

Agricultural Investment Opportunities and Potencies in Indonesia

DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PROCESSING AND MARKETING FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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2013



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN



Foreword

This Book provide general explanation about Agricultural Investment Opportunities and Potencies 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 potencies in Indonesia

Ministry of Agriculture, The Republic of Indonesia will assist prospective investors and provide them with particular information needed to develop their business in Indonesia.

Jakarta, May 2013

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



List of Content

FOREWORD	iii
LIST OF CONTENT	v
CHAPTER I GENERAL VIEW	1
1. Overview of Indonesia	3
2. Indonesian Economy	9
3. Infrastructure Facilities	12
CHAPTER II THE ROLES OF AGRICULTURE IN INDONESIA ECONOMY	19
CHAPTER III AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS PROSPECTS	23
1. Production	24
2. Domestic Demand	26
3. Export and Import	27
4. Future Prospect	29



CHAPTER IV	AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT, POTENCIES AND OPPORTUNITIES	31
	1. Estate Crops	32
	2. Food and Horticultural Crops	46
	3. Livestocks	54
APPENDICES		58
	Addresses of Profession Association In Agricultural Sector	59
	Addresses of Agriculture Regional Services	71
	Addresses Of Regional Investment Coordinating Board Offices	87





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: vast fertile lands, suitable climates, good water resources, and suitable low-wage labor structures. Combine these with a large domestic market of 255 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 aid 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, 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 Indonesian's incomes increase, demand for agricultural produce will also grow and various. It is 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.



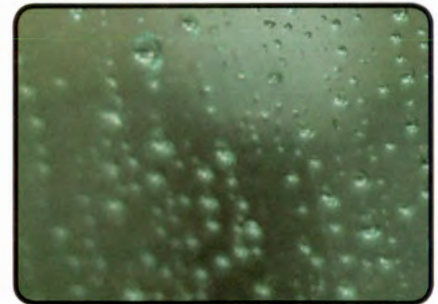


For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 33 provinces, which were further divided into 399 regencies, 98 municipalities, 6,597 sub-districts and 62,806 villages. The capital is Jakarta, which is located on the island of Java.

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 (Oktober 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 Oktober to April and May to September.



1.3.2. Temperature

Temperature is influenced by the altitude in 2012, average ranged from 23°C to 27°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, oceanography, and cycling of air flow. Therefore, the volume of rainfall varied greatly by month and place of observation station. The average rainfall in 2012 ranged from 2,000 mm to 3,000 mm. The relative humidity in Indonesia is usually high. The humidity ranged 60 percent to 90 percent.

1.4. POPULATION

The total population of Indonesia in 2007 was 225.6 million, without permanent residence 421,399 persons. While the total population in 2011 was 241 million and this figure increased to 255 million in 2012. With the growth rate of 1.05 percent per annum. Population density in Java Island was very high, around 979 person persquare kilometer in 2012. The most crowded province in outer Java was Bali with 376 persons per square kilometer in 2012. In contrast, the most spacious province was Papua with only 8 persons per square kilometer.



1.5. MANPOWER

Manpower is one capital in the development dynamics. Total number and the composition of manpower will change parallels with demographic process. In August 2012 the total number of the manpower in Indonesia accounted for 118 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 predicted to increase 5.6% in 2010 and 6% in 2011. Indonesia Economic growth in the future is expected to be more inclusive. The nominal per capita of GDP is predicted to increased four folds by 2020.

The success of Indonesian economy for the larger parts owes much too good fiscal or budget management, focusing on the decrease of debt. Debt ration of Indonesia against GDP continue to decrease from 83% in 2001 to become 29% at the end of 2009. It is the lowest decreasing among



ASEAN countries except Singapore which have no government debt. According to Standard and Poor's, Indonesia stands in the first place for the best management of fiscal account balance among Asia-Pacific Countries.

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 G - 20, the most recent global groups for economic policies among countries. 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 strict economic policy. Similar strictness also applies to law and regulation designed to attract investment. Several most recent steps carried out by the government of Indonesia to improve investment climate is implementation of Investment Law Number 25 year 2007, Under-one-roof Services and Electronic system for investment permit and information service. 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 (5,048 Kms), 275 kv capacity (781 Kms), 150 kv capacity (22, 702 Kms), and 70 kv capacity (4,619 Kms); (b) ratio of electrification and electrified villages reaches 66.3% and 96.8% respectively; and closes 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, Bena, 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 2012. Tanjung Perak Container Terminal accommodated 5,500 TEUS in 2012.

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.



3.4. 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 Roles of Agriculture in the Indonesian 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% (6,151.6 trillion Rupiahs) of the total national GDP in 2012. 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 2012, 32.11% of the total national labor force of 38.88 million people engaged in this sector. While this large number of labor force can be used to accelerate the national economic growth, it represents a problem that should be considered, namely difficulties in providing sufficient employment opportunities for the growing population. Referring to this situation, it is necessary to formulate an economic development policy that will drive structural changes where higher economic growth will sufficiently absorb



increasing labor force and improve labor productivity.

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 successful 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 2012 increased by 23.5%, 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 Prospect





Agricultural Business Prospects

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 and increased 1.5 % in 2012. 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 significant. 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 2008 - 2012 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. Other fruits like banana, orange, mango, durian, mangosteen 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 periode, 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 2008-2012 periode. 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 2011- 2012 periode, primarily because of the growing population approximately by 1,05% 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 crop 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 2008 – 2012 periode 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. As shown, during the 2008 – 2012, 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 2008 - 2012 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 2008 – 2012 periode. The most likely reasons for this increase were the substantial cut of import tariff.

In the livestock group, live swine has been the most important export commodities. During the 2008 -2012, 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

Agricultural Investment, Potencies and Opportunities



1. Estate Crops

1. COCOA

West Sumatera Province

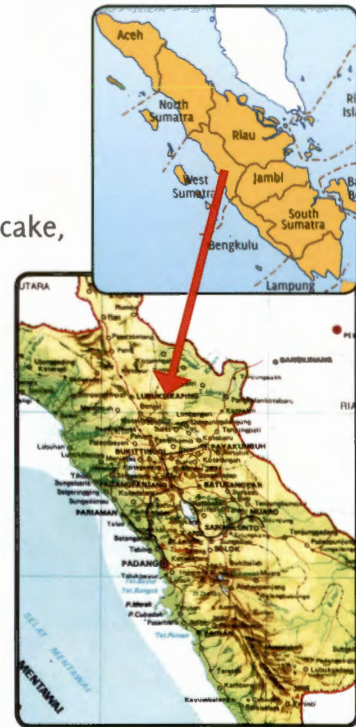
Investment Opportunity : Cocoa Bean Processing (cocoa butter, cocoa cake, cocoa powder and other chocolate products)

Introduction : West Sumatera has more than 101,000 ha of cocoa plantation Plan to establish up to another 60,000 ha within the next 5 years. Cocoa bean Production 2012 : 49,200 ton

Location : Padang Pariaman, Pasaman, West Pasaman, Agam, and Lima Puluh Kota regency

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture





South Sulawesi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Downstream Cocoa Industry (Chocolate candy processing industry)

Introduction :

- In 2011, Wide of cacao plantation : 275.723 Ha at Luwu, east Luwu, north Luwu, Pinrang, and Bone reGENCY with cocoa beans production 196 thousand tons.
- Export purpose of south Sulawesi cacao seed : USA, Malaysia, Brasil, Singapura, Canada, Cina, Jepang
- There are 5 company industry of cacao seed processing in south Sulawesi, which produce Cocoa Butter, Cocoa Cake and Cocoa Powder.

