



Agriculture Investment

Opportunities and Potency in Indonesia



CENTER FOR PERMIT AND INVESTMENT
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
2010





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Foreword from The Director Center for Permit and Investment The Ministry of Agriculture



*F*irst of all, I would like to thank and appreciate to all parties who have contributed in preparing of this book. Hopefully, all information in this book could promote Indonesia agriculture investment opportunities and potency, especially in food crops, horticultures, estate crops and livestock.

All data and information in this book taken from various sources such as The Indonesia Statistic Book, related technical institution within The Ministry of Agriculture, and Provinces Governments.

This book is a revised edition of the previous one. The revision made included up-dating data and information. We hope this book can help many investors to obtain data and information related with field area for agriculture investment in provincial level of the Republic of Indonesia. If any interested investor would like to obtain further information in detail or to have consultation, we are very pleased to serve you in the Center for Permit and Investment, The Ministry of Agriculture.

Finally, we hope this book will inspire investors to participate in the Indonesia agriculture development.

Jakarta, 2010.

Sincerely yours,

Mohammad Dani
Director





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CHAPTER I



General View





1. Overview of Indonesia



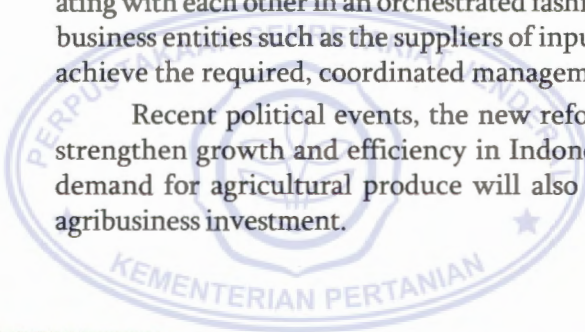
1.1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is blessed with many distinct advantages when it comes to agricultural investment and food production: vast fertile lands, a multitude of suitable climates, good water resources, and suitable low-wage labor structures. Combine these with a large domestic market of 205.132 million people with increasing levels of disposable income, and Indonesia's strategic position on key international sea-lanes, its proximity to other ASEAN nations, and its access to preferential tariff rates, and it becomes clear that there are unmistakable incentives to invest in the Indonesian agriculture sector.

To help highlight and facilitate investment in agriculture, the Government of Indonesia is providing further incentives by removing agricultural trade barriers, and dismantling monopolistic importing and distribution mechanisms that previously hampered agricultural trade and productivity growth.

However, structurally, farmers generally still have small plots and low wages; therefore, an efficient agribusiness development would have to involve a large number of farmers or contractors cooperating with each other in an orchestrated fashion. Only through joint ventures or partnerships with various business entities such as the suppliers of input, machinery, and equipment, would agribusiness investors achieve the required, coordinated management of a large scale agribusiness.

Recent political events, the new reforms in agriculture and the wider investment regimes will strengthen growth and efficiency in Indonesia's agriculture sector. As Indonesians' incomes increase, demand for agricultural produce will also grow and diversity, thus providing real opportunities for agribusiness investment.





1.2. GEOGRAPHY

Indonesia is located between 6°08' north and 11°15' south latitude, and from 94°45' to 141°05' east longitude. Since 2005 the Republic of Indonesia is divided administratively into 33 provinces which were further divided into 387 regencies, 96 municipalities, 6.520 sub-districts and 75.666 villages.

Indonesia is a maritime country, has a total sea area of 7,9 millions km² (including Exclusive Economic Zone) or 81 percent of the total area and has the second greatest length coastal lines in the world after Canada. Indonesia has around 1.91 millions km² land areas. As the country surrounding by many volcanoes and rivers, from which some are still active.

The largest river's basin area is in East Java at main river Bengawan Solo – Napel, Ngawi. The Mahakam has a river's basin area of 10,095 km² and average volume of water flow of 348,06 cubic meters per second. The greatest average water flow was in the Mahakam River (East Kalimantan) at Melak Hulu village within the Kutai district, recorded has a flow of 503.55 liters/second.

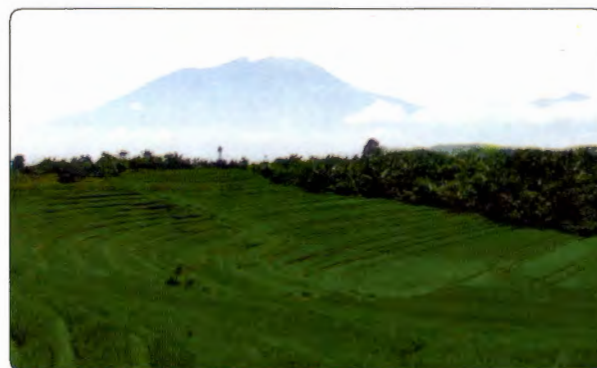
1.3. CLIMATE

1.3.1. Seasons

Indonesia has only two seasons, dry season and rainy season. The dry season (June to September) is influenced by the Australia continental air masses. The rainy season (Desember to March) is influenced by the Asia Continental and Pacific. Ocean air masses moisture and causes rain to fall in Indonesia. The transitional periods between the two seasons are April to May and October to November.

1.3.2. Temperature and Surface Winds

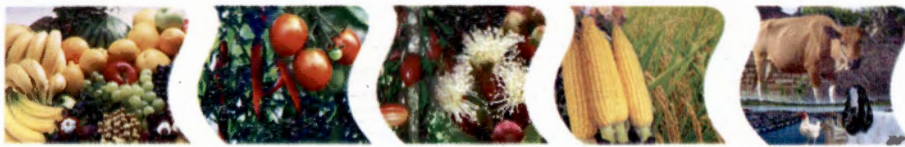
Indonesia consists of thousands of islands with many mountains and valleys. The variation in temperature is influenced by the altitude. In 2009 the average temperature ranged from 23.44°C to 28.68°C. The highest temperature was recorded in Perak – East Java that accounted for 37.40°C, while the lowest temperature that accounted for 18.20°C was recorded in Southeast Sulawesi Meteorology Station. In general, wind velocities in all areas of Indonesia were similar ranged from 1.50 miles to 8.00 miles.



1.3.3. Rainfall and Humidity

Rainfall in the area is influenced by climate, orography, and cycling of air flow. Therefore, the volume of rainfall varied greatly by month and place of observation station. The average rainfall in 2009 ranged from 1.50 mm (Southeast Sulawesi Meteorology) to 2,890 mm (North Sulawesi – Kayuwatu). The relative humidity in Indonesia is usually high. In





2006 the humidity ranged 70.70 percent (DKI Jakarta – Maritim Tanjung Priuk) to 86.20 percent (Papua Meteorology).

1.4. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

1.4.1. Population

As mentioned in RPJM or Midterm of Development Plan, the main goal of development in Indonesia is to improve the welfare status of the people. This goal could be accomplished if the government programmes could solve the Indonesian population problems, such as the big number of population, and the unequal population distribution in Indonesia.



1.4.2. Number and Growth Rate of Population.

The total Indonesia population in 2000 is approximately 205.132 million people. It is worth to note that the 2000 population census field enumeration, experienced some obstracles mainly related to several riots which occurred in some parts of provinces in Indonesia, such as those happened in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua. The enumeration in some parts of those regions could not be conducted completely or even could not be conducted at all. Therefore, total population for those parts of regions must be estimated. Meanwhile, data on population in 2005 is the result of 2005 intercensal population census, and data for 2007 is estimation figure based on 2005 intercensal population census.

The total population of Indonesia in 2000 was 205.132 millions, excluding population without permanent residence 421,399 persons. While the total population in 2005 was 219.9 millions and this figure increased to 225.6 millions in 2007. Population growth rate has decreased sharply since 1980, from 1.97 percent per annum during the period of 1980-1990 to 1.45 percent per annum during the period of 1990-2000, and also decreased during the period of 2000-2009 with the growth rate of 1.35 percent per annum.

The population growth rate in several provinces decreased during the period 1990-2000 and 2000-2009 except for the province of North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Jambi, South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung Islands, Jakarta Capital Territory, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Gorontalo, Maluku, and North Maluku.

1.4.3. Regional Distribution and Population Density

The increasing number of population in Indonesia has not been followed by an equal distribution of population over the region. Overtime, the Indonesia's population has been concentrated in Java Island. According to data in 2009, around 58 percent of the total population are in Java Island with the total areas only 70 percent of total area of Indonesia. From that total 17.87 percent of the population live in West Jawa 14.35 percent live in Central Java and 16.35 percent live in East Java. Meanwhile, Maluku



and Papua with the area of 26 percent to total area of Indonesia, occupied only by 2 percent of total Indonesia population. This indicated the uneven population distribution, and natural resources between provinces in Java Island and outer Java Island.

The Indonesia population density in 2009 is approximately 124 person/km square. The highest one is in DKI Jakarta province which is approximately 12.459 person/km square, followed by west java province 1.124 person/km square. The lower density is in West Papua Province which is 6 person / km square, Papua Province 7 person/km square and also West Kalimantan province which is 14 person/km square.

1.5. MANPOWER

1.5.1. Composition of Labor Force

In 2008, the amount of labor force above 15 years old in Indonesia is approximately 102.552.750 persons. The highest rate of labor force take place in Java Island. The amount of labor force in east java 18.882.277 person, West Java 16.480.395 person and Central Java 15.463.658 person. The lowest of labor force rate take place in West Papua province which is 316.193 person, North Maluku 394.557 person and Gorontalo 405.126 person.

In addition, the discourse of the labor force includes those who are looking for work or unemployment. In August 2007, among 10 persons of those in the labour force, one person is still looking for work. The total number of unemployment in Indonesia was accounted for 10.01 million people and around 49.71 percent of them have low education.

Based on employment sector, from 99.93 millions people who have been working, around 41.24 percent of them worked on agriculture sector. Other sectors which give significant contribution in employment were trade (20.57 percent), manufacturing industry (12.38 percent) and service (12.03 percent). In Java, the role of agriculture, manufacturing industry, and trade sectors in absorbing employment are higher than that of in other islands.



In August 2007, the total number of workers and employes in Indonesia was 27.04 millions people or 28.06 percent of the total working population. The biggest percentage of these worked in services, manufacturing, trade, agriculture and construction sector. Meanwhile, the total population working in August 2007 was 44.23 millions people, consisting of own account worker (21.02 million person), and employer assisted by worker (2.88 million person).

Working hours can be used as one of indicator for worker productivity. The longer working hours believed as higher productivity. Around 17.77 percent of the total working people worked more than 54 hours per week, around 21.03 percent worked between 45 and 54 hours per week, around 24.41 percent worked between 35 and 44 hours per week, and the rest or around 35.80 percent could be classified as underemployment (work less than



normal working hours or less than 35 hours) per week (except temporally not working).

Show some sectors with high underemployment were agricultural (64.95 percent), services (10.30 percent), wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurant, and hotel (12.14 percent), and transportation, storage and communication (2.85 percent).

Although number of job seekers, in fact not all of job vacancies could be fulfilled. In 2007, there were 375.16 thousand job vacancies and among 175.54 thousands of job applicants could be fulfilled. This indicated a mismatch condition in labor market.

At the supply side, number of male job seekers likewise, at the demand side it can be seen that number of male job vacancies was more than number of female job vacancies. In percentage, the ratios between job vacancies and job seekers in 2007 for men and woman were 88.67 percent and 69.38 percent respectively. Therefore, the probability for obtaining a job for female slightly smaller than male in 2007.



Comparison of regional wages in manufacturing showed relatively high levels of wage in the west part of Java Island (West Java, Jakarta Capital Territory and Banten), especially in Jabotabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi) areas . While, the level of wage was relatively low in Central Java and Yogyakarta. In the second quarter of 2007, for example, wage level in manufacture sector in the west part of Java Island almost twice of the central part of Java Island (Central Java and Yogyakarta).

Trend of average wages for almost all sub-sector in the last two years. In the second quarter of 2007, the wage level ranged from Rp. 435,600 in bricks/tiles sub-subsector to Rp. 1,385,500 in other chemicals/rubber sub sector. In general, it is shown that the level of wage was relatively high in export oriented sub sectors (garments) compared to domestic market oriented sub subsectors.

Comparison of wage in large and medium establishments. Based on statistic data in 2007, it show that large establishments (100 workers and more) pay higher wages than medium establishment (20-99 workers), and increased them slower (with the extion of “paper and chemical” in the second quarter of 2007).

Wages by region and sub sector. Note the wage levels were relatively high in the west part of Java Island, and relatively low in the central part of Java Island for industries.



1.6. ECONOMY

Indonesia Economic Indicators

No	Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Economic Growth	5,6%	5,5%	6,3 %	6,1 %	6,0%
2	Inflation Rate	17,1%	6,6%	6,59 %	11,06 %	2,78%
3	Export (billion US\$)	85,66	100,80	114,10	137,02	116,49
4	Import (billion US\$)	57,70	61,06	74,47	129,20	10,33
5	Balance of payment (billion US\$)	27,96	39,74	39,63	7,82	4,00
6	Realization of Foreign Investment (billion US\$)	8,91	5,99	10,34	14,87	5,87 ^(*)
7	Foreign Exchange Reserve (billion US\$)	34,7	42,6	-	-	-
8	Jakarta Composite Rate	1.162,63	1.805	-	-	-
9	Prime Interest Rate	12,8% (Dec 2005)	9,5% (Dec 2006)	-	-	3,25% (Dec 2009)
10	Unemployment Rate	10,3%	10,4%	9,7 %	8,5 %	9,5%

Source : various sources

(*) Until August

1.7. INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

1.7.1. Electricity

In 2008 installed capacity and the generating units of the state-owned electricity enterprise/Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) as Holding and sister companies totaled 25.172 Mega Watt (MW). Total installed capacity comprised of steam power plants 10,865 MW, combine cycle power plants 6,655.97 MW, diesel power plants 3,338.04 MW, hydropower plants 4,405 MW, gas turbine power plants 2,783.63 MW and geothermal power plants 1,087 MW. PLN total production (includes purchasing from outhouse sourcing) in 2008 obtained 101,282 GWh. Electric power purchased from outhouse is 26,087 GWh.

1.7.2. Telecommunication

Telecommunication services are provided by state-owned enterprises, consisting of PT. Telkom, which provides domestic telephone and telegraph services, and PT. Indosat which provides international telecommunication services. PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Tbk.) is a majority state-owned company and it is the principal provider of fixed line and cellular services in Indonesia. The company provides a wide range of telecommunication network and telecommunication services including fixed-line, mobile interconnection network, data and internet services, and other telecommunication services.

Fixed-phone telecommunication services in 7 regional divisions covering all of Indonesia mainly for local and domestic long-distance services. Fixed-phone subscribers pay one time installation charges, ongoing monthly subscription charges, and usage charges for local and domestic long-distance services. Usage charges are generally uniform nation wide and based on call distance, call duration and time band. In addition, subscribers are provided with a number of value added features, which are billed on a monthly basis, such as voicemail and information services.



Another Indonesian state owned company in the field of telecommunication services is PT. Indosat (Tbk.), which connects Indonesia with more than 250 countries in the world. It serves the switching and non-switching international telecommunication services. The switching telecommunication services are phones, telex, telegrams, data-packet communications, facsimiles, corporate digital networks and Inmarsat Global System. The non-switching telecommunication services are international leasing circuit, international video conference, live television transmit network and frame relay. The main Indosat service is The Direct International Connection (SLI) with the access-code 001. PT. Indosat will transform the main activity from international operator to Full Network and Service Provider (FNSP) by adapting strategy 4 in 1, namely the development of Backbone, Fixed Line Access, Mobile and Wireless, Internet and Multimedia.

1.7.3. Transportation

1.7.3.1. Road

Indonesia road network totaled 268,030 kms including 103,430 kms of roads in Sumatera, 54,301 kms in Java, and 5,653 kms in Bali. Most cities in Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi and Bali are connected by highways or secondary roads. Nearly 90% of passenger transport and 50% of cargo transport are made by road. Trunk roads are well developed and new toll highways are being developed by private-sector investments.



1.7.3.2. Railway

Railways in Indonesia have a total track length 6,482 kms in Java and Sumatera. Railways are used for freight transportation and long-distance passenger services. In the Jakarta-Bogor-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabotabek) region railways are used for commuter services.

1.7.3.3. Seaport

Indonesia has 2,061 ports, among others have a container facilities such as in Belawan, Batam, Tanjung Priok, Tanjung Emas, Tanjung Perak and Makassar. Other strategic ports in Indonesia are Dumai, Lhokseumawe, Pekanbaru, Panjang, Palembang, Teluk Bayur, Pontianak, Jambi, Banjarmasin, Benaou, Tenau, Sampit, Balikpapan, Samarinda, Bitung, Ambon and Sorong. The largest ports, Tanjung Priok, serves the Jakarta area and handled 1,431,753 Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEUS) container in 2000. Tanjung Perak Container Terminal accommodated 238,567 TEUS in 2000.

1.7.3.4. Airport

Among 150 airports in Indonesia, there are international airports including Soekarno-Hatta and Halim Perdanakusuma in Jakarta, Husein Sastranegara in Bandung, Adisumarmo in Surakarta, Juanda in Surabaya, Ngurah Rai in Bali, Sultan Iskandarmuda in Banda Aceh, Polonia in Medan, Hang Nadim in Batam, Sultan Syarif Kasim II in Pekanbaru, Minangkabau in Padang, Kijang in Tanjung Pinang, Supadio



in Pontianak, Sepinggan in Balikpapan, Hasanuddin in Makassar, Sam Ratulangi in Manado, Frans Kaisiepo in Biak, Selaparang in Mataram, Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II in Palembang and Adisutjipto in Yogyakarta. Meanwhile, the domestic airports are Syamsudin Noor in Banjarmasin, Ahmad Yani in Semarang and Pattimura in Ambon, etc.

1.8. BUSINESS FACILITIES

1.8.1. Banking, Insurance and Leasing

Bank of Indonesia (BI) as an independent state institution is fully autonomous in formulating and implementing each of its task and authority as stipulated in the new Central Bank Act, Law No. 23/1999. As a central bank, BI has a single objective of attaining and maintaining stability of the rupiah value. In the pursuit of the objective, it is supported by 3 sectors of task which are formulating and implementing monetary policy system, regulating and ensuring a smooth payment system, developing sound banking and credit systems by building and supervising banks.

BI does not perform the commercial activities of banks in general, of commercial banks as well as of rural credit banks. Therefore, BI cannot serve saving and checking accounts as well as deposits from the public. In addition the public cannot directly request for credit from BI.

Relating to foreign investment, Bank of Indonesia plays the following roles :

- a. Issuing a letter of clearance for final draft loan agreement of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) companies.
- b. Monitoring the FDI accounts.
- c. Ensuring that the capital for FDI projects originates mostly from offshore.
- d. Registering all offshore loans received by FDI companies.

To support business activities in Indonesia, there are foreign banks operating in Indonesia such as ABN AMRO Bank, American Express Bank, Bank of America NA, Citibank NA, Deutsche Bank AG, JP.Morgan Chase Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, The Bangkok Bank Comp. Ltd., The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd., The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp.

Besides there are 5 (five) state-owned banks, namely PT. Bank Ekspor Indonesia (Persero), PT.Bank Mandiri (Persero), PT.Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero),Tbk., PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), and PT.Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero). In addition, there are 36 (thirty six) Devisa National Private Banks, 40 (forty) Non Devisa National Private Banks, 26 (twenty six) Region Development Banks, and 24 (twenty four) Joint Ventures Banks.

Other financial institutions include 176 insurance companies both international and national, and 145 leasing companies in Indonesia.



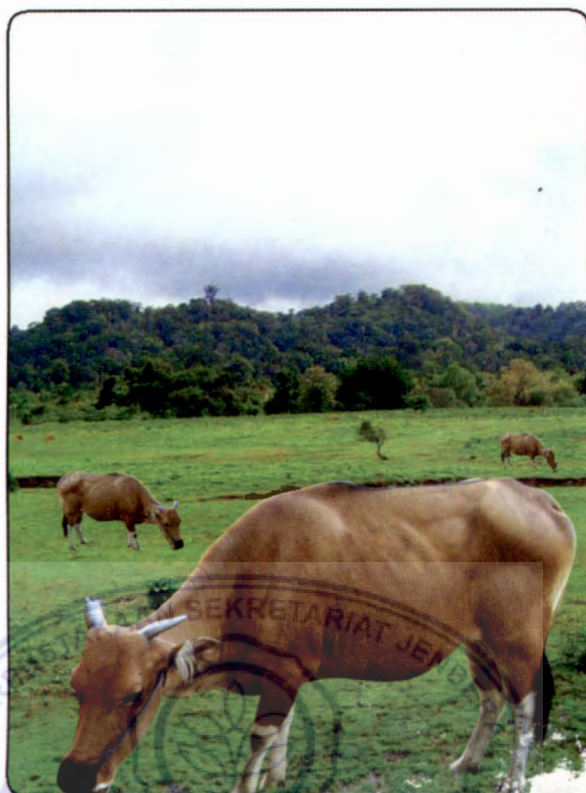


1.8.2. Stockmarkets

According to the Law concerning the Capital Market, the guidance, regulation, and day-to-day supervision of capital market is provided by the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal/Bapepam). Also, it implements an orderly, fair, and efficient capital market activity and protects the interest of investor and public.

The functions of Bapepam are:

1. Drafting Capital Market rules and regulations;
2. Guiding and supervising any person granted business license, approvals, registration and other person related to Capital Market;
3. Establishing disclosure principles for Issuers and Public Companies;
4. Settlement of the objection by Person imposed sanction by Stock Exchange, Clearing Guarantee Corporation, and Central Securities Depository;
5. Establishing Capital Market accounting standards;
6. Protecting technical implementation of Bapepam main function according to the policy required by Minister of Finance;
7. In implementing the function, Bapepam has the authority to grant licenses, approvals, effective registration to capital market participants and provide effective registration statement;
8. Up to present Bapepam has granted business licenses to the Indonesia Stock Exchange (ISX), 117 Underwriters, 207 Broke-dealers and 70 Investment Managers.



1.8.3. Representative Office

A foreign company may establish a representative office in Indonesia in one of province capitals. Its activity is limited to supervising and coordinating the business of its principal and branches. This office is not allowed to make any business transaction with companies or persons in Indonesia either for export or import or domestic trading.

The representative office can :

- a. Obtain work permits for expatriate managers.
- b. Obtain multiple entry visas for its expatriate personnel as well as exemption from exit-tax (SKFLN).

The representative office is led by one or more foreign or Indonesian citizens who are appointed by a foreign company or joint foreign companies as their representatives with the intention of :

- a. Handling the company or its affiliates concerns, and or
- b. Preparing the establishment and development of foreign direct investment companies, in Indonesia or in other countries and Indonesia.



2. Indonesian Agricultural Profile



2.1. FOOD CROPS

2.1.1. Wet Land

In 2008, wetland area in Indonesia was 8.71 million hectares, 3.24 million hectares (41.03 percent) was located in Java and 4.15 million hectares (47.68 percent) was located in outside Java. Around 4.55 million hectares (52.32 percent) of those area in outside Java was located in Sumatera. It indicated that Java and Sumatera were still recorded as the biggest potential area of wetland comparing to other islands.

The largest wetland area in Java is located in East Java (1.43 million hectares), followed by Central Java (1.27 million hectares), and West Java (1.14 million hectares). Where as the larges wetland area in outside Java are located in North Sumatera (751 thousand hectares), South Sulawesi (582 thousand hectares), and South Kalimantan (367 thousand hectares).

According to the types of irrigation, 2.19 million hectares (27.72 percent) of wetland in Indonesia was irrigated by technical irrigation, 990 thousand hectare (12.56 percent) was irrigated by semi-technical irrigation. 1.58 million hectares (19.99 percent) was irrigated by non technical irrigation. While rain fed was 2.09 million hectares (26.49 percent), valley and others are each 658 thousand hectares (8.34 percent) and 387 thousand hectares (4.91 percent).

The largest area of technical irrigation in Java was East Java (641 thousand hectares), while Central Java and West Java are relatively the same each 383 thousand hectares and 377 thousand hectares area. Where the largest technical irrigation wetland area in outside Java are South Sulawesi (154 thousand hectares) and Lampung (103 thousand hectares).



