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# INDONESIAN

# TURISM INVESTMENT MAPPING

rusunan Pemetaan Investasi Usaha Pariwisata 2009



Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
Republic of Indonesia

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# INDONESIAN TOURISM INVESTMENT MAPPING

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Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
Republic of Indonesia









P A C I F I C O C E A N

SULU SEA

PHILIPPINES

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

SULAWESI SEA

HALMAHERA SEA

MALUKU SEA

SERAM SEA

BANDA SEA

FLORES SEA

SAWU SEA

TIMOR SEA

ARAFURA SEA

N E S I A

Makassar Strait

Sumba Strait

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



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INDONESIA is the world's largest archipelago country in the world with over 17,000 islands (total land area is 1,904,443 km<sup>2</sup>). However, only 9,000 are inhabited. With the population of more than 225 million people consisted from 491 different ethnics or tribes who speak 764 different languages or dialects, Indonesia is the fourth most populated country in the world.

The most important islands in terms of population are:

Java	128.4 million	132,186 km
Sumatra	46.7 million	473,481 km <sup>2</sup>
Sulawesi	16.1 million	189,216 km <sup>2</sup>
Kalimantan (Borneo)	12.2 million	539,460 km <sup>2</sup>
Bali	3.4 million	5,561 km <sup>2</sup>
Papua (ex Irian-Jaya)	2.5 million	421,981 km <sup>2</sup>
Maluku	2.0 million	42,853 km <sup>2</sup>

Indonesia has 10 big cities with at least one million inhabitants and another eight cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (estimated figures for 2009):

1.	Jakarta	8.99 million
2.	Surabaya	2.37 million
3.	Medan	1.76 million
4.	Bandung	1.68 million
5.	Makassar	1.35 million
6.	Semarang	1.28 million
7.	Palembang	1.25 million

As an open community to any social and cultural values from India, South and East Asia, Middle East, Japan and European countries brought in by traders, priests or missionaries, ulemas, and colonialists, Indonesian values, traditions and customs have been enriched.



Given diverse and rich historical background of its people, Indonesia has uncounted cultural attractions. Nearly each ethnic group has its own specific traditions and customs or way of life. Their cuisine, traditional attractions, costumes, fabrics, traditional architectural houses or buildings, performing arts, dances, folk-songs, musical instruments, etc. While acculturation, adaptation, and assimilation are going on, some idyllic cultural attractions are only available in one island and they are the only one in the world. The sustained traditional and the very primitive way life of some ethnic groups are still well preserved by these groups.



The following is a short list of cultural attractions which are mainly packaged by tour operators in Indonesia.

**List of Cultural Attractions**

Attraction	Total
Village Tourism	55
Historical Sites	79
Temple (Excl. Bali)	49
Museum	109
Monument	43
World Heritage	9

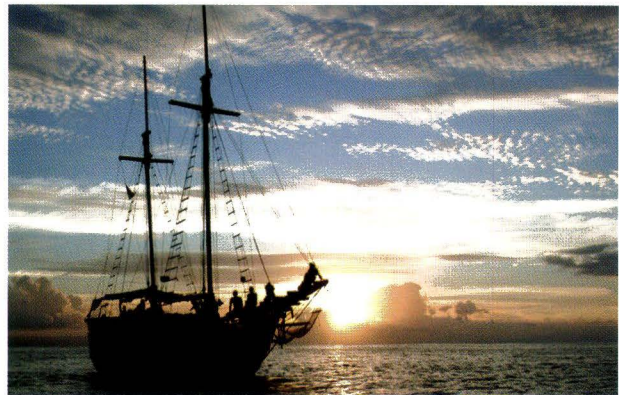
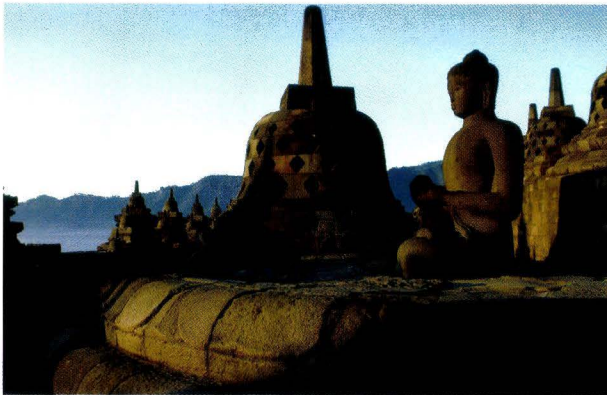
Located between Australia and Asia, Indonesia divides the Pacific and Indian Oceans at the Equator, stretches on from the West to the East for more than 5,100 km, the country is divided into three different time zones. Flying from Sabang, the West End of Indonesia in Aceh Province to Merauke, the East End of Indonesia in Papua province would take approximately six hours, a time comparable to a flight from Paris to New York.