Location : Gowa Industrial Estate and Makassar Industrial Estate

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture



2. PALM OIL

Riau Province

Investment Opportunity :

Downstream Palm Oil Industry (Fatty Acid Industry, Fatty Alcohol Industry, Biodiesel Industry, Olein-Stearin Industry, Soap Industry and Oil Palm Biomassa Power Plant)

Introduction :

The 2011 statistical data of plantation state that the width of palm oil plantation in Riau province reaches 2,2 million Ha or 25% of the total width of Indonesian palm oil plantation. Nationally the width of oil palm plantation of Riau province ranks at the top position in Indonesia. Riau's CPO production reaches 7,045,632 ton and its PKO reaches 1,761,408 ton. That most of the





Riau oil palm production is exported in the form of CPO (76%) indicates wide opportunities to the development of downstream industry of oil palm in Riau province.

Location :

Kuala Enok in Indragiri Hilir Regency and Pelintung Dumai

Type of Investment:

- Coordinate with the central government and provincial
- Partnership



Jambi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Downstream Palm Oil Industry (cooking oil, soap, margarine etc) CPO and PKO

Introduction :

In 2011, CPO Production of Jambi 1,426,081 ton. Productivity 3,417 CPO/kg/ha. and area 532,293 ha.

Total of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) factory is 39 unit :

5 unit in Batang hari, 12 unit in Muaro Jambi, 4 unit in Bungo, 4 unit in Tebo, 5 unit in Merangin, 2 unit in sarolangun and 7 Unit in West Tanjung Jabung

The significant development of area width and oil palm production shows that





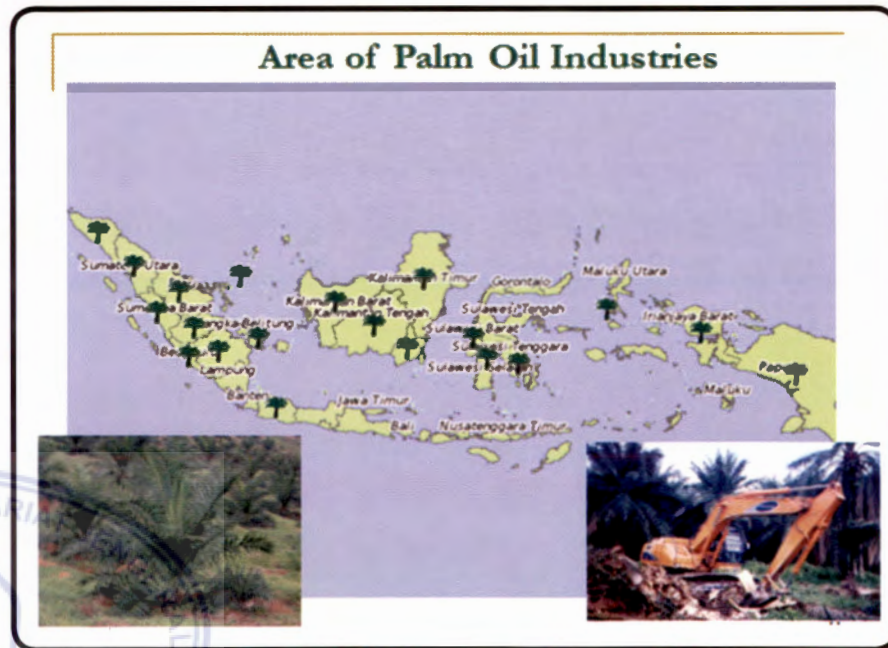
the Province of Jambi is not only potential to develop crude palm oil (CPO) processing industry, but also to build CPO downstream industry such as cooking oil, soap, margarine, etc (2011).

Location :

All Regency in Jambi

Type of Investment :

Partnership



East Kalimantan Province

Investment Opportunity :

- Downstream Palm Oil Industry
- Agroindustry Cluster Maloy

Introduction :

In 2011, CPO Production of east Kalimantan reaches 983,740 ton, through palm oil factory for an acreage of 827,347 ha. Total farm oil production 0,7 ton million/year.

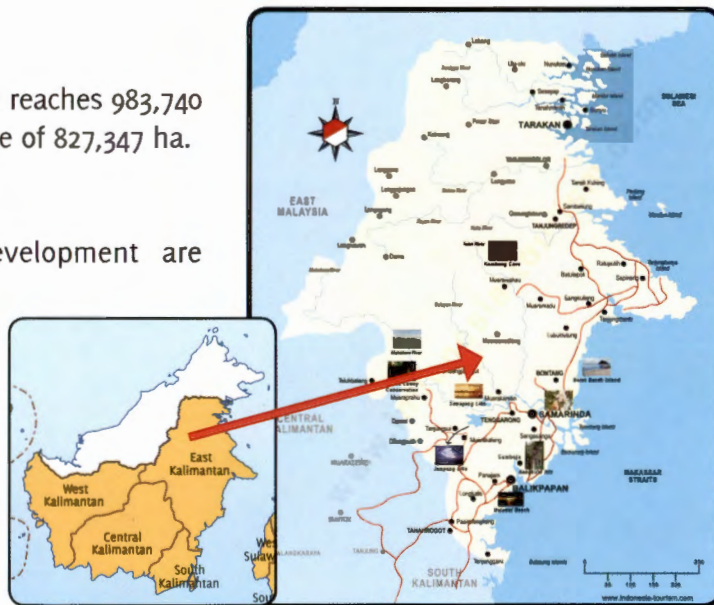
Total area potential of plantation development are 866,225 ha.