Central Java and West Jawa had the largest semi technical wetland irrigation in Java Island, each 120 thousand hectares and 119 thousand hectares, followed by East Java (110 thousand hectares). The largest semi technical irrigation wetland in outside Java are North Sumatera (78 thousand hectares) and West Nusa Tenggara (74 thousand hectares).

The largest area of non technical irrigation in Java are West Java and Central Java with 250 thousand hectares and 188 thousand hectares respectively. The largest non technical irrigation wetland in outside Java are in North Sumatera (232 thousand hectares), South Sulawesi (131 thousand hectares), and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (108 thousand hectares).



Besides wetland area which irrigated by irrigation system, there are rain-fed wetland, valley and others. Actually, there are still many of people in outside Java who depend on rain as water sources for their farm business on wetland. Area of rain-fed wetland in outside Java recorded as the largest (1.32 million hectares or 63.44 percent of the total rain wetland in Indonesia).

2.1.2. Production

The commodities in food crops section include paddy, maize, soybeans, peanuts, cassava, and sweet potatoes. The production of paddy in 2009 (the second forecast) was 63.8 million tons in dry unhusked paddy. Compared to production in 2008, it increased by 3.51 million tons or around 5.50 percent. It was due to increasing of the harvested area of paddy which was 515 thousand hectares (4 percent) and increasing of the productivity of paddy which was around 0.77 quintal/hectare (1.55 percent). The production of paddy in outside Java increased by 1.38 million tons (4.71 percent) and Java increased by 0,267 million tons (0,82 percent).

The production of corn in 2009 (the second forecast) was 17.6 million tons in dry grain. It increased by around 1.34 million tons (7.60 percent) compared to the production in 2008. The harvested area of corn increased by around 192.4 thousand hectares (4.59 percent) and the productivity of maize increased by around 1.32 quintal/hectare (3.14 percent).

The production of soybean in 2009 (the second forecast) was 966.5 thousand tons dry grain. Compared to production in 2008, it increased by 190.76 thousand tons dry grain (19.74 percent). The harvested area of soybean increased by around 137 thousand hectares (18.85 percent) and the productivity of soybean slightly increased by around 0,14 quintal/hectare (1.06 percent).

The production of peanut in 2009 (the second forecast) was 785.2 thousand tons in dry shelled or decreased by around 15.10 thousand tons (1.92 percent) compared to production in 2008. It was due to the decreasing of harvested area around 5 thousand hectares (0.72 percent). Meanwhile, the productivity of peanuts increased by 0.32 quintal/hectare (2.57 percent).

The production of cassava in 2009 (the second forecast) was 22.4 million tons in fresh roots or increased by around 0.6 million tons (2.77 percent) compared to production in 2008. The harvested area of cassava decreased by around 5.4 thousand hectares (0.45 percent). Meanwhile, the productivity of cassava in 2009 increased by around 5.97 quintal/hectare (3.20 percent).



The 2009 second forecast of sweet potatoes production in fresh roots was 2.027 million tons. Compared to the production in 2008, it increased by around 145.7 thousand tons (7.19 percent). The productivity of sweet potatoes increased by around 2,89 quintal/hectare (2.61 percent). Meanwhile, the harvested area of sweet potatoes decreased by around 8.601 hectares (4.70 percent).

2.2. HORTICULTURE

The sub sector of horticulture includes vegetables, fruits, medical and ornamental plants. The harvested areas of vegetables crops increased for three kinds of vegetables crops, i.e. cabbage, leek, and carrots. The increased percentage in a row is 4.18 percent of cabbage, 0.79 percent of carrots and 0.18 percent of leek. Meanwhile, the other two commodities such as shallot, chinese cabbage and decreased in harvested area. The decreased of percentages in a row is 2.09 percent of shallot, and 3.16 percent of chinese cabbages.

The production of vegetables crops increased of 4 kinds of vegetables crops, i.e. leek, potatoes, shallot, and tomato. The increased of percentages in a row is 1.17 percent of leeks, 6.33 percent of potatoes, 5.95 percent of shallot, and 7.82 percent of tomato.

In 2008, the biggest share of fruit production came from banana, orange, and mango. Banana was biggest production with the total of 6 millions tons. In Java Island, West Java is the largest contributor of banana production 1.3 million tons or about 21.88 percent of total national production. While in outside Java primarily came from Lampung with production about 643 thousand tons (10.70 percent). The second biggest fruit production was orange, with the total of 2.4 million tons. The production of orange from Java was 586 thousand tons or 23.73 percent. While in outside Java it was 1.8 million tons or 76.27 percent. Among Java's provinces, East Java was recognized as the central orange production with the total production of 521 thousand tons and North Sumatera was recognized as the central orange production in outside Java with total production of 859 thousand tons. Mango was the third biggest production with the total of 2.1 million tons. The biggest production of mango primarily came from Java Island, especially East Jawa, with the total production of 692 thousand tons. While Nusa Tenggara Timur was recognized as the province that produced biggest production of mango in outside Java (110 thousand tons).

In 2008 (preliminary figures), total fruits production increased compare to the production in 2007, except orange and pineapple decreased by 6.72 percent, and 56.15 percent. The increasing of mango production was relatively high which was 1.8 million tons to 2.1 million tons or about 13.61 percent. Likewise, the production of banana increased by 9.17 percent.

In 2008, the harvested area galingale, zingiber americans and turmeric increased, whereas of ginger and greater galingale to decrease. The harvested area





of galingale, in 2008 at 23.49 thousand hectares, zingiber americans 4.93 thousand hectares and turmeric 59.09 thousand hectares. The harvested area of ginger in 2008 to decrease reaching 12.53 thousand hectares, and the harvested area of greater galingale to decrease reaching 6.27 thousand hectares.

The production of galingale and zingiber americans to increase. The production of galingale in 2008 is 50.09 thousand tons and production of zingiber americans 7.62 thousand tons. Ginger, greater galingale and turmeric to decrease reaching 23.53 thousand tons, 9.83 thousand tons and 6.20 thousand tons. The central area of ginger, galingale, greater galingale, and turmeric plantation were West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java.

The harvested area of chrysanthemum, orchid and tuberose in 2008 is to increase, however for rose decreased. The harvested area of each plant is 6.60 thousand hectares for chrysanthemum, 1.32 thousand hectares for orchid, 696 hectares for tuberose and 952 hectares for rose.

The production of chrysanthemum, orchid and tuberose in 2008 to increase to be 101.7 million stalks of chrysanthemum, 15.3 million stalks of orchid, and 25.6 million stalks of tuberose. While the production of rose to decrease to 39.3 million stalks. The center area for ornamental plant production were West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java.

2.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The large livestock population comprises of cow, buffalo, and horse. In 2009 (Preliminary figure), the total stock of these kinds reached 13.09 thousand, 2.05 million and 0.40 thousand head for each livestock respectively. Most of the livestock were in Java. In 2009, the population of cow, buffalo, and horse were 6.04 millions, 486 thousands and 40 thousands respectively. In general, the population of the livestock increased in the year 2009 compared to previous year. The population of cow, buffalo, and horse increased by 2.87 percent, 5.61 percent, and 1.35 percent respectively.

Small livestock consists of goat, sheep, and swine. The population of the livestock in year 2009 is recorded as 15.66 million (goat), 10.47 million (sheep) and 7.38 millions (swine). In 2008, the population of goat (15.15 millions), sheep (9.61 millions) and swine (6.84 millions) increased as many as 3.25 percent, 8.28 percent and 7.40 percent respectively.

The population of poultry in 2009 as 261.42 million (native chicken), 110.11 million (layer), 930.32 million (broiler) and 42.09 million (duck). In 2008 the population of native chicken 243.4 million, layer 107.9 million, broiler 902.05 and duck 39.84 million. Compare to last year, the population of poultry in 2009 increased as many as 6.88 percent (native chicken), 1.95 percent (layer) and 3.04 (broiler) and 5.35 percent (duck).

During 2008 the total number of livestock slaughtered in abattoir increased significantly. The number of cow, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep and swine increased by 8.95 percent, 12.59 percent, 9.16 percent, 11.89 percent, 4.81 percent, and 5.63 percent respectively.



2.4. ESTATE CROPS

2.4.1. Large-scale Estates

The planted areas of large-scale estates for several commodities remained unchanged during 2007 to 2008. Commodities areas which also increase were cocoa (6.38 percent), oil palm (3.44 percent), and rubber (1.62 percent). In contrary, the harvested area of tea decreased by 3.20 percent. The production which increased were sugar cane (6.33 percent), rubber (5.71 percent), oil palm (2.35 percent), and coconut (1.66 percent).

Statistics annual crops covered in the survey of large-scale estates were sugar cane and tobacco. The planted area of sugar cane increased by 3.25 percent, from 427.80 thousand hectares in 2007 to 442.1 thousand hectares in 2008, while the production increased by 6.33 percent during the same period. Meanwhile, the production of tobacco increased by 2.84 percent.

2.4.2. Smallholdings

The trends of the planted areas and productions of smallholdings commodities during the period of 2004-2008. The planted area of perennial crops for almost all commodities remained unchanged during 2007-2008 period. Significant changes in planted area of cocoa increased by 6.38 percent from 1,379.2 thousand hectares in 2007 to 1,473.2 thousand hectares in 2008, while the production clove by 0.85 percent from 445.4 thousand tons to 453.3 thousand tons during the same period. The production clove from 80.40 thousand tons to 80.92 thousand tons or around 0.65 percent. Other perennial crops which also increased are rubber (5.71 percent), nutmeg (2.27 percent), cinnamon (2.59 percent), area nut (6.34 percent), and tea (0.15 percent)

2.4.3. Export and Import

Sub Sector	2008		2009	
	Volume (Ton)	Value (US\$ 000)	Volume (Ton)	Value (US\$ 000)
Export				
a. Food crops	812.330	348.914	786.627	321.261
b. Horticulture	523.455	432.727	447.609	379.739
c. Estate Crops	25.061.619	27.357.941	27.864.811	21.581.669
d. Livestock	635.304	1.080.345	473.182	754.913
Agriculture	27.032.708	29.219.927	29.572.229	23.037.582
Import				
o. Food crops	7.414.295	3.526.961	7.788.215	2.737.862
b. Horticulture	1.421.524	909.669	1.524.666	1.077.463
c. Estate Crops	2.681.456	4.527.328	2.963.532	3.949.191
d. Livestock	1.065.235	2.193.246	1.124.737	2.132.800
Agriculture	12.582.510	11.157.204	13.401.150	9.897.316



3. Taxation



*T*his information useful to understand more about taxation which is related to investment process and ind doing business in Indonesia. Main issues of taxation are grouped into 9 main categories :

3.1. STAMP DUTY

Stamp duty is nominal only at either Rp. 3,000 or Rp. 6,000 on certain documents. The rate of Rp. 6,000 is applicable for letters of agreement and other letters, Notary Deed and Land Deed including its copies. For all documents bearing a sum of money, the rate is Rp. 6,000 when the value stated in the document is more than Rp. 1 million, and Rp. 3,000 when the value is between Rp. 500,000 and Rp. 1 million. Below Rp. 500,000 is not subject to stamp duty. For cheques, the rate is Rp. 3,000 regardless of money value stated.

3.2. LAND & BUILDING TAX.

Land & building tax is payable annually on land, buildings and permanent structures. The effective rates are nominal, typically not more than one tenth of one percent per annum (0.1%) of the value of property.

3.3. AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENTS

To avoid incidental double taxation on certain income such as profits, dividends, interests, fees, and royalties, Indonesia has signed agreements (tax treaties) with the 56 countries as follows:

General View



Algeria	Hungary	Norwegia	Swedia
Australia	India	Pakistan	Swiss
Austria	Italy	Philippine	Siria
Belgium	Japan	Poland	Taiwan
Bulgary	Jordan	Romania	Thailand
Brunei Darussalam	Korea, Republic of	Russia	Tunisia
Canada	Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of	Saudi Arabia	Turki
Czech	Kuwait	Seychelles	Ukraine
China	Luxembourg	Singapore	Uni Arab Emirate
Denmark	Malaysia	Slovakia	United Kingdom
Finland	Mexico	South Africa	United States of America
Egypt	Mongolia	Spain	Uzbekistan
France	Netherland	Srilanka	Venezuela
German	New Zealand	Sudan	Vietnam

Withholding tax rates applied to residents of these countries signing tax treaty with Indonesia, may be reduced based on the provisions of the particular tax treaty.

3.4. INCOME TAX

Income tax in Indonesia is progressive and applied to both individual (s) and enterprises. A self-assessment method is used to calculate the tax.

3.5. THE TAX RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL(S).

Taxable Annual Income	Income Tax Rate
Up to Rp 25 million	5%
Over Rp 25 million to Rp 50 million	10%
Over Rp 50 million to Rp 100 million	15%
Over Rp 100 million to Rp 200 million	25%
Over Rp 200 million	35%

3.6. THE TAX RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL(S)

Taxable Annual Income	Income Tax Rate
Up to Rp 50 million	10%
Over Rp 50 million to Rp 100 million	15%
Over Rp 100 million	30%





3.7. LOSSES

Basically the government provides loss carry forward facility for a period of 5 (five) years and additional 5 (five) years if fullfill certain conditions (Government Regulation No. 1/2007 jo. No. 62/2008)

3.8. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION RATES

A. Depreciation

(Government Regulation No. 1/2007 jo. No. 62/2008 and other tax implementation regulations)

- Depreciation cost on assets is deductible from the income before tax. Depreciable assets are grouped into four categories depending on the useful life of the assets.
- Investors may choose either the straight line method (for periods of less than 20 years) or the fast declining balance method (except for buildings)

Depreciation rate is determined according to the useful life and utilization such as :

Physical (Tangible) Asset	Useful Life (years)	Method of Calculation	
		Straight Line (%)	Double Declining Balance (%)
I. Non Building			
Group 1	4	25	50
Group 2	8	12.5	25
Group 3	16	6.26	12.5
Group 4	20	5	10
II. Building			
Permanent	20	5	
Non Permanent	10	10	

B. Amortization

Non Physical Asset	Useful Life (years)	Method of Calculation	
		Straight Line (%)	Declining Balance (%)
Group 1	4	25	50
Group 2	8	12.5	25
Group 3	16	6.25	12.5
Group 4	20	5	10

3.9. VALUE ADDED TAX AND SALES TAX ON LUXURY GOODS

In normal cases, 10% Value Added Tax (VAT) is applied to imports, manufactured goods and most services. In addition, there is also sales tax on luxury goods ranging from 10% to 75% (See Government Regulation No. 12/2001 jo. No. 43/2002 jo. 46/2003 and other related tax implementation regulations). According to the government regulation No. 7 Year 2007;



1. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Free Charge of Value Added Tax (VAT) to the importation of certain VAT charged goods having the strategic term, consist of;

- a. Capital Goods in the form of machineries and factory equipments, either in installed or separated, including spare parts
- b. Feed of poultry and fish and raw materials to make feed
- c. Seed and or seeding of agricultural material, plantation, forestry, livestock, aquaculture, or fishery
- d. Agricultural products;



2. FREE CHARGE OF VALUE ADDED TAX IMPOSITION (VAT)

Free charge of Value Added Tax (VAT) to the delivery of certain VAT charge goods having the strategic term, consist of;

- a. Capital goods in the form of machineries and factory equipment, either in installed or separated, excluding spare parts, which is directly needed to produce VAT charge products
- b. Feed of poultry and fish and or raw material to make the feed
- c. Seed and or seeding of agricultural material plantation, forestry, livestock, aquaculture, or fishery
- d. Agriculture products.

INCENTIVES

1. Import Duties

- All investment projects of PMA as well as PMDN projects which are approved by the Investment Coordinating Board or by the Office of Investment in the respective districts, including existing PMA and PMDN companies expanding their projects to produce similar product(s) in excess of 30% of installed capacities or diversifying their products, will be granted the following facilities:
 - a. Relief from import duty so that the final tariffs become 0 %. Import duty which are mentioned in the Indonesian Customs Tariff Book. (BTBMI). This is stipulated in the Ministry of Finance's Decree No. 176/PMK.011/2009 dated November 16, 2009 which is effective from December 2009.
 - On the importation of capital goods namely machinery, equipments, spare parts and auxiliary equipments for an import period of 2 (two) years, started from the date of stipulation of decisions on import duty relief.
 - On the importation of goods and materials or raw materials regardless of their types and composition, which are used as materials or components to produce finished goods or to produce services for the purpose of two years full production (accumulated production time).
 - However, the decree as above mentioned is not applied to the assembling of cars and motor bikes except for its component industries.



- b. Exemption from Transfer of Ownership Fee for ship registration deed / certificate made for the first time in Indonesia.

2. Tax Facilities

- a. The government has introduced a Tax Bill No's 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of 2000 and applied since January 1, 2001. Based on this tax law, the domestic and foreign investors will be granted tax allowances in certain sector and/or area as follows :
 - An Investment Tax Allowance in the form of taxable income reduction as much as 30 % of the realized investment spread in 6 (six) years.
 - Accelerated depreciation and amortization.
 - A Loss carried forward facility for period of no more than 10 (ten) years.
 - A 10 % income tax on dividends, and possibly being lower if stipulated in the provisions of an existing particular tax treaty.
- b. The government has also introduced provisions No's 146 of 2000 of 2000 and 12 of 2001 on the importation and/or delivery of Selected Taxable Goods, and or the provision of Selected Taxable Services as well as the importation and or delivery of Selected Strategic Goods which are exempted from Value Added Tax.

3. Export Manufacturing

There are many incentives provided for exporting manufacture products. Some of these incentives are as follows;

- a. Restitution (drawback) of import on the importation of goods and materials needed to manufacture the exported finished products.
- b. Exemption from Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury goods and materials purchased domestically, to be used in the manufacturing of the exported products.
- c. The company can import raw materials required regardless of the availability of comparable domestic products.





4. Bonded Zones

The industrial companies which are located in the bonded areas are provided with many incentives as follows;

- a. Exemption from import duty, excise, income tax of Article 22, Value Added Tax on Luxury Goods on the importation of capital goods and equipment including raw materials for the production process.
- b. Allowed to divert their products amounted to 50% of their export (in term of value) for the final products, and 100% of their exports (in term of value) for other than final products to the Indonesian customs area, through normal import procedure including payment of customs duties.
- c. Allowed to sell scrap or waste to Indonesian custom area as long as it contains at the highest tolerance of 5% of the amount of the material used in the production process.
- d. Allowed to lend their own machineries and equipments to their subcontractors located outside bonded zones for no longer than 2 (two) years in order to further process their own products.



Exemption of Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods on the delivery of products for further processing from bonded zones to their subcontractors outside the bonded zones or the other way around as well as among companies in these areas.

3. ONE-STOP-SERVICES

Based on Presidential Decree 27/2009 and as part of its 100-day program, BKPM is implementing a one-stop-services system (PTSP), to cut bureaucratic redtape and allow investors to process business licenses faster. Its goal is to streamline and consolidate the number of steps and places an investor must go for business permit issuances. The program requires the consent of some 16 ministries relevant to the investment approval process, to delegate its authority to BKPM in granting licensing and non-licensing services. As of February 5, 2009, all relevant ministries have signed off on the various decrees necessary, and BKPM is moving forward with the implementation process at both the central and regional level.

4. NATIONAL SINGLE WINDOW FOR INVESTMENT (NSWI)

In order to facilitate PTSP even further, the National Single Window for Investment (NSWi) was created. NSWi is an electronic platform for investments that enables investors to apply for license and non-license services online. The ability to fully automate the investment license process would significantly enhance the efficiency of licensing services. The system was first launched in January 2010 in the Free Trade Zone and Free Port of Batam.



4. Investment Opportunities



4.1. FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSING

*F*ood and beverage processing machinery industry includes machinery manufacturing for processing various food, beverages, and tobacco, such as food and milk processors, food millers (e.g. flour), seed hullers (e.g. rice), wine fermenters, juicers, bread and noodle makers, cigarette rollers, and various other food and beverage processing machines.

The food and beverage processing machinery industry has a very good prospect in Indonesia because, in addition to continuous increase in demand due to Indonesian population growth, majority of food and beverage processing machines used here are still imported.

From production perspective, in 2004, Indonesian food and beverage processing machinery industry experienced a positive growth after a drastic decline in 2003. In that year, the value of the industry was Rp.13,377,049,000 a sharp increase from the 2003 figure of Rp. 3,813,000,000. In 2002, the value was already Rp. 40,850,787,000.

The number of companies active in the industry is still low, so the opportunity to invest is wide open. In 2002, it was only seven companies. It went down to three in 2003 before bouncing back to seven in 2004.

4.2. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

Indonesia has a lot of comparative advantages : large number of SMEs (42 millions) as the backbone of the domestic economy; vast and fertile land; huge number of population (230 million) as potential market and competitive work force; strategically located (spanning several vital international sea transportation routes); open market economy; free foreign currency exchange regime.



5. Government Incentives



5.1. INVESTMENT INCENTIVE (GOVERNMENT REGULATION NO. 1/2007 JO. NO. 62/2008 AND OTHER INVESTMENT INCENTIVE REGULATIONS)

*R*eduction of 30% net income from capital investment amount for 6 (six) years period (equal to 5% per annum). Accelerated amortization and depreciation up to 10 years. 10% Income tax charged for overseas tax-payer on dividen bill or lower tariff according to the Double Taxation Agreement. Loss compensation with the period between 5 to 10 years with some specific stipulations. Investment Allowance (IA) : Corporate income tax base is deducted by 30% of investment realization. Total 30% deduction is given in 6 years (5% deduction p.a).

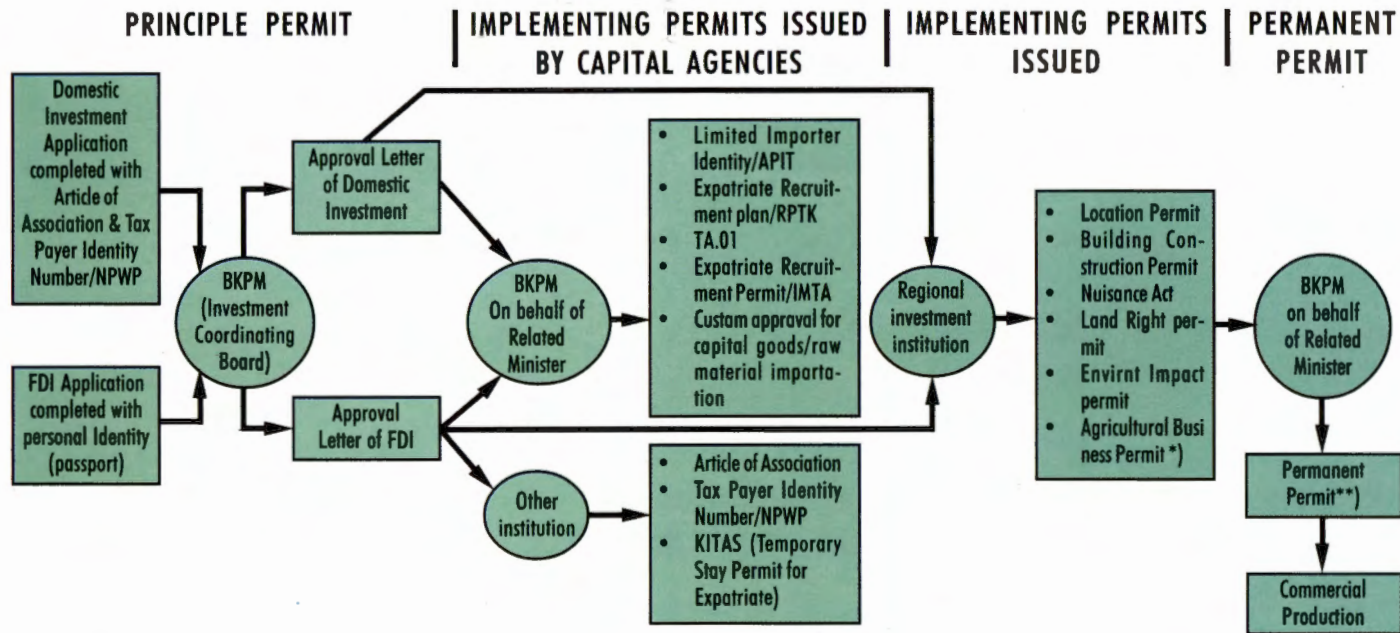
5.2. IMMIGRATION

Limited stay permit up to 2 years. Permanent stay permit (permanent resident status) shall be granted to expatriate who has been staying in Indonesia for 2 consecutive years. Multiple entry permit for a limited stay permit holder for 12 months or 24 months. Multiple entry permit for a permanent stay permit holder for 24 months.

