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AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENCY IN INDONESIA



**Directorate of Investment and Business Development
Directorate General of Processing and Marketing for Agricultural Products
Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia**

FOREWORD

This Book provide general explanation about Agricultural Investment Opportunities in Indonesia and it has been revised to ensure that this up to date publication contains the latest information of agricultural business prospect and various agricultural investment offered.

Likewise of the previous editions, this book provides valuable information to both existing and potential investors. Hopefully, this revised edition will assist you better understanding for agricultural investment opportunities and potency in Indonesia. Ministry of Agriculture, The Republic of Indonesia is ready to assist prospective investor and provide them with particular information needed to develop their business in Indonesia

Jakarta, March 2012

Directorate of Investment and Business Development,
Directorate General of Processing and Marketing for Agricultural Products,
Ministry of Agricultural, Republic of Indonesia



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CHAPTER I. GENERAL VIEW



Overview of Indonesia

1. Overview of Indonesia

1.1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago country. The country blessed with many distinct advantages in agricultural resources and food: vast fertile lands, suitable climates, good water resources, and suitable low-wage labor structures. Combine these with a large domestic market of 241 million people with increasing levels of disposable income, and Indonesia's strategic position on key international sea-lanes, its proximity to other ASEAN countries, 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 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 various, thus providing real opportunities for agribusiness investment.

1.2. Geography

Indonesia is located between 6° north - 11°08' south latitude, and from 95° - 141°45' east longitude. It

is a tropical archipelago country, consisting of more than 17,000 islands, a landmass of 1.92 million square kilometers and coastline exceeding 95,181 km. Approximately 6,000 islands are inhabited with the major islands being Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. Its terrain is primarily coastal lowland although most of those major islands have a mountain range running their whole length. The mountains are of volcanic origin and, in some cases, are still active. The elevations of the island range from 0 to 5,030 m above sea level. Tropical rain forests cover about 60 % of Indonesia's total land area and officially estimated at 143 million hectares. Spanning 5,120 km from east to west, the archipelago covers 3.2 million squares of important commercial and strategic waterways connecting the Middle East and Asia

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.

For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 33 provinces, which were further divided into 398 regencies, 93 municipalities, 5,263 sub-districts and 62,806 villages. The capital is Jakarta, which is located on the island of Java.

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 (October to April) 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 October to April and May to September.

1.3.2. Temperature

Temperature is influenced by the altitude, in 2011, average ranged from 23.44°C to 28°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 2011 ranged from 2.000 mm to 3.000 mm. The relative humidity in Indonesia is usually high. In 2011 the humidity ranged 60 percent to 90 percent.

1.5. Population

The total population of Indonesia in 2000 was 205.1 million, excluding population without permanent residence 421,399 persons. In 2007, the total population was 225.6 million and increased to 241 million in 2011 with the growth rate 1.71 percent per annum. Population density in Java Island was very high, around 938 persons per square kilometer in 2000 and 1,017 per square kilometer in 2007 and it became 14,440 per square kilometer in 2011. Furthermore, population density outside Java island, around 673 persons per square kilometer in 2011. In contrast, the most spacious province was Papua with only 7 persons per square kilometer.

1.6. Manpower

Manpower is one capital in the development dynamics. Total number and the composition of manpower will changes parallels with demographic process. In August 2011 the total number of the manpower in Indonesia accounted for 117,4 million whose 60.67 percent of them resided in Java Island. Manpower that economically active is called labor force. Labor Force Participation Rates (LFPRs) is a measurement that illustrates number of population classified as labor force for every 100 of working age population (up 15 years old).

2. Indonesian Economy

2.1. Healthy Economy

With total Gross Domestic Products (GDP) that reaches almost US\$ 550 billion in 2009, Indonesia has economy that experience the third fastest growth in Asia and the highest in South Asia. As a country which is not affected by global financial crisis as those experiences by the neighboring countries, Indonesian economic growth reached 4.5% in 2009. This figure is to increase to reach 5.6% - 6% in 2011, so that Indonesia is sometime compared to BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) countries. According to a report from Standard Chartered, Indonesia Economic growth in the future is expected to be more inclusive, as the nominal per capita of GDP is predicted to increased four folds by 2020.

2.2. Global Influence

Indonesia is located in the cross of Pacific Ocean, Malacca Straits, and Indian Ocean. More than half of international shipping passes through Indonesian seawater territory. The role of Indonesia becomes more dominant. Indonesia is the only a country in South East Asia that becomes member of G20, the most recent global groups for economic policies among countries. The Standard Chartered predicts that Indonesia will joint G-7 Group by 2040 as far as the growth potential is reached in 2012, and the economy will encompass South Korea in 2016 and Japan in 2024.

Indonesia is also one of the largest ASEAN Countries that adopt integrated approach in security trading and business, and will become an integral part of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015. In the end Indonesia will appear as the key player in determining issues of international policies like climate change that will directly or indirectly affect on decision related to business and investment

2.3. Investment Climate

Indonesia adopts strictly economic policy. It's policy Similar strictness also applies to law and regulation designed to attract investment. The Indonesian Government to improve investment climate is

implementation of Investment Law Number 25 year 2007 and One stop services. The services also using electronic system for investment permit and information services. The new investment law has provided new definition of “investment” to include all kinds of investment, either investment carried out by domestic investors or by foreign investors. It is for the first time that the law stipulated equal treatment to all investors. There is no limitation of only 30 years for foreign investment and divesting stipulation contained in Law No. 1 Year 1967 has been omitted. Additionally, the new law also makes divesting possible without any obstacle.

3. Infrastructure Facilities

3.1. Electricity

Development of electricity power 25,609.60 that have been carried out through various efforts to improve capacity of electricity)power plant has achieved the following performance : (a) installed capacity of electricity power plant reaches 29,884 megawatt, consisting of PT. PLN power plant of 24,925 megawatt (83.40%), private electricity of 4,044 megawatt (13.53%), and integrated power plant (PPU) of 916 megawatt (3.07%); (b) dispersion of energy for electricity power plant: coal (38%), gas (16%), fuel (33%), thermal energy (3%), and hydro (10%); (c) average reserve margin of 25%.

Supply electricity energy from distribution side has achieved (a). total length of transmission network that have been develop comprise: 500 kv capacity (5,048Kms), 275 kv capacity (781 Kms), 150 kv capacity (22, 702Kms), and 70kv capacity (4,619 Kms); (b) ratio of electrification and electrified villages reaches 66.3% and 96.8% respectively; and (c) loses rate of around 11.5%, system reliability indicated by system average interruption duration index (SAIDI) of 27.01 hour / customer and system average interruption frequency index (SAIFI) Of 13.85% times / customer.

3.2. Communication and Informatics

In an effort to create Indonesian information society, the government has taken three main steps namely:

(a) to improve information availability and quality; (b) to ensure smooth flow of information; and (c) to encourage utilization of information for productive activities. Relating to the efforts, appropriate availability of infrastructure and facilities as well as services of communication and informatics either in term of the number of access, capacity, quality, coverage as well as tariff of the services becomes the main requirements as communication means and as economic infrastructure and facilities capable to produce economic opportunities. During 2005 – 2009 periods, the development was focused on effort to reform the operation of communication and informatics, development of post and telematics that comprise post, telecommunication, informatics and broadcasting as well as development of communication and information technology (CIT)

At present, strong foundation has been built for the implementation of reform agenda for telecommunication and informatics sub-sector, among which through (a) legislation of Law No. 38 Year 2009 concerning Post and preparation of draft of Law on Multimedia (Telematics coverage) as the renewal of Law No. 36 Year 1999 concerning Telecommunication and Law No. 32 Year 2002 concerning broadcasting; (b) termination of duopoly of the operation International Direct Telecommunication Connection and long distance direct connection by 2007 and 2008 respectively; (c) reinforcement of Regulation Committee of Indonesian Telecommunication as a part of Regulation Board for Indonesian Telecommunication as the regulator in telecommunication sector; (d) implementation cost-based-inter-connection that ensure surety and transparency of provision and service among telecommunication providers in order to overcome barrier to entry and encourage decrease of cellular telecommunication tariff up to 90% from the most expensive tariff in Asia (US\$ 0.15/min in 2005) to become the cheapest tariff (US\$ 0.015/min in 2008).

3.3. Transportation

All transport modes play a role in Indonesia's transport system and are generally complementary rather than competitive. Road transport is the predominant mode, accounting for about 70% of freight ton km and 82% of passenger km. Indonesia road network totaled 268,030 km including 103,430 km of roads

in Sumatera, 54,301 km in Java, and 5,653 km in Bali. Most cities in Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi and Bali are connected by highways or secondary roads. Trunk roads are well developed and new toll highways are being developed by private-sector investments.

There are four unconnected railway networks in Java and Sumatera dedicated primarily to transport bulk commodities and a long-distance passenger traffic. Railways in Indonesia have a total track length 6,482 km in Java and Sumatera. Railways are used for freight transportation and long-distance passenger services.

Sea transport is extremely important for economic integration and for domestic and foreign trade. 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, Benoa, Tenau, Sampit, Balikpapan, Samarinda, Bitung, Ambon and Sorong. The largest ports, Tanjung Priok, serve the Jakarta area and handled 5 million Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEUS) container in 2011. Tanjung Perak Container Terminal accommodated 5.500 TEUS in 2011.

The function of air transport is significant, particularly where land or water transport is deficient or non-existent, and well established, based on an extensive domestic airline network where all major cities can be reached by passenger plane. 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, and so many others.

4. Banking Facilities

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.

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.

CHAPTER II.

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN INDONESIA ECONOMY

THE ROLES OF AGRICULTURE IN THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Empirical evidence shows that agricultural sector has come up several times as an economic rescuer during the period of crisis. In the national economy, the sector shared only 10.6 % (2176.9 trillion Rupiahs) of the total national DGP in 2009. This figure will be larger if agro-industrial sector is included. In nominal value, agro-industry's share to the national GDP accounted for 569.5 trillion Rupiahs. Despite its small GDP share, agricultural sector has greater socio-economic roles. Firstly, the sector still provides a relatively high percentage of employment. In 2011, 33.51 % of the total national labor force of 39.33 million people engaged in this sector. While this large number of labor force can be used to accelerate the national economic growth.

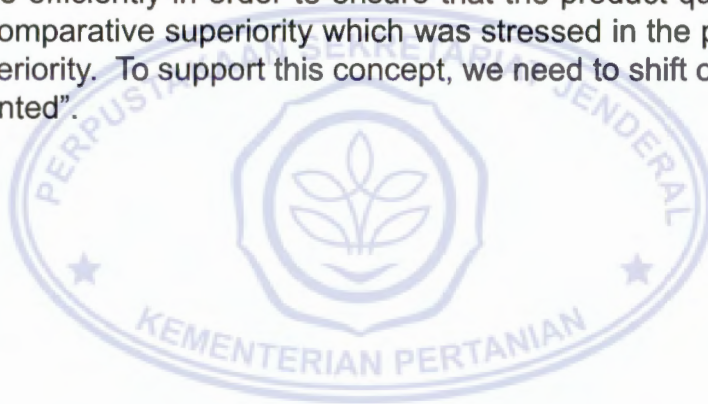
To avoid unfavorable impacts of excessive urbanization, the government policy on rural development should be consistently encouraging people to stay and make a better living in rural areas but not necessarily means to engage in agricultural production. This strategy is aimed at reducing the pressure to urban development and all the social and economic upheavals that accompany the transformation.

The key to making this strategy more success full is the generation of off-farm employment, such as delivering services (extension, post-harvest storage, transport, and marketing) and manufacturing industries (provision of input, post-harvest processing, packaging, and transportation).

Secondly, its contribution to export earning is one of the sources of economic growth. Since the crisis, increasing foreign exchange earnings is one of the primary goals of the economic development in Indonesia. While, Export of agricultural product in 2009 increased by 21.3%, it still estate crops are significant contributions. This is because it has successfully earned foreign exchange up to the amount of 137 billion US\$ which increased the national reserves. The decrease occurred only on some commodities.

Thirdly, the sector provides sufficient food to the society and contributes to the development of other sectors especially through supplying raw materials to agro-processing industry to meet the expanding domestic demands for food commodity and processed products.