Location :

Maloy Industry Cluster, Kutai Regency

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment





Year 2012

- a. Industry Ministry will prepare FS Tangki Timbun
- b. DED Preparation for Industrial Area Maloy
- c. DED Preparation for Offshore Port
- d. Land Maturation in cooperation with private companies: PT. Swakarsa, Sinar Mas, Astra Agro Lestari, Telen Plantation, Gunta Samba, Bina Palma, PTPN XIII
- e. Start-up Physical Construction of Offshore Maloy Port
- f. Finishing of Access Road 17 Km to KIPI Maloy (National Road Construction)

Year 2013

- a. Industry Ministry is expected to construct Tangki Timbun in value of senilai Rp. 140 billion
- b. Physical Construction of Industrial Area Maloy

ESTATE AGENCY OF EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

POTENTIAL AND PROSPECT FOR OIL PALM PLANTATION AUGUST 2012

- Acreage of KNBK: 5,32 million Ha.
- Suitable land for oil palm: 4,6 million Ha.
- Location Permit of 330 PBS with area in acreage of 3,8 million Ha.
- Estate Business Permit (IUP/SPUP) for 207 PBS with area in acreage of 2.689.205 Ha.
- Business Utilization Right (Hak Guna Usaha/HGU) for 115 PBS (+ 970.506 Ha.)
- Partnership plantation and people's oil palm in acreage of 251.537 Ha.
- Land used for Plantation/Estate: 866.225 Ha.



INVESTMENT PROSPECTS:

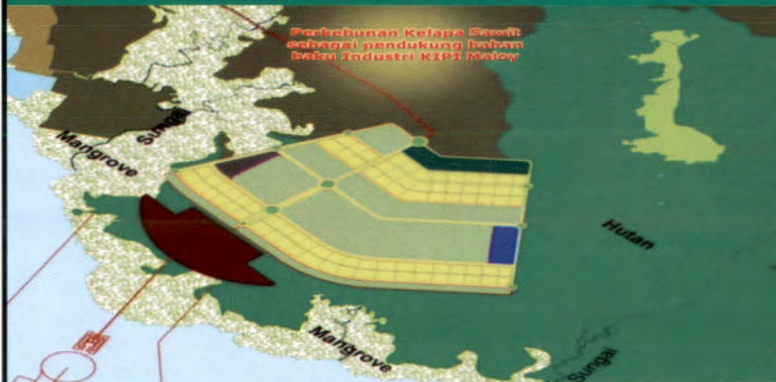
1. Establishment of Palm Oil Mill at least 100 units of palm oil mill are needed when the target of 100 million hectares areage of oil palm plantation is reached.
2. Downstream Industry of CPO. Agro-industry cluster will be developed at Maloy, which will produce several downstream products (biodiesel, cooking oil, etc.).
3. Forage Industry





Investment Potency and Opportunity of Oil Palm and Its Downstream Industry

East Kalimantan Province



Area for Investment Development of Palm Oil Downstream Industry in KIP1 Maloy is 4.6 million Ha :

- 1,000 Ha in Teluk Golok for 163 parcel of land for Industry
- 4,305 Ha in Maloy for Cluster Industry Development and container



3. RUBBER

Central Kalimantan Province

Investment Opportunity:

Rubber re-planting combined with forest plants on rejuvenated rubber land

Introduction :

There are many unproductive land caused by old age Rubber re-planting combined with forest plants on rejuvenated rubber land

Location :

Barito Timur Regency 55,107 ha.
Kapuas Regency 25,163 ha (2011).

Type of Investment : Partnership

Budget of Investment : US\$ 160 Million





4. PATCHOULI

Jambi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Patchouli Processing

Introduction :

In 2011, Area 1,714 Ha, Production 136 Ton
Productivity 125kg/ha/year; Farmers 3,417
Head of Family

Location:

Merangin, Sarolangun and Kerinci Regency

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture



5. CINNAMON POWDER PROCESSING

Jambi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Cinnamon Powder Processing

Introduction :

Area 47,213 Ha; Production 58,215 Ton
Productivity 2,188 kg/ha/year; Farmers
18,724 Head of Family (2011)
Marketing product Cinnamon bark

Location :

Kerinci Regency

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture





2. Food and Horticultural crop

1. PINEAPPLE

South Sumatera Province

Investment Opportunity : Pineapple Processing

Introduction : Pineapple estate small hold: 9,201 ha. and total production 520,012 ton/year. Area need 10 ha.

Location : Muara Enim, Ogan Komering Ulu, Musi Banyuasin

Type of Investment:

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture

Budget of Investment : IDR 600 Billion





Jambi Province

Investment Opportunity : Farming Pineapple and its downstream industry

Introduction :

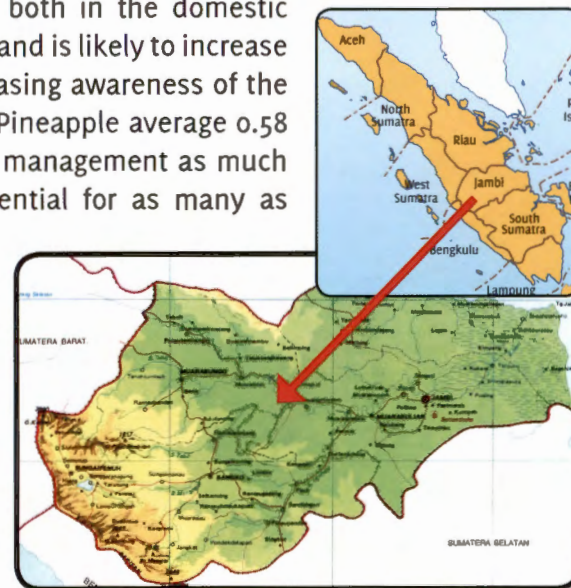
Prospects are very bright pineapple agribusiness, both in the domestic market and for export markets, where domestic demand is likely to increase due to population growth, rising incomes and increasing awareness of the nutritional value of the fruits. In 2011, Productivity Pineapple average 0.58 tons / ha with a production of 67,530 tons of yield management as much as 12,296,813 grove, where the land has the potential for as many as 14,756,175 pineapple planted clumps

Location :

Jambi

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture



2. RICE ESTATE

Lampung Province

Investment Opportunity :

Agriculture Equipment Industry

Introduction :

Paddy Production 3,000,000 ton/year

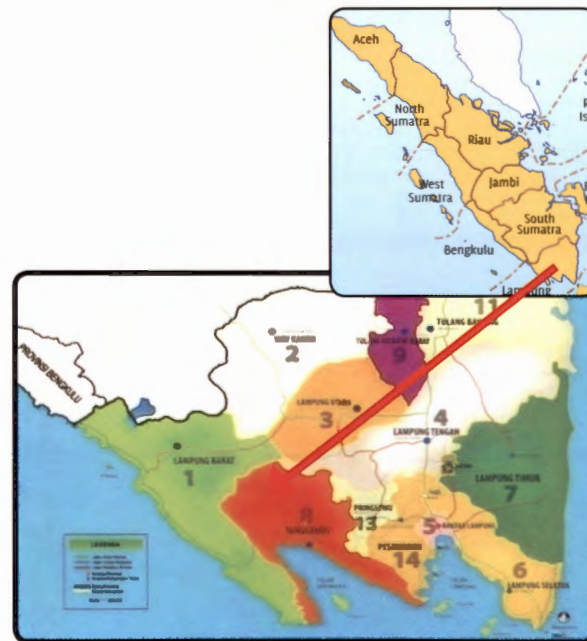
Paddy area 590,000 ha. (2011)