Indonesian landscapes are among the most diverse in the world. Given its location on the imaginative line of equator - the temperature of Indonesia varies from 20° Celsius to 35° Celsius. However, some tourist resorts on the mountainous area have only 10° Celsius up to 25° Celsius. On the very highest mountain area in Papua, a minus 5° Celsius glacier or all year-round snow-covered mountains is accessible for mountain climbers.

**List of Natural Attractions**

Type of Attraction	Total
National Parks	51
Rain-Forest Parks	18
Natural Parks	346
Hunting Area	12
Marine Park	42
Dive Spot	128
Rafting	15
Mount Climbing	61





Visitors will not only see some spectacular beaches or coral reefs but also discover waterfalls, paddy fields, rice terraces, lakes and snowy mountains. In addition to cultural and natural attractions, Indonesia also offers some man-made attractions to cater specific demands for domestics as well as international tourists. Below is the sort listed man-made attractions and tourist-related facilities:

Attraction	Total
Play Ground/Parks	75
Other Facilities:	
Souvenir Shops	9.379
Restaurant	12.467
Catering	2.570
Bar	1.673
Cruise Routes (Stops)	14
M.I.C.E. (Facilities In 11 Cities)	47

While agriculture is the back-bone of national economy like: rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra; poultry, beef, pork, eggs, in fact Indonesia is rich in natural resources, like: petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, and silver. Industrial products including: petroleum and natural gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, food and tourism.

This brief fact on Indonesia is dedicated to up-date tourism development.





## FACT FINDINGS ON TOURIST TO INDONESIA IN 2009

AN annual Passenger Exit Survey (PES) was again conducted in 2007. The survey intended to find out the economic impacts of tourism at the national level. Related information was collected, among others: demographic profile, expenditure, length of stay, activities, perception. In terms of visitation, it was found that there was no much difference what have been recognized in 2006.

ASEAN countries like Singapore and Malaysia still dominated the intra-ASEAN travel and followed by intra Australia - Asia (regional) by Japan, Australia, Taiwan and Korea ROK. The long – haul travelers were dominated by travelers from the U.S., Germany, the Netherlands, UK, and France. In terms of expenditure, travelers from Mid-east spent the most.

Visitor Arrivals to Indonesia 2001-2008

YEAR	VISITOR ARRIVAL	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PERSON (US\$)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	TOURISM (Million US\$)
		PER VISIT	PER DAYS		
2001	5.153.620	1.053.36	100.42	10.49	5.396.26
2002	5.033.400	893.26	91.29	9.79	4.305.56
2003	4.467.021	903.74	93.27	9.69	4.037.02
2004	5.321.165	901.66	95.17	9.47	4.797.88
2005	5.002.101	904.00	99.86	9.05	4.521.89
2006	4.871.351	913.09	100.48	9.09	4.447.98
2007	5.505.759	970.98	107.70	9.02	5.345.98
2008	6.429.027	1.178.54	137.38	8.58	7.377.39

