**E-cigarettes laws**

A 2010 law banning import, sale, possession and use of e-cigarettes was widely flouted and vaping was reportedly thriving, with a "vape store on every corner". In 2017, the Indonesian government decided to allow use and regularise the trade with a licensing system, product standards and tax. E-liquids are classified as tobacco products and devices for vaping are consumer products. The Government took a decision to impose an excise tax of 57% on e-cigarettes and other tobacco products (E-cigarette/Vape liquid/Heat Not Burn), this was delayed until October 1st 2018 but when implemented it is predicted that some vape-related businesses will close. Government officials have been overt in their motivation for the higher taxes, stating it would protect tobacco farmers, encourage traditional cigarette smoking (kreteks) and deter vaping. Kreteks are the preferred form of cigarettes - making up around 95% of all cigarettes smoked.

### Selling e-cigarettes (containing nicotine) and control mechanisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Allowed</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of e-cigarettes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As tobacco products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As consumer goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Vapetrotter website. Available at: https://www.vapetrotter.com/laws/
2. Global tobacco control website. Available at: https://www.globaltobaccocontrol.org/node/14052
3. Tobacco Control Laws website. Available at: https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/

### General use and availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal to use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal to sell e-cigarette device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal to sell nicotine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Vapetrotter website. Available at: https://www.vapetrotter.com/laws/
2. Global tobacco control website. Available at: https://www.globaltobaccocontrol.org/node/14052
3. Tobacco Control Laws website. Available at: https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/

### Products

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notifications of new products required</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Vapetrotter website. Available at: https://www.vapetrotter.com/laws/
2. Global tobacco control website. Available at: https://www.globaltobaccocontrol.org/node/14052
3. Tobacco Control Laws website. Available at: https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/legislation/

### Notes on methodology & limitations

Data has been collected from a range of sources which are openly available online, such as vaping information/regulation websites & direct from country's legislation where available. In a few instances information has been included which was received from individuals specialising in the field. The regulatory picture changes frequently and
these data boxes show the situation at time of going to press. This website will be updated as/when new regulatory information is received. There are gaps in the data available - readers are invited to send in updated information to the GSTHR team.

Notes on methodology & limitations

Data has been gathered from freely available online sources which are referenced. Where there are gaps in the data available, or updates to the information, readers are invited to send in updated information to the GSTHR team.

Snus

Snus availability

Sale of Swedish snus

NO INFORMATION

Notes on methodology & limitations

Data on snus has been collected from a range of sources including information openly available online, in a few instances information was received from individuals specialising in the field, and from one Industry source. Data will be updated as/when new regulatory information is received. There are gaps in the data available - readers are invited to send in updated information to the GSTHR team.

Heat-not-burn

Heat not burn products availability

Are HNB products marketed in this country?

NO


Notes on methodology & limitations

Data has been collected from Industry sources online and from industry contacts. In addition to the listed countries, HNB products are also available in the Canary Islands, Turkish Cyprus, La Reunion & Curacao.

Smoking

The trend in current smoking prevalence in the general population in Indonesia is increasing. In 2000 the prevalence was estimated to be 32% and this increased to 39% in 2015, with a projection to increase to 43% by 2025. This increase in prevalence is driven entirely by men's smoking which increased from 59% to 75% between 2000 and 2015, and is projected to increase further to 83.5% by 2025 according to WHO trend data. Women's smoking during the same period remained low in comparison, at 5% in 2000, 3% in 2015 and it is projected to decrease to 2% by 2025. The WHO published prevalence trend estimates in tobacco smoking, as shown here, in their 2018, 2nd edition report, which shows slightly different smoking prevalence to the WHO country profiles. Data for the estimates are not age standardised, and were obtained from WHO databases. The trend lines are projections, not predictions, of future attainment. A projection indicates a likely endpoint if the country maintains its tobacco control efforts at the same level that it has implemented them to date. Therefore the impact of recent interventions could alter the expected endpoint shown in the projection. While the method of estimation used in the first and second editions of the WHO reports are the same, the volume of data available for the second edition is larger i.e. 200 more national surveys. The results presented are therefore more robust.
### Tobacco smoking prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult daily tobacco smoking prevalence</th>
<th>Adult daily tobacco smoking prevalence (male)</th>
<th>Adult daily tobacco smoking prevalence (female)</th>
<th>Number of adult daily tobacco smokers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>61,817,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. These rates are modelled using all national survey data published since 1990 to estimate the underlying prevalence trends by sex, then applying age-standardization to allow comparison with other countries. They do not necessarily resemble country data from 2015.

### Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of all deaths attributable to tobacco use (male)</th>
<th>% of all deaths attributable to tobacco use (female)</th>
<th>Number of deaths attributable to tobacco smoking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>193,876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Tobacco Atlas. Available at: [https://tobaccoatlas.org/topic/deaths/](https://tobaccoatlas.org/topic/deaths/)  

2. Our World in data website. Available at: [https://ourworldindata.org/smoking](https://ourworldindata.org/smoking).  

### Notes on methodology & limitations

Much of the data for smoking prevalence is from WHO reports which are dated 2015 or 2017, however the data used within the WHO reports can be older than this. If more recent data is available we have included it where possible.

The data has been collected from a range of sources which are referenced, and are openly available online.

It should be noted that there are inconsistencies in survey methods from one country to another e.g. age range, sample size or year survey completed. Where these are known a note provides details.

Country and territory profiles are included in GSTHR country profiles e.g. China mainland and also Hong Kong.: Prevalence estimates refer to adults aged 15 and over, except where noted. Smoking prevalence estimates are age standardised.

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