Location :

Central Lampung, East Lampung, South Lampung,
South Lampung, Tanggamus and Tulang Bawang

Type of Investment :

- Partnership
- Self Capital/Direct Investment
- Joint Venture



West Kalimantan Province

Investment Opportunity :

Food Estate

Introduction :

Food estate development is the effort to develop food production by the integration of land resources utilities and farmer in order to increase income and prosperity through the corporate farming management

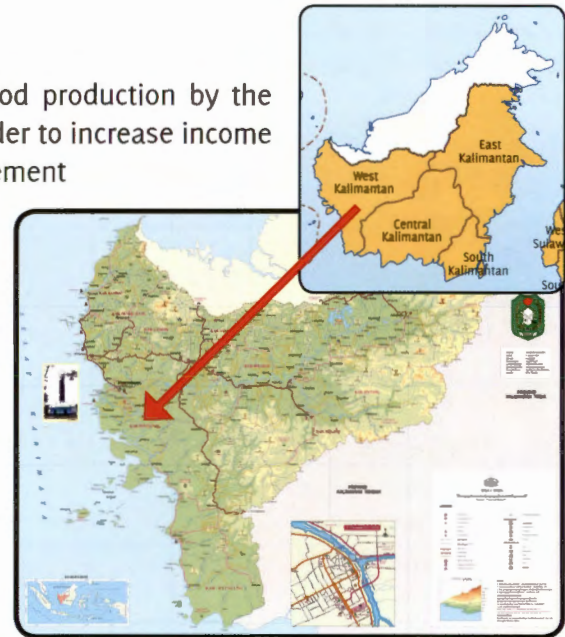
Potential Business Activities :

Modern Paddy field and food crops cultivation, Agriculture machinery, processing, packaging industry, Agricultural material (fertilizers, pesticide, seeds, etc), and agriculture product distribution.

In 2011, Area : 20,000 ha

Location :

Jungkat, Pontianak District, 30 minutes from West Borneo Province



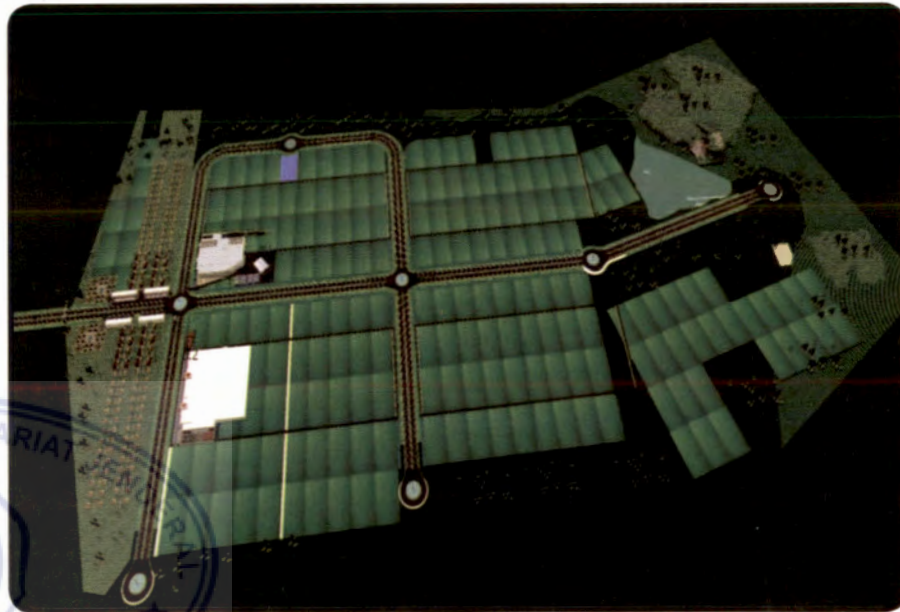


Type of Investment :

- Build-Operated (own) transfer, Technology Transfer,
- Partnership
- Profit Sharing, Consortium.

Budget of Investment :

IDR.95,000,000,000





Southeast Sulawesi Province

Investment Opportunity : Rice Estate

Introduction :

In 2012, the total area of rice field in this province around 14,023,605 ha. Total production in year 2012 was 67,824,692 ton which 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 are offered in this area are plantation manufacturing and production

Location : North Konawe Regency

Type of Investment : Partnership

Budget of Investment : US\$ 1.4 Million



South Sulawesi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Food processing industry
Cooking oil industry

Introduction :

In 2011, South Sulawesi is the fourth biggest maize provincial producer in Indonesia after East Java, Central Java and Lampung.

Production 1,420.150 million ton

Productivity 47,80 kw/ha

Location :

Field potential : 424,000 ha in Gowa, Jeneponto, Takalar, Bantaeng and Bone, but only utilized + 66 %

Type of Investment :

Partnership





Central Sulawesi Province

Investment Opportunity :

Corn Hybrid Development

Introduction :

Corn cultivation 21,500 ha

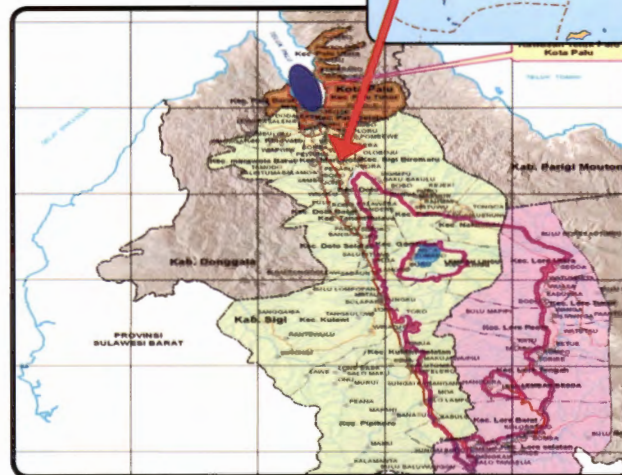
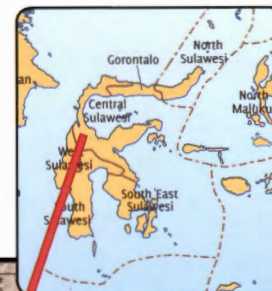
Feed industry development capacity 3-5 ton/day (2011)

Location :

Central Sulawesi

Type of Investment :

Partnership





3. Livestocks

BEEF CATTLE

Lampung Province

Investment Opportunity :