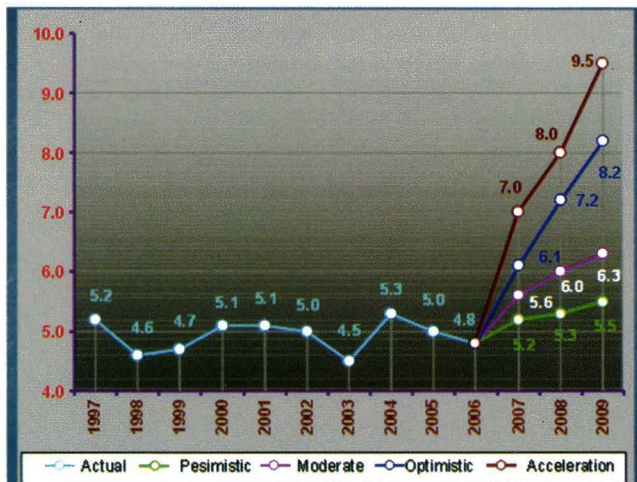
Source: Statistical Report on Visitor Arrivals to Indonesia

# EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THE TARGETS

INDONESIA has passed the critical period from 1997 until 2007. The year 2008 will again to retest the resilience of Indonesia tourism. The graphic below shows that the number visitors to Indonesia seem to stand on 5 million visitors each year since 1997 until 2007. Followed by the very democratic and success in direct Presidential election in October 2004, it was recorded that by the end 2004, the number international visitors reached the highest ever in the history of Indonesian tourism.

In line with internal analysis, the government set up a target with 4 scenarios from 2007 – 2009, namely pessimistic, moderate, optimistic, and acceleration. The target set up is far below than forecast by PATA. PATA forecast the number of visitor to Indonesia in 2007 will reach 7.5 million, while the government only target maximum 6 million arrivals, a little below the optimistic scenario.

**Actual Arrivals (1997 – 2007) and Prediction Arrivals to Indonesia (2008 – 2009)**



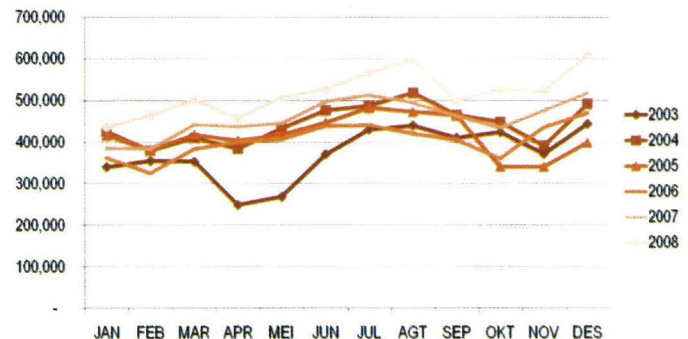
Similarly, 50% of them also perceived that Indonesia is potentially attacked by terrorists.

Secondly, we are trying to be more focused to be more effective, so that is why target market is re-focused on 8 markets + 2 regions only, namely: (1) Singapore, (2) Malaysia, (3) Japan, (4) Australia, (5) Korea/ ROK, (6) Philippines, (7) China & Hong Kong, (8) India. The 2 regions, including: (1) Middle-East (Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirate), (2) Europe (UK, Germany, Russia).

Thirdly, as the key component of tourism, transportation especially air transport is very important to Indonesia. It is true that currently the total number air seat capacity serving from markets to Indonesian destination is more than 11 million. However, the capacity is not well distributed from side, the origin and destination. For example, total seat capacity from Singapore and Malaysia is far higher than the target. While some of the target markets, no direct air seat is available. To be more effective, we are settled the MOU with Singapore Airlines to part of our promotion effort.

