

Indonesia

Tobacco Control Policies

Indonesia is not a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Smoke Free Places: Smoking is prohibited on public transport and in healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and places of worship. In other types of public places and in workplaces, designated smoking areas must be provided. With respect to outdoor places, children's playgrounds must be smoke free. All national smoking restrictions, however, require passage of laws by local governments. The national law does not set a deadline by which local governments must act, so some local governments have passed smoke free legislation while others have not. Sub-national jurisdictions may enact smoke free laws that are more stringent than the national law.

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship: Tobacco advertising and promotion is allowed with certain restrictions. Tobacco advertising on TV and radio may take place between the hours of 21:30 and 05:00 local time. All advertisements however may not show, among other things, cigarettes, the shape of cigarettes, tobacco product branding, or smoking. There are further restrictions on print and outdoor advertising. The law additionally prohibits the distribution of free and discounted tobacco products, tobacco products as prizes, and the brand stretching of tobacco products. There are some restrictions on tobacco sponsorship and the publicity of such sponsorship.

Tobacco Packaging and Labeling: Pictorial health warnings are required to cover 40 percent of the main display areas parallel to the top edge of the packaging for most smoked and smokeless tobacco products. There are five different health warnings that must appear concurrently and be distributed equally across each tobacco product variation. Misleading terms such as "light" and "low tar" are prohibited on tobacco packaging, but other misleading packaging (e.g., colors, numbers and symbols) is not prohibited. This prohibition, however, does not apply to tobacco products that already had these misleading words in their branding or trademarks.

Tobacco Taxation and Prices: The World Health Organization recommends raising tobacco excise taxes so that they account for at least 70 percent of retail prices. Tobacco excise taxes in Indonesia are well below these recommendations.

SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN			
Health-care facilities	No	Private offices	No
Primary and secondary schools	No	Public transport	No
Universities	No	Restaurants	No
Governmental facilities	No	Bars and Pubs	No
Can subnational jurisdictions enact more stringent smoking restrictions?	Yes		
BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP			
Domestic TV and radio	No	Promotional discounts	Yes
Domestic magazines and newspapers	No	Non-tobacco products or services with tobacco brand names	No
Outdoor advertising	No	Tobacco products with non-tobacco brand names	No
Outdoor advertising (e.g., billboards, posters)	No	Paid placement in media	Yes
Retail product display	No	Financial sponsorship, including corporate social responsibility	No
Internet advertising	No	Publicity of sponsorships	No
Free distribution	Yes		
HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
Text warnings describe health impacts	Yes	Number of published warnings at any given time	5
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Warnings required to rotate	Required
% of principal display areas covered (front and back)	40%	Warnings are written in the principal language(s)	Yes
Front	40%	Ban on misleading packaging and labeling	Yes
Back	40%	Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products	Yes
TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE			
PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE)	
In country currency	30625.00 IDR	Total taxes	62%
In US dollars	2.09 USD	Total excise	48%

Sources:

SF, APS, PL: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Legal Website. Available at: www.tobaccocontrolaws.org

Tax: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021. Available at: www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/en/

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