Although agricultural sector plays essential roles in national economy, its resources are still emphasized on improving comparative advantage. This is a necessary but not sufficient condition to deal with the rapid and fundamental changes toward a new global economic environment that will affect the national economy including agricultural sector and all related activities. Higher competitive advantage through efficiency improvements is indeed the more important key to success in the coming era. Therefore, agricultural commodities must be produced and processed more efficiently in order to ensure that the product quality will meet the market demands. In other word, the role of comparative superiority which was stressed in the past should now be replaced by an emphasis on competitive superiority. To support this concept, we need to shift our development paradigm from “product oriented” to “market oriented”.



CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS PROSPECTS

CURRENT TREND AND FUTURE PROSPECT OF AGRIBUSINESS

1. Production

Agricultural commodities may be classified into five groups: (1) coarse grains, root, tuber and pulses; (2) vegetables and fruits; (3) estate crops; (4) livestock; and (5) fisheries. The production aspects of each group are briefly discussed as follows. In the first group, all the commodities are produced by smallholders. The most important commodity is rice constituting the single major staple food, to which government attentions are always paid. During the last five years (2007-2011), the production of rice increased by 3.50%. Maize, the second important commodity plays an important role as a principal raw material for feed industry, the production of which increased more rapidly as compared to rice (7.0%), primarily due to the use of the newly released high yielding hybrid varieties as positive responses to the increasing demand for feed. During the period, cassava production increased by 2.08%. The production of sweet potatoes increased is 'n significantly, just only (3.7%) because of its less favorable price. This situation is also true for pulses production, where the production of soybean increased 11.38% respectively, primarily because of higher price of the major farm inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides as a consequence of the movements of fertilizer subsidy and farm credit provision and the depreciated rupiah against the US dollar.

In the second group, the major vegetable commodities potatoes, shallots, and chili are of predominance. During the 2007-2011 periods, some commodities experienced a rapid increase. Moreover, there are six fruit commodities, the production data of which are statistically recorded. All these commodities are grown by

smallholders, except pineapple partly produced by big private companies that produce canned product and juice. Of these, banana, orange, mango, durian, mangos teen and pineapple are of predominance. During the same period, the production of orange., mango and durian commodities declined.

In the third group, there are ten prominent commodities. The major part of these commodities is produced by smallholders, while the rest are produced by a number of state companies and/or private companies. Some of the commodities are highly transformed (manufactured) before marketed. With the exception of sugar cane, estate crops are the major sources of agricultural foreign exchange to Indonesia. During the same period, some of these commodities experienced a very rapid production growth, namely palm oil. The driving factor for this rapid growth was the high comparative advantage of palm oil investment in Indonesia that brings about high business profitability. Other commodities experienced a moderate production growth, while the others experienced a very slow production growth, because of the absence of replanting and new planting programs. The production of some commodities decreased during the same period that stemmed from the absence of replanting programs (rubber and coffee case), the declined output price (pepper and tobacco case) or the less available lands for cultivation (ginger case).

In the fourth (livestock) group, the population of all commodities increased during the 2007-2011 period. The most unfavorable change was experienced by chicken layer and broiler, the respective population of which inclined by 1.17% and 7.75%. This rapid population low increase stemmed primarily from the sharp increase in input cost particularly feed and DOC generated by the economic crisis. The commercial poultry farms currently begin to gradually recover.

2. Domestic Demand

The demand for agricultural commodities in the domestic market may be classified into direct consumption and raw material for agroindustry. The direct consumption may be expected to increase during the 2005- 2009 period, primarily because of the growing population approximately by 1,71 % per annum. The final consumers may be classified based on their expenditure amount (as a proxy of income). According to the 1999 National

Social and Economic Survey (SUSENAS), there are 9 expenditure classes. It is shown that the per capita food consumption increased as the expenditure (income) class increased.

Many commodities need to be processed before marketed. The processing activities range from the very simple rice milling to the more sophisticated vegetable, fruit and fish canning and even the very sophisticated tire production. Processing activities are very important not only to increase value added in economic term, but also increase form utility, storability and attractiveness of the products that will promote domestic as well as international marketing.

3. Export and Import

The classification of exported and imported commodities may follows the production classification, namely: (1) cereals, root, tuber and pulses; (2) vegetables and fruits; (3) estate commodities; (4) livestock; and (5) fisheries. The brief discussion on the respective group may be presented below. Actually, there are hundreds commodities exported or imported by Indonesia, but only the prominent ones are presented in this paper.

In the cereals, vegetable and fruit groups, some commodities during the 2007- 2010 period experienced an export increase in quantity, while the others experienced the reverse situation. The smaller or higher percentage increase in value as compared to the corresponding quantity respectively indicated the decrease or increase in the world price of the commodities. The promising export commodities in terms of increased quantity are maize, mushrooms and all the fruit commodities.

Many commodities in the groups were imported. Wheat and rice imports have been of predominance. During the 2007- 2010, import of some commodities increased, while the other's decreased. Rice, wheat/meslin flour and soybean import have shown the most remarkable increase during the period. The rapid decreases in import of other commodities stemmed mainly from the depreciated rupiah value against the US dollar that brought about higher import price in local currency.

A number of commodities in the estate crop group during the 2007-2010 period experienced export increases,

while the others experienced the reverse situation. A very rapid export increase in terms of quantity was true for many commodities such as desiccated coconut, other coconut, cashew nuts, areca nuts, coffee, cinnamon, copra (very small in 2005), palm oil, crude palm kernel oil, crude copra oil, cocoa (especially processed products) and rubber tires. The slower increases or faster decreases in export value as compared to export quantity indicate respectively increases or decreases in world prices of the commodities.

Indonesia imported only few commodities in the estate crop group. The most notable ones were sugar products (cane sugar, other raw sugar, molasses, and beet sugar). With the exception of tobacco, import increased very rapidly during the 2007-2010 period. The most likely reasons for this increase were the substantial cut of import tariffs.

In the livestock group, live swine has been the most important export commodities. During the 2007-2010, its export quantity and value increased rapidly. Import of livestock commodities is more important, including cattle's (beef cattle), beef meat, milk and feed supplement. Import of cattle and milk declined during the same period due primarily to depreciated rupiah value against the US dollar since the economic crisis that began in mid-1997.

4. Future Prospect:

Before defining the future prospect of agricultural commodities, some aspects need to be considered. Firstly, the commodities need to be produced as foreign exchange generators and showed good production record. Commodities included in this category are: cassava, vegetable commodities (particularly shallots, potatoes, cabbage, and mushrooms), fruit commodities (especially bananas, pineapples, mangos teens), all the estate commodities (notably palm oil products), and live swine and fisheries products. Secondly, the commodities are produced as import substitutes which are consumed in substantial amounts. Commodities included in this category are rice (staple food), maize (feed ingredient), soybeans (tofu and fermented soybeans called "tempe"), cane sugar, dairy products (milk) and cattle (beef meat).

CHAPTER IV.

INVESTMENT POTENCY and OPPORTUNITIES

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a very prospective country for development of agriculture sector, seen from either competitive or comparative advantages. Further, this condition is supported by availability of vast land and abundant water resources, large bio-diversity, fertile land, suitable agro-climate, availability of human resources, as well as appropriate infrastructure.

Based on competitive aspects, Indonesia is very potential to produce high quality agribusiness products. If the potential are managed professionally, Indonesian agribusiness products is believed to fulfill domestic as well as international market demand. Agribusiness player in Indonesia is also varied, comprising various scale of industry, from household scale, farmer groups scale, small, medium, and cooperative scale of industry, up until large scale industry that scattered all over Indonesia in accordance with comparative advantages of each region.

From market demand side, Indonesian domestic market is also very big for agribusiness products. Consumption of agribusiness products of Indonesian people belongs to the lowest level in the world except for rice. Therefore, market for agribusiness product in Indonesia will continue growing, at least for the next 20 years. With the fourth largest population in the world, added with the increase of income of the people (after recover from crisis), Indonesian domestic market for agribusiness products will grow in fairly big market size.

In addition, the decrease of the world food products is predicted to be faster for food products. The future trend of the World's food situation gives opportunities for Indonesian agribusiness. Indonesia which still has vast

opportunities to develop food crops agribusiness has a chance to expand its share in international market. In the field of fiber products (textile, rubber goods, paper, and wooden textile, wooden building material), there is some changes occurs which give more benefit to Indonesia in the future. The improving awareness of the world's society on the importance of environment sustainability has encouraged the world's society to consume bio-degradable goods. This condition has shifted the use of petro-fiber products to bio fiber products either in textile industry or rubber goods industry. The use of synthetic fiber which is currently reaches 60% in the world's rubber goods industry will turn to the use of natural rubber. Similarly the use of petro-fiber that dominates raw material for industrial yarn for the world textile will be replaced by bio-fiber such as rayon.

In energy field, there are also fundamental changes. The scarce of the world's energy give opportunities to develop bio-energy like palm oil diesel (derived from oil palm), and ethanol (from sugarcane)

2. Agribusiness Sector

2.1 Food Crops

Investment opportunities for processing and marketing activities of food crop commodities are still potential to develop as food crop commodities are still potential to develop as food crop commodities, namely: 1) Cerealia that comprises paddy and corn, (2) Legumes that comprises soybean, peanut and mung bean, and 3) Tubers that comprises cassava, and sweet potato. Various kinds of processed products can be produced from food crop commodity in accordance with demand from the people, from low class, middle class and high class society. As food crops commodities are cultivated widely and needed by people, transaction value of food crop commodities are also big enough. The huge sales of food crop commodities provide opportunities for the development of investment in their supporting sector as the multi effect of the huge investment from food crop commodities.

2.2 Horticulture

The horticulture group consists of vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants. Vegetable from high land area includes cabbage, potato, blumkol, white onion, carrot, broccoli, and others. Vegetable of lowland area comprises leafy, vegetable, amaranth, squash, string bean and others. Fruits produced in highland

area comprise passion fruit, longan, apple and mangos teen, while fruit from lowland area includes banana, orange, water melon, mango and others. Ornamental plant comprises plant for cutting flower consumption such as gladiola, orchid, anthurium, chrysanthemum, and others, and ornamental plant of palm, soka, rose, and other kinds of ornamental plants. Meanwhile, included in various plants are, among others, temulawak, morinda, turmeric, cardamom and others.

Trading of horticulture commodities up until today is not only in form of fresh commodities but also processed commodities. Processed fruit and vegetable generally marketed, such as mushroom, canned pineapple, apple juice, jackfruit snack, and others. Opportunities to invest are widely open, as a number of commodities are often over-production so that opportunities to develop vegetable/fruit processing are widely open.

2.3 Plantation

Plantation sub-sector has huge potential to be developed, this assumption is based on the fact that: (1) Indonesia has vast diversity of plasma nutfah widely known as mega biodiversity with total species of plant reaches 30 thousand kinds. (2) Indonesia has agro climate of wet subtropics with varied geographic structure that provide opportunities for development of various kinds of tropical specific plantation commodities. (3) Human resources potential with more than 200 million population that can play their role as productive work force as well as potential market for agriculture products altogether. With this comparative advantage, the future challenges are how to improve competitiveness of plantation commodities either in domestic or in international market. The main commodities to be developed through plantation development program include oils rubber, coconut, oil palm, coffee, tea, pepper, cocoa, cashew nut, sugar cane, tobacco, and cotton.

2.4 Animal Husbandry

Demand for food products originating from animal continue growing, in line with the increasing number of the population, income, and the awareness of people on the importance of animal products to consume. Evaluated from market aspect, development of effort livestock have the prospect which is good to be developed.

3. Selected Commodities

3.1. Rice Estate

3.1.1. Jungkat Agri Complex (West Kalimantan)

Location : Pontianak Regency

Introduction :



- West Kalimantan is one of the rich area on natural resources both in the main land and marine area in Indonesia. Rice estate is also available in west Kalimantan Province with total area for rice estate that can be providing area 546,594 ha.
- Agricultural is the primary commodity that contribute 25.00% of Gross Regional Domestic Product of the Province. From the existing Rice Field in West Kalimantan Province, 21.26% have irrigation infrastructure. Total production in year 2010 was 1.34 million ton with is over domestic demand. From the total 428,461 Ha area, available is 546,594 ha suitable for rice.
- In Pontianak Regency rice fields are 20,000 Ha for Pilot Project Jungkat Agri Complex (JAC), abaout 13 KM in the shouth Pontianak City by convertible Production Forest of land on legal based. The location of pilot project JAC at Segedong Subdistrick are 13,000 ha, and Siantan Subdistrick are 7,000 ha.