5.3. IMPORT DUTY (MINISTER OF FINANCE DECREE NO. 135/KMK.05/2000 AND ITS AMENDMENTS)

The final tariffs maximum is 5%. Equipments and raw materials imported in the framework of development of investment projects. Import duty tariffs which are mentioned in the Indonesian Custom Tariff Book 5% or lower, the effective tariffs shall be those in BTBMI. The import duty is given for an import of 2 years period starting from the date of stipulation of the decision on relief of import duty.

FLOWCHART OF APPROVAL/PERMIT APPLICATION OF INVESTMENT IN INDONESIA



*) Issued after obtained a Technical Recommendation from Minister of Agriculture such as : Plantation Business Permit (IUP), Horticulture Business Permit (IUH)

***) Issued after Company ready to Commercial Production

FDI : Foreign Direct Investment





6. The Indonesian Regulatory Environment



The Indonesian Investment Process

1. The Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) has the responsibility to administer and grant investment application. BKPM issues licenses for both domestic (PMDN) and foreign direct investment (PMA).
2. Service and/or licencing convenience may be given and renewed in advance simultaneously and may be further renewed upon request of the investors in form of:
 - a. Hak guna usaha (Land Usage Right) may be given for 35 (thirty-five) years and can be advanced for 25 (twenty five) years, and it may be renewable for 35 (thirty-five) years.
 - b. Hak guna bangunan (building rights) may be given for 30 (thirty) years and can be advanced for 20 (twenty) years, and it may be renewable for 30 (thirty) years.
 - c. Hak pakai (right of use) may be given for 25 (twenty five) years and can be advanced for 20 (twenty) years, and it may be renewable for 25 (twenty five) years.
3. The government shall provide the same treatment to any investors originating from any countries making investement in Indonesia pursuant to the rules of low. Treatment set forth shall not apply to investor of certain coutries that have received privilege by virtue of an agreement with Indonesia.
4. One-stop integrated service is meant to assist investor in obtaining service convenience, fiscal facility, and information about investment. One-stop integrated service shall be provided by authorized institution or egency. In investment sector that have been delegated or assigned by institution of agency possessing the authority to issue licencing or non-licencing in a province or regency/city. Provisions on the method and implementation of such one-stop integrated service set forth shall be governed with presidential regulation.
5. The approval process today for foreign investors is easier than before 1997.
6. The professional adviser is highly recommended for any new company wishing to establish.
7. There are regional BKPM offices, which are located in provinces, also have responsibility for issuing licenses and approvals.

7. Role of Indonesia Agribusiness

- a. Accounting for 15% of its GDP.
- b. Employing approximately 42 million of the country's total population of 225,6 million.
- c. Absorb around 42% of the labor force.
- d. Producing raw material for food industry/agroindustry.
- e. Earning of Foreign Exchange.
- f. Reducing poverty and unemployment.



CHAPTER II



Investment Potency & Opportunities





1. FOOD CROPS

Opportunity	Market Setting and Trends
Paddy	Paddy/rice is most important food crop in Indonesia. More than 50% of the paddy crop is grown on Java island, which features some of Indonesia's most productive land. After several years of average harvests, productions in 2009 reached 63.840 tons, there consisted of field and farm. Total Indonesia population is 225.6 millions with annual growth 1.49 %
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suit to be cultivated in Indonesia Raw materials for food industry and livestock feed industry
Soybean	Potential growth prospect for development particularly in domestic consumption and poultry feed industry

2. HORTICULTURE

Opportunity	Market Setting and Trends
Banana	Banana is one of horticulture products in Indonesia, which is most grow in Sumatera provinces. Banana's annual per caput consumption is increase 7.54 kg (2006) to 7.80 kg (2007). After several years of average harvests, productions in 2009 is 6.004.615 tans.
Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suite to be cultivated in Indonesia Raw materials for juice industry, vitamin and cosmetic
Shallot	For fresh consumption, seed.
Orchid	There are orchid Seed industry in the center of agribusiness of orchid of Jakarta capital territory, West Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, North Sumatera and South Sulawesi. White Chromatic Orchid is usually used for the Christmas festival, on great Imlek prefer the color squeeze/coloring sheep. Orchid took a fancy to took a fancy by the market is type of Vanda Douglas, Golden Dendrobium Drizzle. Orchid besides fulfilled by domestic product also from import for the certain type, like Phalaenopsis, and Dendrobium.
Biofarmaca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially cultivated in Indonesia and can be used for herbal medicines and modern medicines Harvested area in 2008 reached 227.952.040 m²

3. ESTATE CROPS

Opportunity	Market Setting and Trends
Oil Palm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major plantation in Indonesia after the coconut plantation Good potential of industry and plantation expansion Production in 2008 reached 18.089.503 Tones
Cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good potential of butter and powder cocoa industry and plantation expansion Production in 2008 reached 792.761 Tones
Coconuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good potential of industry and plantation expansion Production in 2008 reached 3.247.180 Tones
Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia is the most potential producer or natural rubber in the world Industry will always be needed for development Production in 2008 reached 2.921.872 Tones
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good potential of food industry and material ethanol] Plantation expansion, production in 2008 reached 2.800.946 Tones
Clove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suit to be cultivated in Indonesia Used for raw materials of food spices, cigarette and medicines Production in 2008 reached 80.929 Tones

Sources : Directorate General of Estate Crops

4. LIVESTOCKS

Opportunity	Market Setting and Trends
Beef Cattle	Indonesia still import beef cattle from overseas. There are many opportunities to invest in this fields in Indonesia such us in breeding, fattening and slaughtering house. Production in 2009 reached 404.520 tons
Goat	Indonesia already export goat to overseas. Production in 2009 reached 68.790 tons. There are many opportunities to invest in this fields in Indonesia such us in breeding, fattening and slaughtering house
Mutton and lamb	Indonesia still import mutton and lamb from overseas. There are many opportunities to invest in this fields in Indonesia such us in breeding, fattening and slaughtering house. Production in 2009 reached 54.170 tons
Pork	Indonesia still import pork from overseas. There ore many opportunities to invest in this fields in Indonesia such us in breeding, fattening and slaughtering house. Production in 2009 reached 220.070 tons

CHAPTER III



Provincial Profiles





1. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province

GEOGRAPHIC

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province representing province which is located in northeast part of Sumatera Island. Reside in at 2°– 62° of North longitude and 95°– 98° of south longitude with the average altitude is 125 meter of above sea level. Wide of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province by administrative is 57,365.57 Km², consist of protected forest 26,440.81 km², production forest 30.920 Km², ecosystem of Mount Leuser for the width of 17.900 Km².

The regional boundary as follows :

- North : Indian Ocean
- East : Malacca Strait
- South : Province North Sumatera
- West : Indian Ocean

Administrative :

- Number of District : 18 Regency / 5 City
- Number of Sub District : 257
- Villages : 6.107



CLIMATE

As a tropical climate area, Aceh have 2 seasons which are dry and raining season. The average rainfall range approximately 1000-2000 MM in the beach areas, 1500-2000 MM in high land area and in north west area with the temperature 25Ú-27Úc.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Disaster of earthquake and tsunami which knock over the NAD Province have resulted the infrastructure ruination, like housing, school building, road, bridge, port, etc. Development efforts has executed though only in emergency situation. For example, construction of bridge and road connecting Banda Aceh and Meulaboh, precisely in Lhok Ngah has been done by Indonesian National Military (TNI). At the current time, the infrastructure development condition in this province has been well developed as before the disaster.

Road

Aceh has province road approximately 2,034 km, along west sea and West Aceh, which the road with good condition is approximately 625 km. Provinsi road is road connecting Bireun and Biang Keujeuren and also Kutacane (Aceh Tenggara) through Takengon (Central Aceh along mountain areas through North Sumatera Border. All road in Aceh is approximately 394,2 km.



Airports

Air transportation in Aceh supported by 8 airports. Begin with the larger which are Sultan Iskandar Muda, 17 km to the east of Banda Aceh with long of runway 3000 M and width 45 M, since 2 November 1994, the airport was opened for international flight.

Seaports

Aceh has 13 seaports, which are Kuala Bangsa used for international trade with portlength 100 M, depth 8,1 M, Malahayati Seaport which classified as third class of seaport with portlength 100 m and depth 6-7 m., Sabang Seaport which for Internasional trade with portlength 328 m and depth 7,5 m.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication network has an important role for Aceh community. In all districts in Aceh already have automatic telephone sytems and can give service for Long Distance Connecting (SLJJ) and International Connecting (SLI) and also cellular telephone used such as GSM (Telkomsel, Indosat, Pro XL) and CDMA (Telkom flexi, smart, star one), nowadays, they operates widely.

Electricity

The amount of costumers consist of 726.001. The amount of kwh demand 839.232.572 kwh. The electricity is supplied from PLN (National Electric Power Company) for Aceh Region which is 58,2 MW, and the rest is supplied from transmisi system 150 KV from PLN.

Clean Water

The amount of clean water costumer is 116,771 covers 15 district/city. The crowded costumers take place in Bireun, Banda Aceh and East Aceh.





AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Paddy	Pidie, Bireun, North Aceh	329.109 Ha	Post-harvest handling (transportation, rice milling unit, feed processing, plantations)
Maize	South-east Aceh	34.164 Ha	Feed processing (Maize)
Soybean	Bireun	32.898 Ha	Plantations, feed processing, food industry (Tofu, soy milk, nata desoy, soy oil)

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Chili	Aceh Besar, Pidie, Aceh	7.377 Ha	Seed, plantations, packaging, food industry (canning, frozen vegetables, chips, vegetables, seasoning/ flavor etc)
Banana	Pidie, North Aceh, East Aceh, West Aceh, South Aceh	685 Ha	Cultivation, food industry (banana crackers, banana powder, juice, jam processing)
Durian	Pidie, North Aceh, East Aceh, West Aceh, South Aceh	848 Ha	Processing industry

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Aceh Singkil, Aceh Tamiang, North Aceh, East Aceh, West Aceh, South Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie	274.822 Ha	Plantation, coffee processing, coconut oil, oil palm processing, cocoa powder
Rubber		118.860 Ha	
Coffee		112.113 Ha	
Cocoa		50.102 Ha	
Clove		22.166 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Native Chicken	South Aceh, West Aceh, East Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, North Aceh	8.904.869 head	Breeding, Fattening
Duck		2.596.927 head	
Broiler		1.346.308 head	
Beef Cattle		641.093 head	
Goat		697.426 head	



2. North Sumatera Province

GEOGRAPHY

The province of North Sumatera is located between 1° and 4° north and between 98° and 100° east. It covers 71,680.68 km² or 3.73% of the total area of Indonesia. The soil and agro-climate conditions are also conducive for agriculture activities. A wide range of temperatures, from 14.9°C to 33.7°C, rainfall from 1,500 to 4,500 mm, and relative humidity from 76% to 91% ensure the variety of the commodities it is possible to grow. About 44.42% of the total area has a soil effective depth from 60 to 90 cm, which is good for the growth of roots and suitable for annual crops.

CLIMATE

The rainfall occurs in this province is between 1,500 mm to 4,500 with the average temperature is between 14.9°C to 33.7°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads

In 2009, the total land road was 34,575.494 km, consisted of state road was 2,098.050 km, and railways about 556,349 km.

Airports

This province has 8 airports of which classified into 1 international airport, 6 domestic airports, and 1 commercial airport. The biggest airport is Polonia, in Medan, with 2,950 m² in length of runway, and 45 m in width, that can serve Air Bus, Boeing 747 aircraft while other airports might only serve such a C212 craft, and Twin Otter-type.

Seaports

North Sumatera has 17 seaports, of which are Belawan, Sibolga, Tanjung Balai, Pangkalan Brandan, Gunung Sitoli and Kuala Tanjung, etc. The biggest one is Belawan port because it has 4 docks with the light 1.669,75 and has 8 fork lift and 4 cranes.





Electric

In 2010, the electricity demand in North Sumatera Province was 1.070 MW which supplied from 8 power unit, namely PLTU Labuhan angin (the power capacity : 2 x 115 MW in 2010). Install capacity 1.299.54 MW, Average capacity at peak load 980MW in 2010

Clean Water

In 2009, the capacity is 19.916.00 liter/sec, real production 11.525.00 L/sec, and the distribution is 79.429.249.00 m³/th.

Industrial Estate

Medan Industrial Estate was developed as wide as 103.00 ha, 650 ha industrial estate by Lamhotma Pulahan Seruai Industrial Estate and 511 ha Medan Star Industrial Estate.

North Sumatera has 3 industrial areas which are take place in Medan (514 ha), Tanjung Morawa (103.000 ha), and Pulahan Seruai (650.000 ha).

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

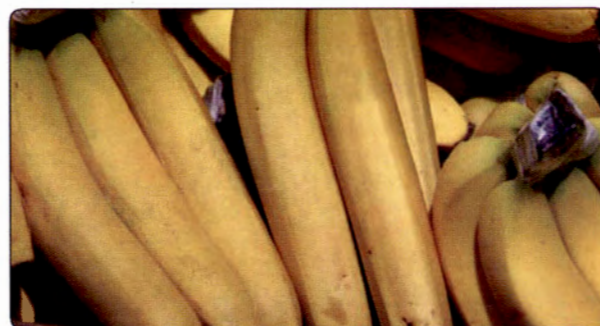
Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Deli Serdang, South Tapanuli, Simalunggun, North Tapanuli	767.575 Ha	Post harvest handling, processing industry
Corn	Karo, Simalunggun, Deli Serdang, Dairi, Langkat	252.687 Ha	Feed Industry, food processing industry (jam cookies).
Cassava	Karo, Simalunggun, Deli Serdang, Dairi, Langkat	38.308 Ha	Post harvest handling, processing industry





Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Potatoes	Karo, Deli Serdang, North Tapanuli, Simalunggun, Dairi, South Tapanuli	8.022 Ha	Packing, food industry (canning, frozen vegetable, chips, seasoning/ flavor etc)
Chili		15.911 Ha	
Shallots		1.238 Ha	
Vegetables		70.458 Ha	
Fruits	Binjai, Karo, Deli Serdang, Langkat, Simalunggun, South Tapanuli, North Tapanuli.	18.027.889 Ha	Food industry
Rambutan		49.544 ton	
Durian		4.667 Ha	
Banana		4.532 Ha	
Orange		13.090 Ha	
Peanut	South Tapanuli, North Tapanuli, Simalunggun, Dairi, Deli Serdang, Langkat	16.061 Ha	



Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Rubber	South Tapanuli, North Tapanuli, Simalunggun, Dairi, Deli Serdang, Langkat	474.725 Ha	Processing, cigarette industry, coconut oil processing cocoa powder.
Oil Palm		1.026.644 Ha	
Sugar Cane		12.297 Ha	
Cacao		59.396 Ha	
Tea		5.100 Ha	
Tobacco		3.787 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef cattle	South Tapanuli, Asahan, Deli Serdang, Langkat	394.064 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Goat		619.940 head	
Buffalo		156.211 head	
Sheep		268.479 head	



3. Riau Province

GEOGRAPHY

Geographically, Riau Province is located between 1°15' South latitude and 4°45' North Latitude, or between 100°03'-109°19' East longitude and 6°50'-6°45' West Longitude. The Province covers an area of 329.867,61 km². comprising mainland area measuring 94.61,61 km² (82.46 %) and waters area measuring 17.858 km² (17.54 %) , spreading from the slope of the Bukit Barisan down to Straits of Malacca. To the north bordered with the North Sumatera Province, to the west with the West Sumatera Province, and to the south with the Jambi Province. Meanwhile in the east its borders with the newly established province of Riau Islands which formerly is a part of Riau Province.

CLIMATE

Riau territory which is crossed by the equatorial line has tropical, monsoon climate with two seasons. The average temperature during the day ranges between 27.4° C and 32.5° C whilst during the night the temperature is 22° C. The difference between the warmest and the coldest temperatures is not remarkable. The average rainfall ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 mm per year that is affected by the fall seasons and the rainy seasons.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Riau vast territorial area indeed requires infrastructure support and facilities which can maintain undisturbed mobility of people, goods and services. With public transport sufficiently available, more benefit and added values from Riau's comparative advantages can be largely explored and enhanced.



a. Road Network and Land Transportation

Infrastructure of road plays vital role in sustaining smooth traffic of land transportation, which is substantial in supporting economic performance of given region. To keep up with land traffic Riau Province has been equipped with road networks with the total length of 13.334 km and 870 bridges. The road condition varies from good category with the length of 3.578.12 km (26.83 percent). Damaged/heavy damaged with 6.396.65 (47,97 percent). If classified by types of road surface, the proportion varies from asphalt-paved with 31.42 percent, gravel-hardened with 15.48 percent and concrete-paved



with 4.50 percent. Meanwhile, from the total 870 units of bridges, 411 units are of concrete-constructed, 22 units of composite-constructed, 217 unit of wood-constructed, 133 unit of frame structure, 5 units of belly bridges and 2 units of fix bridges. In addition, during the period of 1993-1996 the number of motor vehicles increased through the year. In 2006 there was 304.239 vehicles registered, comprising of passenger cars 25.857 units, busses 15.201 units, trucks/pickups 32.211 unit and motorcycles 230.870 units. If compared with the previous year, there was an increase of passenger cars at 13.77 percent, trucks at 13.83 percent and motorcycles at 23.56 percent.

b. Air Transportation

There are a number of airport and airstrips in Riau Province, including a special airport built by PT RAPP (Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper) in Pelalawan, officially operating since 2003. At present, only few airport are actively serving scheduled air transport, such as the Sultan Syarif Qasym II airport in Pekanbaru and the Pinang Kampai airport in Dumai. Other airports are not fully operated for scheduled flight as one of the current operating airline companies have opened commercial route serving those airports. In addition, some are still serving special purpose activities due to their special status.

POLICY

Local Government of Riau Province establish conducive situation for investment by preparing benefited rule and regulation as follows ;

- Built an Integrated Service Office for Recommendation and Licensee
- Built a Complain Board
- Built an Investment Stabilization Coordination Tim
- Appreciates to regency/municipality government that built conducive situation of investment
- Built infrastructure for investment activities either public or private partnerships
- Optimally development of Industrial Area
- Push regency/municipality government to revise uncondusive regulation to be conducive investment policy



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Paddy, Maize	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	147.796 Ha 21.397 Ha	Plantation, Post harvests Handing Processing Industry.

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Fruits Pineapple, Banana, Durian, Orange	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	14.371 Ha 33.753 ton 1.244 Ha 1.662 Ha 25.933 tons	Processing Industry
Vegetables	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	41.576 Ha	Seed Plantation Processing and Marketing

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Dumai	1.620.882 Ha	The Downstream of oil palm (cooking oil, olein margarine, and other)
Coconut	Indragiri Hilir	555.129 Ha	The Industry of Integrated Coconut Processing and by Product (Shell of coconut, Old coconut bar and coir)
Rubber	Rokan Hulu, Indragiri Hulu, Kuantan Singingi, Bengkalis	389.535 Ha	The Industry of Rubber and Old Rubber Wood Processing (Rubber wood for furniture)

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef cattle	Bengkalis	161.202 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Gaot		240.809 head	





4. Riau Islands Province

GEOGRAPHY

Riau Islands Province is one of new provinces in Indonesia. It's consisting of 5 district/regencies and two municipalities. They are Karimun regency, Bintan regency (originally Kepulauan Regency), Lingga regency, Natuna regency, Anambas regency, Batam city and Tanjung Pinang city. It's located on Indonesian west area, bounding area are :

North side	: South China Sea
East side	: Malaysia and West Kalimantan Province
South side	: Bangka Belitung and Jambi Province
West side	: Singapore, Malaysia and Riau Province

TRANSPORTATION

The system of transportation in this province is very various according to nature condition and regional area. They are as follows :

1. Sea transportation

- Pompong (small motor boat) for hinterland area communities
- Ferry (MV) is main transportation to cross cities (Tanjungpinang – Batam – Karimun – Lingga)
- Speedboat is speed transportation for community entering Tanjungpinang - Lobam – Batam
- Pioneer Ship is sea transportation to Natuna regency.



2. Land Transportation:

- Taxi is one main transportation in Batam other than route Tanjung Pinang to Kijang (East Bintan district)
- City transportation
- Buses : City Buses (Damri and Bus Kota). At Tanjung Pinang city, bus usually used by communities to Tanjung Uban (North Bintan District) and school bus.
- Becak Motor : Hinterland transportation like Belakang Padang district area and Pulau Penyengat. This is a good unique land transportation.

3. Air Transportation

This Province has three airports, they are : Hang Nadim International Airport (Batam), Kijang



Airport (Tanjung Pinang), and Natuna Airport. The Hang Nadim International Airport is a proud for Riau Islands Province, because it is the longest runway in South East Asia.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Kepulauan Karimun and Natuna District	6.678 Ha	There is land wide available for agricultural and plantation about 16.387 Ha in Riau Islands
Coconut	Kepulauan Karimun and Natuna District	37.588 Ha	
Rubber	Kepulauan Karimun and Natuna District	31.368 Ha	





5. West Sumatera Province

GEOGRAPHY

West Sumatera Province is consisting of 12 regencies and 7 municipalities. All the regencies/ municipalities are separated into 144 sub districts, then they are separated into 2.089 villages. It's located on western part of Indonesian, 0°54' north latitude and 3°30' south latitude, 98°36' and 101°53' east longitude.

CLIMATES

The climate in majority of West Sumatra is wet tropics, approximately temperature is 26°C with air humidity between 45 – 50 %. Rainy season begin at November until March and dry season start June up to September.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Transportation

a. Land transportation

The condition and quality of road, street land across province and regencies/ municipalities in general are fluent and good. The road infrastructure in West Sumatra connecting all provinces residing in Sumatra and also Java island through Sumatra Highway. In next short time will be developed a “Nine crook flyover” connecting Pekanbaru (Riau province), so that will fluent the current traffic to east coast of Sumatera.

b. Sea transportation

There are 5 sea ports in West Sumatra, they are Teluk Bayur, Carocok, Bungus, Air Bangis and Air Haji. The status of Teluk Bayur Port has been up graded to be International sea port with wide area about 443 ha and sea wide 6.470 ha. Pool area 30.89 ha with deepness 10 m, the existing public facilities area 937 m², cement 398 m², coal 225 m², warehouse 12.500 m². Opened area 25.000 m² and container yard 39.000 m².

c. Air transportation

Three airports in West Sumatra, one of them are Bandara International Minangkabau (international class airport), Bandara Tabing Padang and Bandara Rokot at Mentawai Island regency.

d. Padang Industrial Park

There are 616 ha industrial area to support the development of factory infrastructure located on Padang Pariaman Regency, 150 ha of them has been developed for the first phase by local government of West Sumatera Province joint with foreign private from Malaysia.



2. Telecommunication

In general all regencies/municipalities even most of districts have automatic telephone station (ATS), since year 2007 there are 128.046 units with 131.947 telephone connecting line units, 117.869 of them have been used, it means there are still 10.150 line units stock so that there is no telecommunication resistance pursuing communication.