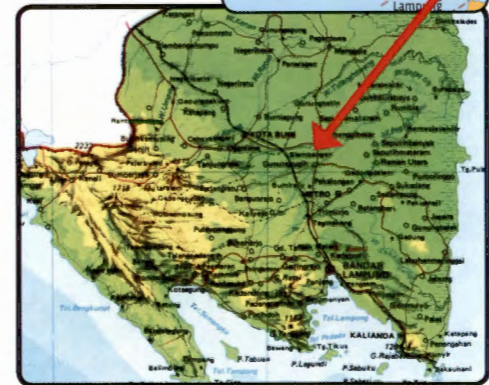
Breeding Farm, Upstream Industry (drug, frozen cement, feedmill, veterinary equipment), Slaughterhouse, Transportation and processing product

Introduction :

Population in 2010 : Cow 496,066; Goat 1,050,330; Chicken 24,203,461. Population in 2011: Cow 527,502; Goat 1,081,150; Chicken 26,258,577

Location : Central Lampung, East Lampung, North Lampung and Tulang Bawang

Type of Investment : Partnership





Central Kalimantan Province

Investment Opportunity :

- Beef Cattle
- Planting livestock green food
- Supplying the beef cattle (inside and outside the country)

Introduction :

In 2011, Ranch and beef cattle available in each location are detail as following:

- Katingan Regency 380,700 ha.
- Gunung Mas Regency 250,125 ha.
- Seruyan Regency 186,216 ha.

Location :

Katingan, Gunung Mas and Seruyan

Type of Investment : Partnership

Budget of Investment : US\$ 102 Million





West Papua Province

Investment Opportunity :

Beef Cattle

Introduction :

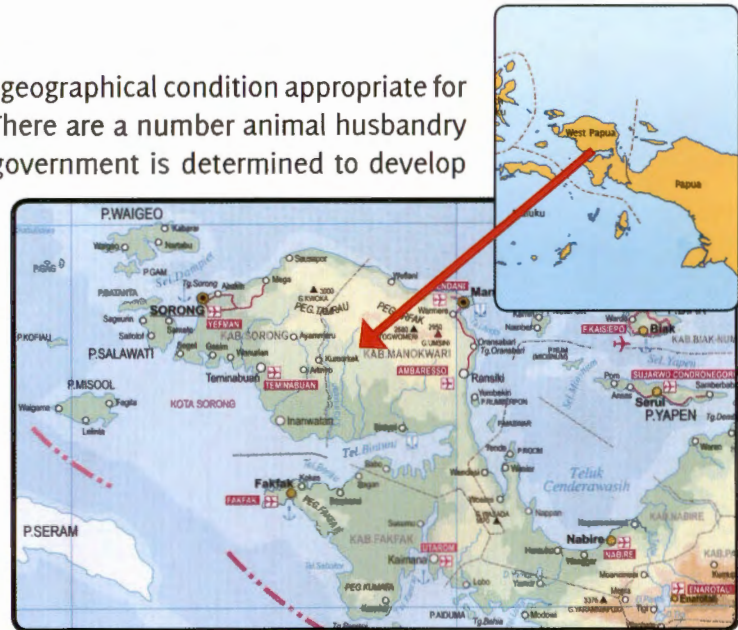
The Province of West Papua has as typical geographical condition appropriate for the development of animal husbandry. There are a number animal husbandry commodity to be developed. The local government is determined to develop integrated beef cattle area.

Location :

- In 2011 Manokwari District of Kebar 20,000 ha.
- Fak Fak District of Bomberai 46,217 ha.
- Sorong District of Salawati 8,000 ha.

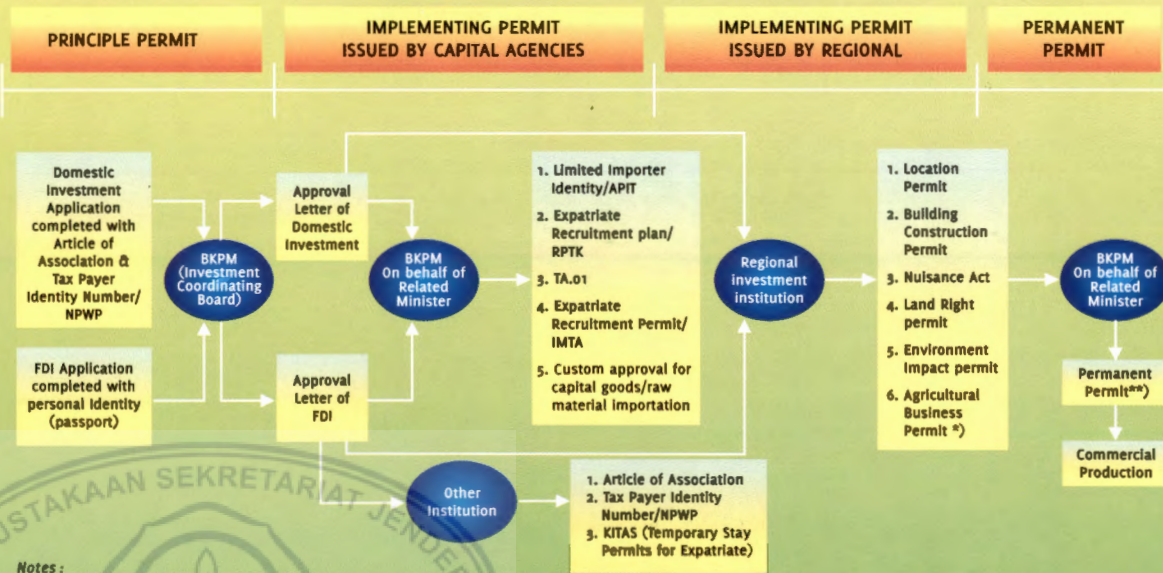
Type of Investment :

Partnership





FLOWCHART OF APPROVAL/PERMIT APPLICATION OF INVESTMENT IN INDONESIA



Notes :
 *) Issued after obtained a Technical Recommendation from Minister of Agriculture such as:
 Permits of Plantation Business, Permits of Food Crops Business, Permit of Horticulture Business
 **) Issued after Company ready to Commercial Production
 FDI: Foreign Direct Investment



appendices





APPENDIX 1

ADDRESSES OF THE PROFESSION ASSOCIATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR





ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
Indonesia Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association	Jl. Mangga Raya Blok F4/25 Komp. 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	Teja Buana Lantai III Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 3101303



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
Indonesia Poultry Business Association	Jl. Mangga Dua Raya Blok.C No.2 PO. Box. 488, Jakarta	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 10330 Jakarta Pusat	Telp. (62-021) 347940, 341051, 337136 Telex. 46336, 46336 APBP la





ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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 Gedung 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





ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
Indonesia Horticulture Business Association	Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 1 Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	
Indonesia Decorated Plant Business 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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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



ASSOCIATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMILE
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 Ext. 4624