Scope of Project : Rice Cultivation

Type of Investment : Partnership

Schedule of Project : 7 years

Budget of Investment : US\$ 248.4 million

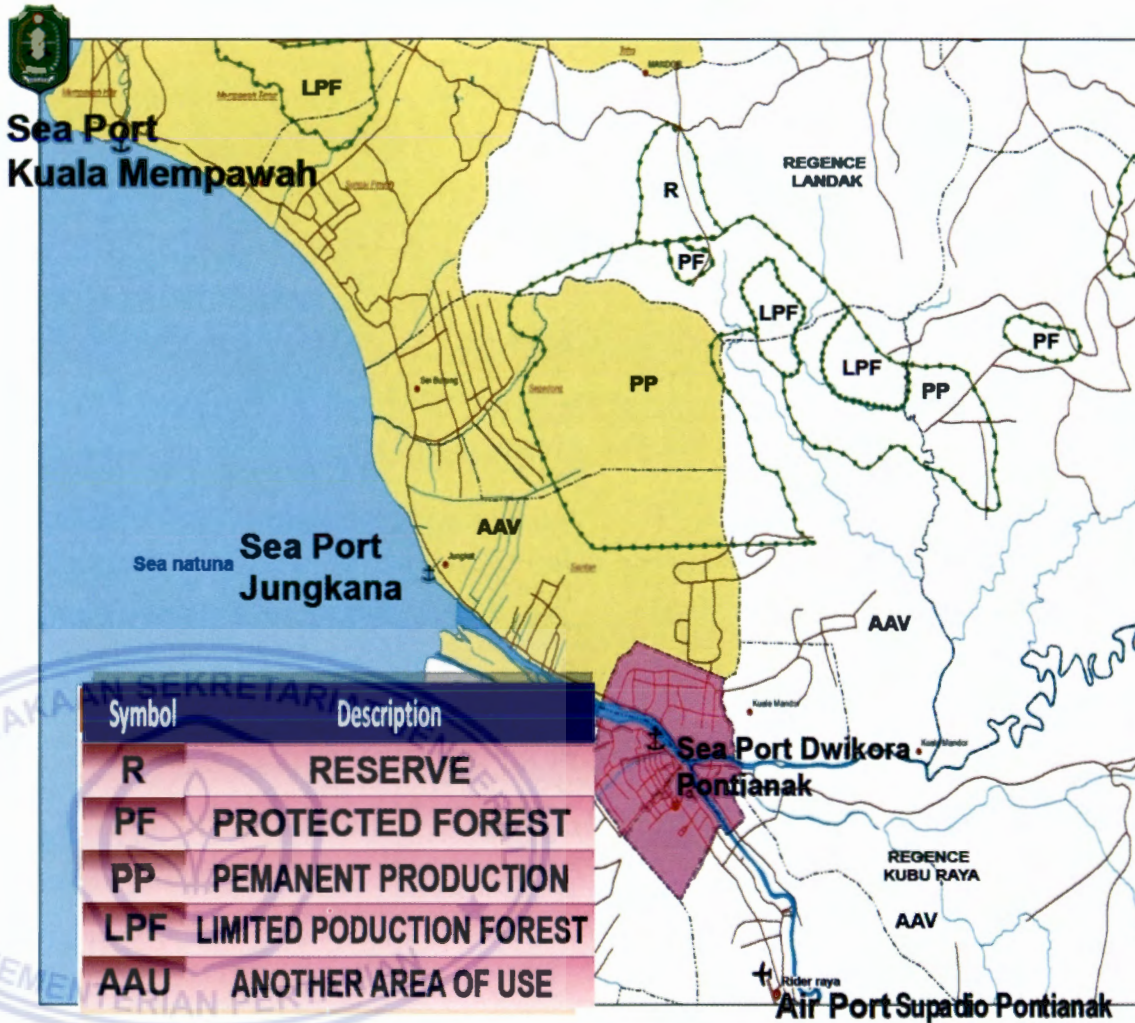
Contact Agency : Provincial Agricultural Services,

Jl. Alianyang No. 17 Kotak Pos 1094 Pontianak 70116,

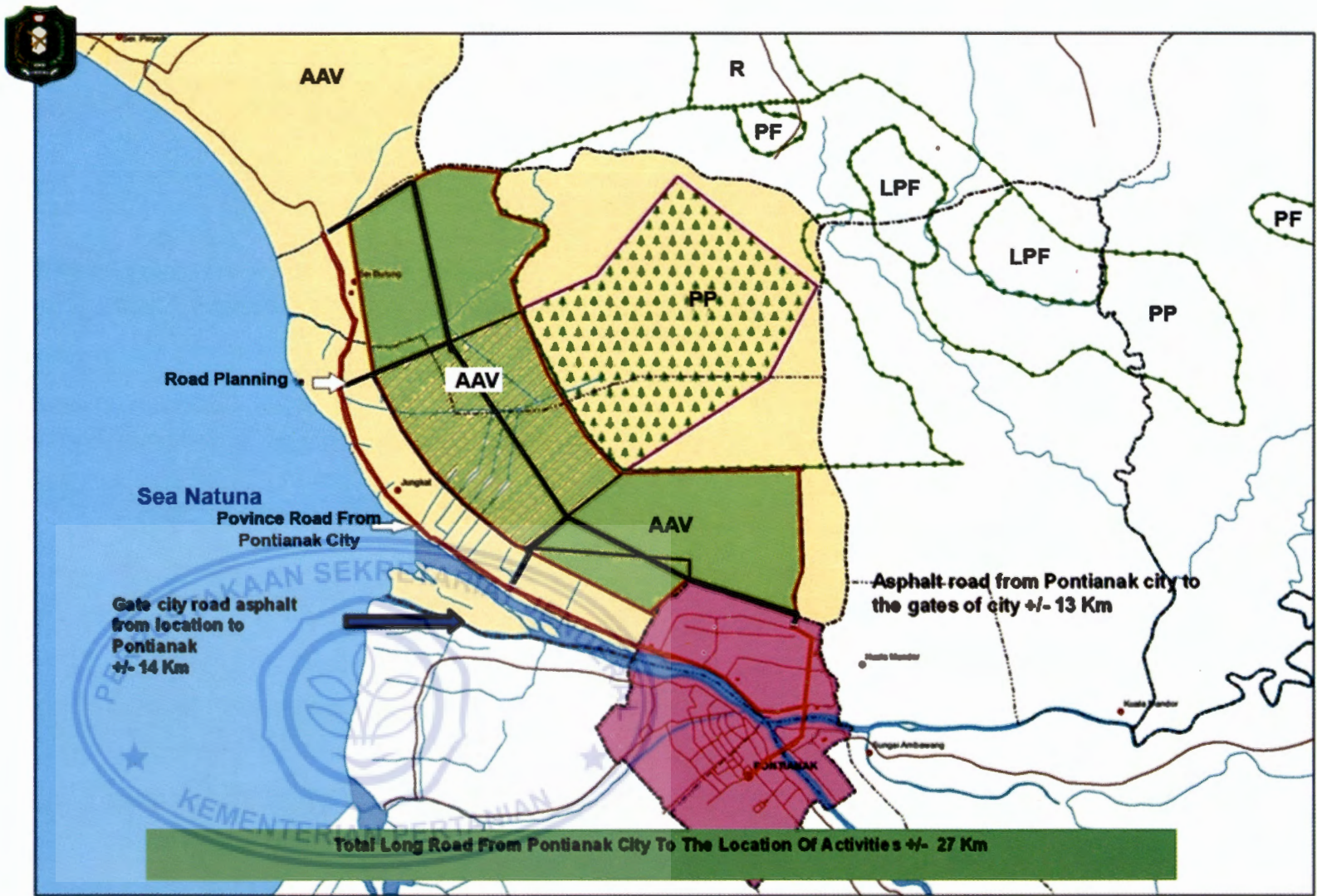
Phone : (62-0561) 734017; Fax: (62-0561) 737069



LOCATION FOR JUNGKAT AGRI COMPLEX



LOCATION FOR JUNGKAT AGRI COMPLEX



3.1.2 Rice/Food Estate in East Kalimantan

Locatio : 10 Regencies (Bulungan , Berau, Kutai Barat, Kutai Kartanegara, Kutai Timur, Malinau, Nunukan, Panajam Paser Utara, Paser, Tanah Tidung).

Introduction :



- East Kalimantan is one of the rich area on natural resources both in the main land and marine area in Indonesia. From the existing rice field, total production in year 2011 was 40,668 ton with is under local demand (9.91%),, 28,86% of it's have irrigation rice field.
- From the total 1,838,318 ha area potential for agriculture, only 343,461 ha area suitable and provided for rice/food estate. Thus area located in 10 regencies in East Kalimantan Province.
- From the total area available, 50,000 ha already opened in 2003 for transmigration project In Bulungan Regency.

Scope of Project : Rice Cultivation

Type of Investment : Partnership

Contact Agency : Provincial Agriculture Services,
Jl. Basuki Rahmat, Samarinda,

Phone : (62-0541) 742484; Fax: (62-0541) 742867





**THE PICTURE OF THE TIDAL TANJUNG BUKA AREA BULUNGAN
REGENCY WHICH IS AVAILABLE OF INVESTMENT**

3.1.3. Rice Estate in South Kalimantan

Location : Anjir Muara and Anjir Pasar Subdistrict , Barito Kuala

Introduction :



- Barito Kuala has tidal-swampland area of rice field, covered 120.643 hectare.
- Minimum Tillage System (local specific technology and environment friendly).
- Anjir Muara and Anjir Pasar Subdistrict has 7,500 hectare and 8,000 hectare swampland area available for rice field/estate.
- Local variety rice, are consist of amylose = 28.28%
- Carbohydrate 48.88%, protein 8.12 %, Fe+ 2,611 ppm
- Market Oriented