POLICY

Local government support regencies/municipalities to establish conducive investment policy that suitable in each area to attract investor as much as possible.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Paddy	Solok, Pesisir Selatan, Agam, Padang/Pariaman, Tanah Datar	421.902 Ha	Food Industry, animal feed industry
Maize	Pasaman Barat, Pesisir Selatan, Agam, Tanah Datar, Lima puluh Kota	63.219 Ha	

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Passion Fruits (Passiflora Edulis V Folicerpa)	Solok District	3,958 ha	Market expansion, for example to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Only for fresh Consumption not for juice. Joint production with local farmer, seeds industries. New planting
Potatoes	Solok District, Agam District, and Tanah Datar District	1.869 Ha	
Asparagus and Broccoli	Solok District	4,000 Ha	
Cabbage	Solok District, Tanah Datar, Agam	57,732 Ha	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	50 Kota District and Solok District	291.734 Ha	Cooperation with local estate (down stream industries such as RBO Palm Oil and RBO Palm Streaming). New planting, post harvest processing (down stream industries) Coconut wood industries Rubber wood industries
Arabica Coffee	Agam, 50 Kota, and Solok District	47.512 Ha	
Coconut	Padang Pariaman, Pesisir Selatan, Sawahlunto, 50 Kota, Pasaman and Agam District	90.760 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Padang Pariaman, Solok, Pasaman, Agam, Pesisir Selatan, Sawahlunto, Tanah Datar	469.859 heads	Breeding, Fattening



6. Jambi Province

GEOGRAPHY

Geographically, Jambi Province is located at 0°45'to 2°45'South Latitude and at 10° 10'to 104°55'East Longitude. Jambi Province has an average annual rainfall in 1990-1999 of 1300-2941 mm/annum with average rainfall per annum range around 143,5 mm and 245,1 mm per month. The highest rainfall occurs in November in 263,2 mm per month and the lowest rainfall is in July in 83,2 mm. Relative air humidity ranges around 75% to 86% with an average 80,8% to 85,7% and average minimum and maximum temperature is 24°C and 33,8°C.

Jambi Province is separated by Riau Province in the north, Berhala gulf in the east, South Sumatra in the south and West Sumatera in the west. The large of Jambi Province is 53.534 km².

Distance from Jambi Municipality to the capital of regency :

- Jambi – Muara Bulian (via Bajubang Darat) = 63 km
- Jambi – Muara Bulian (via Bajubang Laut) = 56 km
- Jambi – Muara Bungo (via Bajubang Darat) = 256 km
- Jambi – Muara Bungo (via Bajubang Laut) = 249 km
- Jambi – Bangko (via Muara Bungo) = 331 km
- Jambi – Bangko (via Sarolangun) = 251 km
- Jambi – Sungai Penuh (via Sarolangun) = 418 km
- Jambi – Kuala Tungkal (via Sengeti) = 125 km

The Borders of Jambi Province

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| North | : Riau Province |
| East | : Berhala Stair |
| South | : South Sumatra Province |
| West | : West Sumatra Province |



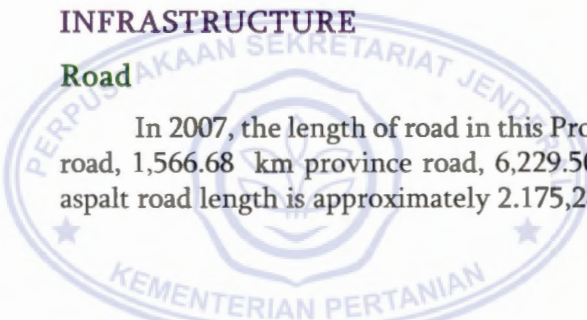
CLIMATE

Seasons change twice a year in Jambi with the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy season, accounting for most of the average 2.500 – 4000 mm annual precipitation, lasts from November to April, while the dry season is from July to November. Jambi has a wet tropical climate with relatively constant humidity at 81%-87% and ambient temperature at 28-31,5°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

In 2007, the length of road in this Province reached 10,959.58 km, consisting of 820.40 km state-road, 1,566.68 km province road, 6,229.50 km regency road, and 2,343 rivers transportation. The asphalt road length is approximately 2.175,28 km and non asphalt road length is 211,8 km.





Airport

There are 2 airports in Jambi Province, namely Sultan Thaha Saifuddin (domestic) and Depati Parbo (commercial) in Kerinci. Sultan Thaha Airport is the main airport with the length of runway is 2,800 meters that can be landed by B-737-200 craft. The flow of passengers served by this airport continuously increases approximately 58,693 passengers arrived and 58,204 passengers departed every year from this airport.

Seaport

There are 3 seaports in this province, namely seaports of Jambi (Talang Duku), Kuala Tungkal and Muara Sabak. The Muara Sabak seaport is the largest one, which take place near Selat Malakai in the east, and the growth triangle area (Singapore, Malaysia, and Batam), where the 2,000 dwt ships can moor to. The unloading capacity of the seaport reached 522,592 tons and the loading capacity was 1,257,456 tons. Its pier has 100 meters long, while container heaping is 5,000 m². There is no open warehouse, while the closed warehouse is 2,040 m².

In addition, the development of Muara Sabak Industrial estate will be implemented along with the development of sea cargo terminal for export. The complete development of Muara Subak harbour will have a relatively easy access to Singapore, and has good access to the Trans-Sumatra East corridor highway, connecting it to Riau.

Electric

In May 2007, the Electric Water Power was built in Kerinci District with the capacity of 2 x 90 megawatt and also was plan to built the other one in Bungo District with the capacity of 2 x 20 mega watt.

Clean Water

The clean water in Jambi province distributed by Local Company which is Tirta Mayang Ltd. In 2008, the capacity was 1.004 litre/second and the production capacity is 780 litre per second.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication services in the area are available via both wired and wireless was available and served by National Telecommunication and by private operators for wireless networks.

Bank and Insurance

Currently, There are 4 state banks, and 13 national private banks, 1 district government bank, and also 5 Islamic Banks as well as 1 microfinance institution.



INCENTIVE

Jambi has developed JAIP (Jambi Agro Industrial Park) where take place in Muara Sabak Sub Distrik, Tanjung Timur Distric. This project would increase industry sector, especially for agroindustry for domestic market.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Paddy	East Tanjab, Kerinci, Merangin	143.034 Ha	Food industry, feed mill, Available wet land 87.077 ha
Maize	Muaro Jambi, Kerinci	9.520 Ha	

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Pineapple	Tanjab Timur, Muaro Jambi	957 Ha	Available dry land 372.954 Ha.
Potatoes	Kerinci, Merangin	3.653 Ha	
Durian	Batang Hari, Merangin, Bungo, Muaro Jambi	1.621 Ha	Food industry
Lanzon	Muaro Jambi, Sarolangun, Batang Hari, Tebo, Merangin	59.152 Ha	Packing (export)

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Rubber	Batanghari reGENCY, Muara Jambi, Bungo, Tebo, Merangin, Sarolangun.	440.809 ha	Downstream industries such as : tires, vehicle equipments, etc.
Oil palm	Batanghari, Muara Jambi, Bungo, Tebo,, Merangin, Sarolangun, West Tanjung Jabung	448.899 ha	Downstream industries : cooking oil, margarine, Vanaspati, shortening, oleo chemical (fatty acid, fatty alcohol, fatty amine, methyl ester, glycerol).
Coconut	West Tanjung Jabung, East Tanjung Jabung	120.108 ha	Integrated coconut agro industry (CCO, coconut powder, coconut milk squeezed, etc.
Cassia Vera	Kerinci	50.000 ha	Processing of herb products such as essential oil.

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Muaro Jambi, Batanghari, Kerinci, Tebo, Tanjung Jabung Barat	149.042 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Duck	Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung Timur	550.871 head	
Goat	Muaro Jambi, Kumpeh Ulu Sub Distrik	228.147 head	



7. South Sumatera Province

GEOGRAPHY

The province of South Sumatra is located between 1° to 4° of south latitude and 102° to 106° of east longitude with the whole area 99,888.28 km². The capital of the Province is Palembang.

The borders are :

- Northern : Province of Jambi
- Southern : Province of Lampung
- Eastern : Province of Bangka Belitung
- Western : Province of Bengkulu

CLIMATE

South Sumatra Province has dry and wet season with variation of rain fall between 67.3 mm (14 rain days) – 412.6 mm (22 rain days) for the year 2005 the rain fall were every month in 2005 and March was the most wet. In 2005 the temperature of South Sumatra province between 26.5°C to 28.0°C, whereas humidity is fared between 79% to 86%.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

The length of land road 12,321.81 km consisted of 1,009.95 km state road, 2,716.38 km provincial road, 8,876.61 km municipal road, 630.12 km city road, 617 km railways, 641.03 km toll road, 2,880 km river transportation.

Airport

In 2008, the province has several airports. The biggest is Sultan Mahmud Badarudin II located in Palembang. Other airport classification is 1 (one) domestic, 1 (one) commercial and 2 (two) pioneer airports. The length of the runway is 990.00 m with 75.72 m width. The airport can serve B-737, F-28, F-27 and A.319 aircraft.

Seaport

In 2008, there are 1 (one) seaport and 3 (three) quays. The seaport is Boom Baru Length of seaport is 370.00 m



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Pineapple	M.Enim, OKU, Muba, Lahat	54.461 ton	Pineapple juice factory and canned fruits
Duku	OKU, OKI, MURA, Muara Enim	14.691 ton	Factory and canned fruits
Banana	OKU, Lahat, Muara Enim, MUBA, MURA	5.192 Ha	Factory and canned fruits
Vegetables	Pagar Alam, Lahat, Banyuasin, Muba	16.836 Ha	Cold Storage for vegetables

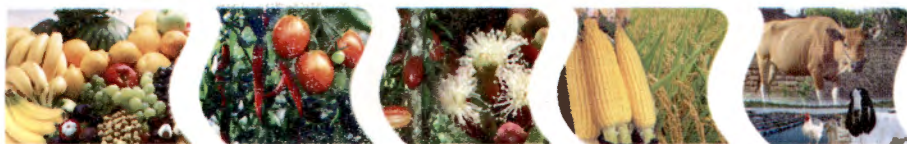
Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Oil Palm Plantation	OKI, OKU, MUBA, MURA, Muara Enim, Lahat	998.966 Ha	CPO Factory. Forward CPO Factory, Factory of old palm stem management
Rubber	MUBA, MURA, Muara Enim, OKI	669.134 Ha	Factory of old rubber stem Management, forward Rubber Factory

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	OKI, Muara Enim, MURA, MUBA, OKU.	336.295 Head	Breeding, Fattening.
Buffalo	OKI, Musi Banyuasin,	77.271 head	
Goat	MURA, Lahat, OKU, Muara Enim	383.951 head	
Native Chicken	Banyuasin, OKI Timur, MURA, Palembang, Ogan Ilir	7.240.000 head	





8. Bangka Belitung Province

GEOGRAPHY

The province of Bangka Belitung Islands is the 31st Province in Indonesia, one of the newest provinces. Blessed with abundant natural resources, it has been expecting a greater role to speed up the region's development, namely Bangka Regency, Belitung Regency and Pangkal Pinang City through cooperation development. The geography location was quite advantageous for various economic sector developments, due to its strategic position within the economic growth triangle: Singapore-Johor-Riau and Batam region as well as Natuna Island.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

In 2007, length of road is approximately 3.500,25 km, consisting of : state road (530 km), provincial road (520 km), and regency road (2.440 km).

Airport

There are two domestic airports, namely Depati Amir Airport in Pangkal Pinang and H.A.S. Hanandjoeddin in Tanjung Pandan, with each length of runway are 1,800 m and 1,850 m, 30 m width which can be landed by F28/F100 aircraft type.



Seaport

There are eight seaports in this province, they are are Pangkal Balam, Muntok, Belinyu, Sadai, and Muntok Seaports in Bangka, Manggar and Tanjung Pandan in Belitung.

Telecommunication

In 2008, the government provided 23,246 automatic telephone lines unit. The Capacity is 27,517 SST telephone connecting unit.

Energy and Electricity

Electricity power production in 2000 reached 30,200 KVA comes from diesel generating power (PLTD). In 2009, the *PLTD* has capacity of 108.348.00 MW, and the power is 79.250.00 MW.



Water

All Regencies/Cities have had a water treatment facilities with the production capacity of 4,684,977 M³ in the year 2009. The biggest capacity is in Bangka Regency with its capacity of 1,974,680 M³ or 415.00 L/sec, and the distribution is 1.767.554.00 m³/year.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Rice	All Regencies	6.266 Ha	Cultivation
Maize	All Regencies	393 Ha	Cultivation

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Orange	Sungailiat district Merawang district	377 Ha	Cultivation
Banana	West Mendo district Belinyu district	407 Ha	Cultivation
Chili	West Mendo district Belinyu district	1.518 Ha	Cultivation

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
White Pepper	All Regencies	36.846 Ha	Pepper powder processing
Oil Palm	Bakam district, Riau Silip district Puding Besar district	172.227 Ha	Plantation, CPO processing, Olein, Stearin, free fatty acid, soap processing
Rubber	West Mendo	29.381 Ha	Crumb rubber processing, utilization of old rubber trees/rubber wood industry, reboisation

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	All Regencies	9.373 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Goat	All Regencies	9.543 head	
Broiler	All Regencies	5.213.835 head	





9. Bengkulu Province

GEOGRAPHY

Bengkulu province lies between 101°01' and 103°41' east longitude and between 2°16' and 3°31' south latitude. The entire land area covers 1,978,870 ha. The governmental administration is divided into 3 regencies and 1 city as follows : North Bengkulu Regency (9,585.24 km²), Rejang Lebong Regency (4,109.80 Km²), South Bengkulu Regency (5,494.14 km²), and Bengkulu Municipality (144.52 Km²). Rainfall measured is between 292.92 mm and 330 mm, and the temperature varied from 20°C to 32°C.

CLIMATE

Temperature in Bengkulu province around 31-34° C. While minimum temperature is 20-23 °C. Rainy season occurs on September to May. December is the peak rainy season, dry season comes about May to September. Rainfall above the average occurs on January, February, March, September, November and December.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Land Transportation

The government provided highway network, stretched along 6,454 km, consisting of 750.45 km state road, 1,500 km provincial road, and 4,077 km regency/city road. All of regencies/cities have had good network roads.

Airport

A domestic airport is available in Bengkulu Province, namely Fatmawati Airport, which is located in Bengkulu City.



Seaport/Harbour

Four seaports are available in Bengkulu Province. One port is located in Baai Island where the 10.000 DWT ships can moor to, and the others are located in Linau (Bintuhan), Muko-Muko and Enggano Island.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication available and being operated by an automatic system. Most of the lines are installed in Bengkulu City (17,062 line units).



Clean Water

Potable Water. These four regencies provide potable water processing installation with the installed capacity of 802 liter/second.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	All Regency	127.506 Ha	337.813 ha the uncultivated are, Mechanization in land processing and cultivation, post harvest equipment, organic fertilizer
Maize		35.661 Ha	

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Oranges	All Regency	10.449 tons	Processing industry and cold storage
Durian		2.118 ha	
Mangosteen		728 ha	
Rambutan		4.309 tons	
Mango		342 Ha	
Cabbage		2.774 ha	
Tomatoes		250 ha	
Other vegetables		176.120 ha	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Oil palm	North Bengkulu Regency, South Bengkulu Regency	163.455 Ha	Processing CPO factory, liquid waste processing for soap and shampoo, Solid waste processing for organic fertilizer
Rubber	North Bengkulu Regency, South Bengkulu Regency	72.401 Ha	Processing of factory sheet and crumb rubber
Coffee		103.640 Ha	Processing coffee bean (product derived), processing of coffee waste

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu District	93.219 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Native chicken	Bengkulu City, North Bengkulu District, South Bengkulu District, Rejang Lebong District	902.006 head	
Duck		69.740 head	



10. Lampung Province

GEOGRAPHY

Lampung Province lies between 3°45' - 6° south latitude and 105°45' - 103°48' east longitude. North side bordered with the Bengkulu Province and South Sumatra Province, in east side bordered with Java Sea, south with the Sunda Strait and in west with India Ocean. With the position, Lampung Province become the special link of traffic of Sumatra Island and Java. Wide of its region reach 35,376.50 km², wider than Central Java Province or 1.75% of all Indonesia region.

CLIMATE

Lampung Province has tropical climate, dry season occurs between May-September and the rainy season between November-May. Annual rainfall average reached 2,000 – 3,000 mm, even in west area reached 3,000 – 4,000 mm/year, and in the east areas reached 1,000 – 2,000 mm/year. At area of 30 - 60 m above sea level, the average temperature range from 26° C - 28° C, maximum temperature 33° C and minimum temperature 22° C. Average of air humidity between 80 - 88%.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Land road

The length of the road was 13,058.68 km consist of 4,118.30 km state road, 2,369.97 km provincial road, and 6,081.73 km municipal road, and 488.68 km artery road.

Airport

Lampung Province has an airport, namely Raden Intan II with 1,850 m long of runway, 30 m width of which, can be landed by CN-235 and F-28 aircraft.

Seaport

Lampung has 6 (six) seaports, Panjang, Srengsem (special port for sugarcane export) and Bakauheni. Lampung has some seaport which are : 2 seaport in Agung City, 4 seaport in Labia, 4 seaport in Meringue, 4 seaport in Teluk Betung, 5 seaport in Tulang Bawang, and the biggest seaport in Bakauheni.

Clean Water

There were 10 regencies or administrative cities that have clean water facility with the installed capacity of 1.008.00 liter/sec. The largest clean water facility is located in Bandar Lampung and the smallest is in Tulang Bawang. The existing clean water production is 742.00 liter/sec, distribution 20.572.093,00 m³/year.



Electricity

Lampung has total electricity capacity of Diesel Power is 7.05 MW, but at the current time, the power which used in Lampung is approximately 4.67 MW.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	All Regencies	524.955 Ha	Cultivation
Maize	All Regencies	387.549 Ha	Food industry, feed processing, marketing for export.
Cassava	Central Lampung, Tulang Bawang, North Lampung	318.969 Ha	Tapioca flour, cassava chips, feed processing

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Banana	South Lampung, Central Lampung, Tulang Bawang, North Lampung, West Lampung	535.732 Ha	Banana chips, banana flour, marketing
Orange		63.287 Ha	
Durian		2.510 Ha	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Coffee	Tanggamus, South Lampung, West Lampung	163.092 Ha	Plantation, coffee powder, instant coffee, processing
Oil Palm	Central Lampung, North Lampung, South Lampung	152.409 Ha	Plantation, soap industry, palm oil industry, CPO processing
Pepper	North Lampung	63.686 Ha	Plantation, pepper powder processing
Rubber	South Lampung	82.399 Ha	Plantation, crumb rubber processing, glove processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Broiler	Central Lampung, Tulang Bawang, North Lampung, South Lampung	5.423.379 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Native Chicken		11.234.890 head	
Layer		3.327.847 head	
Goat		1.012.605 head	
Duck		531.608 head	



11. Banten Province

GEOGRAPHY

Banten Province consist of 4 regencies and 2 cities, 94 Sub Districts, 128 Kelurahan (equal village) and 1,339 villages with its total area of 8,800.83 km² and total population 8.098.277 persons which majority are Muslims. The location of Banten Province is strategic because of the link between Java Island and Sumatra Island as well as the capital of Indonesia and West Java Province as a potential market of Banten's products. The economic sector, that have a great potential resources and various to be developed, namely agriculture sectors, industry/trade, tourism, mining/exploration, and also supported by the availability of variety natural resources in great amount. Industry sector contribute more than 52% from total of Banten's GRDP, because in Banten there are 17 Industrial Zones equipped by good facilities and managed by Professional private companies. Banten is located in the west part of Java Island and it becomes gateway of Indonesia in the Island. Geographically, this province is bordered by Java Sea in the north, Jakarta and West Java in the east, in the west is Sunda Strait, and in the south is India Ocean. The distance of Banten Capital, Serang, with State's Capital City of Jakarta is about 70 km connected by high way traffic and road toll of Jakarta-Merak.

CLIMATE

Banten Province has tropical climate influenced by wind monsoon and waving La Nina. Rainny season happened in November - March, weather influenced by wind from West Sumatra, Indian Ocean side south India and wind from Asia passing sea of South China Sea. Dry season happened in June - August, weather influenced by east wind.

Temperature in hilly and coastal area range from 22°C and 32°C, while temperature in mountain with 400 - 1,350 m above sea level between 18° C - 29°C, with the rainfall of equal to 166.67 mm/year. Regional topography of continent of Province Banten is 0 - 1,000 m above sea level.

While middle region Lebak and some of Pandeglang Regency is 201 - 2,000 m above sea level, some of other region in east Lebak area of mount of Sanggabuana with 501 - 2,000 m above sea level.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Banten has train network connecting Jakarta by Rangkasbitung, Serpong and Serang. Others the high way stretched out between Jakarta and Serang as long as 100 km with various facilities of other land transport.

In addition that Merak Seaport plays important role to support the industrial activities, it also function as the bridge for land transportation crossing the island of Java to Sumatra.

International Soekarno Hatta Airport located in Cengkareng, Tangerang Regency. It can be landed by large body aircraft such as Boeing and air bus, and therefore the frequencies of the international flights are very busy. It is one of factors which made Banten as a world gateway to business activities.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Maize	Lebak, Pandeglang, Serang	6.288 ha	Food industry (MAIZE oil, Maize flour, snack), feed processing
Paddy	Lebak, Pandeglang, Serang	356.809 ha	Cultivation

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Banana	All Regencies	230.446 ton	Banana chips, banana flour, juice banana, syrup
Mangosteen	All Regencies	706 Ha	Cultivation

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Cacao	Lebak, Pandeglang	5.759 Ha	Plantation, cacao powder processing
Oil Palm	Pandeglang, Lebak	14.894 Ha	Plantation, soap industry, palm oil industry, CPO processing
Rubber	Lebak, Pandeglang, Serang	23.846 Ha	Plantation, crumb rubber processing, glove processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	All Regencies	60.680 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Buffalo	All Regencies	153.004 head	
Goat	All Regencies	821.588 head	





12. Jakarta Capital Territory

GEOGRAPHY

The Province is geographically located on 6°12' south latitude and 106°48' east longitude. The government administration is set into 5 regions South Jakarta, Central Jakarta, East Jakarta, West Jakarta, North Jakarta and 1 regency, namely Thousand Island (Kepulauan Seribu) Regency. The largest city is East Jakarta (187.73 km²) and the smallest is The Thousand Island regency (11.81 km²).

CLIMATE

The average rainfall is 1,916.8- 924.50 mm/year. The temperature is 22° C - 33° C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Length of road in The Jakarta Capital Territory in 2001/2002 was 6,528,481 km, composed of 153,500 km state road, 1,325,093 km provincial road, 4,936,928 km administrative city, and 112,960 km toll road.

Airport

The Jakarta Capital Territory has 1 airport, with classification domestic/local, namely Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport. The biggest Airport in Indonesia, Soekarno Hatta International Airport, as the main gate to Indonesia located at Banten Province.

Seaport

There is one seaport, namely Tanjung Priok International Seaport. In 2001, the off loading capacity figured as many as 33,199,093 ton, while uploading capacity reached 9,215,303 ton. The length of quay is 1.84 km, container lodging is 100 ha.

Energy and Electricity

Most of the electricity energy is supplied by PT. PLN (State-owned Electricity Company). The demand of electricity is getting higher and higher, reflected by the report of electricity sold within Jakarta





and Tangerang in 2001 (19.85 billion kWh). For 2001, the total sale value of electricity increased 7.22% or 18.52 billion kWh. The total consumer of electricity power in 2001 reached 2,729,212 consumers or increase 4.01% from the previous year. The gas availability for industrial manufacturing in 2002 recorded 1,274,277,866 m³.

Potable Water

Five administrative cities of The Jakarta Capital Territory have clean water processing and its installed production capacity was 15,350 m³/second and 4,000 m³/second in East Jakarta. The smallest capacity is on West Jakarta with its capacity of 200 m³/second.

GEOGRAPHY

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Fruits and Vegetable	All Municipalities	2.343 Ha	Packaging
Flowers	South Jakarta, East Jakarta, West Jakarta, Center Jakarta	15.381 ton	Seed, packaging, transportation business
Medicine Plant	All Municipalities	16.492 ton	Medicine industry, breeding, raising, food Industry (milk, cheese, yogurt, etc)

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Dairy cattle	South Jakarta, East Jakarta, West Jakarta, Center Jakarta	3.422 head	Breeding, Fattening, Milk Industry
Goat	South Jakarta, East Jakarta, West Jakarta, North Jakarta	4.501 Head	





13. West Java Province

GEOGRAPHY

Geographically, the West Java province is situated between 5°50' - 7°50' south latitude and 104°48' - 108°48' east longitude. The government administration consist of 22 Regencies/cities, classified into 16 regencies and 6 cities. The largest is regency of Sukabumi (3,160.51 sq km) and the smallest is City of Cirebon (36.97 sq km).