Various programs and activities have been being materializing to revitalize the markets. As a result of the efforts, the number visitors in the period of 2008 (6.234.497) are the highest during 2003 – 2008 periods and slightly increase 13.24% compared with 2007 (5.505.759) as shown in Graphic below:

**Monthly Distribution of Visitor Arrivals to Indonesia By Country of Residence, 2003-2008**





Year	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Foreign	(+/-)
2003	340.972	355.345	353.877	249.491	268.959	371.642	431.512	441.144	411.791	424.965	372.261	445.062	4.467.021	11.25
2004	426.465	379.614	410.128	383.693	434.792	477.017	488.098	519.615	466.500	449.865	392.821	492.559	5.321.167	(19.12)
2005	417.237	382.614	419.390	405.952	419.747	448.593	483.681	474.235	464.957	342.605	342.119	400.971	5.002.101	6.00
2006	363.808	326.796	385.802	401.374	409.058	440.139	442.457	422.939	407.433	362.634	437.370	471.541	4.871.351	2.61
2007	386.453	385.434	443.099	439.365	447.017	498.089	514.640	495.952	463.934	436.298	476.782	518.696	5.505.759	(13.02)
2008	437.966	465.449	502.041	459.129	508.955	529.064	567.364	599.506	501.018	529.391	524.162	610.452	6.234.497	(13.24)

Considering the above constraints, the target for 2009 is set to 7 million international arrivals. The table below shows that all target markets are close to the highest record before except for Taiwan, which is below than ever achieved in 1996.

#### Target Market Focus 2009

No.	Market	Pessimist	Moderate	Optimist	Seat Capacity/ year
1.	Singapore	1.125.000	1.160.00	1.200.00	2.481.908
2.	Malaysia	920.000	925.000	930.000	3.635.060
3.	Japan	530.000	540.000	550.0000	598.728
4.	Europe	630.000	635.000	640.000	303.212
	Germany	137.000	138.000	140.000	
	England	168.000	169.000	170.000	
	Dutch	133.000	134.000	135.000	
	Russia	118.000	119.000	120.000	
5.	South Korea	300.000	340.000	350.000	291.668
6.	Australia	460.000	475.000	480.000	827.632
7.	China	400.000	410.000	420.000	231.504
8.	The Philippines	190.000	195.000	200.000	115.076
9.	India	150.000	155.000	160.000	
10.	Midle East	45.000	48.000	50.000	450.684
	Saudi	42.000	44.000	45.000	
	UAE	3.000	4.000	5.000	
	others	1.500.000	1.517.000	1.520.000	2.470.052
TOTAL		6.250.000	6.400.000	6.500.000	11.405.524
		-2.85%	-0.52%	1.03%	
		US\$ 6.6 Bill	US\$ 6.8 Bill	US\$ 6.9 Bill	

In order to achieve the challenging target, it is an easy task. However, the possibility is always open as far as all the pre-requisite could be fulfilled. The pre-requisite are as follows:

1. Rediscover the market's trust in particular to Japans and Australians who are very sensitive to specific issues that Indonesia is safe and secure destination to visit through appropriate promotion.
2. Support any relating potential events conducted in Indonesia such as sport, artistry, music, culture, and MICE.
3. Focus to sell the ultimate Indonesian tourism products such as golf, spa, diving, caving, wedding, cruise, ecotourism, etc.
4. Utilizing Bali as selling point to market other destinations in the forms like: Bali + Toraja, Bali + Toba, Bali + Papua, etc.
5. Deregulate travel facilitation, i.e. extend length of visa duration from 1 month to 2 or 3 months, or if possible extend free visa to the 10 focus/target markets.
6. Increase accessibilities networking to potential market in Asian Pacific, Middle East and Europe.
7. Intensify inter and intra departments (Ministries) cooperation/ cross sector endorsement to secure that the target could only be achieved if all related ministries would be involved in achieving the target.
8. Appeal all tourism industries to push inbounds in all efforts.
9. Local Government should support the target by making adjustment relating to regulation, product development, and provide or inject some budget for promotional purposes.