Scope of Project : Rice Cultivation

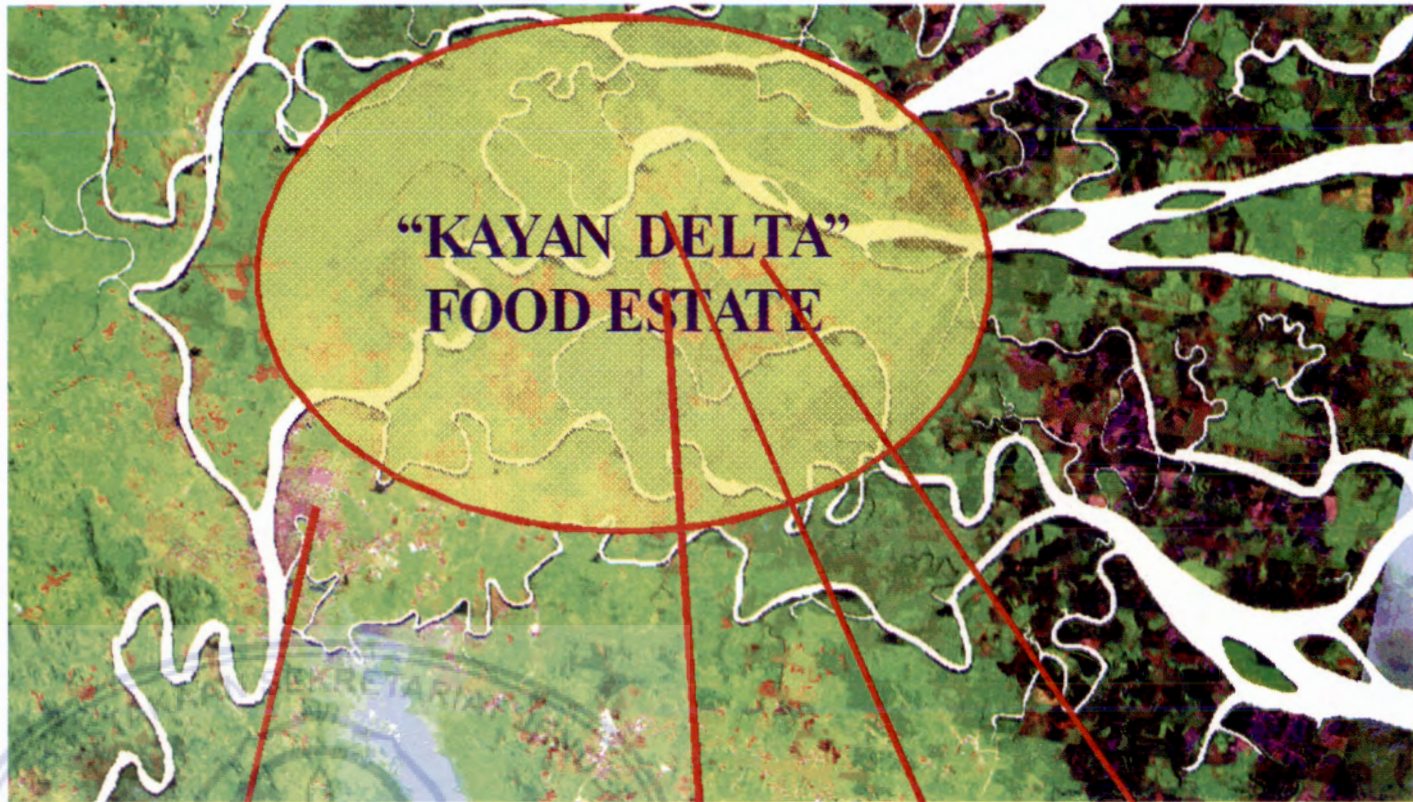
Type of Investment : Partnership

Schedule of Project : 5 years

Contact Agency : District Agricultural Services,

Jln. Jenderal Sudirman, Marahaban 70513

Phone : (62-511) 799054; Fax: (62-511) 799054



TANJUNG SELOR

SP 7

SP 1

SP 2

Tj. Buka the transmigration areas that have been opened since 2003, and to get to Tj. Buka a distance + 12 km, though rivers and overland distance + 45 Minutes

THE FARMERS TRANSMIGRATION COMPLEX IN TANJUNG BUKA BULUNGAN REGENCY WITH INVESTOR



3.1.4. Rice Estate in Southeast Sulawesi

Location : North Konawe Regency.
Introduction :



- Southeast Sulawesi Province is one of the rich area on natural resources both in the main land and marine area in Indonesia. Agricultural is the primary commodity especially rice. In 2009, the total area of rice field in this province around 298,669 ha. 68.02% out of it's irrigation field. Total production in year 2009 was 4,324.178 ton wich is over domestic demand.
- In North Konawe, Regency has 10,000 Ha available for rice estate. However it can be extended up to 40,000 ha. Investment activities offered in this area are plantation, manufacturing and production.
- This project should be partnership with local farmer who has 80,000 ha rice field.

Scope of Project : Plantation, manufacuring and production Rice
Type of Investment : Partnership
Schedule of Project : 7 years
Budget of Investment : US\$ 1.4 million
Contact Agency : Provincial Agriculture Services,
Jl. Balai Kota No. 6 Kendari 93111,
Phone : (62-401) 321365; Fax: (62-401) 322735

RICE ESTATE IN SOUTH EAST SU LAWESI PROVINCE



- **Location : Southeast Sulawesi Province, 3 Districts : Konawe Utara.**
- **Distance :**
 - **Jakarta – Kendari : 3 hours flight**
 - **Kendari – location : 3 - 5 hours by land**
- **Land available : 10,000 hectares**
- **Investment activities : Plantation, manufacturing and production**

3.1.5. MIFEE (Merauke Integrated Food and Energi Estate)

Location : Merauke, Papua

Introduction :



- Merauke has the flat land with unique climate ideal for agribusiness. Therefore it has a lot of main commodity such as rice, catch and fish farming, beef cattle. Merauke has a lot of area available for agriculture (2.4 – 4.9 million ha).
- The MIFEE concept is land management in mixed and integrated farming, the minimum management production area is 1.000 ha, which is involvement all stakeholders, It is focus on cluster which is managed by agricultural modern (mechanization, market oriented, Link and match, and zero waste).
- Estimate investment for 1,000 ha rice estate is US\$ 1 million, it has return US\$ 1,6 million and it has profit US\$ 0.6 million.
- Total potential area of MIFEE is 1,630,869 ha, consist of 1,428,000 ha convertible production forestry area and 202,869 ha allocated for other.

Scope of Project	:	food estate,
Type of Investment	:	Partnership
Schedule of Project	:	7 years
Contact Agency	:	Provincial Agriculture Services, Jln Raya Kota Raja, Jaya Pura 99112 Telp. 062- 0967-58550, Fax. 062- 0967- 592018



MIFEE (MERAUKE INTEGRATED FOOD AND ENERGY ESTATE)



- **Location** : Papua Province : Merauke District.

- **Distance** : ± 6 hours from Jakarta (by plane)

- **Land available** : 1.6 million hectares, have been booked more than 50%



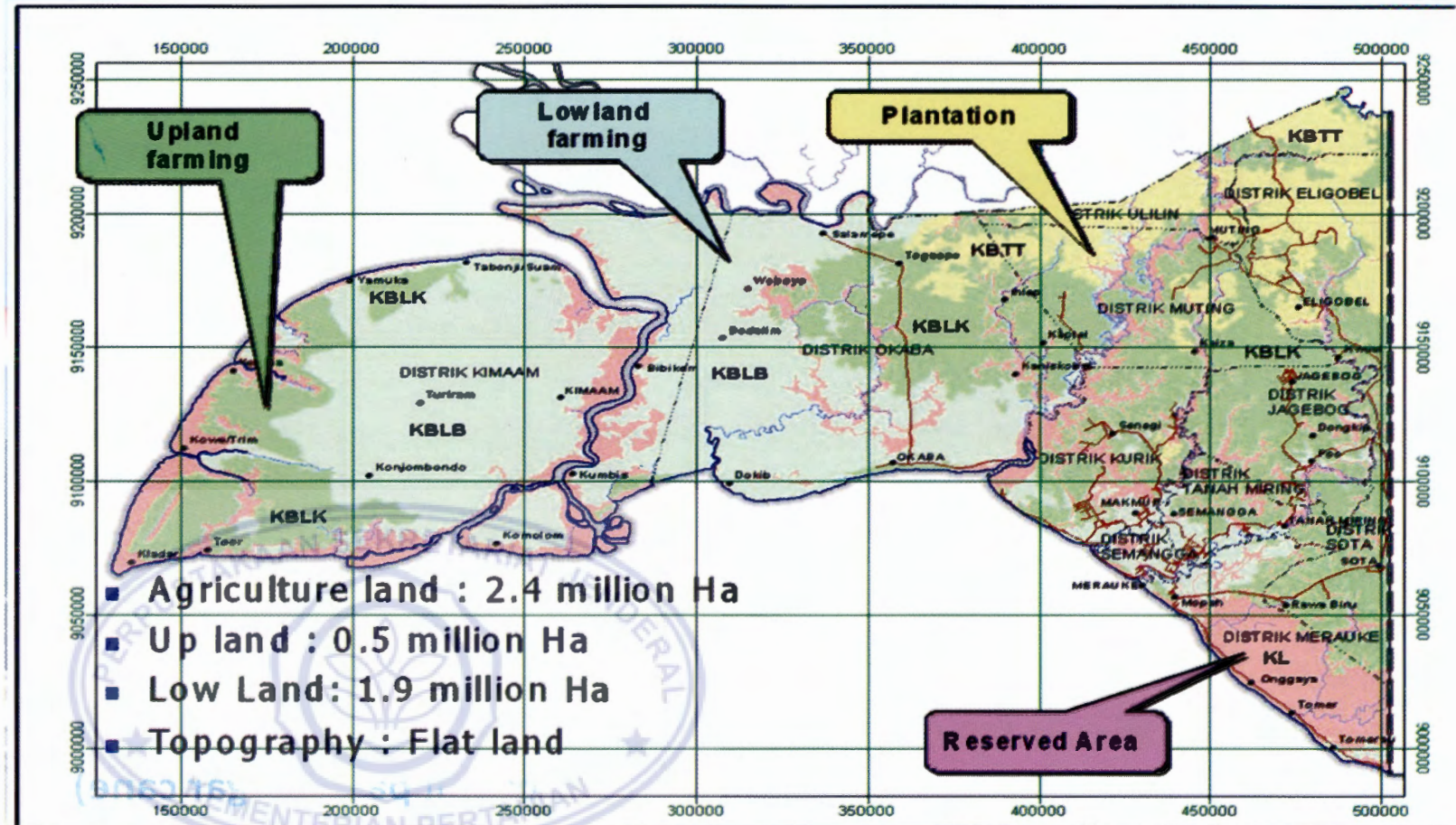
- **Investment activities** :

* Food crops estate (rice, corn, soybean)

* Estate crops (oil palm, sugar cane)

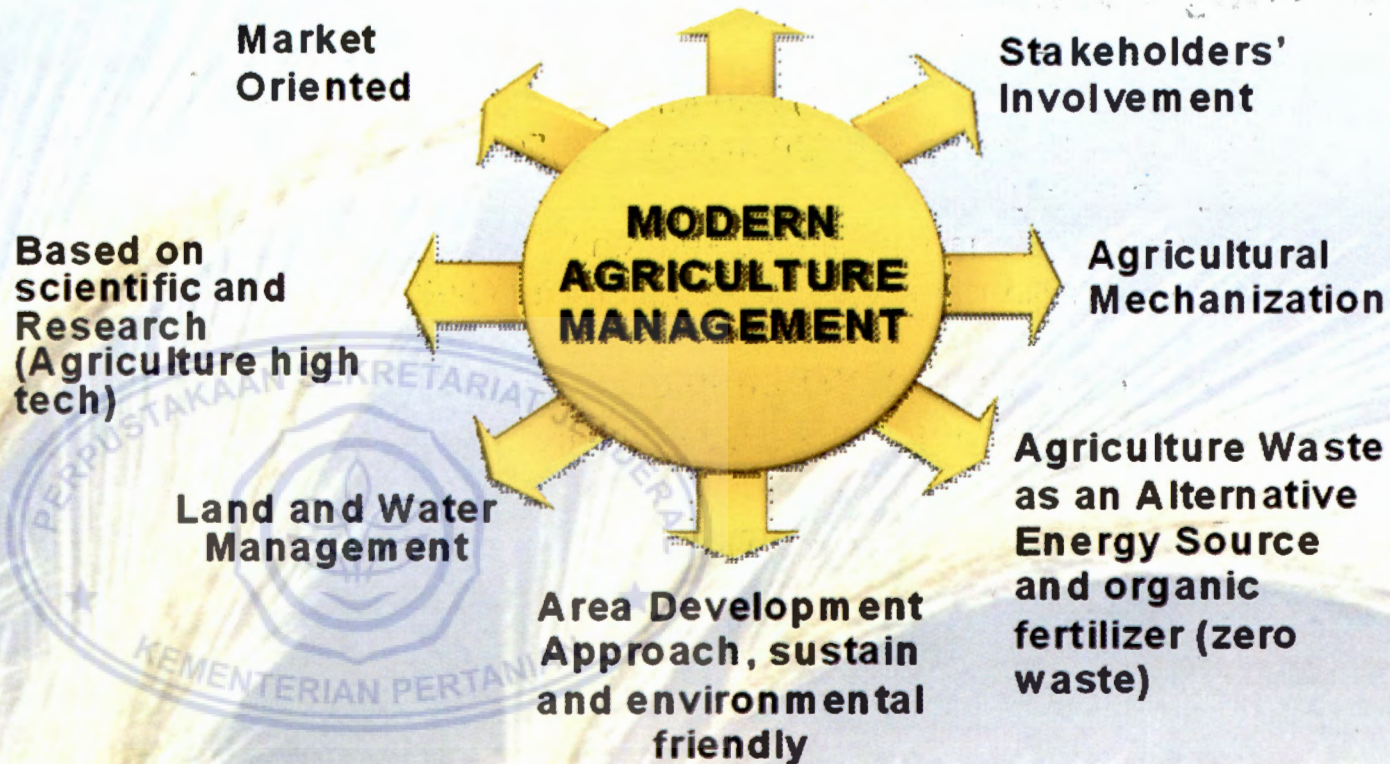
* Livestock

Agricultural Land Use Map in Merauke District



MIFEE CONCEPT

Minimum Management
Production Area of 1,000 ha



INVESTMENT NEEDED / OPPORTUNITY

Supporting Facilities

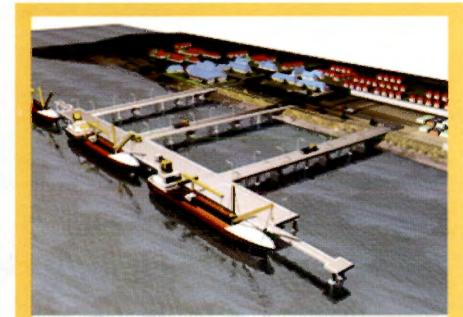
1. Infrastructures :

- National Road (50 M/7 M) 700 Km
- Provincial/District Road (30m/7m) 1,500 Km
- Sea - Port 3 Unit
- Digul Dam (Irrigation Canal : 400 Km)
- Water And Bio-energy Powered Electricity (500 Mw)

2. Skilled workers : 160.000 people.

3. Agroindustry Manufactures Development :

- Agricultural Machinery
- Food and Beverage Industry
- Seed Industry
- Bio Pesticide
- Etc.