CLIMATATE

The highest rainfall is between 1,500 and 4,000 mm yearly and average rainy day is 15 days. The temperature is between 20.4°C - 23°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Access to the West Java can be reached from Jakarta through Cikularang toll road and Cikampek. From Bogor can be reached from Puncak and from Central Java can be reached through Cirebon.

Airport

In this province, there is only one domestic airports, namely Husein Sastranegara Airport, in Bandung. This airport can be reached within 45 minutes from Soekarno Hatta Airport the biggest airport in Indonesia for located in Banten.

Seaport

West Java Province has one seaport in Cirebon. This seaport serve both an international and domestic trade, this seaport categorized as second class seaport.

Telecommunication

West Java has many advantages from telecommunication facilities of Indonesia for several latest year. This makes everything easier to connect with other countries. West Java has 700.000 telephone line and the most user mobile phone in Indonesia. With growth 90% than 50% of the 12 million mobile phones in Indonesia is in the west java.





Energy and Electricity

Electric power system in West Java has been connected with network system Java- Bali with 18.200 MW Capacity (special area : Jakarta, west java, Central Java, East Java and Bali). The total electricity in West Java are 4.948 MW, and total network capacity is 7.951, 6 MW.

Fresh Water

About 9.669 liters per second, development and management of water resources in West Java is adequate.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Northern area	1,829.085 Ha	Handling, processing industry.
Soybean	Karawang, Indramayu, Subang	23.810 Ha	Feed processing, Food industry (Tofu, Soy-Milk, Nata de soy, soya bean oil).
Corn	Karawang, Indramayu, Subang	118.976 Ha	Food Industry (corn oil, maize flour, snack), feed processing, Marketing for export.

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Vegetables	Sukabumi, Bandung, Garut, Cianjur, Sumedang, Subang, Purwakarta, Indramayu	921.918 ton	Food Industry
Fruits :			
Banana	Sukabumi, Bandung, Garut, Cianjur, Sumedang, Subang, Purwakarta, Indramayu	1.368.253 ton	Food Industry
Pineapple	Hilly area of Regencies	540.684 ton	Food Industry
Mango		808 Ha	Food Industry
Mangosteen		1.471 ha	Food Industry
Ornamental Flowers	Bandung	1.659.396 m2	Marketing fro export





Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Tea	Hilly area of regencies	101.080 Ha	Processing
Rubber	Hilly area of regencies	52.449 Ha	Crumb rubber processing, glove processing
Sugar Cane	Sukamandi	23.661 Ha	Sweet processing.



Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Dairy Cattle	Sukabumi, Bandung, Bogor, Garut	111.250 Head	Breeding, Fattening, Milk Processing Industries
Sheep	Bandung, Garut, Indramayu, Sukabumi.	5.311.836 Head	Fattening, Leather Industries, Slaughtering House
Beef Cattle	Bandung	295.554 head	Meat Business Center (Slaughtering House, Meat Processing Industries, Business Center), Fattening.





14. Special Region of Yogyakarta

GEOGRAPHY

*S*pecial Region of Yogyakarta is placed between 7°15'-8°15' South Latitude and 110°5'-110°4' east Longitude. Geographically, this province is in the centre of South of Java Island with the area spreads on 3,185.80 km². Government administration is divided into 5 regencies/cities consisting of one city and four regencies, each of them are City of Yogyakarta (32.50 km²), Sleman Regency (574.82 km²), Bantul Regency (506.85 Km²), Kulonprogo Regency (586.27 Km²), Gunung Kidul Regency (1,485.36 Km²).

CLIMATE

The average of annual rainfall is 1,855 mm with its temperature around 26.6°C until 28.8°C. Meanwhile the minimum temperature is 18°C and the maximum is 35°C. The humidity depends on the season, usually fluctuates around 65% to 84 %.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Length of road is approximately 4,926.25 km, consisting of : state road (158.33 km), provincial (690.25 km), and regency road (4,078 km). This province has 85% good road network, and the remaining 15 % was such a proper road, and sufficient railways.

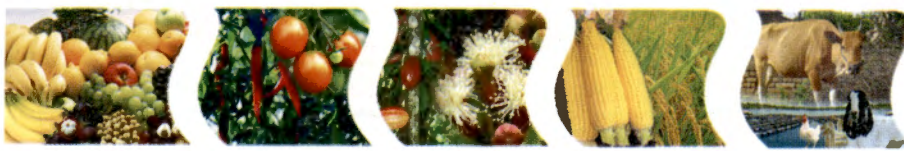
Airport

Air transportation in this province is served by international airport Adisucipto with its landing area of 2,250 m and its width of 45 m, so it can be landed by airplane types Boeing 737 and Boeing 400. The passengers arriving to this airport was 297,108. Meanwhile the outflow of passengers was approximately reached 322,891 passengers.

Seaport

Due to its location, Yogyakarta uses an ocean seaport in Cilacap and Tanjung Emas seaport in Semarang as an international seaport gate, of which each of the distances are 180 and 125 km respectively from city of Yogyakarta.





Telecommunication

There are approximately 141,328 telephone connected lines. All of them are facilitated by an automatic system.

Bank and Insurance

There are 77 state banks, and 48 private banks. Besides, in this province, there are also available 65 People Credit Bank (BPR), 34 operated in Sleman Regency. For insurance support, in this province, there are 23 insurance companies, as follows : 3 social insurances, 8 financial loss insurance and 12 life insurance companies.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Peanut	Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul	64.087 Ha	Plantations, Salted Vegetables seed business
Maize	Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul	71.164 Ha	Seed industry (MAIZE oil MAIZE flour, Snack, etc) Feed Processing
Soybean	Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul	32.514 Ha	Seed, Processing, food industry, Sauce soymilk, flour natade soy, etc

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Vegetables :			
Chili	Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul	10..587 Ha	Plantation, salted vegetables, seed business
Cabbages		2.516 Ha	
Carrots		288 tan	
Fruits (zalacca, banana, water melon)	Sleman, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul	19.841 Ha	Plantation, salted vegetables, seed business

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Dairy Cattle		5.652 Head	Breeding, Fattening, Milk Industry
Goat		304.780 Head	
Beef Cattle		269.927 head	



15. Central Java Province

GEOGRAPHY

Central Java Province is located between 108°30' - 111°30' east longitude and 5°40' - 8°30' south latitude. The area is as much as 3.25 million hectares. The governmental administration is divided into 29 residents and 6 cities. The biggest region is Cilacap regency with the area of 213,851 Ha, since Magelang city is the least with the area of 108,573 Ha. Central Java has a very strategic location, in the heart of the island of Java between West Java and East Java.

CLIMATE

The highest rainfall is approximately 1,145 - 4,277 mm/year with the average temperature of 18°C - 28°C. The province has a wet tropical climate with an average rainfall of 2000 mm every year. The rainy season lasts from October to March, while the dry season lasts from April to September. The Natural conditions of Central Java are similar to those of other provinces in Java.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Land Road

Land road stretching along 26.310 km was available, consisted of 1,300 km state road, 2,590 km province road and 22.420 km resident/city road, mostly in a good condition. 3301 bridges with 42,580 Km long were reported as one of supported facilities of land transportation.

Airport

Central Java province has 4 (four) airports of which classified into 1 international airport, 1 domestic airport and 2 pioneer airports. The international class Adi Sumarmo airport in Surakarta can serve Boeing 737 airplane. Ahmad Yani domestic airport in Semarang, Tunggul Wulung pioneer airport in Cilacap and Dewandaru pioneer airport in Karimun Jawa Island, Jepara, might only serve such a light types of airplanes. In 2000, amounted to 203,579 people arrived at these airport and 194,273 people departed from there.

Seaport

This province has 2 international seaports (Tanjung Emas and Tanjung Intan), located at





Semarang and Cilacap. Besides these seaports, there are 9 (nine) inter-insular ports, located at Brebes, Tegal, Batang, Pekalongan, Kendal, Jepara, Juwana, Rembang and Karimunjawa

Clean Water

Water treatment installations are available in 35 resident/cities, operated by Regional Company of Drinking Water (PDAM) with the installed capacity of 249,458,410 m³. The lowest utilized capacity was in Pekalongan of 560,037 m³ and the highest was in Semarang of 49,182,000 m³. Water consumption in these regions reached 248,510,428 m³.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Cilacap, Grobogan, Pati, Sragen, Demak, Magelang, Kebumen, Banyumas	1.614.098 Ha	Plantation, food industry (rice flour) instant partridge processing
Cassava	Wonogiri, Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Cilacap, Pati, Kebumen, Jepara, Boyolali	191.053 Ha	Cassava chips, feed processing, flour processing, textile industry
Maize	Grobogan, Blora, Karanganyar, Banjarnegara, Temanggung, Rembang, Wonosobo, Magelang, Boyolali	639.354 Ha	Seed, food industry(MAIZE oil, MAIZE flour, snack, feed processing.
Soybean	Grobogan, Wonogiri, Demak, Brebes, Kebumen, Blora, Sukoharjo, Cilacap	111.653 ha	Seed, food processing, food industry (sauce, soymilk, flour, nata de soy)

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Chili	Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Magelang	139.961 ton	Seed, plantation, chip processing, sliced potatoes.
Potatoes	Rembang, Magelang, Blora, Temanggung, Brebes, Boyolali, Klaten, Grobogan	15.850 Ha	Seed, plantation, food industry (dried chili, chili powder, vegetables oil)
Mango	Rembang, Jepara, Wonogiri, Pati, Blora, Boyolali, Brebes, Kendal	2.117 Ha	Seed, plantations, food industry (jelly, cocktail, juice, syrup, sweet, salted mango, etc)
Banana	Brebes, Grobogan, Blora, Cilacap, Boyolali, Kendal	499.217 ha	Seed, plantations, food industry (jam,juice,crispy,banana flour,essence oil)



Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Clove	Banyumas, Wonogiri, Purworejo, Cilacap, Pekalongan, Semarang, Magelang, Kebumen	38.280 Ha	Plantations, cigarette industry, clove oil, processing, medicine industry
Tea	Temanggung, Grobogan, Kendal, Wonosobo, Magelang	9.239 Ha	Soft drinks (in bottle or box), medicine industry



Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef cattle	Blora, Wonogiri, Grobogan, Magelang, Rembang, Pati, Klaten, Temanggung, Tegal, Pemalang, Banjarnegara, Brebes, Wonosobo	1.442.033 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Goat	Pemalang, Brebes, Semarang, Grobogan, Wonogiri, Tegal, Klaten, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Magelang and Kendal	3.366.801 Head	





16. East Java Province

GEOGRAPHIC

The East Java Province area reaches 46,428.57 km², located at 111°0' - 114°4' East Longitudinal and 7°12' - 8°48' South Latitude. Its government administration consists of 38 Regencies/Cities, namely 29 Regencies and nine Cities as follows Regencies : Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Lamongan, Gresik, Bangkalan, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Malang, Pasuruan, Pacitan, Ponorogo, Madiun, Magetan, Ngawi, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep, Banyuwangi, Lumajang, Probolinggo, Trenggalek, Tulungagung, Blitar, Kediri, Jombang, Nganjuk, Bojonegoro, Tuban. Widest Regency is Banyuwangi (5,782.68 Ha/Km²) Cities: Surabaya, Mojokerto, Malang, Pasuruan, Madiun, Probolinggo, Kediri, Blitar and Batu.

CLIMATE

Pursuant to system of Schmidt classification and some Ferguson of regional big region (52%) East Java have the type climate D. Situation of maximum temperature is 33°C while minimum temperature is 22°C. Situation of rainfall per year in East Java have the following characteristic :

- a . < 1.750 mm ; covering 35,54%
- b. 1.750 - 2.000 mm ; covering 44,00%
- c. > 2.000 mm ; covering 20,46%



INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Road transportation network in East Java is one of the integrated networks with Surabaya as the centre, with total of road length is about 27,232.27 km, consisting of 1,899.21 km state road, 1,439.18 km provincial road, 21,935.45 km Regency road and 931.45 km Sub District road, 63.07 km toll road. Besides, 964.22 km railways transportation network in this province will continue to be developed. The government of East Java Province is also planning to build Surabaya-Madura bridge crossing Madura Strait.

Airport

In this province, there are 4 domestic and international airports, among others are Juanda airport (Domestic and International) as one of international gate in Eastern Indonesia. This airport can be reached within 25 minutes from city centre with 3000 meters of runway and its width is 60 meters. Pegerungan airport is special airport with its landing length of 915 m and its width is 23 m, Trunojoyo Airport as a general airport with its landing length of 850 m and its width is 23 m, and Abdulrahman Saleh airport



(double function as a Airforce Airport) with its landing length of 1984 m and its width is 40 m. In 2006 the total of passengers were 9.986.650 people and the total of cargo were 71.573.907 kgs.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Jember, Banyuwangi, Lamongan	1.736.048 ha	Plantation, Food Industry (Rice Flour, Instant, Porridge Processing)
Maize	Tuban, Bangkalan, Sumenep	1.235.933 ha	Seed, Food industry (MAIZE oil, MAIZE flour, snack, etc), feed processing
Soybean	Banyuwangi, Pasuruan, Lamongan	216.828 Ha	Seed, Feed Processing, food industry (sauce, soymilk, flour, nata de soy, etc)

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Vegetables	Tuban, Lamongan, Probolinggo, Pasuruan, Nganjuk, and Sampang	70.103 Ha	Seed, plantation, food industry (dried chili, chili powder, Sliced Potatoes, Fried Shallot)
Chili		47.492 Ha	
Potatoes		7.979 Ha	
Shallots		20.922 Ha	
Fruits (Orange, Manggo Banana, Pineapples)	Ponorogo, Malang, Magetan Kediri, Pasuruan, pamekasan, Lumajang, Blitar, and kediri	99.322 Ha	Salted, Orange Oil, Juice, Mango Processing, Seed, Crispy, chips, banana flour, banana sweets, sauce syrup, cocktail, sweet processing, jam, sweet, canning, puree, leather, pineapple processing





Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Coffee	Robusta Banyuwangi, Malang, Blitar, Bondowoso	93.945 Ha	Plantation, Industry
Cocoa	Banyuwangi, Blitar, Madiun	46.659 Ha	Cocoa Powder
Tea	Malang, Blitar	2.460 ha	Tea Industry
Tobacco	Besuki, Jember, Bondowoso, Bojonegoro, Madura, Pamekasan	108.701 Ha	Cigarette
Coconut	Banyuwangi, Blitar, Pacitan	291.958 Ha	Coconut Oil, Nata De Coco
Sugar cane	Malang, Jember, Kediri	206.234 Ha	Plantation, Sugar Processing



Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Sumenep, Jember, Tuban	3.384.902 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Dairy Cattle	Malang, Pasuruan	212.322 head	
Goat	Trenggalek, Jombang	2.739.727 head	
Native Chicken	Malang, Blitar, Kediri	23.261.021 head	
Layer	Blitar, Tulungagung	31.472.953 head	
Broiler	Malang, Jombang	140.005.968 head	
Duck	Lumajang, Blitar, Mojokerto	4.344.838 head	





17. North Sulawesi Province

GEOGRAPHY

North Sulawesi Province is one of the Province from 14 Province in area of Indonesia east and represent one of the Province from 33 Province specified pass/through the Number Law 13 Year 1964. After Gorontalo become the Province, hence Province of North Sulawesi become 5 region of Sub-Province administration / town, each : Town Manado, Town Bitung, Sub-Province Minahasa, Sub-Province of Bolaang Mongondow, Sub-Province of Sangihe Talaud and last of new Sub-Province Talaud formed on the date of 10 April 2002 ago. North Sulawesi lay in by 0°30' - 4°30' and 123°00' - 127° 00' BT. Geographical position of North Sulawesi abut on:

- Northside : State Philippine
- Eastside : Maluku Utara Province
- Southside : Gorontalo Province
- Westside : Sea Sulawesi

Wide of Province of North Sulawesi is : 15.277,16 Km²

CLIMATE

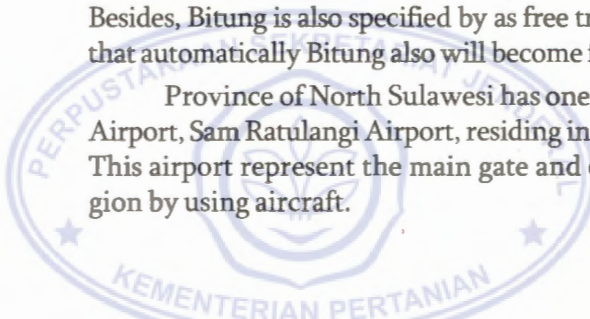
North Sulawesi have tropical climate, with the mean 32° C in the day time and 24° C night time. Rainfall pattern of far from uniform. Annual rainfall vary among/between 1.500 mm and 2.800 mm, with the rainfall most close during the month of December of up to March month. In August and September month, representing a period of/to driest in one year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

North Sulawesi Province have the national road is 809,42 kilometer, the provincial road is 1.310,52 kilometer and the district/town road is 422,20 kilometer. In general existing road in this region have the surface pave with the settled condition. But the district road still many in the form of land with the heavy damage condition.

North Sulawesi Province also has port in Bitung, representing especial port to be a "hub-port" in this regional. Besides, Bitung is also specified by as free trade region, so that automatically Bitung also will become free port.

Province of North Sulawesi has one international Airport, Sam Ratulangi Airport, residing in Manado City. This airport represent the main gate and out in this region by using aircraft.





AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Minahasa, Bolaang Mongondow	103.189 Ha	Plantations, food industry, feed processing, tapioca and flour, chemical industry, seed, feed processing, food industry
Maize		131.791 Ha	
Cassava		6.388 Ha	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Clove	Minahasa, Bolaang, Mongondow, Sangihe, Talaud	74.844 Ha	Plantation, medicine industry, cigarette processing
Coffee		9.703 Ha	
Cocoa		10.235 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Native chicken	All Regencies	2.058.074 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Broiler		1.623.420 head	
Layer		747.264 head	
Pig		340.198 head	
Beef Cattle		108.332 head	





18. Gorontalo Province

GEOGRAPHY

The area of Gorontalo Province totaled 12,215.44 km², spread between 0°24'04" - 00°02' 30" North Latitude and 121° 08'04" - 123° 32'09" South Longitudinal. Administratively, the government is divided into 2 Regencies and 1 Municipality, namely Regency of Gorontalo (5,411.38 km²), Regency of Boalemo (6,379.27 km²), and 1 City, namely Municipality of Gorontalo (64.79 km²).

CLIMATE

The highest rainfall is between 49 and 268 mm yearly and average rainy day is 15 days. The temperature is between 30.4°C and 34°C, and in the night is between 20.8°C and 24.4°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Gorontalo has 4.800 km of road which consist of 616 km of national road (12,77%), 314 km of provincial road (6,52%), and the rest (80%) is district road. More than 40% of the road in Gorontalo was made from asphalt, 43% is land road and the rest (17%) was made from pebble.



Airport

There is only one airport in Gorontalo, namely Djalaludin Airport. In 2003, the airport was designed for Fokker or ATR landing. Nowadays, Boeing 737-400 (150 passengers) and MD 90 (153 passenger) can be landed on this airport. This airport has 2.250 m x 30 m of long runway and also completed with lighting system for night landing.

Seaport

In Gorontalo, there are 3 ports, namely Gorontalo Port (5.000 GT) and Anggrek Port (10.000 GT) which can be used as cargo ports, and another one, Kwandang Port (200 GT) which can be used as livestock/agricultural ports.

The percentage of loading flow among those 3 ports as follow : Gorontalo port 70%, Kwandang port 20% and Anggrek port 10 %. In addition, Gorontalo also has special ports for fishing ship, such as Tilamuta port and Kwandang ports and other local ports such as in Bumbulan, Lemito, Popayato, and Marisa (Pohuwato District), Tobulo (Boalemo District), Taludaa (Bone Bolango District) and Tolinggula (North Gorontalo District). Ferry Ports are also available in Gorontalo dan Kwandang ports.



Clean Water

Potable water in Gorontalo is produced by PDAM (Regional Company of Drinking Water). It distributes for Gorontalo city and its surrounding (Gorontalo district). The water capacity volume is 3,8 million m³ in 2000 and raised gradually 4,8 million m³ in 2004. The PDAM supplies potable water for households (83,8%), government office (8,1%), hotel and trade (4,5%), public facilities (5,3%), industry (0,3%) and so on. The source of water comes from some rivers in Gorontalo. The availability of water in the river is gradually decreasing annually. In the village area, generally, clean water is taken from land water, river and also from lake.

POLICY

- The local government of Gorontalo opened opportunity widely for investor to invest refer to rule and regulation
- The opportunity that mentioned above directed to the priority business field and excellence
- The investor candidate will be served license and facilitated with land preparing refer to Regional Land Use Licensee for investment always refers to rule according to business field.
- Governor/Major gives local tax reduction and retribution for certain time to whom realized their investment.
- The exemption of tax and retribution mentioned above will be determined by Local Government Decree.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Maize	All Regencies	156.436 Ha	Plantations, Food Industry (Rice Flour, Instant Porridge Processing, Seed, MAIZE Oil, MAIZE Flour, Snack, etc)

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2007	Opportunity
Clove	All Regencies	4.685 Ha	Plantation, Medicine Industry, Cigarette Processing
Cocoa	All Regencies	9.402 Ha	Plantation, Feed Processing, Food Processing (sweet, chocolate Powder, etc)
Jatropha	Pawoatu	-	Plantation
Sugar Cane	All Regencies	10.022 Ha	Processing Industry
Coconut	All Regencies	64.667 Ha	Plantation

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	All Regencies	227.690 Head	Breeding, Fattening.
Goat	All Regencies	84.056 Head	



19. Central Sulawesi Province

GEOGRAPHY

The land size of Central Sulawesi is 68.033 Km² or 6.803.300 ha or 35.96% of the size of Sulawesi island. Central Sulawesi has boundaries with :

- Gorontalo Province and Sulawesi Sea to the north.
- Maluku Province and North Maluku Province to the east.
- South Sulawesi Province, West Sulawesi Province and South East Sulawesi Province in the South.
- Makassar Strait in the west.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Roads and bridges in are in good conditions, with length 10.814,77 Km. This support the growth of trading activities in sectors agriculture.

Sea Transportation

Pantoloan harbor is the main gate of goods service flow, in and out of the province equipped with container facility to support inter trades and exports. Inter-insular harbors are in all districts in Central Sulawesi to support trade activities inter district and inter island. Ferry port is in Taipa, Palu to support trade activities between Central Sulawesi and East Borneo through Makassar Strait.

Air Transportation

Mutiara airport in Palu can be landed by Boeing 737, Foker 100 and MD 82. Small airport that can be landed by Fokker 27 cassia are in Banggai District (Bubung airport), Poso District (Kasiguncu airport), Tolitoli District (Udara Lalos airport), Buol District (Pogogul airport)

Available power plant with capacity 101,805 MW, postal and telecommunication, banks, hospitals and State Water Companies (PDAM)





AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity 2008	Opportunity
Paddy	Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Banggai	204.342 Ha	Processing factory
Maize	Donggala	38.209 Ha	
Peanuts	Donggala, Banggai archipelago, Banggai	5.231 Ha	

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Shallot	Donggala, Palu	939 Ha	Processing

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Cocoa	Banggai archipelago, Morowali, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Buol, dan Toli-toli	210.791 Ha	Export, Processing factory for Industry of Cocoa powder and cocoa butter. Charcoal Briquette
Coconuts	Banggai, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Tojo Una-una	172.024 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Donggala, Banggai, Parigi Moutong, Tojo Una-una, Morowali	203.893 head	Breeding, Fattening
Goat	Donggala, Banggai, Parigi Moutong	250.280 head	





20. Southeast Sulawesi Province

GEOGRAPHY

Southeast Sulawesi Province is located in south of the equator, spread over the north to the south between 30° – 60° south longitudinal and 120°45' – 124°60' east longitude. The area is 148,140 km², including 38,140 km² of land and 110,000 km² of sea water. Administratively, the government of Southeast Sulawesi Province consists of 6 regencies/cities, namely Regency of Kendari, Regency of Buton, Regency of Kolaka, Regency of Muna, City of Bau-Bau and City of Kendari. The widest Regency is Kendari with the area of 16,184 km² while the smallest is City of Bau-Bau with the area of 221 km².