APPENDIX 2

ADDRESSES OF AGRICULTURAL REGIONAL SERVICES





PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMALE
NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM		
Provincial Food Crop services and Horticulture services of NAD	Jl.Panglima Nyak Makam No.24 Lampineung	Tlp/Fax (62-0651) 7552342-53541-51301
Province Agriculture, Fisheris and Sea services of NAD	Jl.Tengku Dianjang No.148 Keudah Banda Aceh	Tlp/Fax (62-0651) 22441-32358
Province Estate Crop services of NAD	Jl.Tengku Malem No.5 Kotak Pos 91	Tlp/Fax(62-0651) 21420/22546
NORTH SUMATERA		
Province Agriculture services of North Sumatera	Jl. Jend Besar AH Nasution No.6 Gd Johor Mdn	(62-061) 7863567
Province Livestock services of North Sumatera	Jl.Jend Gatot Subroto No.255 Medan 20127	(62-061) 8461436
Province Estate Crop services of North Sumatera	Jl. Williem Iskandar No. 9A Medan - Sumut	(62-061) 6615168/6615168



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/IMALE
WEST SUMATERA		
Province Food Crop and Estate Crop services of West Sumatera	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.51 Padang Sumbar25113	(62-0751) 31553/31553/ 39353/ 23413
Province Livestock services of West Sumatera	Jl. Rasuna Said No.68 Kotak Pos 105 Padang	(62-0751) 28077
RIAU		
Province Livestock services of Riau	Jl.Raya Pekanbaru Bangkinang KM.8 Pekanbaru	(62-0761) 61054/61053/ 65560/61052
Province Estate Crop services of Riau	Jl. Jend Sudirman Pekanbaru Riau	TF (62-0761) 47153/60561
Province Livestock services of Riau	Jl. Patimura No.2 Pekanbaru Riau 28131	(62-0761) 44342-44341/22817
RIAU ISLANDS		
Province Agriculture services of Riau Islands	Jl.Basuki Rahmat No.17 Tanjungpinang Kepri	(62-0771) 20444

PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
JAMBI		
Province Food Crop services of Jambi	Jl. Ir. RM Simamora/ III Noer Atmadibrata Telanaipura	(62-0741) 62404 Fax (0741)62829
Province Livestock services of Jambi	Jl.Kol Abun Yani Sipin Ujung Jambi 36129	(62-0741) 63417 Fax (0741)64558
Province Estate Crop services of Jambi	Jln.M.Yusuf No.1 Singadekane Jambi	(62-0741) 62596/64472/ 60561/63134
SOUTH SUMATERA		
Province Livestock Services of South Sumatera	Jl.Kapten Anwar Sastro No.1640 Palembang	(62-0711) 313444
Province Food Crop services of South Sumatera	Jl.Kapten P.Tendean No.1056 Palembang	(62-0711) 353122-350741
Province Estate Crop services of South Sumatera	Jl.Jend Sudirman KM.3.5 No.653 Palembang	(62-0711) 357569

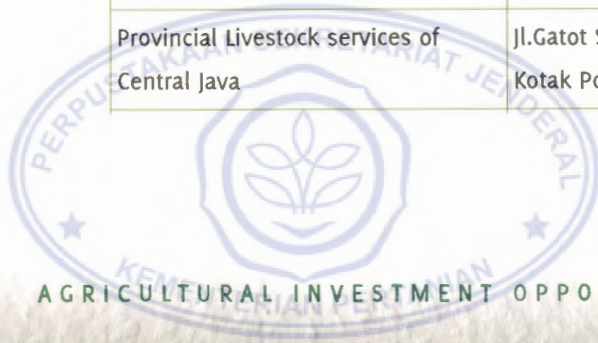


PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
BENGKULU		
Province Livestock and Animal Health services of Bengkulu	Jl.Museum No.4 Padang Harapan Bengkulu 38	(62-0736) 21394/21431
Province Estate Crop services of Bengkulu	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No.10 Bengkulu 38227	(62-0736) 21404-344595/22091
Province Agriculture and Food security services of Bengkulu	Pembangunan Pd Harapan Bengkulu 38225	(62-0736) 21410-21017
LAMPUNG		
Province Agriculture and Food Security services of Lampung	Jl.H.Zainal Abidin Pagaralam No.1 Rajabasa35144	(62-0721) 704700-703775
Province Livestock and Animal Health Services of Lampung	Jl.H.Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.52 - 35142	(62-0721) 702189/783163/781055
Province Estate Crop services of Lampung	Jl.Basuki Rahmat No.8A Telukbetung B.Lampung	(62-0721) 487865/487865

PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMALE
BANGKA BELITUNG		
Province Agriculture and Forest services of Bangka Belitung	Jl.Mentok No.205 Pangkalpinang Kodepos 33134	(62-0717)439065
SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA		
Provincial Livestock, Fisheries and Sea services of Special Capital Region of Jakarta	Jl.Gunung Sahari Raya No. 11 Jakarta Pusat	(62-021)6284935
WEST JAVA		
Provincial Food Crop Services of West Java	Jl.Surapati No.71 Bandung 40133	(62-022)2503884-2500713
Provincial Estate Crop Services of West Java	Jl.Surapati No.67 Bandung 40133	(62-022)2504422-2506156
Provincial Livestock Services of West Java	Jl.Ir.H.Juanda No.358 Dago Bandung 40161	



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
BANTEN		
Province Agriculture and livestock services of Banten	Jl.KH Sam'un No.5 Serang	(62-0254) 200520-200123/211450
Province Forest and Estate Crop services of Banten	Jl.Serang-Cilegon Km.2 Kepadean	(62-0254) 220615/220616
CENTRAL JAVA		
Provincial Food Crop services of Central Java	Jl.Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran POBOX Unggaran 139 Kodepos 50501	(62-024) 6921010-6921060
Provincial Estate Crop services of Central Java	Jl.Jend Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Kotak Pos 128 Unggaran (50501)	(62-024) 6921218/6921348/ 6921430
Provincial Livestock services of Central Java	Jl.Gatot Subroto Tarubudaya Unggaran Kotak Pos 143 Semarang 50501	(62-024) 6921023/6921397





PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMALE
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF YOGYAKARTA		
Provincial Agriculture Services of Yogyakarta	Jl.Gondosuli No.6 Yogyakarta	(62-0274) 519530-563937-512309-512386
Provincial Forest and Estate Crop Services of Yogyakarta	Jl.Argulobang 19 Baciro Yogyakarta	(62-0274) 588518/512447
Provincial Livestock Services of Yogyakarta	Jl. Gondosuli No.2 Yogyakarta 55165	62-(0274) 586516
EAST JAVA		
Provincial Agriculture services of East Java	Jl.Jend A.Yani No.152 Kotak Pos 149/SBS Wonocolo Surabaya	(62-031) 8290177-8280109-8290407
Provincial Estate Crop services of East Java	Jl.Gayung Kebonsari 171 Surabaya 60235	(62-031) 8281767-8284191-8288923
Provincial Livestock services of East Java	Jl. Jend A. Yani 202 Surabaya 29131	(62-031) 8292545/8291853/8287165