Area of Palm Oil Industries



3.2.1. Agro-Industry Cluster Maloy in East Kalimantan

Location : Maloy Industry Cluster, Kutai Regency,
Introduction : Total palm oil production 0,7 ton million/years
Scope of Project :

1. Total area potential of plantation development are 3.75 million ha (Paser, Panajam Paser Utara, Nunukan, Kutai Barat, Kutai Timur, Kutai Kartanegara, Berau).
2. Development of Consumption oil factories (cooking oil, margarine, etc.)
3. Development of non-consumption (surfactant oil/oleo chemical factories , bio-diesel, lubricating oil, etc.)

Type of Investment :
1. Partnership
2. Self-Capital/Direct Investment

Schedule of Project : 8 years

Contact Agency : Provincial Estate Crops, East Kalimantan
JI, Mt. Haryono Rawa Indah Samarinda,
Phone:+62-0541-736852/748660,
Fax:+62-0541-736852/748382



3.2.2. Palm Oil Processing and Downstream Industry (Riau Province)

- Location : Dumai City
- Introduction : There are 127 operating CPO Factories with total CPO production is 7 million ton/year (2nd largest in Indonesia),
- Scope of Project :
1. Development of Consumption oil factories (cooking oil, margarine, etc.)
 2. Development of non-consumption (surfactant oil/oleo chemical factories, bio-diesel, lubricating oil, etc.)
- Type of Investment :
1. Partnership
 2. Self - Capital/Direct Investment
- Schedule of Project : 5 years
- Budget of Investment : USD 1,5 to 1,6 million (small quantity Bio-diesel plant, capacity of 6,000 tons or 6,600 kl per year), USD 22 to 24 million (big scale Bio- diesel plant, capacity of 100,000 tons or 110,000 kl per year.
- Contact Agency : Promotion & Investment Board- Riau Province
Jl, Gajah Mada 200, Pekanbaru, Riau,
Phone : +62-761-33616, Fax : +62-761-33738,
Mobile : +62811-751990,
Email : tio-bpi@indo,net,id



Area of Rubber Industries



3.3. Rubber Plantation Development in Central Kalimantan

(Old rubber rejuvenation in small holder estate combined with intercropping plants/forest plants)

Location	:	1. Barito Timur Regency (55,107 hectares) 2. Kapuas Regency (25,163 hectares)
Introduction	:	There are many unproductive land caused by old age
Scope of Project	:	Rubber re-planting combined with forest plants on rejuvenated rubber land
Type of Investment	:	Partnership
Schedule of Project	:	5 years
Budget of Investment	:	US\$ 160 Million
Contact Agency	:	Estate Services of Central Kalimantan Province Jl, Jenderal Soedirman No, 18 Palangka Raya 73112 Telp, 62-(0536) 21363, 24763 Fax 62-(0536) 24763



3.4. Cocoa Industry (South Sulawesi)

Location	:	Makassar City and Sub – District of Bone
Introduction	:	Cocoa beans in South Sulawesi were produced by smallholder's estate crops in 2010, productivity 173,555 tons from total acreage as 270.060 ha in sub sector province of Luwu Utara, Luwu, Pinrang, Luwu Timur, and Bone
Scope of Project	:	Industry processing of raw materials (liquor, butter, powder, and cake) development
Type of Investment	:	1. Partnership 2. Self Capital/Direct Investment 3. Joint Venture
Schedule of Project	:	5 years
Budget of Investment	:	
Contact Agency	:	Estate Crops Services of South Sulawesi Province Jl, Urip Sumoharjo, Makassar – South Sulawesi Telp, 62-(411) 449918 ; 424869 Email : disbun@sulsel.go,id

3.5. LIVESTOCK

3.5.1. Beef Cattle Breeding Development (Central Kalimantan)

Location	:	Katingan, Gunung Mas and Seruyan
Introduction	:	Ranch and beef cattle available in each location are detail as following:

Scope of Project



- a. Katingan Regency (380,700 hectares)
 - b. Gunung Mas Regency (250,125 hectares)
 - c. Seruyan Regency (186,216 hectares)
- :
- a. Supplying the beef cattle (inside and outside the country)
 - b. Making the Stalls
 - c. buying the stall equipment and livestock weight measurement tool,
 - d. Making a hedge of fence (barbed wire) in the breeding place
 - e. Planting livestock green food
 - f. Seedling prime livestock green food
 - g. Making livestock food storage
 - h. Making water reservoir for livestock
 - i. Making livestock waste processing place
 - j. Supplying concentrate food
 - k. Supplying medicine, vitamin and mineral
- 1. Partnership
 - 2. Self - Capital/Direct Investment
 - 2. Joint venture
- :
- 5 years
- :
- Rp, 867,000,000,000; or US\$ 102 millions
- :
- Provincial Livestock Services, Jl. Willem A.S No.9
Palangkaraya, Phone (62-513) 21293, Fax: (62-513) 27613

Type of Investment

Schedule of Project

Budget of Investment

Contact Agency

3.5.2. Meat Business Center (MBC)-West Java

Location : Bandung Regency, West Java Province

Introduction :

- Providing good, safe, halal and healthy meat can only come through strictly hygienic slaughtering process controlled by professional employees. Hence, a professional and good quality slaughtering house is needed.
- Such modern slaughtering house needs to be built in Metropolitan Bandung, as it is the center of meat consumption in West Java. The previous slaughtering house must be improved by integrating slaughtering activity and other derivative activities that use meat as source. Then, the slaughtering house must be improved to be a Meat Business Center (MBC)

Scope of Project :

- Meat processing industry
- Production industry
- Meat trading
- Landscape
 - Unloading were house with gangway and receiving yard
 - Veterinary inspection
 - Precondition stalls
 - Isolation stalls and incinerator
 - Slaughtering House
 - Waste water treatment plant
 - Mini laboratory
 - Internal gangway
 - Auxiliaries



Type of Investment : 1. Partnership
 2. Self - Capital/Direct Investment
 3. Joint venture

Schedule of Project : 5 years

Budget of Investment : US\$ 1,3 M

Contact Person :

3.6. Pineapple Juice Factory and Canned fruits (South Sumatera)

Location : Muara Enim, Ogan Komering Ulu, Musi Banyuasin

Introduction : ● Pineapple estate small hold: 8,081 ha and total production 513.858 ton/year
 ● Area need 10 hectare

Scope of Project : Pineapple Processing

Type of Investment : 1. Partnership
 2. Self Capital/Direct Investment
 3. Joint Venture

Schedule of Project : 10 years

Budget of Investment :

Contact Agency : Government of South Sumatera Province Cooperative Small and Medium Enterprise and Investment Board Jl, Jend, Sudirman No, 565 Palembang, Phone : (62-736) 22044, 21092, 21450; Fax: (62-736) 357069



3.7. Potato Cultivation (North Sulawesi)

Location : Bolaang Mongondow Reg, South Minahasa Reg, North Sulawesi Province

Introduction :



Scope of Project : Potato Cultivation (yellow, white, and red potatoes)

Type of Investment :
1. Partnership
2. Self Capital/Direct Investment
3. Joint Venture

Schedule of Project : 5 years

Budget of Investment :

Contact Agency : Provincial Agriculture & Livestock Services, Jln. Komplek Pertanian
Kalasey Kotak Pos 1158, Manado 95103, Phone (62-431) 821138,
821177-78, Fax: (62-431) 862654

MODERN AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT:

- Minimum Management Production Area of 1,000 ha
- Stakeholders' Involvement
- Agriculture Waste as an Alternative Energy Source & organic fertilizer (zero waste)
- Area Development Approach, sustain and environmental friendly
- Land and Water Management
- Based on scientific and Research (Agriculture high tech)
- Market Oriented

1. Selected Province

1.1 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 is 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 M3/second supplying 92,079 consumers.

Market Places

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

Industrial Estate/The Integrated Economic Development Zone (IEDZ). 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, Culture.
Goat	Pontianak, Sintang, Sambas,	118.867 head	
Pig	Ketapang, Sintang, Melawi, Sanggau, Pontianak, Landak	568.926 head	

1.2 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:

- a. In northern area with Sabah State (Eastern Malaysia)
- b. In eastern area with Makasar Bay and Sea of Sulawesi.
- c. In southern area with South Kalimantan Province.

- d. 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 20.90°C - 34.40°C

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

Horticulture

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Bananas	Loa Janan, Sembayan, Sangatta, Pasi, Berau, Samarinda, Sangkulirang Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, Pasir and Nunukan Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, Berau and Bulungan	73.113 /ton/year	Crisp, Jam procesing Juice
A bread- tree		28.170 /ton/year	
Orange		113.292 /ton/year	
Jackfruit		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 Burungan, Tarakan, Nunukan, Malinau	45.533 ha	Plantation, Crumb Rubber
Cocoa	Pasir, Kutai Kertanegara, Berau, West Kutai, East Kutai	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, Culture.

1.3 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 (13.044.50 km²) and the least is Municipality of Banjarbaru (5.039 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 2011, the total length road was 1,818.29 km, consisted of state road 1,554.50 km, provincial road 1.664 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. The biggest is Trisakti seaport, 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 Fluor 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, Culture. Stry
Goat	All Regencies	111.733 head	
Broiler	All Regencies	21.534.508 head	

1.4 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°30' 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 in this province 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 2008 is noted approximately 8422,77 km which consist of 1.328,92 km national road, 489 km provincial road and district road 7.004,85 km. The condition of the road consist of : good road : 2,686.36 km (34.5%), fairly good 2,276.99 km (29.25%), bad : 1,667.06 km (21.41%), very bad 1,155.21 km (14,84%). The 3,340.66 km (42.91%) of the road is alphalted with hot mix, 2,974.86 km (38.21%) is stoned, and 1,160.47 km (14,91%) is land road, and the rest 309.63 km (3.98%) is unknown.

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

Airport

There are four airports, one domestic airport, namely Wolter Monginsidi Airport in Kendari with its landing length of 1,850 meters. This airport 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 meters and width 23 meters. 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 seaport that can serve 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 (The Indonesia Mining Company).

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
Corn	Kanawe, Kolaka, Muna, Buton	40.975 Ha	Seed, Plantation, Processing Industry, Marketing
Cassava	Buton, Muna	14.933 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	176.335 Ha	Food Industry (Flour and Butter), Cocoa Fermentation

Livestock

COMMODITY	LOCATION	POPULATION 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Beet Cattle	Kendari, Kolaka, Buton	227.265 Head	Breeding, Culture.

1.5 PAPUA

GEOGRAPHY

Papua Province is 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.