CLIMATE

The rainfall occurs between 1,499-2,258 mm with the average temperature is between 20°C-34°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

The length of road in Southeast Sulawesi in 2006 is noted approximately 7785.62 kms which consist of 1.293,87 km national road, 488.8 km provincial road and district road 6.002,95 km. The condition of the road consist of : good road : 2,686.36 km or 34.5%, fairly good 2,276.99 km or 29.25%, bad : 1,667.06 km or 21.41%, very bad 1,155.21 km or 14.84%.

The 3,340.66 km or 42.91% of the road is alphalted with hot mix, 2,974.86 km or 38.21% is stoned, and 1,160.47 km or 14.91% is land road, and the rest 309.63 km or 3.98% is unknown.

The classification of the road as follow : 859.56 km or 11.04% is class 1, 488.8 km or 6.28% is class 2, 556.0 km or 7.14 % is class 3, 2,386.51 km or 30.65% is class 3A, 779.51 km or 10.01% is class 3B, 656.49 km or 8.43% is class 3C and 2,058.75 km or 26.44% is unknown.

Airport

There are four airports, one domestic airport, namely Wolter Monginsidi in Kendari with its landing length of 1,850. This can be landed by Fokker 28/100. Incoming passengers to City of Kendari were 42,361 people and outgoing passengers from Kendari were 37,782 people. Four other airports can be landed by Twin Otter and Cassa CN 212 types.

Betoambari Airport located in Bau-Bau, Buton District, classified as a class V airport. It can be landed by C-212 aircraft, and has domestic station which has width area of 64 m².

The location of Pomala Airport is in Kolaka District, classified as a class V airport. The length of runway is 850 x 23 m. It can be landed by C-212, and has domestic station which has width area of 105 m².

The Sugimanuru Airport is in Raha District, classified as a class V airport. The length of runway is 750 x 23 m. It can be landed by C-212, and has domestic station which has width area of 50 m².



Seaport

There are two big seaports, namely Kendari Seaport and Bau-Bau that can be leaned by inland ships and international shipping. And also, there are 3 domestic ports, namely Kolaka, Langara and Raha which operated by PT. ANTAM UBPN Operasi Pomala.

Clean Water

Potable water is available in all regencies and cities which have capacity of 800.00 Liter/second and is sold to consumer of 596.00 Liter/second.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Kanawe, Konsel, Kolaka, Bombana, Buton	110.498 Ha	Rice Estate, Seed, Processing Industry, Plantation, Marketing
Maize	Kanawe, Kolaka, Muna, Buton	37.249 Ha	Seed, Plantation, Processing Industry, Marketing
Cassava	Buton, Muna	12.190 Ha	Processing Industry

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Fruits (Mango, Durian, Pineapple, Banana, Papaya, Orange)	Kendari, Kolaka, Buton, Muna	3,838 Ha	Salted, Mango Processing, Juice Processing, Seed, Sauce, Syrup, Cocktail, Sweet Processing

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Cocoa	Kendari, Kolaka, Buton, Muna	203.223 Ha	Food Industry (Flour and Butter), Cocoa Fermentation

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beet Cattle	Kendari, Kolaka, Buton	237.360 Head	Breeding, Fattening



21. South Sulawesi Province

GEOGRAPHY

The total area of the province is 6,236,171 sq km. The area of South Sulawesi spread over 0°12' - 8° South Latitude and 116° 48' -122°36' East Longitude. The average temperature ranges between 22°C - 34°C, while its rainfall varies between 2,000 mm - 2,500 mm. The government administration is set upon 22 regencies and 2 cities. The largest regency is North Luwu (1,551,312 sq km) and the smallest is Pare-Pare (9,933 km²).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

There was land road with 24,932.61 km long, consist ting of 1,669.58 km state road, 1,884.84 km provincial road, 19,613.09 km municipal road and 1,765.10 km administrative road.

Airport

The province has 6 airports, with the classification of one international airport and five pioneer airports. The International Hasanuddin Airport at Maros has 2,500 m long and 45 m wide landing area of which can be landed by wide-body aeroplane. The passenger inflows during 2002 recorded 419,187 people, while the outflow was 488,704 people.

Seaport

The South Sulawesi have 22 seaports, there are consisted of 1 international Makassar seaport, 9 National seaports and 12 regional seaport which there are spread over in some sub-province.

POLICY

For the beneficent investor local government will give incentives in form of the following items :

- Reducing, Simplifying, or free of local tax;
- Reducing, Simplifying, or free of local retribution;
- Giving stimulate fund, or/and capital fund; and
- Other incentives needed proportionally





Other simplicities:

- Preparing data and information;
- Preparing infrastructures;
- Preparing land and location;
- Technical Assistance, and/or;
- Fasten licensee; and
- Other simplicities needed proportionally



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Bone, Wajo, Pinrang, Sidrap, Bulukumba	770.733 ha	Plantation, food industry
Maize	Bone, Jenepono, Bantaeng, Bulukumba	285.094 ha	Seeding, food industry.
Soybean	Bone, Soppeng, Wajo	19.048 Ha	Seeding, Feed Processing, Food Industry
Cassava	Gowa, Jenepono, Maros	29.796 Ha	Food Industry

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Marquise	Gowa, Mamasa, Tana Toraja	6.139 ha	Food Processing (dodol, juice/syrup)

Estate Crop

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Cocoa	Makassar and Bone	256.350 ha	Industry of Processing cocoa
Arabica Coffee	Toraja	69.015 ha	Seeding, processing and packaging.
Murbei	Enrekang, Toraja	4.260 Ha	Plantation and textile industry silk

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Pig	Tator, Luwu utara, Luwu Timur	633.953 head	Breeding, Fattening
Beef Cattle	Bone, Bulukumba, Gowa, Maros, Pinrang	703.303 head	
Buffalo	Makassar, Gowa, Takalar, Tator	130.109 head	
Broiler		14.575.840 head	
Layer		5.185.362 head	



22. West Sulawesi Province

GEOGRAPHY

West Sulawesi Province is the expansion of South Sulawesi Province which is established through Law Number 26 year 2004. Mamuju is the capital city of this new province. Geographically, West Sulawesi Province is located in a strategic position in the western central part of Sulawesi island and become the cross area between Central Sulawesi, East Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. Its 16,787.18 sq km area is administratively divided into 5 Regencies (Polewali Mandar, Majene, Mamasa, Mamuju, and North Mamuju regencies), and 51 sub districts, 47 urban villages and 368 villages. As of 2005, the province is populated by 1,030,414 people with average population growth of 439,73 heads/sq km.

Averagely economic of the 5 regencies in the province growth 5.3% per year in average. Agriculture sector remains the biggest contributor to the GRDP of the province in 2004, amounted to 58.19% followed by service sector (12.53%). Economic of the people involved mostly in forestry, plantation, agriculture, trading and fishery activities.

The main agriculture and plantation commodities are, among others, coconut, oil palm, cocoa, paddy, and fruits. In investment and trading field. West Sulawesi has various competitive products which are prospective to develop. They are:

- Plantation commodities: oil palm, local coconut, cocoa, and coffee
- Horticulture commodities: sweet orange, durian, mangosteen, banana, lanson fruit, nephelium fruit, passion fruit, and various kinds of vegetables
- Animal husbandry commodities: cow, goat and broiler

West Sulawesi or Sulawesi Barat is a province of Indonesia, created in October 5th, 2004 based on state law no.26 year 2004. The capital-city of the province is Mamuju. It consist of 5 regencies (*kabupaten*) of Polewali Mandar, Mamasa, Majene, Mamuju, and Mamuju Utara (North Mamuju), which were formerly part of South Sulawesi. The area of the province is 16,796.19 km². Its economy consists mainly of mining, agriculture and fishing.

Mamuju is the capital of the Indonesian province of West Sulawesi. The city was formerly part of South Sulawesi province. Mamuju is a relatively quiet and small town. Throughout the town, there are night-watch stations, where elders and other members of the community will meet and ensure the order of the town during the night. Traditional forms of transport include rickshaws. Education in





Mamuju extends up to SMA III (Year 12) and people from surrounding areas (especially the area of Kalumpang Sulawesi Barat) will travel to Mamuju to further their education. For students that wish to pursue a tertiary education must travel to larger towns like Makassar. Agriculture in this area includes: nangka (jackfruit), rambutan, durian, beras (rice) and pisang (banana). Like many places in West Sulawesi, Mamuju is a predominantly Muslim city, with many mosques throughout. However, Christianity has a felt presence with several churches in this town. Buddhism is an extremely small contingent of the people's faith and Hinduism is realistically a blend of adat and Islam. West Sulawesi is Geographically, the Province of West Sulawesi bounded by in the Northern side by: Sulawesi Barat, in the Eastern side by: Gulf of Bone and Sulawesi Tenggara, in the Western side by: Makassar Strait, in the Southern side by: Flores Sea.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Polewali Mandar, Mamuju	66.630 ton	Development of production centre
Maize	Polewali Mandar, Mamuju	9.110 ha	Development of production centre
Soybean	Polewali Mandar, Mamuju, North Mamuju	1.498 Ha	Development of production centre

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Mangos teen	Polewali Mandar, Mamuju, North Mamuju, Mamasa	64 ton	Fresh fruits
Orange	North Mamuju, Mamuju	150.869 ha	Fresh fruits, Orange processing, juice processing, seed, syrup, sweet processing
Banana	Mamuju, North Mamuju, Majene, Polewali Mandar, Mamasa	30.180 ha	Fresh fruits, Chips

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Cocoa	Mamuju, North Mamuju Polewali Mandar	156.898 Ha	Food Industry (Flour and Butter), Cocoa Fermentation
Arabica Coffee	Mamuju, Polewali MandarMamasa	23.019 Ha	Food Industry (Instant Coffee, Coffee powder)
Oil Palm	Mamuju, North Mamuju	115.906 Ha	Palm Oil Industry, Soap Industry

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Mamuju, North Mamuju Polewali Mandar	98.182 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Goat	Majene, Polewali Mandar	222.308 head	



23. Central Kalimantan Province

GEOGRAPHY

This province is located between 00°45' – 3°31' South Latitude and between 111°-115° East Longitude with the total area of 153,800 km² or 15,380,000 hectares. Administratively, the government of the province is divided into 8 regencies, namely Lamandau Regency, Sukamara Regency, Katingan Regency, Serayan Regency, Gunung Mas Regency, Pulang Pisau Regency, Barito Timur Regency and Murung Raya Regency

CLIMATE

The annual average rainfall is 2,732 mm or average rain of 120 days. The average temperature of the area is 29°C. The lowest temperature being 14° C and the highest 33° C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

The total length of the roads in this province is 10,311.67 km consists of 1,714,95 km national road, 1.707,95 km provincial road, 8.710,57 km regency road, and 636.71 km city road, 781,58 asphalt road, 962,40 km hotmix road, 1.182,82 land road. In this province transportation mode are roads and rivers. There are 11 large rivers that can be sailed by ships. The total length of these rivers are 153,564 km.



Airport

Up to year 2010, There are eight airports for public and one special airport in West Kalimantan, consist of one domestic airport namely Cilik Riwut in Palangkaraya that can be landed by Fokker 100/28 and 6 pioneer airports namely Iskandar Muda in Pangkalan Bun, H. Asan in Sampit, Sanggu in Buntok, Beringin in Muara Teweh, Kuala Pembuang and Tumbang Samba. The passengers coming to City of Palangkaraya registered at 35,117 people and 36,232 people departures.

Seaport

Up to 2009, There are 9 seaports spreads in 5 Districts which is : Pulang Pisau with the length of its pier of 90 meters, Sampit pier with 216 meters long and Kumai pier with 280 meter long. And also airports of : samuda, kuala pembuang, pangkalan bun, sukamara dan pegatan mendawai. All airports are operated by PT. Pelindo III



Electric

In the year 2010, the electric power capacity in Central Kalimantan is 250 MW, 2 x 65 MW is supplied by Asam-asam Power Unit. The total electric power needed for west Kalimantan is approximately 300 MW. At the current time, additional electric power is built in Pulang Pisau, West Kalimantan. Up to 2018, it is targeted that 27 electric power unit can be developed in west Kalimantan which can supply electric approximately 6.899 MW.

Tellecommunication

At present the province has 36,105 telephone connections facilitated by an automatic system. Most telephones are found in Palangkaraya numbered 17,041. From the existing connection network, there are 34,810 lines that have been used by consumers.

Clean Water

In 2009, the clean water supply is available in all Regencies/Cities amounted at 1,026 liters/second. The clean water consumed reached 14,016,616 M3. The total costumer is 14.368 which dominated by household and distributed by pipe with length of 495,4 km.

POLICY

Barter/ Exchange (the local Government offers the use of natural resources exchanged with strategic investment projects run by private investors)

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Kapuas, Pulang Pisau	229.665 ha	Rice





Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Rambotan	Kapuas, Basarang, Pulang Pisau, Barut	5.568 ton/year	Jam procesing, Juice seed Cripes
Banana	Kapuas, Basarang, Kotawaringin Timur	3.066 ton/year	
Salacca	Kapuas, Basarang, Barut, Sukamara	184 ton/ year	
Vignette	Kotawaringin Barat, Palangkaraya, Murung Raya	5.532 ton/year	
Eggplant	Kotawaringin Barat, Palangkaraya	4256 ton/ year	
Cucumber	Kotawaringin Timur, Kotawaringin Barat, Palangkaraya	4.868 ton/year	
A bread fruit	Pulang Pisau, K, Barut, Sukamara, Murung Raya	10857 ton/ year	

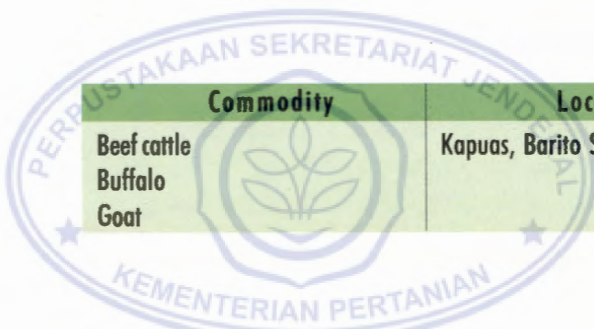


Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Kotawaringin Barat, Kotawaringin Timur, Sukamara, Kamandanu, Seruyan	46.712 ha	Oil Palm estate, seed, garden, CPO proceeding industry
Rubber	West Kotawaringin, North Barito, East Barito, Gunung Mas	25.572 ha	Plantation, crumb rubber processing
Cacao	Kapuas, North Barito, East Kotawaringin, West Kotawaringin	143 ha	Plantation, cacao powder processing
Coconut	East Kotawaringin, Seruyan, Pulang Pisau	78.038 Ha	Vegetable oil, VCO

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef cattle	Kapuas, Barito Selatan	67.465 head	Breeding, Fattening.
Buffalo		17.100 head	
Goat		42.407 head	



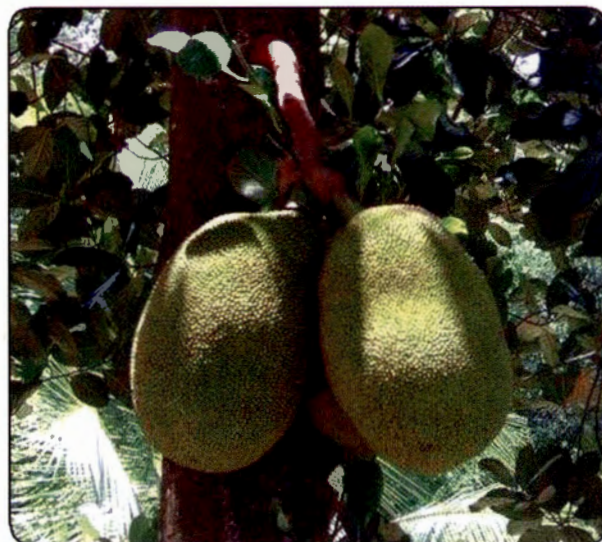


24. East Kalimantan Province

GEOGRAPHY

East Kalimantan Province is located between 113°44' - 118°59' east longitude and between 04°24' - 20°25' south latitude. It has level and undulating topography. This region borders on other regions:

- In northern area with Sabah State (eastern Malaysia)
- In eastern area with Makasar Bay and Sea of Sulawesi.
- In southern area with South Kalimantan Province.
- In western area with Central Kalimantan Province, West Kalimantan Province and Sarawak state (eastern Malaysia). In East Kalimantan has uncultured 4.415.820,03 Ha area.



CLIMATE

Malinau Regency has the largest region (4,199.040 Ha or 41,990.40 km²) while Bontang city is the smallest one (497.57 ha or 497.57 km²). Kalimantan has tropical season and experiences almost the same season with most regions in Indonesia. In addition, East Kalimantan region is influenced by West monsoon during November - April and East monsoon during May - October so that this region is known to have Tropical Humid season. the average rainfall was recovered at 298.42 mm per month. The average temperature was between 20.900C - 34.400C

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

The existing road network covered 16,999.04 km, consisted of 3,031.41 km state roads, 6,031.26 km provincial roads, 5,201,4 km regencies/cities roads, 1,479 km connecting/corridor roads (which is connecting this province to the bordered area and the north axis) and 1,255.97 km countries roads. In addition, people can also utilize river transportation in this province.

Airports

East Kalimantan province has 53 airports of which classified into 1 international airport, 15 domestic airports, 16 commercial airports and 37 pioneer airports. The biggest one is Sepinggan airport that has 2500-m length and 45-m width runway. It can serve Boeing, Air Bus and MD 11 airplanes. Sepinggan



airport is the second most congested airport, less than Sukarno Hatta international airport in Cengkareng, Jakarta. Meanwhile, other airports were only available to serve the airplanes of F 28, D.737, C-212, and ATR-42. In 2001, as much as 1,052,640 passengers arrived at and 963,319 people departed from these airports. Almost of all over regencies/cities have airports.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Tenggarong, Seberang, Sebulu, Kutai	155.464 ha	Paddy post-harvest handling (transportation, rice, milling unit, feed proceeding, plantation Soybean Plantation, feed procesing, food industry (soy milk, tofu, nata desoy, soy oil)
Corn	Kertanegara, Babulu, Long Ikali, Pasir,	4.919 ha	
Soybean	Bunyu Island, Sebatik Island, Nunukan, Sambaliung, Talisayan and Malinau	1.521 ha	
Peanuts		2.161 ha	
Mung bean		1,013 ha	

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Banana	Loa Janan, Sembayan, Sangatta, Pasi, Berau, Samarinda, Sangkulirang	73.113 ton/year	Crisp
A bread- tree	Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, Pasir and Nunukan	28.170 ton/year	Jam procesing, Juice
Orange	Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, Berau and Bulungan	113.292 ton/year	
Jackfruit	Kutai Keratnegara, West Kutai, Berau and Bulungan	14.446 ton/year	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Pasir, Kutai, West Kutai, East Kutai, Berau, Bulungan, Nunukan	219.906 ha	Oil Palm estate, seed, garden, CPO proceeding industry
Rubber	West Kutai, Pasir	45.533 ha	Plantation, Crumb Rubber
Cocoa	Burungan, Tarakan, Nunukan, Malinau	33,546 ha	Cocoa powder processing
Pepper	Pasir, Kutai Kertanegara, Berau, West Kutai, East Kutai	13.774 ha	Pepper powder processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef cattle	Balik Papan, Berau, Bontang, Bulungan West Kutai, Pasir, East Kutai, Berau, Bulungan	81.746 head	Breeding, Fattening





25. West Kalimantan Province

GEOGRAPHY

The province of West Kalimantan lies between West Latitudes 2°08- 3°05 South Latitude. The government administration is divided into 8 regencies and 2 cities: the regencies of Pontianak, Landak, Bengkayang, Sambas, Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, Ketapang, and the cities of Pontianak and Singkawang. Ketapang regency has the largest area (35,809 Km²). The west Kalimantan represent the single province in Indonesia owning to access the road land to enter and go put from foreign state.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

This province provided 10,524 km road networks, consisting of 1,006.62 km state road, 2,036.92 km provincial road and 7, 80.82 km regency/city road, while the river transportation provided all 3,735 km long.

Airports

The West Kalimantan has 5 airports are available with classification of 1 international airport (Supadio Airport in Pontianak) and 4 domestic airports such as Susilo and Nangah Pino in Sintang. The Supadio international airport has 2,250 m airstrip which can serve the type of Boeing 737,200 aero plane.

Seaports

This province has 4 (four) big seaports such as Nipah Kuning, Sintete and Ketapang.

Telecommunication

This Province has the available 98,943 automatic telephone line units met all regencies/cities need, with the consumers/installed lines of 98,872 units.

Clean Water

The 10 (ten) regencies/cities provided water treatment facilities with the installed capacity reached 1,913 M3/second. In 2000, the utilized production of potable water was 1,013 meter M3/second supplying 92,079 consumers.





Market Places

There were 3 shopping centers and 4 Supermarkets in Pontianak city, in addition to many traditional markets.

Industrial Estate/The Integrated Economic Development Zone (KAPET). Within the West Kalimantan province, there is the KAPET of Sanggau with 3.2 million Ha areas, covers the regencies of Sanggau, Sambas, Bengkayang and Singkawang. This KAPET inherited by such a strategic position, located in a crossing line of Karimata Bay, South China sea, Java sea and near by the mega project of Natuna (± 300 km), and bordered directly on Sarawak (East Malaysia).



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Horticulture & Food Crop

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Aloe vera	Sambas, Bengkayang	1.000 ha	Processing Industry, Medical Industry
Orange	Sambas, Ketapang, Pontianak, Sanggau, Sintang	171.599 ton	Food Processing (syrup)
Durian	Sanggau, Sintang, Pontianak, Ketapang, Kapuas hulu, Sambas	16.959 ton	Plantation, Processing Industry

Estate Crop

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Pontianak, Ketapang, Sintang	434.459 ha	Plantation, Soap Industry, Palm Oil Industry, CPO Processing
Rubber	Sintang, Landak, Kapuas Hulu	37.904 ha	Plantation, crumb rubber processing, glove processing
Cocoa	Sintang, Landak, Pontianak	8.926 ha	Plantation, Cocoa Powder Processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Kapuas Hulu, Sintang, Ketapang, Pontianak, Sanggau	166.800 head	Breeding, Fattening
Goat	Pontianak, Sintang, Sambas,	118.867 head	
Pig	Ketapang, Sintang, Melawi, Sanggau, Pontianak, Landak	568.926 head	



26. South Kalimantan Province

GEOGRAPHY

The area of Province of South Kalimantan is 37,530.52 km². It spreads between 114°19'13" – 116°33'28" and 121°49" – 141°14" South Longitudinal. Administratively the government is divided into 13 Regencies and 2 Cities, namely Regency of Tanah Laut, Regency of Kotabaru, Regency of Banjar, Regency of Tapin, Regency of Hulu Sungai Selatan, Regency of Hulu Sungai Tengah, Regency of Hulu Sungai North, Regency of Tabalong, Regency of Tanah Bumbu, and Regency of Balangan as well as 2 Cities, namely Municipality of Banjarmasin and Municipality of Banjarbaru. The widest regency is Regency of Kotabaru (14,489.69 km²) and the least is Municipality of Banjarbaru (367.12 km²).

CLIMATE

The most rainfall occurs between 2000 and 3000 mm yearly and the temperature is 25.6° C - 26.9° C

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

In 2001, the total length road was 1,818.29 km, consisted of state road 864.06 km, provincial road 954.23 km, regency/city road 16,372.66 km.