- 10. All stakeholders should focus together to 12 target markets
- 11. All tourism associations including their members should provide best services to secure their customers satisfaction.

The very promising is domestic tourists. According to statistical record, as shown in the Table below, in the period of 2002 – 2007, the number of domestic tourists was over 200 million. It is predicted that in 2008, the number domestic tourists will reach 223 million travelers and expected to increase 2 million each year until 2011 (see Table).

Domestic Travelers (2001 – 2011 in million)

Year	People	Traveler
2001	103.9	195.8
2002	105.4	200.6
2003	110.0	207.1
2004	111.4	202.8
2005	112.7	213.3
2006	114.4	216.5
2007	116.1	219.7
2008	118	223
2009	119	225
2010	120	227
2011	121	229

## FAST AND FACTS

### DISTANCE TO ARCHIPELAGO

London, United Kingdom to Jakarta : 6,557 miles (10,552 km) | Paris, France to Jakarta : 6,483 miles (10,432 km) | Rome, Italy to Jakarta : 6,038 miles (9,716 km) | Stockholm, Sweden to Jakarta : 5,812 miles (9,353 km) | Berlin, Germany to Jakarta : 5,979 miles (9,622 km) | Madrid, Spain to Jakarta : 6,885 miles (11,079 km) | New York, USA to Jakarta : 9,400 miles (15,126 km) | Los Angeles, USA to Jakarta : 8,790 miles (14,144 km) | Vancouver, Canada to Jakarta : 7,944 miles (12,783 km)

### CURRENCY

The unit of currency is Indonesia Rupiah indicated as IDR. | USD1 is roughly equivalent to IDR 9.980,-. Foreign currency can be converted at banks and money changers.

### BUSINESS HOUR

Business offices are usually open either from 8.00 am - 4.00 pm or 9.00 am - 5.00 pm, with a break for lunch between 12.00 noon and 1.00 pm. but on Saturday many business offices are closed. | Government office hours are from 8.00 am - 4.00 pm from Monday to Friday, Saturday many Government offices are closed.

### POST OFFICE

Open from 8.00am to 4.00pm daily except Sundays and public holidays. | Post offices are closed and public holidays. | TIME Seven hours ahead of GMT and 16 hours ahead of U.S. Pacific Standard Time.

### ELECTRICITY

Voltage is 220 – 240 volts AC at 50 cycles per second | Voltage 110 – 130 volts AC are still use.







# INVESTMENT ADVICE IN INDONESIA

## LAND AND BUILDING OWNERSHIP

According to Indonesian Law concerning Land, there is no concept of freehold land rights for business. To foreign as well as domestic investors, the following three main rights are significant: The Land Cultivation Right (Hak Guna Usaha, abbreviated as HGU), The Right of Building on Land (Hak Guna Bangunan, abbreviated as HGB) and The Right of Use on Land (Hak Pakai, abbreviated as HP).

1. The Land Cultivation Right (HGU) is the right to use a State- Owned land for the purpose of agriculture namely plantation, fishing, or cattle raising. By law the title is granted for a maximum period of 35 (thirty-five) years, but may be extended to 25 (twenty five) years if the land is properly used and managed. This title of right is given to Indonesian partners or legal entities domiciled in Indonesia including PMA companies. It can be used as a collateral or transferred to a third party with the governments approval.
2. The Right of Building on Land (HGB) is the right to construct and own buildings on a piece of land that one has purchased. The title is granted for a maximum, period of 30 years which can be extended for a maximum period of 20 years. The HGB title is granted to Indonesian individuals and/or legal entities domiciled in Indonesia, including PMA companies, and can also be used as collateral or transferred to a third party.
3. The Right of Use on Land (HP) is the right to use land for any purpose for a period of 25 years, it can be extended for 20 years. It has no collateral value to the owners and not transferable.