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/IMALE
BALI		
Province Livestock services of Bali	Jl Angkasa No 14 Denpasar	(62-0361) 224184
Province Food Crop services of Bali	Jl WR Soepratman No 71 Denpasar	
Province Estate Crop services of Bali	Jl D.I Panjaitan No 7 Denpasar	(62-0361) 225859
WEST NUSA TENGGARA		
Province Agriculture services of West Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Pejanggik No.10 Mataram 83126	(62-0370) 633652/623287
Province Livestock services of West Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Udayana No.5 Kotak Pos 1016 Mataram	(62-0370) 621862
Province Estate Crop services of West Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Majapahit No.16 Mataram	(62-0370) 631080/644709





PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
EAST NUSA TENGGARA		
Province Estate Crop services of East Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Palapa No.1A Kupang NTT 85111	(62-0380) 826913/833343
Province Food Crop and Horticulture services of East Nusa Tenggara	Jl.Polisi Militer No.7 Kupang 82500	(62-0380) 833214/832836
Province Livestock services of East Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Veteran Kelapa Lima Kotak Pos 140 Kupang	(62-0380) 825250/833060
WEST KALIMANTAN		
Province Food Crop services of West Kalimantan	Jl.Aliyang No.17 Kotak Pos 1094 / 78116	(62-0561) 734017-737069
Province Estate Crop services of West Kalimantan	Jl. Moh Hambal No.3 Pontianak	(62-0561) 732642-766038-746917
Province Livestock and Animal Health services of West Kalimantan	Jl. Adi Sucipto No.40 Pontianak	(62-0561) 736144/732436



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAXIMALE
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN		
Province Agriculture services of of Central Kalimantan	Jl.Willem AS No.5 Palangkaraya	(62-0536) 27855/21226/ 24200/27866
Province Animal services of Central Kalimantan	Jl.Willem AS No.9 Palangkaraya	(620536) 21293/27613/ 3221293/27613
Province Estate Crop services of Central Kalimantan	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.18 Palangkaraya 73112	(62-0536) 3221363/24763/21363
SOUTH KALIMANTAN		
Province Agriculture services of South Kalimantan	Jl.Panglima Sudirman No.5 Banjarbaru 70711	(62-0511) 772057/772473
Province Estate Crop services of South Kalimantan	Jl.A.Yani KM.35 No.29 Banjarbaru kalsel	(62-511) 4772536/4772847
Province Livestock services of South Kalimantan	Jl.Jend Sudirman No.7 Banjarbaru Kalsel	(62-0511) 4772044/4772844



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
EAST KALIMANTAN		
Province Food Crop services of East Kalimantan	Jl.Basuki Rahmat Samarinda	(62-0541) 742484-741676-743867
Province Estate Crop services of East Kalimantan	Jl.MT Haryono Samarinda	(62-0541) 748660- 736852-748382
Province Livestock Services of East Kalimantan	Jl. Bayangkara No.54 Kotak Pos 1053	(62-0541) 743921/736228
NORTH SULAWESI		
Province Food Crop and Livestock services of North Sulawesi	Jl.Komplek Pertanian Kalasey kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103	(62-0431) 821138/821178
Province Estate Crop services of North Sulawesi	Jl.Komplek Pertanian Kalasey kotak pos 1158 Manado 95103	(62-0431) 821151/821151





PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
GORONTALO		
Province Livestock and Animal Health services of Gorontalo	Jl. Manado No.42 Kota Gorontalo	(62-0435) 825427/830871
Province Agriculture and Food Security services of Gorontalo	Jl.Jend. Sudirman No.67 Kota Gorontalo	(62-0436) 831728/831728
Province Forest and Estate Crop services of Gorontalo	Jl. P.Kalengkongan No.2 Kota gorontalo	(62-0435) 821236/
CENTRAL SULAWESI		
Province Agriculture, Estate crop and livestock services of Central Sulawesi	Jl.RA.Kartini No.80 Palu 94112	(62-0451) 421060/454562





PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/IMALE
SOUTH SULAWESI		
Province Agriculture services of South Sulawesi	Jl.Amirullah No.1 Makasar 90131	(62-0411) 854796/854913
Province Estate Crop services of South Sulawesi	Jl. Uriep Sumohardjo Makasar Sulsel	(62-0411) 449918/424869
Province Livestock Services of South Sulawesi	Jl. Bajiminasa No.12 Ujung Pandang 90126	(62-0411) 873770/855954
SOUTH EAST SULAWESI		
Province Agriculture services of South East Sulawesi	Jl.Balai Kota No.6 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321365/322735
Province Estate Crop and Horticulture services of South East Sulawesi	Jl.Pertanian No.1 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321953/322182
Province Livestock services of South East Sulawesi	Jl. Pertanian No.5 POBOX 68 Kendari 93111	(62-0401) 321404/322735



PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/MALE
WEST SULAWESI		
Province Estate Crop and Forest services of West Sulawesi	Jl.Urip Sumohardjo No.15 Kode Pos 91511 Mamuju	(62-0426) 21172
MALUKU		
Province Agriculture services of Maluku	Jl.WR Supratman Tanah Tinggi Ambon, 97124	(62-0911) 352376/312669/ 314178
Province Estate Crop services of Maluku	Jl. A.I.S Nasution No.2 Karang Panjang Ambon	(62-0911) 342100
NORTH MALUKU		
Province Agriculture and Food Security services of North Maluku	Jl.Baru Tabawaha No.7 Ternate	(62-0921) 23984/326488/21497
WEST PAPUA		
Province Agriculture and forest services of West Papua		

PROVINCE/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE/FAX/EMAIL
PAPUA		
Province Food Crop and Horticulture services of Papua	Jl.Raya Kota Raja Jayapura 99112	(62-0967) 585501/5920118/ 585237/29
Province Estate Crop services of Papua	Jl.Sumatera No.24 Tanah Bawah Jayapura	(62-0967) 533724/533924/ 581955/56
Province Livestock services of Papua	Jl.Raya Abepura Kotaraja Kantor Dinas Otonom Gd.B Lt.III Jayapura	(62-0967) 585230/583091