Airport

Province of South Kalimantan has an airport, namely Syamsudin Noor in Banjarmasin. This airport can be landed by Boeing 737 and DC 9. Inflow passengers are 172, 418 people and outflow passengers are 170,148 people. Two years later, this airport will be developed as a hajj embarkation. Beside, there are some airports that can only be landed by small Planes such as Cassa 212 and CN-235. The airport's names are Warukin in Tanjung, Stagen in Kotabaru, Batulicin in Batulicin, and special airport Mekarputih in Kotabaru.

Seaport

This province has 5 seaports, namely Trisakti, the main seaport for passengers and goods, not only for South Kalimantan area but also for Central Kalimantan. Trisakti seaport has length of pier 440 m and its width 72 m, serving for inter land and inter countries.

Martapura seaport serves loading and unloading for inter land, with its length of pier 778 m and its width 18 m. Kotabaru seaport in Kotabaru serves loading and unloading for inter land and for some





countries for export, and its length of pier 91 m and its width 7 m. Batulicin seaport is prepared to be a primary seaport because it is in Integrated Economy

Development Area. Location of this seaport is very strategic because it is in international lines, namely Makasar strait, and it is supported by deep sea condition. The length of pier is 70 m and its width is 54 m. The seaport has a busy loading and unloading activity. It serves for domestic and international. This seaport can be leaned by ship with dead weight until 200,000 DWT.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Rice	All Regencies	505.846 Ha	Plantation
Corn	All Regencies	22.241 Ha	Plantation
Soybean	All Regencies	1.806 Ha	Plantation

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Orange	All Regencies	73.110 Ton	Plantation
Banana	All Regencies	106.138 Ton	Banana Chips, Banana Flour Marketing
Chilli	All Regencies	9.522 Ton	Plantation

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Rubber	All Regencies	129.956 Ha	Plantation
Oil Palm	All Regencies	14.632 Ha	Plantation, Soup Industry, palm oil industry, CPO industry
Coffee	All Regencies	7.584 Ha	Plantation, Coffee powder, instant coffee, processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	All Regencies	202.037 head	Breeding, Fattening
Goat	All Regencies	111.733 head	
Broiler	All Regencies	21.534.508 head	





27. Bali Province

GEOGRAPHY

This province is located between 114°25'53" – 115°42'40" East Longitude and 08°03'40" – 08°50'48" South Longitudinal. The area is 5,632.86 km². Administratively the government is divided into 9 regencies/cities consisting of 8 Regencies and 1 City namely Regency of Buleleng, Regency of Jembrana, Regency of Tabanan, Regency of Badung, Regency of Gianyar, Regency of Klungkung, Regency of Bangli, Regency of Karang Asem and City of Denpasar. The rainfall occurs between 1,050-2,000 mm yearly. The average temperature is between 28°C and 30°C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Length of road in Bali Province is 6,644.25 km consists of state road 405.93 km, provincial road 846.89 km and regency road 5,391.43 km.

Airport

There is 1 international airport, namely Ngurah Rai International Airport, Denpasar. This can be landed by Boeing and Air Bus with its landing length 3,000 m and its width 45 m. Incoming people from domestic City of Denpasar, Bali in 2002 in average was 2,545 people daily, and from international was 3,945 people daily. Domestic leaving in average was 2,653 people daily and for international were 4,111 people daily. Facilities of airport are Apron with 38 units, international passenger terminal area of 51,460 m². It can accommodate 6,100,000 people yearly. Domestic terminal area 9,487 m² and it can accommodate 3,400,000 people yearly. International cargo terminal is 2,680 m² for the capacity of 116,000 tons yearly and domestic 3,658 m² for the capacity of 31,900 tons yearly.

Seaport

There are four main seaports, namely Benoa seaport for export import port, tourism and fishery. Celukan Bawang Port is functioned as main port of raw material and wood. Gilimanuk across Port and Padangbai Port.

Telecommunication

All regencies/cities have been serviced by 217,665 telephone connected lines (sst). The biggest division of telecommunication facility is in City of Denpasar amounted 95,394 sst. From the available sst, 198,092 sst has connected/used by consumers.





Potable Water

Potable water available in all regencies/cities reached 4,771 litter/second. The biggest potable water production in Regency of Badung with the capacity of 900 litter/second and the least is in Regency of Klungkung with the capacity of 20 litter/second.

SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Bank and Insurance

Recently, there are 17 Government Banks, 27 Private Banks, 39 Regional Development Banks with 83 offices.

Trade Centre

Trade centers are including 12 supermarkets available in all regencies/cities and nine traditional markets, consisting of four in regencies/cities and five in sub districts.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Estate Crop

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Arabica Coffee	Buleleng, Bangli, Karangasem,	31.631 ha	Plantation, coffee powder processing, instant coffee processing
Cloves	Buleleng, Tabanan, Jembrana	16.271 ha	Plantation, Mace Industry
Cashew	Karangasem, Buleleng	3.140,23 Ha	Plantation, Food Industry

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Karangasem, Buleleng, Bangli, Tabanan	633.789 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House
Pig	Karangasem, Buleleng, Gianyar, Tabanan	879.740 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House
Goat	Jembrana, Karangasem, Buleleng, Tabanan	74.322 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House



28. West Nusa Tenggara Province

GEOGRAPHIC

West Nusa Tenggara Province is one province of 33 existing provinces in Indonesia. It's consisting of 9 regencies. It's located between 115°46' - 119°5' east longitude and 8°10' south latitude. Irrigation wide area about 146,916 ha, non irrigation 35,339 ha, rainy area 30,586 ha, and dry area 893,758 ha. With bounding area are as follows;

- West site : Lombok Strait/ Bali Province
- East site : Sape Strait/ East Nusa Tenggara Province
- North site : Jawa Sea and Florest Sea
- South site : Indian Ocean

CLIMATE

Based on statistic data from meteorology agency, the west nusa tenggara region has maximum temperature between 30,9° - 32,1° C, and maximum temperature between 20,6° - 24,5°C. The high temperature occurs in September and the lowest in November. As the tropical area, NTB humidity is 48 - 95 %.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

In 2009, This province has not more than 100 km of roads (Sumbawa to internasional Lombok) airport, which is used for tourism activity. In the future, the length of roads in Lombok will be prolong as ringroad and bypass road to the internasional Lombok airport and tourism area of Putri Mandalika and also to Internasional Fishery Seaport of Teluk Awang in Lombok Tengah District. The Bumi Sejuta Sapi Area in Dompu and Bima will be completed with roads to Internasional Lombok Airport which is plan with double roads with wide of the roads 30 metre and long of 16 km.

Airport

Three airport in West Nusa Tenggara, one of them is Selaparang Internasional Airport which can be landed by Boing 737. The other two air ports are Brang Biji Airport in Sumbawa Besar and Salahuddin Airport in Bima. To serve the increasing transportation, nowadays, the government of West Nusa Tenggara is dealing cooperation with PT. Angkasa Pura to develop international airport in Central Lombok. This airport will be hopped to serve air transportation in and out country like to Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan.



Seaport

Up to the year 2009, West Nusa Tenggara have 5 seaports which are seaports of Lembar, Lombok, Badas Alas, Kempo, Bima.

Electric

In the year 2010, the electric power capacity which is needed for West Nusa Tenggara Province is approximately 100 Mega Watt. At the current time, the electric power capacity in West Nusa Tenggara is still 82 Mega Watt. The additional electric power supply is supplied from Diesel Power which is 25 Mega Watt. PLN plan to increase the electric power capacity for this province needed in 2010 by developing PLTU Jeranjang (25 Mega Watt).



Clean Water

Clean Water Services of PDAM for this province covers 50% of the population. The community in suburb area still consumes clean water from artesis water sources.



POLICY

All information concerning investment can be taken from BKPM Website of West Nusa Tenggara such as regulation, potential, permit procedure for investment in West Nusa Tenggara.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Paddy	Central Lombok regency and Sumbawa regency	331.916 Ha	Food Industry,
Corn	Labangka, Dompu regency, West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, Sumbawa, Bima	42.955 Ha	
Soybean	Central Lombok, Sumbawa, Dompu and Bima	56.901 Ha	Plantation and Processing Industry
Potato	Sembalun Village (Rinjani Mountain)	4.479 Ha	



Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Chili	West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, West Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima	41.237 Ha	Market Expansion, for example to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Joint production with local farmer, seeds industries. New planting
Shallot	Bayan, Gerung, Aikmel, Sembalun, Pringgabaya, Empang, Plampang, moyohilir, Kempo, Sape, Lambu, Wera, Ambalawi, Belo Monta	85.682 Ha	
Mangos	West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, West Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima	68.869 Ha	
Banana	West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, West Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima	60.734 Ha	

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Coconut	Mataram, Lombok Timur, Lombok Barat, Lombok Tengah, Dompu, Bima, Sumbawa	65.010 Ha	Cooperation with local estate (Down-Stream Industries such as RBO). New Planting Post harvest processing (Down Stream Industries) Coconut Wood Industries
Coffee	- Batudulang, Sumbawa - Sembalun, East Lombok	2.000 Ha 500 Ha	
Jambu mente (Anacardium Occidentale)	Pekat, Dompu	10.000 Ha	
Tobacco Virginia	East Lombok, Central Lombok, West Lombok, North Lombok	60.000 Ha	

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Mataram, Lombok Timur, Lombok Barat	507.836 head	Breeding, Fattening
Buffalo	Lombok Tengah, Dompu, Bima, Sumbawa	153.822 head	





29. East Nusa Tenggara Province

GEOGRAPHY

East Nusa Tenggara Province is located at 8° – 12° South latitude and 118° – 125° East longitude and it is an archipelago that already suitable with the newest data, which consists of 1.192 big and small islands with land and sea region wide is ± 47.349,9 Km² and ± 200.000 Km², in sequence. 50 islands among them has been occupied, meanwhile, the rest of them have not been occupied yet.

CLIMATE

NTT region has dry season ± 8 months from April until November, meanwhile the rainy season (4 wet months) is started from December until March with average temperature 27,6 °C

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

In 2008, national road length 1,237 km, province road length 3,478 Km, regency road length 11,598 K, and NTT province road length 16,274 Km.

Airport

Nusa Tenggara timur province has 14 airport that spread in the whole regency/city with good enough facilities based on the existence class (class I = El tari Kupang airport, class III = Maumere and Waingapu, class IV = Ruteng. Batavia Airline, Mandala Airline, Lion Airline have route airline Kupang-Surabaya-Jakarta. Trans Nusa Airline has airline route from Kupang to Waingapu, Tambolaka, Maumere, Ende dan Ruteng. Merpati airline has airline route from kupang to Denpasar, Jakarta, Makasar dan Tambolaka.

Seaport

In 2009. For sea transportation in Nusa Tenggara Timur, there is PT Pelni, PT ASDP and province regional company. Shipping Company in Nusa Tenggara Timur located in 3 location which are in timor island 6 ships, flores island 2 ships and alor island 2 ships.





Electric

- Total Electric Power Capacity : 4.556 KVA, which is used only 2.551 KVA.
- The level of electric network services from PLN is 56,12% (78 village) of 139 village.
- PLTS supported by Germany and Australia Government 1.471 units spreads in 28 villages.
- Japan government plans to develop electric power approximately 3000 MW by using hot water resources of Bumi Wogho, and Mataloko.

Clean Water

- Piping Syatem already establish in the city and also in sub-district.
- The level of Piping System covers 36.387 of population (16,85%) and non piping system 48,65% or 65,50% of population.
- Generally, piping services centered in the central and south of KAPET Mbay (80%), but Sub Kawasan/ Cluster in North still in Aesesa Sub-district (5 villages).
- Irrigation water supplied by Sutami River with the capacity of 6000 ha, maximum water debit tertinggi 7,8 m³/second and minimum 2-4 m³/second.
- Waduk Mbay was planned to support bendungan Sutami with the capacity for 395 ha and the total capacity 47,751 juta m³



INCENTIVE

- 30% income cuts from total investment.
- Provided with choice in implementing depresiasi and amortisasi system.
- Fiscal guarantee, starting from next year of fiscal to 10 years.
- Income Tax Percentage from dividen.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Commodity	Location	Food Crops	
		Area 2008	Opportunity
Corn	Belu, West Sumba	244.768 ha	Plantations, Processing Industry, Seed
Sweet Potato	East Sumba, Sikka	18.825 ha	Cultivation
Cassava	East Sumba, Sikka	88.492 ha	Cultivation





Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Area 2008	Opportunity
Banana	East Lambok, Ende	920.895 Ha	Cultivation
Orange	Timor Tengah Selatan, Timor Tengah Utara	32.300 Ha	Cultivation

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Area 2005	Opportunity
Cocoa	Manggarai, Ngada, East Flores, Sikka	40.070 Ha	Plantations, processing industry
Coffee		61.851 Ha	
Cashew nut	South Timor Tengah, belu, alor, East flores, ende, Manggarai, Kupang		Plantations, food processing
Ostrich	Kupang, East Sumba		Cultivation, Breeding and Processing
Vanilla	Manggarai, Ngada, Sikka, Kupang, East Flores		

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2008	Opportunity
Dairy cattle	Kupang, East Timor Tengah, North Timor Tengah, Ngada, Kapet MBay, West Sumba, East Sumba	457	Breeding, Culture
Buffalo	Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat, Ngada, Nagekeo, Manggarai Timur, Sumba Barat Daya, Sumba Tengah, Rote Nda'o	1.930	
Horse	Sumba Timur, Sumba Barat, Sumba Barat Daya, Sumba Tengah	392	
Goat	Kab.Kupang, Flotim, Lembata, Sikka, Ngada, Alor, Sumba Timur	15.147	
Sheep	Kupang Regency, Rote Nga'o	9.605	
Pig	Kupang Regency, South East Timor, Belu, Lotim, Sikka, Manggarai, Ngada, Nagekeo	6.837	
Duck		39.839	
Native chicken		243.423	
Layer		107.955	
Broiler		902.052	





30. Maluku Province

GEOGRAPHY

*M*aluku Province lies between 5° - 8° South Latitude and between 124° – 135° East Longitude. The region covers 852,000 km², and consist of 85,728 km² of land area and 765,722 square km of ocean with approximately 998 small islands.

CLIMATE

Yearly rainfall varies between 1,000 mm and 3,000 mm. Temperatures range between 19.5° and 34.8° C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Maluku, the length of land road in 2003/2004 was 985.46 km, composed of 597.72 km provincial road.

Airport

Ambon City has been served by international flight the existence of Pattimura Airport. This international airport is located in Laha Village, Teluk Ambon Baguala sub districts, about 36 km from the center of Ambon City.

Seaport

Seaport of Yos Sudarso (IV class seaport) functions as the main seaport for export/import and passenger port. While to support inter-island transportation, there is also Slamet Riyady and Gudang Arang seaport which function as local seaport and are managed by PT PELINDO. Other than 3 seaport above, there are also 7 other private seaports and Army seaport which are used in accordance with their function.

Energy and Electricity

Hydrologic condition of Ambon is characterized by the large number of rivers flowing from mountainous areas to its ends in Ambon bay and Dalam Bay. Several big rivers which have long catchments areas and has potential rate of flow includes; Wai Ruhu with rate of flow of 35.05 m³/sec. Wai Batu Gajah with rate of flow of 20 m³/sec, and Wai Tonahitu of 19.50 m³/sec.





AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Corn, Paddy	Central Maluku, South East Maluku	15.352 Ha	Packaging

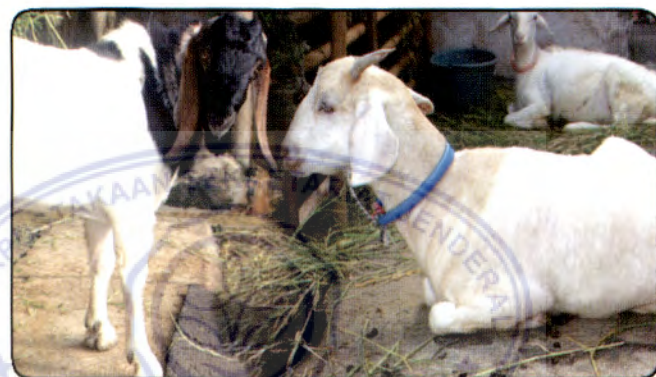
Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Clove	Central Maluku	36.458 Ha	Plantation, Medicine Industry.
Cocoa	South East Maluku	13.266 Ha	Feed Processing, Food Processing (sweet, chocolate powder).
Coconut	Central Maluku, Southeast Maluku	90.649 Ha	Food Processing



Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef Cattle	Central Maluku, South East Maluku	75.458 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House
Goat	Central Maluku, South East Maluku	190.164 Head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House





31. North Maluku Province

GEOGRAPHY

The North Maluku Province has total land area of 17.112km². The governmental administration is divided among 21 regencies : Taliabu Barat, Taliabu Timur, Sanana, Obi, Gane Timur, Gane Barat, Bacan, Kayao, Makian, Pulau Ternate, Jailolo, Kao, Sahu, Ibu, Tobelo, Galela, Loloda, Morotai Selatan, Morotai Utara, Kota Ternate Utara and Kota Ternate Selatan.

CLIMATATE

The average humidity is between 93-99% and rainfall is 2,00 mm/year. The temperature is 27° C – 29° C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

Total length road of Province of North Maluku is 1,037.96 km, consisting of state road 213.39 km, provincial road 824.57 km.

Airport

There is one commercial airport, namely Sultan Babullah Airport in Ternate, with its landing length 1,650 m, its width 30 m and it can be landed by Fokker 27/28. Incoming passengers to City of Ternate were 28.133 people and leaving for Ternate 29,107 people in 2002.

Seaport

There are 3 main seaports, namely A. Yani port with its pier length 248 meter, Tobelo with its pier length 120 meter and Jailolo with its pier length 60 meter.

Telecommunication

All regencies/cities have been serviced by 13,228 telephone connected lines. The biggest telecommunication facility is in City of Ternate 7,077 sst and in Regencies 4,980 sst. There are 12,062 connecting units of available connecting unit have been connected/used by consumers.



Provincial Profiles



Energy and Electricity

Recently, the available electricity installed capacity reached 46,106 Kw from Diesel Power Plant/PLTD. Capacity power is 23,393 Kw and connected power is 50,197,320 VA.

Clean Water

There are 372.77 litre/second available in all regencies/cities, spreads over City of Ternate 250.47 litre/second, Regency of Central Halmahera 7.5 litre/second and North Maluku 114.8 litre/second. Production of potable water sold reached 339.24 litre/second. The North Maluku province, the length of land road in 2003/2004 was 458,21 km, composed of 586,74 km provincial road.



AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Sweet Potato	North Maluku	4.035 Ha	Plantation, Food Industry (snack, etc)
Cassava	North Maluku	9.781 Ha	Plantation, Food Industry (snack, etc)

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Banana	North Maluku	13.921 Ha	Processing, Banana chips, Banana flour, marketing

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Clove	North Maluku	15.869 Ha	Medicine Industry, Cigarette
Cocoa	North Maluku	32.932 Ha	Feed Processing, Food Processing, (sweet, chocolate powder, etc).

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Beef cattle	North Maluku	213.831 Head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughter House
Goat	North Maluku	183.389 Head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughter House





32. West Papua Province

GEOGRAPHIC

West Irian Jaya Province (West Papua Province) represent the bloomed to new Province become the province to 31 region of Unity State of Republic Of Indonesia and province to 2 land; ground Papua among/between 124° - 132° Longitude East and 0° - 4° south longitude. Wide of region West Papua Province 133.724 km² and administratively is divided to become 9 Sub-Province.

Location : Under the equator of among/between 129° BT and 0°- 4° LS
Wide : 114.953,50 Km²
Boundary : Upstate abut on the Sea Pacific.
Part of West abut on the Horrible Sea of Maluku Province
Part of South abut on the Banda Sea of Maluku Province
Part of East abut on the Papua Province

CLIMATE

West Papua Province pertained an area have wet climate, high rainfall enough, mean 2.688 mm/year, mean forest 123 day/year. Temperature of among/between 23.3° C until 36° C and mean dampness 84.7% and hot intensity of sun 54.3%. Northwest center wind and center the south-east blown the change with the average speed 2.250 meter/hour, average of sun radiation reach 54% and average of air humidity is 86.3%.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Land

Length of road in West Papua Province of year 2005 is 11.890 km. But until year 2005 only three (3) Sub-Province having land road; street connect among/between sub-province one to other sub-province that is Sub-Province Manokwari - Sub-Province Bintuni, Sub-Province Sorong - Sub-Province South Sorong, Sub-Province Fakfak.

Airport

Transportation of air for the air transport of domestic by Merpati Nusantara Airline (MNA), Trigana Air Service, Garuda Indonesia, Batavia Air, Express Air, Wings Air and various air transport type local pioneer served by Merpati and Missionaries regularly every day and serve the airport of each).

Electricity

Electrics Power development in West Papua Province counted 118 units, with the capacities 41.678-KW.



Pos and Telecommunications

Post office and Giro of counted 4 (four), and using service Phone, Telegram, Facsimile is etcetera served by PT. TELKOM which is there are each; every Sub-Province even mostly have there are in District. Communications Cellular of like PT. TELKOMSEL and PT. INDOSAT also attend in all district and Sub-Province expand.

Clean water

For the medium of clean water in West Irian Jaya Province (West Papua Province) of there are 19.798 customer and water which distribution 2.919.176 M³.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Sago	Sorong Selatan, Kaimana	8.357 Ha	Factory of sago draining, food industry
Paddy	Kaimana	7.823 Ha	Plantation, marketing
Cassava	Kaimana, Manokwari, Sorong Selatan	1.615 Ha	Food industry, Feed Processing
Soybean	Kaimana	1.282 Ha	Food industry, Feed Processing
Corn	Kaimana	1.518 Ha	Food industry, Feed Processing

Horticulture

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Banana	Manokwari, Sorong Selatan	5.157 Ha	Banana chips, banana flour, marketing

Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Oil Palm	Spread in all regions	18.502 Ha	Plantation, soap industry, palm oil industry, CPO processing
Cocoa	Fak-fak, Kaimana, Sorong Selatan, Teluk Wondama, Teluk Bintuni	20.402 Ha	Plantations, cocoa fermentation, cocoa powder processing
Coffee	Fak-fak, Kaimana, Teluk Bintuni	713 Ha	Plantations, coffee instant, coffee powder processing
Nutmeg	Fak-fak, Kaimana	3.500 Ha	Medicine Industry, Food Industry
Clove	Fak-fak, Kaimana	767 Ha	Plantations, Cigarette Processing

Livestock

Commodity	Location	Population 2007	Opportunity
Broiler	Sorong Selatan	868.829 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House
Native Chicken	Sorong Selatan	493.274 head	Breeding, Fattening, Slaughtering House



33. Papua Province

GEOGRAPHY

Papua is one province of Indonesia being located in the eastern part of Indonesia and had half of New Guinea island area. Papua Province spreads over the island as far as 1.200 km from western to eastern part and 736 km from northern to southern of the island, 0°19' - 10°45' south latitude and 130°45' - 141°48' east longitude. It contains several high mountains and hills, forming the landscape of the province across the middle of the island. There are three famous mountain parks that are recovered by snow throughout the year, namely : Jayawijaya (5,130 m), Trikora (5,160 m) and Yamin (5,100 m).

Bounding Area :

- Pacific Ocean in the north
- Arafura Sea in the south
- West Papua Province in the west
- Papua New Guinea in the east.

CLIMATE

The climate of Papua is very variable compare to other province of Indonesia. At western coast and north is wet tropic with rainfall about 1,500 – 7,500 mm/year. The highest rainfall is in northern coast and in central hill, while the lowest rainfall is in southern coast. Temperature is very various depends on land height, the higher the land the lower temperature. Every 100 m (900 feet) approximately temperature becomes lower 0.6° C .

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportations

Road

At the end of 2005, Papua Province has 2,872,483 meters of bridge and 36,512,70 km of land roads consist of :

- National road 267,252 Km
- Province road 576,107 Km
- Regency road 2,029,124 Km





Air Transportation

Papua Province has 58 airports and airstrips. Almost all airports in regency capital cities can accept DHC-6 class air craft, furthermore the international airport at Biak and Timika can accommodate Boeing 747 and Airbus. There are 8 or 10 flights (depart and arrive) from Jayapura to Jakarta and other cities outside Papua daily. It needs 7 hours to fly from Jakarta to Jayapura including transit time.

