Indonesia especially in West Kalimantan.

Major psychoactive compounds:



Kratom was identified in 2013 by Center of Narcotics Lab. However kratom and its related compounds has not been regulated as narcotic/psychotropic in Indonesia

Ayahuasca (Banistreriopsis caapi and Psychotria viridis)



2017

Mimosa tenuiflora



2017

Barks of these plants contained N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT)

7. Synthetic Cannabinoids



5F-AKB-48



AB-CHMINACA



4.3 kgs of tobacco contain FUB-AMB & 5F-ADB



Liquid vape & tobacco contain SC



ADB-Fubiata



MDMB-Inaca

2014 2014 2014 2014 2017 2017 2017 2019 2022 2023 2024

MAM-2201



AB-FUBINACA



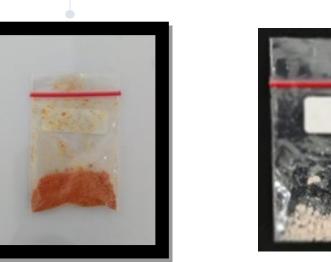
31 bottles of liquid vape contain 5F-ADB



MDMB-4en-Pinaca



BZO-Poxizid



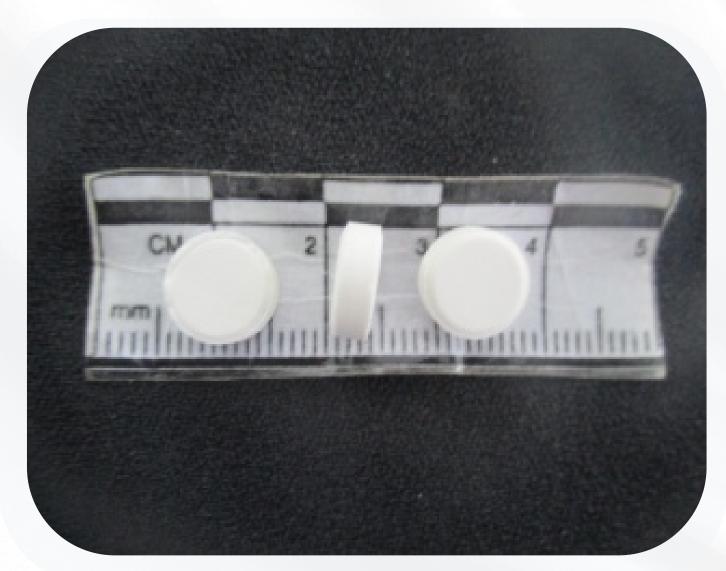
MDMB-5-methyl-Inaca



8. Synthetic Cathinones



9. Other Substances



Carisoprodol | 2020

White tablet contained carisoprodol, acetaminophen and caffeine



Etomidate | 2024

Vape cartridge contained yellow liquid

A P E Cases in Center of Narcotics Laboratory



MDMB-4en-PINACA











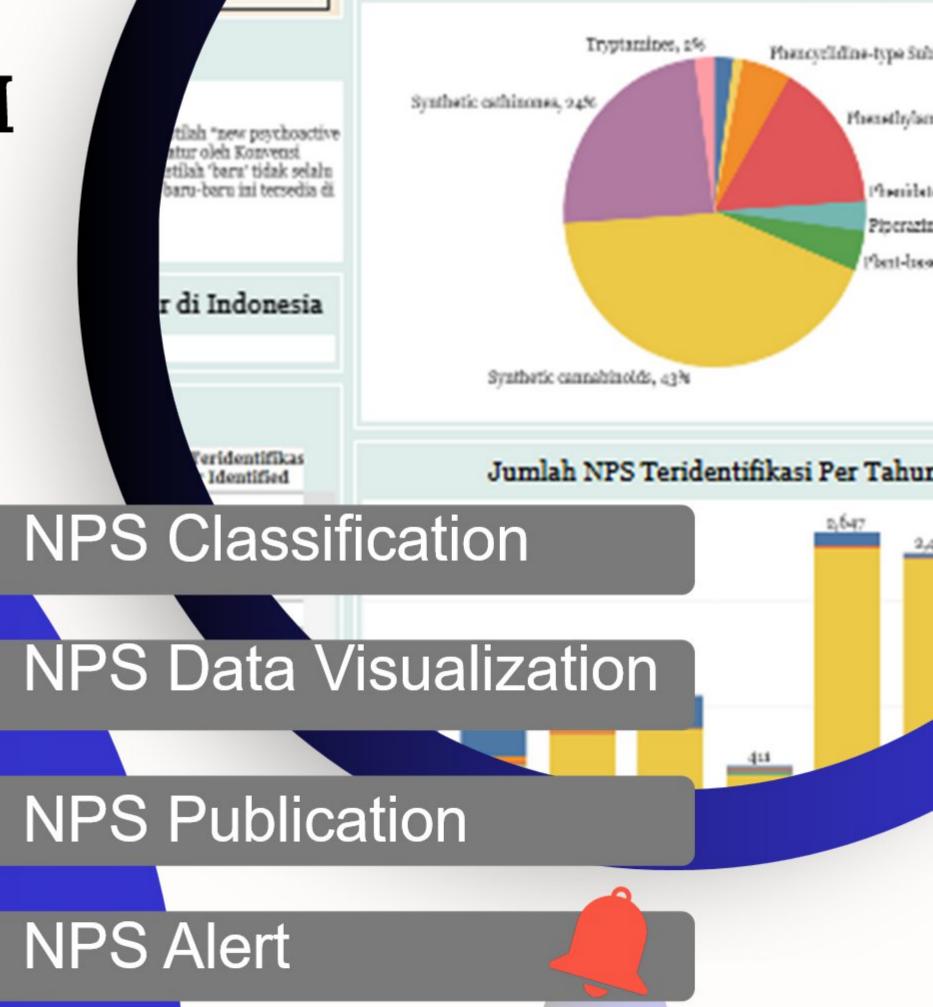
MDMB-Inaca, MDMB-4en-Pinaca, 5F-ADB, MDMB-5 methyl-Inaca

DMB-4en-PINACA, MDMB-Inaca

INDONESIA EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

https://ews.bnn.go.id/

EWS was formed as a response to the emergence of NPS and the importance of sharing information about NPS and trends in new type of drugs at national level.



Persebaran NPS berdasarkan Penggolongan