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

Estate Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Oil Palm	Jayapura, Monokwari	43.232 Ha	Cooperation with local estate (Down-Stream Industries such as Coconut Wood Industries). New Planting. Post harvest processing (Down Stream Industries)
Cocoa	Jayapura, Yapen Waropen,	20.402 Ha	

1.6 SOUTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHY

The province of South Sumatra is located between 2,59° of south latitude and 104° 45' 24 of east longitude with the whole area 102,47km². 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 2000 mm (14 rain days) -3000 mm (22 rain days) for the year 2011 the rain fall were every month in 2011. In 2011 the temperature of South Sumatra province between 23.5° C to 31.7° 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 landed by the B-737, F-28, F-27 and A.319 aircraft types.

Seaport

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

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Horticulture

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	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	224.360 ton	Factory and canned fruits
Vegetables	Pagar Alam, Lahat, Banyuasin, Muba	16.836 Ha	Cold Storage for vegetables

Estate Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Palm Plantation	OKI, OKU, MUBA, MURA, Muara Enim, Lahat	606.667 Ha	CPO Factory. Forward CPO Factory, Factory of old palm stem management
Rubber	MUBA, MURA , Muara Enim, OKI	658.813 Ha	Factory of old robber stem Management, forward Rubber Factory

Livestock

COMMODITY	LOCATION	POPULATION 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Beef Cattle	OKI, Muara Enim, MURA, MUBA, OKU.	451.102 Head	Breeding, Culture.
Buffalo	OKI , Musi Banyuasin,	90.160 head	
Goat	MURA, Lahat, OKU, Muara Enim	465.720 head	
Native Chicken	Banyuasin, OKI Timur, MURA, Palembang, Ogan Ilir	11.875.000 head	

1.7 NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHIC

North Sulawesi Province is one of the 14 provinces in east area of Indonesia. This province decided through the Law Number 13 Year 1964. After the Gorontalo separated become independent province, the North Sulawesi Province just consist of 5 region of regencies/town, namely: City of Manado, City of Bitung, Regency of Minahasa, Regency of Bolaang Mongondow, regency of Sangihe Talaud and the last of new regency is Talaud formed on 2009 North Sulawesi lays in 124°40 ' and 124°50 BT.

Geographical position of North Sulawesi abut on:

- North : State Philippine
- East : Maluku Utara Province
- South : Gorontalo Province
- West : Sea Sulawesi

Wide of Province of North Sulawesi is : 15,726 ha

CLIMATE

North Sulawesi have tropical climate, with the temperature average is 24° C in the day time and 27° C in

the night. Annual rainfall is 3.187 mm, with the rainfall most heavy is in December to March. In august and january, usually is the driest period.

Infrastructure

Road

North Sulawesi Province have the national road is along 809.42 kilometers, the provincial road is 1,310.52 kms and the district/town road is 422.20 kms. In general existing road in this region have the good surface with the settled condition. Contrary, the district roads generally are not so good and some of them even heavy damage condition.

Seaport

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

Airport

Province of North Sulawesi has one international Airport, Sam Ratulangi Airport, in Manado City. This airport is the main gate and out in this region 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
Corn		115.664 Ha	
Cassava		5.709 Ha	

Horticulture

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Vegetables Potatoes	Bolaang Mongondow, South Minahasa	1000 ha	Potato Cultivation

Estate Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Clove	Minahasa, Bolaang, Mongondow, Sangihe, Talaud	6.744 Ha	Plantation, medicine industry, cigarette processing
Coffee		9.667 Ha	
Cocoa		11.147 Ha	Plantation, feed processing, food processing

Livestock

COMMODITY	LOCATION	POPULATION 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Native chicken	All Regencies	2.040.199 head	Breeding, Culture.
Broiler		1.550.936 head	
Layer		753.027 head	
Pig		291.572 head	
Beef Cattle		107.818 head	

4.8. 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 87.023,66 km² comprising of mainland area 94.61,61 km² (82.46 %) and waters area 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 or 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 airports 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.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

Food Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Paddy, Com	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	147.167 ton 18.379 ton	Plantation, Post harvests Handing Processing Industry.

Horticulture

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Fruits Pineapple, Banana, Durian, Orange	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	14.371 Ha 33.753 ton 21.421 ton 8.739 ton 25.933 ton	Processing Industry
Vegetables	Kampar, Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, Bengkalis	41.576 Ha	Seed Plantation Processing and Marketing

Estate Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Oil Palm	Dumai	1.409.715 Ha	The Downstream of oil palm (cooking oil, olein margarine, and other)
Coconut	Indragiri Hilir	547.479 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	369.844 Ha	The Industry of Rubber and Old Rubber Wood Processing (Rubber wood for furniture)

Livestock

COMMODITY	LOCATION	POPULATION 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Beef cattle	Bengkalis	5.874 head	Breeding, Culture.
Goat		221.505 head	

4.9. CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

GEOGRAPHY

This province is located 00°45' – 3°31' south latitude and 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 is 14° C and the highest is 33° C.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road

The total length of the roads in this province is 10,311.67 km consists of 1,707.53 km national road, 1,059.26 km provincial road, 6,908.17 km regency road, and 636.71 km city 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 is 153,564 km.

Airport

There are seven airports 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 Palangkaraya registered at 35,117 people and 36,232 people departures.

Seaport

There are three important seaports : Pulang Pisau with the length of its pier of 90 meters, Sampit pier 216 meters long and Kumai pier 280 meter long.

Telecommunications

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.

Energy and Electricity

At present the available electrical capacity reaches 66.66 Mw. All Electric generations in this province are diesel powered. The installed power reaches 178.57 MVA.

Clean Water

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.

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,
Banana	Kapuas, Basarang, Kotawaringin Timur	3.066 ton/ year	Juice
Salacca	Kapuas, Basarang, Barut, Sukamara	184 ton/ year	seed
Vignette	Kotawaringin Barat, palangkaraya, murung raya	5.532 ton/year	Cripes
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	

4.10. SOUTH SULAWESI

GEOGRAPHY

The total area of South Sulawesi 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 21 regencies and 3 cities. The largest regency is North Luwu (3,098,97 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 national 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 aircrafts. 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.

Agriculture Information

Food Corps

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Paddy	Bone, Wajo, Pinrang, Sidrap, Bulukumba	770.733 ha	Plantation, food industry
Corn	Bone, Jenepono, Bantaeng, Bulukumba	262.436 ha	Seeding, food industry.
Soybean	Bone, Soppeng, Wajo	12.029 ha	Seeding, Feed Processing, Food Industry
Cassava	Gowa, Jenepono, Maros	31.026 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	224.745 ha	Industry of Processing cocoa
Arabica Coffee	Toraja	39.824 ha	Seeding, processing and packaging.
Murbei	Enrekang, Toraja	4.260 ha	Plantation and textile industry silk

Estate Crop

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Cocoa	Makassar and Bone	224.755 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 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Pig	Tator, Luwu utara, Luwu Timur	633.953 head	Breeding, Culture.
Beef Cattle	Bone, Bulukumba, Gowa, Maros, Pinrang	696.615 head	
Buffalo	Makassar, Gowa, Takalar, Tator	120.003 head	
Broiiler		13.3256.056 head	
Layer		779.527 head	

4.11. 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 26 Regencies/cities, classified into 17 regencies and 9 cities. The largest is regency of Sukabumi (3,160.51 sq km) and the smallest is City of Cirebon (36.97 sq km).

CLIMATE

The highest rainfall in West Java is between 3,6 to 332,8 mm yearly and average rainy day is 15 days. The temperature is between 17,4°C – 30,7°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 airport, 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 years. 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	12.429 Ha	Feed processing, Food industry (Tofu, Soy-Milk, Nata de soy, soya bean oil).
Corn	Karawang, Indramayu, Subang	113.373 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	
Fruits :			Food Industry
Banana	Sukabumi, Bandung, Garut, Cianjur, Sumedang, Subang, Purwakarta, Indramayu	1.368.253 ton	
Pineapple		540.684 ton	
Mango		447.565 ton	
Mangosteen	Hilly area of Regencies	60.678 ton	
Ornamental Flowers		1.659.396 m2	

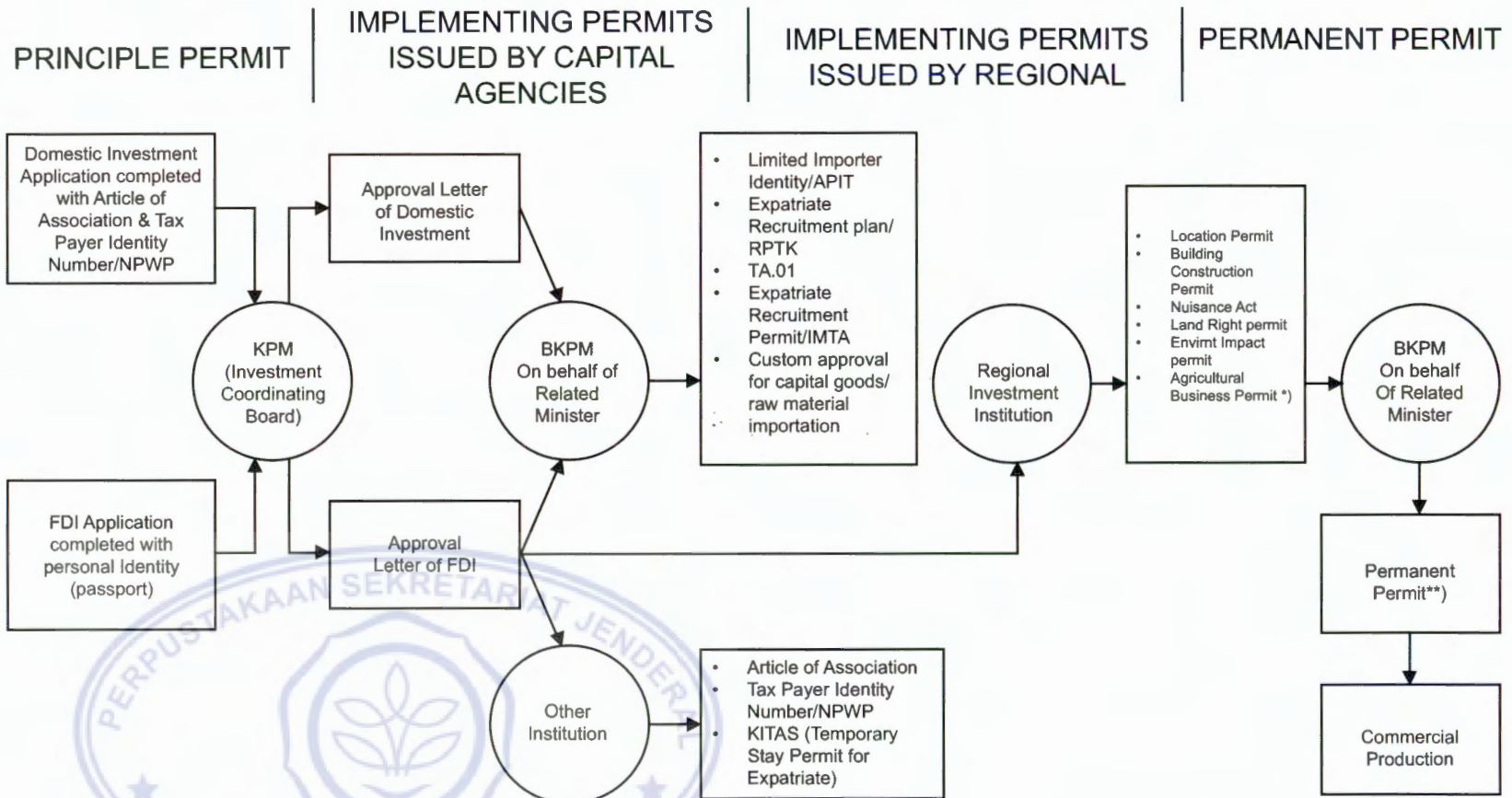
Estate Crops

COMMODITY	LOCATION	CAPACITY	OPPORTUNITY
Tea	Hilly area of regencies	102.555 Ha	Processing
Rubber		52.287 Ha	crumb rubber processing, glove processing
Sugar Cane		22.468 Ha	Sweet processing.