Sea Transportation

About 75 % of Papua's transportation of goods and passengers are by sea and handled by PT. PELNI with its luxury fleet such as MV Sinabung, MV. Labobar, MV. Dorolonda and MV. Nggapulu. They visit Jayapura routinely 1 time a week in different days.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Food Estate (paddy, corn, soybean, etc)	Fakfak, Merauke	612.341 Ha	Food estate development

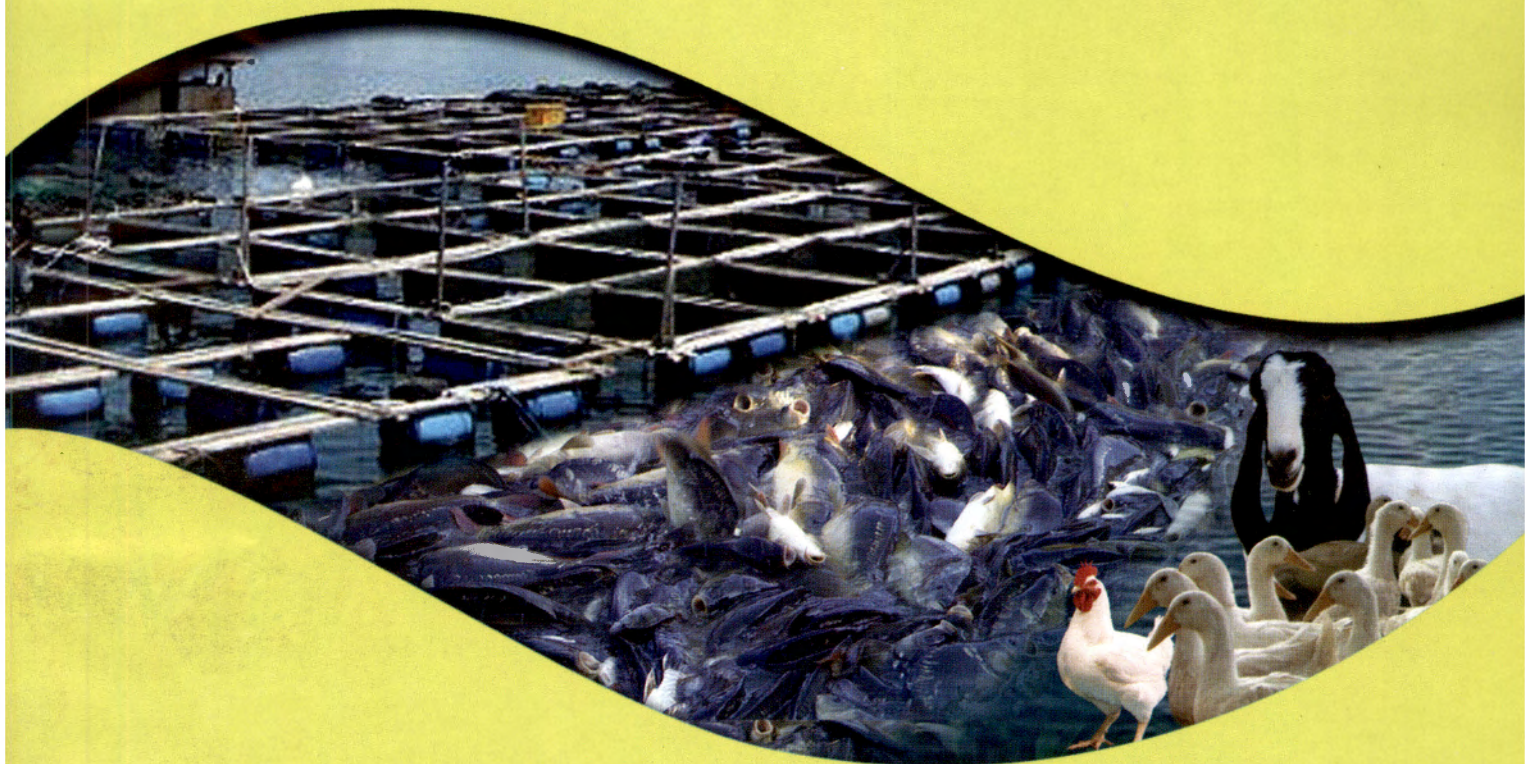
Estate Crops

Commodity	Location	Capacity	Opportunity
Palm Oil	Jayapura, Monokwari, Merauke	43.232 Ha	Palm Oil Estate Development, Palm Oil Industries Development
Cocoa	Jayapura, Yapen Waropen,	20.402 Ha	Cocoa Estate Development, Cocoa industries Development





CHAPTER IV





ADDRESSES OF THE PROFESSION ASSOCIATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/IMALE
Indonesia Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	Jl. Mangga Raya Blok F4/25 Komp. Building Material Mangga Dua Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (021) 601392 Fax. (021) 6013285
Indonesia Flower Association	Komp. Liga Mos Indah Jl. Duren Tiga Raya Blok 1/12 Jakarta 12760	Telp. (021) 7976442, 7994458 Fax. (021) 7976443
Indonesia Horticulture Exporter Association	Gedung Wijaya Grand Center Jl. Wijaya II/ Blok 6/29, Jakarta 12160	Telp. (021) 7206636, 715564 Telex. 7206636
Indonesia Seeding Association	Jl. M. Kahfi II/ No. 41 Srengseng	Telp. (021) 7271618, Fax. (021) 7271445
Indonesia Poultry Board	Teja Buana Lantai III Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (021) 3101303
Indonesia Poultry Business Association	Jl. Mangga Dua Raya Blok.C No.2 PO. Box. 488, Jakarta	Telp. (021) 6011955 Fax. (021) 6012016
Indonesia Feedlot and Meat Producer Association	Jl. Duren Tiga No.12 Warung Buncit Jakarta 12760	Telp. (021) 7943160, 7986424 Fax. (021) 7943156
Indonesia Meat Importer Business Association	Jl. Raya Jagorawi Stadion Pelita Jaya Lebak Bulus, Jakarta Selatan 12440	Telp. (021) 7502901
Joint Marketing Association	Jl. Cut Mutia No.1 Jakarta 10330 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (021) 347940, 341051, 337136 Telex. 46336, 46336 APBP Ia
Indonesia Estate Development and Research Association	Jl. Tanjung Karang No.5 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (021) 325473 Fax. (021) 325517, Telex. 61764
Indonesia Farmer Association	Gedung Arsip Deptan Lantai I Jl. Harsono RM No. 3, Pasar Minggu Jakarta Selatan 12550	Telp. (62-21) 7817544
Indonesia Entomology Association SEAMO BIOTROP	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 18 PO BOX 50, Bogor 1600	Telp. (62-251) 23848
Indonesia Animal Science Association	Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No. 49, Jakarta 12760	Telp. (62-21) 310358, 7981305
Indonesia Agronomy Association	Badan Litbang Pertanian, Jl. Ragunan No. 29, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 782514, 782202
Estate and Agriculture Sector	Gedung Chandra, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 20, Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-21) 336880, 323872
Indonesia Weeds Science Association SEAMEO BIOTROP	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda PO BOX 17, Bogor	Telp. (62-251) 23388
Indonesia Plant Protection Association	Direktorat Perlindungan Tanaman Pangan Jl. AUP Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 782213, 781655



Indonesia Estate Management Association	Puslitbang Karet Sungai Putih Galang Deli Serdang PO BOX 1415, Medan 20014	Telp. (62-61) 531723
Indonesia Sugar Scientist Association	Jl. Harsono RM No. 3Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 7815385, 7815386
Plant-minded Association	Jl. Angrek Garuda, Blok E No. 20 Jakarta Barat	Telp. (62-21) 5492338
Indonesia Horticulture Association	Jl. Ragunan No. 29Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 7862570
Indonesia Poultry Association	Jl. Prof. Dr. Supomo SH. No. 143 Jakarta 10132	Telp. (62-21) 8291227
Indonesia Orchid Association	Jl. Agus Salim No. 98, Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-21) 335950
Indonesia Buffalo and Livestock Business Association	Jl. Raya Ujung Berung, Komp. Sukup Baru, Kav. 20PO BOX 41 UJB, Bandung 40611	Telp. (62-22) 82988, 82372
Indonesia Cocoa Association	Jl. Abdul Munir Bedung Brawijaya VII/5 Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 3863066, 3863067
Indonesia Coffee Exporter Association	Jl. Sarono (Gondangdia) No. 20 Jakarta Pusat 10350	Telp. (62-21) 382385, 336306, 3106765 Telex. 6773 AEKI iaFax. 3104115
Indonesia Horticulture Business Association	Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 1Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	
Indonesia Decorated Plant Business Association	Jl. Hang Lekir II/9Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 770457
Indonesia Dried Flower Lover Association	Jl. Mahoni 30, Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-21) 4247218
Indonesia Flora Farmer and Business Association	Komp. TVRI, Jl. Kramat IV/F4 Kemanggisian, Jakarta Barat	Telp. (62-21) 5307808
Indonesia Oil Palm Business Association	Jl. Brigjen. Katamso No.62, Medan , Sumatera Utara	Telp. (061) 22639, 517614
Wheat and Sugar Distributor Association	Jl. Batu Tulis Raya No. 21 B Jakarta Barat	
Indonesia Tea AssociationPTPN VIII	Jl. Sindang Sirna No. 4 Bandung	Telp. (62-22) 237966
Indonesia Nutmeg Association	Jl. Majapahit BIA 3/4 No. 18Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (021) 3849747
Indonesia Rubber Business Association	Jl. Cideng Barat No. 62 A Jakarta 10150	Telp. (021) 346813Telex. (021) 44963
Indonesia Poultry Breeding Business Association	Jl. Gudang Peluru Blok 1/4 Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (021) 8290383
Indonesia Livestock Community	Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu 97, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (021) 797551, 7975651
Indonesia Cold Storage Business Association	PT. Panggung Enterprise Ltd. Jl. Jembatan Tiga Barat Blok A/7 Jakarta Utara 1440	Telp. (021) 6612924 Fax. (021) 661357-6612455





ADDRESS OF AGRICULTURAL REGIONAL SERVICES

PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/IMALE
SPECIAL AREA OF JAKARTA Livestock, Fishery and Marine Affair Service Office	Jl. Gunung Sahari Raya No. 11 Jakarta Pusat	(021) 6284935
WEST JAVA Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Surapati No.71 Bandung 40133 Jl. Surapati No.67 Bandung 40133 Jl. Ir.H.Juanda No.358 Dago Bandung 40161	(022) 2503884-2500713 (022) 2504422-2506156 (022) 2501151
CENTRAL JAVA Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran POBOX Ungaran 139 Kodepos 50501 Jl.Jend Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Kotak Pos 128 Unggaran (50501 Jl.Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran Kotak Pos 143 Semarang 50501	(024) 6921010-6921060 (024) 6921218/6921348/6921430 (024) 6921023/6921397
SPECIAL AREA OF YOGYAKARTA Agriculture Service Office Forestry and Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl.Gondosuli No.6 Yogyakarta Jl.Argulobang 19 Baciro Yogyakarta Jl. Gondosuli No.2 Yogyakarta 55165	(0274) 519530-563937-512309-512386 (0274) 588518/512447 (0274) 586516
EAST JAVA Province Agriculture Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl.Jend A.Yani No.152 Kotak Pos 149/SBS Wonocolo Surabaya Jl.Gayung Kebonsari 171 Surabaya 60235 Jl. Jend A. Yani 202 Surabaya 29131	(031) 8290177-8280109-8290407 (031) 8281767-8284191-8288923 (031) 8292545/8291853/8287165
NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM Province Estate Crops and Horticulture Service Office Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and Marine Affair Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl.Panglima Nyak Makam No.24 Lampineung Jl.Tengku Dianjang No.148 Keudah Banda Aceh Jl.Tengku Malem No.5 Kotak Pos 91	Tlp/Fax (0651) 7552342-53541-51301 Tlp/Fax (0651) 22441-32358 Tlp/Fax (0651) 21420/22546
NORTH SUMATRA Province Agriculture Service Office Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Jend Besar AH Nasution No.6 Gd Johor Mdn Jl. Jend Gatot Subroto No.255 Medan 20127 Jl. Williem Iskandar No. 9A Medan Sumut	(061) 7863567 (061) 8461436 (061) 6615168/6615168
WEST SUMATERA Province Estate Crops and Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.51 Padang Sumbar 25113 Jl. Rasuna Said No. 68 Kotak Pos 105 Padang	(0751) 31553/31553/39353/23413 (0751) 28077
RIAU Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Raya Pekanbaru Bangkinang KM.8 Pknbaru Jl. Jend Sudirman Pekanbaru Riau Jl. Patimura No.2 Pekanbaru Riau 28131	(0761) 61054/61053/65560/61052 TF (0761) 47153/60561 (0761) 44342-44341/22817





JAMBI Province Estate Crops Service Office Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Ir. RM Simamora/ III Noer Atmadibrata Telanaipura Jl. Kol Abun Yani Sipin Ujung Jambi 36129 Jln. M.Yusuf No.1 Singadekane Jambi	(0741) 62404 Fax (0741)62829 (0741) 63417 Fax (0741)64558 (0741) 62596/64472/60561/63134
SOUTH SUMATERA Province Livestock Service Office Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Kapten Anwar Sastro No. 1640 Palembang Jl. Kapten P.Tendean No. 1056 Palembang Jl. Jend Sudirman KM. 3.5 No. 653 Palembang	(0711) 313444 (0711) 353122-350741 (0711) 357569
LAMPUNG Province Estate Crops Service Office Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. H. Zainal Abidin Pagaralam No.1 Rajabasa 35144 Jl. H.Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.52 - 35142 Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 8A Telukbetung B.Lampung	(0721) 704700-703775 (0721) 702189/783163/781055 (0721) 487865/487865
WEST KALIMANTAN Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Alianyang No. 17 Kotak Pos 1094 / 78116 Jl. Moh Hambal No. 3 Pontianak Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 40 Pontianak	(0561) 734017-737069 (0561) 732642-766038-746917 (0561) 736144/732436
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN Estate Crops Service Office Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Willem AS No. 5 Palangkaraya Jl. Willem AS No. 9 Palangkaraya Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 18 Palangkaraya 73112	(0536) 27855/21226/24200/27866 (0536) 21293/27613/3221293/3227613 (0536) 3221363/24763/21363
SOUTH KALIMANTAN Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 5 Banjarbaru 70711 Jl. A. Yani KM. 35 No. 29 Banjarbaru kalsel Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 7 Banjarbaru Kalsel	(0511) 772057/772473 (0511) 4772536/4772847 (0511) 4772044/4772844
EAST KALIMANTAN Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Basuki Rahmat Samarinda Jl. MT Haryono Samarinda Jl. Bayangkara No. 54 Kotak Pos 1053	(0541) 742484-741676-743867 (0541) 748660- 736852-748382 (0541) 743921/736228
NORTH SULAWESI Province Estate Crops and Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Komplek Pertanian Kalasey Kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103 Jl. Komplek Pertanian Kalasey Kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103	(0431) 821138/821178 (0431) 821151/821151
CENTRAL SULAWESI Province Estate Crops, Estate and Livestock Service Office	Jl. RA. Kartini No. 80 Palu 94112	(0451) 421060/454562
SOUTH SULAWESI Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Amirullah No. 1 Makasar 90131 Jl. Urip Sumohardjo Makasar Sulsel Jl. Bajiminasa No. 12 UjungPandang 90126	(0411) 854796/854913 (0411) 449918/424869 (0411) 873770/855954
SOUTH EAST SULAWESI Estate Crops Service Office Estate and Horticulture Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Balai Kota No.6 Kendari 93111 Jl. Pertanian No.1 Kendari 93111 Jl. Pertanian No.5 POBOX 68 Kendari 93111	(0401) 321365/322735 (0401) 321953/322182 (0401) 321404/322735
MALUKU Province Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. WR Supratman Tanah Tinggi Ambon,97124 Jl. A.I.S Nasution No.2 Karang Panjang Ambon	(0911) 352376/312669/314178 (0911) 342100



BALI Province Livestock Service Office Estate Crops Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Angsoka No 14 Kreneng, Denpasar, Bali Jl. WR Soepratman No 71 Denpasar Jl. D.I Panjaitan No 7 Denpasar	(0361) 224184 (0361) 225859
WEST NUSATENGARA Estate Crops Service Office Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office	Jl. Pejanggik No. 10 Mataram 83126 Jl. Udayana No. 5 Kotak Pos 1016 Mataram Jl. Majapahit No. 16 Mataram	(0370) 633652/623287 (0370) 621862 (0370) 631080/644709
EAST NUSATENGARA Estate Service Office Estate Crops and Horticulture Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Palapa No. 1A Kupang NTT 85111 Jl. Polisi Militer No. 7 Kupang 82500 Jl. Veteran Kelapa Lima Kotak Pos 140 Kupang	(0380) 826913/833343 (0380) 833214/832836 (0380) 825250/833060
PAPUA Province Estate Crops and Horticulture Service Office Estate Service Office Livestock Service Office	Jl. Raya Kota Raja Jayapura 99112 Jl. Sumatera No. 24 Tanah Bawah Jayapura Jl. Raya Abepura Kotaraja Kantor Dinas Otonom Gd.B Lt.III Jayapura	(0967) 585501/5920118/585237/585229 (0967) 533724/533924/581955/56 (0967) 585230/583091
BENGKULU Province Livestock Service Office Estate Service Office Agriculture and Food Security Service Office	Jl. Musium No.4 Padang Harapan Bengkulu 38 Jl. Basuki Rahmat No.10 Bengkulu 38227 Pembangunan Pd Harapan Bengkulu 38225	(0736) 21394/21431 (0736) 21404-344595/22091 (0736) 21410-21017
BANTEN Province Agriculture and Livestock Service Office Forestry and Estate Service Office	Jl. KH Sam'un No. 5 Serang Jl. Serang-Cilegon Km. 2 Kepandean	(0254) 200520-200123/211450 (0254) 220615/220616
NORTH MALUKU Agriculture and Food Security Service Office	Jl. Baru Tabawaha No. 7 Ternate	(0921) 23984/326488/21497
BANGKA BELITUNG Agriculture and Forestry Service Office	Jl. Mentok No.205 Pangkalpinang Kodepos 33134	(0717) 439065
GORONTALO Province Livestock Service Office Agriculture and Food Security Service Office Forestry and Estate Service Office	Jl. Manado No.42 Kota Gorontalo Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 67 Kota Gorontalo Jl. P. Kalengkongan No. 2 Kota gorontalo	(0435) 825427/830871 (0436) 831728/831728 (0435) 821236/
WEST PAPUA Province Forestry and Agriculture Service Office		
RIAU ISLANDS Agriculture Service Office	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 17 Tanjungpinang Kepri	(0771) 20444
WEST SULAWESI Province Forestry and Estate Crop Service Office	Jl. Urip Sumohardjo No. 15 Kode Pos 91511 Mamuju	(0426) 21172



ADDRESS OF INVESTMENT REGIONAL OFFICES

NO	PROVINCE	OFFICE	ADDRESS
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 39, Bando Aceh 23122 Phone: (62-651) 22697, 23170 Fax: (62-651) 23171
2	North Sumatra	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 11, Medan 20222 Phone: (62-61) 564447, 564155 Fax: (62-61) 564155, 515830, 518922
3	West Sumatra	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 43, Padang 25138 Phone: (62-751) 34232 Fax: (62-751) 22297
4	Riau	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Gajah Mada No.200 Lt.3 Pekanbaru, Riau Phone: (62-761) 20214, 20212, 20216 Fax: (62-761) 20213
5	Riau Archipelago	Regional Investment and Promotion Board	Jl Basuki Rahmat no 17 Tanjung Pinang Phone : (0771) 21202
6	Jambi	Regional Investment and Cooperative Board	Jl. R.M. Noor Atmadibrata No. 1A, Jambi Phone: (62-741) 60450, 669352 Fax: (62-741) 6345
7	South Sumatra	Regional Investment Office	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 565 Palembang Phone: (62-711) 352082 Fax: (62-711) 357069
8	Bengkulu	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Batang Hari No. 108 Padang Harapan, Bengkulu 21450 Phone: (62-736) 22044, 21092,21450 Fax: (62-736) 21092
9	Lampung	Regional Investment, Culture and Tourism Office	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 29 Bandar Lampung 35128 Phone: (62-721) 261430 Fax: (62-721) 266184
10	Bangka Belitung	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Merdeka No.4, Pangkal Pinang Phone : (62- 717) 437705,437706, 437707 Fax : (62- 717) 438850
11	DKI Jakarta	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan Lt.21 Blok G No. 8-9, Jakarta Pusat Phone: (62-21) 3453838, 3842169, 3823060 Fax: (62-21) 3457205, 3811084
12	West Java	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Sumatera No. 50 Bandung 40114 Phone: (62-22) 4237369 Fax: (62-22) 4237081
13	Banten	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Brigjen. KH. Syam'un No. 5, Serang Phone: (62-254) 200547 Fax: (62-254) 218884
14	Central Java	Regional Investment Board	Jl. Mgr. Soegiopranoto No. 1 S e m a r a n g 50131 Phone: (62-24) 3547438, 3541487 Fax: (62-24) 3549560
15	D.I Yogyakarta	Regional Investment Board	Kantor Gubernur Kepatihan, Danurejan, Yogyakarta Phone: (62-274) 513969 Fax: (62- 274) 563367
16	East Java	Regional Investment Board	Jl. Jagir Wonokromo No.352 S u r a b a y a 60244 Phone: (62-31) 8410877,60244 031-8418676 Fax: (62-31) 8412363





17	Bali	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. H. Juanda No. 2, Renon, Denpasar Phone: (62-361) 237991, 229593 Fax: (62-361) 236037, 731711
18	West Nusa Tenggara	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Udayana No. 4, Mataram 3 Phone: (62-370) 631060, 632632 Fax: (62-370) 634926
19	East Nusa Tenggara	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Kenanga No. 1, Kupang 85117 Phone: (62-380) 882040, 821834,833080 Fax: (62-380) 833213,825257
20	West Kalimantan	Economic Development Board and Cooperative	Jl. Sutan Syahrir No. 17 Pontianak 78116 Phone: (62-561) 768002,743491 Fax: (62-561) 769472,732705,733742
21	Central Kalimantan	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Tijilik Riwut Km. 5,5, Palangkaraya Phone: (62-536) 31456, 31416, 21108 Fax: (62-536) 31454, 24115
22	South Kalimantan	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Pangeran Samudera No.40 Banjarmasin 70111 Phone: (62-511) 354145, 366413, 354154, 359074, 366413 Fax: (62-511) 368012
23	East Kalimantan	Regional Investment and Promotion Board	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 56, Samarinda 75117 Phone: (62-541) 743235, 743487 Fax: (62-541) 736446, 744917
24	North Sulawesi	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Tujuh Belas Agustus, Manado 95119 Phone: (62-431) 86328,856703, 8655599 Fax : (62-431) 856703
25	Gorontalo	Regional Investment and Trade Office	Jl. Prof. Dr. Aloe Saboe No. 43 , Gorontalo Phone: (62-435) 831607 Fax: (62-435) 831606
26	Central Sulawesi	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Pramuka No. 23, Palu Phone: (62-451) 21111, 4218071, 424325 Fax: (62-451) 424325, 4218071
27	South Sulawesi	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269, Makassar 90231 Phone: (62-411) 453614 Fax: (62-411) 453614,423478
28	South East Sulawesi	Regional Investment and Cooperative Office	Jl. S. Parman No. 41, Kendari Phone: (62-401) 322051,323268,322096,323269 Fax: (62-401) 322096
29	West Sulawesi		
30	Maluku	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Raya Pattimura No. 1, Ambon Phone: (62-911) 353421 Fax: (62-911) 310165
31	North Maluku	Regional Investment Coordinating Board	Jl. Saleh Effendi, Kel. Kampung Pisang, Ternate Phone : (62-921) 328080 Fax : (62-921) 328559
32	West Irian Jaya	Regional Investment, Industry and Trade Office	Jl. Siliwangi No. 1 Manokwari
33	Papua	Regional Investment and Promotion Coordinating Board	Jl. DR. Sam Ratulangi No. 32 Jayapura Phone: (62-967) 533600, 531332 Fax: (62-967) 536943