APPENDIX 3

ADDRESSES OF REGIONAL INVESTMENT COORDINATING BOARD OFFICES





No	Province	Office	Address
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Investment and Promotion Board (BIP) Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 39, Banda Aceh 23122 Phone: (62-651) 22697, 23170 Fax: (62-651) 23171
2	North Sumatra	Investment and Promotion Board (Bainprom) North Sumatera	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 11, Medan 20222 Phone: (62-061) 454447, 4532081 Fax: (62-061) 4564155
3	West Sumatera	Provincial Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPPM) West Sumatera	Jl. Raden Saleh No.4B Padang Phone: (62-751) 705926,7058579 Fax: (62-751) 7059594
4	Riau	Investment and Promotion Board (BPI) Riau	Jl. Gajah Mada No.200 Pekanbaru, Riau Phone: (62-761) 20212, 20215, 20216 Fax: (62-761) 20213
5	Riau Island	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BPM PDI) Riau Island	Jl Wiratno No.3-4 Tanjung Pinang Phone : (62- 771) 28855, 314477 Fax : (62-771) 28855
6	Jambi	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BKPMJ) Jambi	Jl. R.M. Noor Atmadibrata No. 1A, Jambi Phone: (62-741) 669352 Fax: (62-741) 60450



No	Province	Office	Address
7	South Sumatera	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BPMD) South Sumatera	Jl. Jend. Sudirman Km. 3,5 No. 565 Palembang 30129 Phone: (62-711) 352082 Fax: (62-711) 357069
8	Bengkulu	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BKPMDB) Bengkulu	Jl. Batang Hari No. 108 Padang Harapan, Bengkulu Phone: (62-736) 22044, 21092,21450 Fax: (62-736) 21092, 22044
9	Lampung	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BPMD) Lampung	Jl. Cut Mutia No.25 Bandar Lampung 35211 Phone: (62-721) 482372,483156,482028 Fax: (62-721) 482372
10	Bangka Belitung	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion Board (BKPMDB) Bangka Belitung	Jl. Pulau Bangka, Kel Air Itam Kec Bukit Intan Pangkal Pinang Phone : (62- 717),437706, 437707 Fax : (62- 717) 438850
11	DKI Jakarta	Capital Investment Board and Promotion Board (BPMP) special Capital District of Jakarta	Jl. MT. Haryono Kav 45-46, Jakarta Selatan Phone: (62-21) 7949660 Fax: (62-21) 7949567,7942515



No	Province	Office	Address
12	West Java	Regional Capital Investment and Promotion (BKPPMD) West Java	Jl. Sumatera No. 50 Bandung 40115 Phone: (62-22) 4237369 Fax: (62-22) 4237081
13	Banten	Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPMDB) Banten	Jl. Brigjen. KH. Syam'un No. 5, Serang Phone: (62-254) 200547 Fax: (62-254) 218884
14	Central Java	Regional Capital Investment Board (BPMDB) Central Java	Jl. Mgr. Soegiopranoto No. 1 Semarang 50131 Phone: (62-24) 3547438, 3541487 Fax: (62-24) 3549560
15	D.I Yogyakarta	Capital Investment Board and Promotion Board Special District of Yogyakarta	Kepatihan Danurejan, Yogyakarta Phone: (62-274) 562811 ext 215, 589583 Fax: (62- 274) 586712
16	East Java	Capital Investment Board (BPM) East Java	Jl. Jagir Wonokromo No.352 Surabaya 55213 Phone: (62-31) 8410877, 8418676 Fax: (62-31) 8412363
17	Bali	Capital Investment Board (BPM) Bali	Jl. D.I. Panjaitan No. 5 Denpasar Phone: (62-361) 237991, 229593 Fax: (62-361) 236037, 731711



No	Province	Office	Address
18	West Nusa Tenggara	Capital Investment Board (BPM) West Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Udayana No. 4, Mataram Phone: (62-370) 631060, 632632 Fax: (62-370) 634926
19	East Nusa Tenggara	Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM) East Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Besuki Rahmat No 1 Kupang 85117 Phone: (62-380) 8030664,833080,833213 Fax: (62-380) 833213
20	West Kalimantan	Regional Capital Investment Board (BPMD) West Kalimantan	Jl. Sutan Syahrir No. 17 Pontianak 78116 Phone: (62-561) 768002,732705, 733742 Fax: (62-561) 769472
21	Central Kalimantan	Regional Capital Investment Board (BPMD) Central Kalimantan	Jl. Tjilik Riwut Km. 5,5, Palangkaraya Phone: (62-536) 31456, 31416, Fax: (62-536) 31454, 24115
22	South Kalimantan	Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM) South Kalimantan	Jl. Pangeran Samudera No.40 Banjarmasin 70111 Phone: (62-511) 3354154 Fax: (62-511) 4368012
23	East Kalimantan	Regional Capital Investment Licensing Board (BKPM) East Kalimantan	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 56, Samarinda 75117 Phone: (62-541) 743235, 743487 Fax: (62-541) 736446, 744917



No	Province	Office	Address
24	North Sulawesi	Regional Capital Investment Coordination and Promotion Board (BKPPM) North Sulawesi	Jl. Tujuh Belas Agustus, Manado 95119 Phone: (62-433) 3335898, 8655599 Fax : (62-431) 860334
25	Gorontalo	Department of Industry , Trade and Capital Investment (DPPPM) Gorontalo	Jl. Dewi Sartika No.10 Gorontalo Phone: (62-435) 827767 Fax: (62-435) 827744,827767
26	Central Sulawesi	Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPPM) Central Sulawesi	Jl. Pramuka No. 23, Palu Phone: (62-451) 421807, 424325 Fax: (62-451) 424325, 4218071
27	South Sulawesi	Regional Investment Promotion Board (BPPMD) South Sulawesi	Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 269, Makassar 90231 Phone: (62-411) 453614 Fax: (62-411) 423478
28	South East Sulawesi	Regional Capital Investment Board (BPMD) South East Sulawesi	Jl. S. Parman No. 41, Kendari Phone: (62-401) 22096,323629,321724,322051 Fax: (62-401) 329672
29	West Sulawesi	Regional Promotion and Capital Investment Board (BPPMD) West Sulawesi	Jl. Jend. Gatot subroto No.30 Mamuju , West Sulawesi Phone : (62-426) 21358 Fax : (62-426) 21358



No	Province	Office	Address
30	Maluku	Regional Capital Investment Board (BPMD) Maluku	Jl. Pengerangan Pantai Waihaong Ambon Phone: (62-911) 353421 Fax: (62-911) 310165
31	North Maluku	Regional Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM) North Maluku	Jl. Saleh Effendi, Kel. Kampung Pisang, Ternate Phone : (62-921) 328080, 328559 Fax : (62-921) 328559
32	West Papua	Regional Secretary Office of Economics and Investment West Papua	Jl. Siliwangi No. 1 Manokwari, Papua Phone : (62-986) 211719 Fax : (62-986) 213124
33	Papua	Regional Investment and Promotion Board (BPID) Papua	Jl. DR. Sam Ratulangi No. 32 Jayapura Phone: (62-967) 533600, 531332 Fax: (62-967) 536943



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