Obtaining Land. Many foreigners have had problem in the process of having land rights on the land that they have bought. It is because they didn't have good enough information re the Indonesian Land Law .



There are 2 (two) alternatives that we introduce for foreigners to obtain land in Indonesia :

**1. Having an Indonesian nominee, either an individual or a company.**

The land you buy will be on the Indonesian nominee.

It is considered safe for you if you have some legal deeds that made before Notary Public. They are :

- Power of Attorney that gives the power to you to transfer, sell, lease the land without any reference from the Indonesian nominee.
- Statement that states that the money to buy the land belongs to the investor, and not the Indonesian nominee.

**2. Forming a PMA company (Foreign Investment Company).**

It is the most secure way to buy land or to enter a business in Indonesia, indeed. With a PMA company that the share is owned by you, you can buy land on the name of the PMA company.

Building.

A house or a residence that can be owned by a foreign person shall be:

- A separate house constructed on a piece of land with the right of utilization on state land or controlled on the basis of an agreement with a land title holder; or
- An apartment constructed on a piece of land with the right of utilization on state land.

**B. FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY (PMA COMPANY)**

1. A PMA company is in general established as a joint venture between foreign and Indonesian partners. The partnership may involve legal entities (corporations) or individual persons. A joint venture entity shall take the form of a Limited Liability company, which is subject to Indonesian Corporate Law, denoted as PT (Perseroan Terbatas). There is no requirement on the minimum amount of investment (equity plus loan).

The amount is for the parties concerned to determine, based on their economies of scale and business considerations.

2. PMA companies in infrastructure projects such as port, generation and transmission as well as distribution of electricity for public use, telecommunications, shipping, airlines, potable water, public railways and nuclear electric power generation should be established by way of joint ventures between foreign and Indonesian partners provided that the Indonesian share is maintained at least 5%.

3. A PMA company may be established as a straight investment, or 100% foreign ownership. It is required, however that not later than 15 years of commercial operation, the company starts to be divested by selling some of its shares to Indonesian individuals and/or business entities, through direct placement and/or indirectly through domestic stock exchange

**C. FOREIGNER COULD HAVE PRIVATE LAND IN INDONESIA**

There are several techniques how foreigner could buy land in Indonesia.

II. According to Indonesia's Act

Act No. 5 / 1960 about land main rule (UUPA). It has written that land in Indonesia only for Indonesian's or organization's, which have permission, by the Indonesia government.

Chapter III, Article 21, UUPA says:

- (1) Land in Indonesia only for Indonesian's.
- (2) Organization's which have permissions by Indonesia government and with its condition's.

UUPA also gives opportunity to foreigner to have land in Indonesia with authority to use it/explore it.

Chapter VI, article 41 UUPA, says:

- (1) Applied Rights is authority to use and / or explore the land which directly powered of attorney by the state or belong to someone, who gives authority and duties to decide by some one who has authority or agreement with the owner which not lease agreement or land explore agreement, or anything aren't brake the law and life.
- (2) Authority to apply the land can be given if:
  - a. as long as he / she can;



- b. Free, with payment's or fees;
- (3) Applied Rights should not do by any harmful.

Chapter VI, article 42, UUPA says:

Who have authority to apply the land?

- a. Indonesian's;
- b. Foreigner's who stays / lives in Indonesia;
- c. Organization's which was made by law and located in Indonesia;
- d. Foreign organization's which has branch office in Indonesia.

According to Indonesia Government's Rule (PP) No. 41 / 1996

PP No. 41 / 1996 about houses whose belong to foreigner who stays in Indonesia.

Article 1, point 1, PP No. 41 / 1996 says:

- (1) Foreigner who stays in Indonesia can have a house for staying with some authority rights.

Article 2, PP No 41 / 1996 says:

Foreign could have a house in Indonesia as written in article 1 are:

- (1) A house which built on land:
  - a. Applied rights on state land.
  - b. By agreement.
- (2) Houses that were built on land with applied rights.