Livestock

COMMODITY	LOCATION	POPULATION 2007	OPPORTUNITY
Dairy Cattle	Sukabumi, Bandung, Bogor, Garut	103.489 Head	Breeding, Culture.
Sheep	Bandung, Garut, Indramayu, Sukabumi.	4.605.417 Head	Fattening, Leather Industries, Slaughtering House
Beef Cattle		272.264 head	

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

APPENDIC 1

ADDRESES OF THE PROFESSION ASSOCIATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMALE
Indonesia Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	Jl. Mangga Raya Blok F4/25Komp. Building Material Mangga Dua Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-021) 601392 Fax. (62-021) 6013285
Indonesia Flower Association	Komp. Liga Mas Indah, Jl. Duren Tiga Raya Blok 1/12, Jakarta 12760	Telp. (62-021) 7976442, 7994458 Fax. (62-021) 7976443
Indonesia Horticulture Exporter Association	Gedung Wijaya Grand Center Jl. Wijaya II/ Blok 6/29 Jakarta 12160	Telp. (62-021) 7206636, 715564 Telex. 7206636
Indonesia Seeding Association	Jl. M. Kahfi II/ No. 41 Srengseng	Telp. (62-021) 7271618 Fax. (62-021) 7271445
Indonesia Poultry Board Indonesia Poultry Business Association	Teja Buana Lantai III, Jakarta Pusat Jl. Mangga Dua Raya Blok.C No.2 PO. Box. 488, Jakarta	Telp. (62-021) 3101303 Telp. (62-021) 6011955 Fax. (62-021) 6012016
Indonesia Feedlot and Meat Producer Association	Jl. Duren Tiga No.12 Warung Buncit, Jakarta 12760	Telp. (62-021) 7943160, 7986424 Fax. (62-021) 7943156
Indonesia Meat Importer Business Association	Jl. Raya Jagorawi Stadion, Pelita Jaya Lebak Bulus Jakarta Selatan 12440	Telp. (62-021) 7502901

Joint Marketing Association	Jl. Cut Mutia No.1 Jakarta Pusat 10330	Telp. (62-021) 347940, 341051, 337136, Telex. 46336, 46336
Indonesia Estate Development and Research Association	Jl. Tanjung Karang No.5 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 325473, Fax. (62-021) 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. 3, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-21) 7815385, 7815386
Plant-minded Association	Jl. Anggrek Garuda, Blok E No. 20 Jakarta Barat	Telp. (62-21) 5492338
Indonesia Horticulture Association	Jl. Ragunan No. 29, Pasar 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. 20, PO 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 ia Fax. 3104115
Indonesia Horticulture Business Association	Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 1, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	

Indonesia Decorated Plant Busines Association	Jl. Hang Lekir II/9, Kebayoran 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, Kemanggisan, Jakarta Barat	Telp. (62-21) 5307808
Indonesia Oil Palm Business Association	Jl. Brigjen. Katamso No.62 Medan, Sumatera Utara	Telp. (62-061) 22639, 517614
Wheat and Sugar Distributor Association	Jl. Batu Tulis Raya No. 21 B Jakarta Barat	
Indonesia Tea Association PTPN VIII	Jl. Sindang Sirna No. 4 Bandung	Telp. (62-22) 237966
Indonesia Nutmeg Association	Jl. Majapahit BIA 3/4 No. 18 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 3849747
Indonesia Rubber Business Association	Jl. Cideng Barat No. 62 A Jakarta 10150	Telp. (62-021) 346813 Telex. (62-021) 44963
Indonesia Poultry Breeding Business Association	Jl. Gudang Peluru Blok 1/4, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-021) 8290383
Indonesia Livestock Community	Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu 97, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. (62-021) 797551, 7975651
Indonesia Cold Storage Business Association	PT. Panggung Enterprise Ltd. Jl. Jembatan Tiga Barat Blok A/7 Jakarta Utara 1440	Telp. (62-021) 6612924 Fax. (62-021) 661357-6612455

Indonesia Fishpond Business Association	Gedung Hanubrata 6 th Floor, Kebun Sirih Kav. 67-69, Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 335333, 335522 Fax. (62-021) 315911
Indonesia Milk Cooperative Association	Jl. Prof. Supomo SH No. 178 B, Jakarta 12870	Telp. (62-021) 8290689, 8290851 Fax. (62-021) 8290851
Indonesia National Livestock Trader Association	Gedung GPEI, Jl. Kramat Raya 4 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 3500090
Indonesia Feed Company Association	Jl. Gudang Peluru Blok B 1/4 Pejaten Jakarta 12510	Telp. (62-021) 7994034 Fax. (62-021)7982678
Indonesia Animal Medicine Association	Jl. Kemuning Dalam 1/12, Jakarta Selatan	Telp. 62-(021) 7996714, 7996582
Indonesia Kinologi Association	Jl. Tanah Abang III/19, Jakarta 10160	Telp. (62-021) 364475, 357426
Indonesia Rice Milling Association	Jl. Pasar Baru Selatan No. 24, Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 344062
State Estate Enterprise Personnel Association	Jl. Cut Mutiah II Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 3101497, 3106685 Fax. (62-021) 3106685
Indonesia Veterinarian Association	Jl. Harsono RM . 3 Gd. C Deptan	Telp. (62-021) 7815380 Pes. 4624

APPENDIC 2

ADDRESS OF AGRICULTURAL REGIONAL SERVICES

PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
SPECIAL AREA OF JAKARTA		
Provencial Livestock, Fisheries and Sea Services of Special Area of Jakarta	Jl.Gunung Sahari Raya No. 11, Jakarta Pusat	(62-021) 6284935
WEST JAVA		
Provencial Food crops Servisces of West Java	Jl.Surapati No.71 Bandung 40133	(62-022) 2503884-2500713
Provencial Estate Crops Servisces of West Java	Jl.Surapati No.67 Bandung 40133	
Provencial Livestock Servisces of West Java	Jl.Ir.H.Juanda No.358 Dago Bandung 40161	(62-022) 2504422-2506156
CENTRAL JAVA		
Provencial Food crops serves of central java	Jl.Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran POBOX Ungaran 139 Kodepos50501	(62-024) 6921010-6921060
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of central java	Jl.Jend Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Kotak Pos 128 Unggaran (50501	(62-024) 6921218/6921348/ 6921430
Provencial Livestock Servisces of central java	Jl.Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran Kotak Pos 143 Semarang 50501	(62-024) 6921023/6921397
SPECIAL AREA OF YOGYAKARTA		
Provencial agriculture services of Yogyakarta	Jl.Gondosuli No.6 Yogyakarta	(62-0274) 519530-563937-512309-512386

Provencial forest and Estate crop services of Yogyakarta	Jl. Argulobang 19 Baciro Yogyakarta	(62-0274)588518/512447
Provencial Livestock Servisces of Yogyakarta	Jl. Gondosuli No.2 Yogyakarta 55165	62-(0274)586516
EAST JAVA		
Provencial agriculture services of East java	Jl.Jend A.Yani No.152 Kotak Pos 149/SBS Wonocolo Surabaya	(62-031)8290177-8280109-8290407
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of East java	Jl.Gayung Kebonsari 171 Surabaya 60235	(62-031)8281767-8284191-8288923
Provencial Livestock Servisces of East java	Jl. Jend A. Yani 202 Surabaya 29131	(62-031)8292545/8291853/8287165
NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM		
Provencial Food crops Servisces and horticulture Servisces of NAD	Jl.Panglima Nyak Makam No.24 Lampineung	Tlp/Fax(62-0651)7552342-53541-51301
Provencial agriculture, fisheriand sea servisces of NAD	Jl.Tengku Dianjang No.148 Keudah Banda Aceh	Tlp/Fax(62-0651)22441-32358
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of NAD	Jl.Tengku Malem No.5 Kotak Pos 91	Tlp/Fax(62-0651)21420/22546
NORTH SUMATERA		
Provencial agriculture services of North Sumatera	Jl. Jend Besar AH Nasution No.6 Gd Johor Mdn	(62-061)7863567
Provencial Livestock Servisces of North sumatera	Jl.Jend Gatot Subroto No.255 Medan 20127	(62-061)8461436
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of North Sumatera	Jl. Williem Iskandar No. 9A Medan Sumut	(62-061)6615168/6615168

WEST SUMATERA		
Provincial Food crops and Estate Crop services of west Sumatera	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.51 Padang Sumbar25113	(62-0751) 31553/31553/ 39353/23413
Provincial Livestock Services of west Sumatera	Jl. Rasuna Said No.68 Kotak Pos 105 Padang	(62-0751)28077
RIAU		
Provincial Livestock Services of Riau	Jl.Raya Pekanbaru Bangkinang KM.8 Pknbaru	(62-0761) 61054/61053/ 65560/61052
Provincial Estate Crop services of Riau	Jl. Jend Sudirman Pekanbaru Riau	TF (62-0761) 47153/60561
Provincial Livestock Services of Riau	Jl. Patimura No.2 Pekanbaru Riau 28131	(62-0761) 44342-44341/22817
JAMBI		
Provincial Food crops services of Jambi	Jl. Ir. RM Simamora/ III Noer Atmadibrata Telanaipura	(62-0741) 62404 Fax (0741) 62829
Provincial Livestock Services of Jambi	Jl.Kol Abun Yani Sipin Ujung Jambi 36129	(62-0741) 63417 Fax (0741) 64558
Provincial Estate Crop services of Jambi	Jln.M.Yusuf No.1 Singadekane Jambi	(62-0741) 62596/64472/ 60561/63134
SOUTH SUMATERA		
Provincial Livestock Services of south Sumatera	Jl.Kapten Anwar Sastro No.1640 Palembang	(62-0711) 313444
Provincial Food crops services of South Sumatera	Jl.Kapten P.Tendean No.1056 Palembang	(62-0711) 353122-350741

Provincial Estate Crop services of south Sumatera	Jl.Jend Sudirman KM.3.5 No.653 Palembang	(62-0711) 357569
LAMPUNG		
Provincial agriculture and food security services of Lampung	Jl.H.Zainal Abidin Pagaralam No.1 Rajabasa35144	(62-0721) 704700-703775
Provincial Livestock and animal health Serviceses of Lampung	Jl.H.Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.52 - 35142	(62-0721) 702189/783163/781055
Provincial Estate Crop serviceses of Lampung	Jl.Basuki Rahmat No.8A Telukbetung B.Lampung	(62-0721) 487865/487865
WEST KALIMANTAN		
Provincial Food crops services of west Kalimantan	Jl.Aliyang No.17 Kotak Pos 1094 / 78116	(62-0561)734017-737069
Provincial Estate Crop serviceses of west Kalimantan	Jl. Moh Hambal No.3 Pontianak	(62-0561) 732642-766038-746917
Provincial Livestock and animal health Serviceses of west Kalimantan	Jl. Adi Sucipto No.40 Pontianak	(62-0561) 736144/732436
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN		
Provincial agriculture services of centralof central Kalimantan	Jl.Willem AS No.5 Palangkaraya	(62-0536) 27855/21226/24200/27866
Provincial animal services of central Kalimantan T	Jl.Willem AS No.9 Palangkaraya	(62-0536) 21293/27613/ 3221293/27613
Provincial Estate Crop serviceses of central Kalimantan	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.18 Palangkaraya 73112	(62-0536) 3221363/24763/21363

SOUTH KALIMANTAN		
Provencial agriculture services of south Kalimantan	Jl.Panglima Sudirman No.5 Banjarbaru 70711	(62-0511) 772057/772473
Provencial Estate Crop services of south Kalimantan	Jl.A.Yani KM.35 No.29 Banjarbaru kalsel	(62-511) 4772536/4772847
Provencial Livestock Services of south Kalimantan	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.7 Banjarbaru Kalsel	(62-0511) 4772044/4772844
EAST KALIMANTAN		
Provencial Food crops services of East Kalimantan	Jl.Basuki Rahmat Samarinda	(62-0541) 742484-741676-743867
Provencial Estate Crop services of East Kalimantan	Jl.MT Haryono Samarinda	(62-0541) 748660- 736852-748382
Provencial Livestock Services of East Kalimantan	Jl. Bayangkara No.54 Kotak Pos 1053	(62-0541) 743921/736228
NORTH SULAWESI		
Provencial Food crops and Livestock services of North Sulawesi	Jl.Komplek Pertanian Kalasey kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103	(62-0431) 821138/821178
Provencial Estate Crop services of North Sulawesi	Jl.Komplek Pertanian Kalasey kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103	(62-0431) 821151/821151
CENTRAL SULAWESI		
Provencial agriculture, Estate crop and livestock services of central Sulawesi	Jl.RA.Kartini No.80 Palu 94112	(62-0451) 421060/454562