Article 5, PP No. 41 / 1996 says:

- (1) An agreement in article 2, point 1 could give approximately 25 years.
- (2) The time above could add 25 year again if there are any new agreement or new application.

## **PRACTICING LAW AND GOVERNMENT RULE**

### **Practicing laws above are ruled by Head of National Land.**

Foreigner could have a house in Indonesia with some ways:

- 1. Application of applied rights on state land.  
Foreigner should register the application to state in order to use the land as houses. To continue using this applied

rights they should pay as compensation to state. By the time of applied right is finish, the land must release / replace to someone. If 1 year not release after the time was ended, the state will sale the land in public sale.

- 2. Application of applied right on own rights / applied rights of the building.

In this way, they should make an agreement between the owner of the land and foreigner. The agreement should write on PPAT / Notary (someone who has authority to make Land Acts). Continuing the applied rights must write on other agreement between owner and foreigner. If the time is end or foreigner does not live in Indonesia anymore, so the land is belong to the owner again.

- 3. Application of applied rights on own rights with release way.

In this way, Indonesian or the owner releases the land and foreigner make application to use the land. Continuing using the land should register to state with payment as compensation. This applied right could be released or buy-sale by the user to Indonesian or foreigner and then the buyer make the application. If the time is end or foreigner does not live in Indonesia anymore the land will belong to state or someone who makes application to use the land.

### **There are two choices in the practice.**

Practically, foreigner could have private land in Indonesia with these ways:

- a. Foreigner who bought land in Indonesia with Indonesian citizen name written on the land act.  
Here are systematically to make land act by foreigner:

- Purchase acts must be signed by Indonesian who has been trusted by foreigner, so certificate will issue as Indonesian.
- In addition, they should sign a Statement Agreement, which amount of money written on it. The money that were used in buying land is belong to foreigner and Indonesian only representative. Also, it should be ruled or written that Indonesian could not do harm to foreigner who was bought land in Indonesia; and Indonesian and his / her relatives must help foreigner when she / he intend to sell or lease the land.

b. Using Loan Agreement.

Here are systematically in making Land Acts:

- Purchase acts should be signed by Indonesian who has been trusted by foreigner;
- Then, Indonesian should sign The Loan Agreement, which Indonesian owes some money to foreigner as much as land price with land as guarantee.
- Together, they also should sign Statement Letter, which amount of money written on it. The money that was used in purchasing land which was borrowed from foreigner.
- Next, both of Purchase Acts and Loan Agreement should register to Land Dept. Office so then Owner's Certificate will issue as Indonesian where loan guarantee to foreigner written on it, also Credits Guarantee Certificate as foreigner will issue too.

## Investment Policies Statement The Government Of Indonesia

Recognizing, that the importance of private sector investment to achieve sustainable economic growth, employment creation, development of strategic national resources, transfer and implementation of competitive technology and technical skills, export growth and improved balance of payments.

Appreciating, that an appropriate legal framework is prerequisite to promoting a stable, predictable and attractive business environment that will encourage and support private economic activity by Indonesian and foreign investors.

Acknowledging, that an appropriate legal framework for investment must provide certain key principles, among which are: equal treatment of investors in similar circumstances irrespective of nationality; protection against expropriation, confiscation or requisition of investments and unilateral alteration or termination of contracts; freedom to repatriate foreign investment capital and net proceeds there on; and access to impartial, quick and effective mechanisms for the resolution of commercial and other investment disputes.

Cognizant, that these principles have increasingly been adopted as standard international practice and have been incorporated

into national legislation in many countries, both regionally and globally, and have been recognized in various international documents, including the GATT/WTO Agreements, the APEC Non Binding Investment Principles, and numerous bilateral investment agreements.