SOUTH SULAWESI		
Provencial agriculture services of south Sulawesi	Jl.Amirullah No.1 Makasar 90131	(62-0411) 854796/854913
Provencial Estate Crop serviseses of south Sulawesi	Jl. Uriep Sumohardjo Makasar Sulsel	(62-0411) 449918/424869
Provencial Livestock Serviseses of south Sulawesi	Jl. Bajiminasa No.12 UjungPandang 90126	(62-0411) 873770/855954
SOUTH EAST SULAWESI		
Provencial agriculture services of south east Sulawesi	Jl.Balai Kota No.6 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321365/322735
Provencial Estate Crop and horticulture serviseses of south east Sulawesi	Jl.Pertanian No.1 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321953/322182
Provencial Livestock Serviseses of south East Sulawesi	Jl. Pertanian No.5 POBOX 68 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321404/322735
MALUKU		
Provencial agriculture services of Maluku	Jl.WR Supratman Tanah Tinggi Ambon,97124	(62-0911) 352376/312669/314178
Provencial Estate Crop serviseses of Maluku	Jl. A.I.S Nasution No.2 Karang Panjang Ambon	(62-0911) 342100
BALI		
Provencial Livestock Serviseses of Bali	Jl Angkasa No 14 Denpasar	(62-0361) 224184
Provencial Food crops services of Bali	Jl WR Soepratman No 71 Denpasar	
Provencial Estate Crop serviseses of Bali	Jl D.I Panjaitan No 7 Denpasar	(62-0361) 225859

WEST NUSA TENGGARA		
Provencial agriculture services of west Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Pejanggik No.10 Mataram 83126	(62-0370) 633652/623287
Provencial Livestock Servisces of west Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Udayana No.5 Kotak Pos 1016 Mataram	(62-0370) 621862
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of westNusa Tenggara	Jl.Majapahit No.16 Mataram	(62-0370) 631080/644709
EAST NUSA TENGGARA		
Provencial Estate Crop servisces ofeast Nusa tenggara	Jl.Palapa No.1A Kupang NTT 85111	(62-0380) 826913/833343
Provencial Food crops and horticulture services of east Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Polisi Militer No.7 Kupang 82500	(62-0380) 833214/832836
Provencial Livestock Servisces of east Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Veteran Kelapa Lima Kotak Pos 140 Kupang	(62-0380) 825250/833060
PAPUA		
Provencial Food crops and horticulture services of Papua	Jl.Raya Kota Raja Jayapura 99112	(62-0967) 585501/5920118/ 585237/29
Provencial Estate Crop servisces of Papua	Jl.Sumatera No.24 Tanah Bawah Jayapura	(62-0967) 533724/533924/ 581955/56
Provencial Livestock Servisces of Papua	Jl.Raya Abepura Kotaraja Kantor Dinas Otonom Gd.B Lt.III Jayapura	(62-0967) 585230/583091

BENGGULU		
Provencial Livestock and animal health Services of Bengkulu	Jl.Musium No.4 Padang Harapan Bengkulu 38	(62-0736)21394/21431
Provencial Estate Crop services of Bengkulu	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No.10 Bengkulu 38227	(62-0736)21404-344595/22091
Provencial agriculture and food security services of Bengkulu	Pembangunan Pd Harapan Bengkulu 38225	(62-0736)21410-21017
BANTEN		
Provencial agriculture and livestock services of Banten	Jl.KH Sam'un No.5 Serang	(62-0254)200520-200123/211450
Provencial Forest and Estate Crop services of Banten	Jl.Serang-Cilegon Km.2 Kepandean	(62-0254)220615/220616
NORTH MALUKU		
Provencial agriculture and food security services of North Maluku	Jl.Baru Tabawaha No.7 Ternate	(62-0921)23984/326488/21497
BANGKA BELITUNG		
Provencial agriculture and forest services of Bangka Belitung	Jl.Mentok No.205 Pangkalpinang Kodepos 33134	(62-0717)439065
GORONTALO		
Provencial Livestock and animal health Services of.Gorontalo	Jl. Manado No.42 Kota Gorontalo	(62-0435)825427/830871
Provencial agriculture and food security services of Gorontalo	Jl.Jend. Sudirman No.67 Kota Gorontalo	(62-0436) 831728/831728

Provencial Forest and Estate Crop services of Gorontalo	Jl. P.Kalengkongan No.2 Kota gorontalo	(62-0435) 821236/
WEST PAPUA		
Provencial agriculture and forest services of west Papua		
RIAU ISLANDS		
Provencial agriculture services of Riau Island	Jl.Basuki Rahmat No.17 Tanjungpinang Kepri	(62-0771) 20444
WEST SULAWAWESI		
Provencial estate crop and forest services of westSulawesi	Jl.Urip Sumohardjo No.15 Kode Pos 91511 Mamuju	(62-0426) 21172



APPENDIC 3

ADDRESS OF INVESTMENT REGIONAL OFFICES

NO	PROVINCE	OFFICE	ADDRESS
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPMMD)	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 39, Banda Aceh 23122 Phone: (62-651) 22697, 23170 Fax: (62-651) 23171
2	North Sumatra	Badan Penanaman Modal Dan Promosi Daerah(Bapemproda) Sumatera Utara	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 11, Medan 20222 Phone: (62-61) 564447, 564155, Fax: (62-61) 564155, 515830, 518922
3	West Sumatra	Badan Koordinasi Promosi Dan Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKP&PMD) Sumatera Barat	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 43, Padang 25138 Phone: (62-751) 34232 Fax: (62-751) 22297
4	Riau	Badan Promosi Dan Investasi(BPI) Propinsi Riau	Jl. Gajah Mada No.200 Lt.3 Pekanbaru, Riau , Phone: (62-761) 20214, 20212, 20216, Fax: (62-761) 20213
5	Riau Archipelago	Badan Penanaman Modal Daerah (BPMD) Propinsi Kepulauan Riau	Jl Basuki Rahmat no 17 Tanjung Pinang Phone : (0771) 21202
6	Jambi	Badan Penanaman Modal Dan Promosi Daerah Jambi	Jl. R.M. Noor Atmadibrata No. 1A, Jambi Phone: (62-741) 60450, 669352 Fax: (62-741) 6345

7	South Sumatra	Dinas Koperasi, Pengusaha Kecil, Menengah Dan Penanaman Modal (DKPKM & PM) Sumatera Selatan	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 565 Palembang Phone: (62-711) 352082, Fax: (62-711) 357069
8	Bengkulu	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Bengkulu	Jl. Batang Hari No. 108 Padang Harapan, Bengkulu 21450, Phone: (62-736) 22044, 21092, 21450 Fax: (62-736) 21092
9	Lampung	Dinas Promosi Investasi, Kebudayaan Dan Pariwisata (DPIK & P) Lampung	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 29 Bandar Lampung 35128 Phone: (62-721) 261430 Fax: (62-721) 266184
10	Bangka Belitung	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Bangka Belitung	Jl. Merdeka No.4, Pangkal Pinang Phone : (62- 717) 437705, 437706, 437707 Fax : (62- 717) 438850
11	DKI Jakarta	Badan Penanaman Modal Dan Pendayagunaan Kekayaan Dan Usaha Daerah (BPM & PKUD) DKI Jakarta	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	Badan Promosi Dan Penanaman Modal Daerah (BPPMD) Propinsi Jawa Barat	Jl. Sumatera No. 50 Bandung 40114 Phone: (62-22) 4237369 Fax: (62-22) 4237081
13	Banten	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Propinsi Banten	Jl. Brigjen. KH. Syam'un No. 5, Serang Phone: (62-254) 200547 Fax: (62-254) 218884

14	Central Java	Badan Penanaman Modal (BPM) Propinsi Jawa Tengah	Jl. Mgr. Soegiopranoto No. 1 Semarang 50131 Phone: (62-24) 3547438, 3541487 Fax: (62-24) 3549560
15	D.I Yogyakarta	Badan Pengembangan Daerah (Bapeda) Bidang Investasi D.I Yogyakarta	Kantor Gubernur Kepatihan, Danurejan, Yogyakarta Phone: (62-274) 513969 Fax: (62- 274) 563367
16	East Java	Badan Penanaman Modal (BPM) Propinsi Jawa Timur	Jl. Jagir Wonokromo No.352 Surabaya 60244 Phone: (62-31) 8410877, 60244 031- 8418676
17	Bali	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Bali	Jl. D.I. Panjaitan No. 5 Renon, Denpasar Phone: (62-361) 237991, 229593 Fax: (62-361) 236037, 731711
18	West Tenggara Barat	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Nusa Tenggara Barat	Jl. Udayana No. 4, Mataram
19	East Nusa Tenggara	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah(BKPM) Nusa Tenggara Timur	Jl. Kenanga No. 1, Kupang 85117 Phone: (62-380) 882040, 821834,833080 Fax: (62-380) 833213,825257
20	West Kalimantan	Badan Pengembangan Ekonomi Dan Koperasi (BPEK) Propinsi Kalimantan Barat	Jl. Sutan Syahrir No. 17 Pontianak 78116 Phone: (62-561) 768002,743491 Fax: (62-561) 769472,732705,733742
21	Central Kalimantan	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Tengah	Jl. Tjilik Riwut Km. 5,5, Palangkaraya Phone: (62-536) 31456, 31416, 21108 Fax: (62-536) 31454, 24115

22	South Kalimantan	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah(BKPMD)Dan Kawasan Pengembangan Ekonomi Terpadu (Kapet) Kalimantan Selatan	Jl. Pangeran Samudera No.40 Banjarmasin 70111 , Phone: (62-511) 354145, 366413, 354154, 359074, 366413 Fax: (62-511) 368012
23	East Kalimantan	Badan Promosi Dan Investasi Daerah (BPID) Propinsi Kalimantan Timur	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 56, Samarinda 75117, Phone: (62-541) 743235, 743487 Fax: (62-541) 736446, 744917
24	North Sulawesi	Badan Penanaman Modal (BPM) Sulawesi Utara	Jl. Tujuh Belas Agustus, Manado 95119 Phone: (62-431) 86328,856703, 8655599 Fax : (62-431) 856703
25	Gorontalo	Dinas Perindag & Penanaman Modal Propinsi Gorontalo	Jl. Prof. Dr. Aloe Saboe No. 43 , Gorontalo Phone: (62-435) 831607, Fax: (62-435) 831606
26	Central Sulawesi	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPM) Sulawesi Tengah	Jl. Pramuka No. 23, Palu, Phone: (62-451) 21111, 4218071, 424325, Fax: (62-451) 424325, 4218071
27	South Sulawesi	Badan Promosi Dan Penanaman Modal Daerah (BPPMD) Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269, Makassar 90231, Phone: (62-411) 453614 Fax: (62-411) 453614,423478
28	South East Sulawesi	Dinas Koperasi UKM Dan Penanaman Modal Daerah Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara	Jl. S. Parman No. 41, Kendari Phone: (62-401) 322051,323268, 322096,323269 Fax: (62-401) 322096
29	West Sulawesi		

30	Maluku	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPMMD) Maluku	Jl. Raya Pattimura No. 1, Ambon Phone: (62-911) 353421 Fax: (62-911) 310165
31	North Maluku	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPMMD) Maluku Utara	Jl. Saleh Effendi, Kel. Kampung Pisang, Ternate, Phone : (62-921) 328080 Fax : (62-921) 328559
32	West Irian Jaya	Dinas Perindustrian Perdagangan, Koperasi Dan Penanaman Modal (DPPK&PM) Propinsi Irian Jaya Barat	Jl. Siliwangi No. 1 Manokwari
33	Papua	Badan Promosi Dan Investasi Daerah (BPID) Papua	Jl. DR. Sam Ratulangi No. 32 Jayapura Phone: (62-967) 533600, 531332 Fax: (62-967) 536943





Directorate of Investment and Business Development
Building D Floor 3rd

Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta 12550
Telp. 62-021-7815480/7815330 ext. 5331 Fax. 62-021-7816382
Email: investasi_kemtan@yahoo.com