Undertake and Resolves to reform the investment policies, legislation and regulations of the Republic so as to create an enabling environment for private investment consistent with the above stated principles, to be characterized by active promotion and facilitation of investment, transparent criteria for the admission and establishment of investments, transparency of government procedures and administration, and minimized restrictions, prohibitions, screening and licensing requirements based on a short "Negative List" of restricted investments.

The government has therefore established an Investment Policy Reform Initiative having as its objective the encouragement and facilitation of private sector investment through reform and implementation of transparent, predictable, market oriented policies applied equally to both foreign and domestic investors. In this the Government has recently adopted major policy changes, including liberalizing the rules for foreign investment. The Government is committed to the rapid elimination of the remaining restriction on foreign and local private investment.

This statement sets forth newly adopted and current policies of the Government for promoting and facilitating private sector investment in Indonesia.

The Government is fully committed to these policies and will take the necessary steps to ensure their effective implementation. This statement will be supplemented by detailed investment guidelines to be issued in the near future.

To encourage and facilitate private investment, the Government has adopted the following policies.

### **NATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW**

The Government is preparing a unified law on Investment that will replace the existing Domestic Capital Investment Law and the Foreign Investment Law and regulate investment on all sectors. This new law will incorporate market oriented principles of investment policy and establish basic guarantees such as equal



treatment of Indonesian and foreign investors whenever possible, protection against expropriation of investment. Free repatriation of foreign investment capital and returns and a reasonable part of the salaries and wages of expatriate personnel and related concepts drawn from regional and international best practice. Regulations and Decrees issued under the earlier investment laws will be streamlined and reformed to minimize negative list and other restrictions on local and foreign investment. In the interim and as these legislative enactments are prepared, the administration of investment related functions by government agencies and departments will be updated and improved in light of the new policies contained in this Investment Policy Statement.

### **FREEDOM TO INVEST**

Investors shall be permitted to invest in any sector of the economy except in a small number of activities, which are listed on “Negative List”. There shall be no restriction on the size of the investment, the source of funds or whether the products are destined for export or for the domestic market. Existing foreign investors may invest in activities other than those initially authorized, except for activities stated on “Negative List”.

### **COMPANY FORMATION**

Industrial licenses are still needed based on the principles of fairness, simple, quick and transparent mechanism and procedure.

Procedures for company formation are to be administered so as to permit prompt establishment of business enterprises.

### **TAXES AND DUTIES**

The Government is committed to enhance the country’s investment climate and international competitiveness by further reducing and simplifying taxes and duties through ongoing tax and trade policy reform programs. The current Indonesia tax law provides tax incentive to investor who invest in certain sectors and or certain areas as follows:

- Investment Allowances,
- Accelerated depreciation and amortization,
- Expanded loss compensation but not more than 10 years,
- 10% tax rate for dividend paid to foreign taxpayer, except to prevail tax convention maintaining lower tax rate.

Indonesia always tries to maintain equal treatment in tax law not only for taxpayers but also for tax cases that have similarities. By giving tax incentive to investors, Indonesia must assure that this incentive granted still reflect the principle of equal treatment and the application of that principle did not depart from the objective of tax incentive.

### **AVAILABILITY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

The Government will continue to ensure, according to pre-set criteria and procedures, that foreign exchange for import transactions and dividend payments is freely available and the Government is committed to ensuring the ease of repatriation of capital and payments for business services.

### **ACCESS TO LOCAL FUNDING**

The Government is considering introducing a simple system that will allow foreign investments access to local funding based on simple established criteria.

### **LABOR PRACTICES**

Within the framework of the labor laws of Indonesia, the Government recognizes that enterprises may require foreign expertise. Accordingly, it will continue to make residence permits readily available according to prevailing regulation for key personnel required for employment in such enterprises.

### **GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Government recognizes the importance of infrastructure to support investment and is committed to make available adequate infrastructure such as transport, electricity, water and communications through partnership mechanisms that attract private capital. Adequate legal protection including guarantees for the integrity of contracts will be provided.

### **AVAILABILITY OF LAND**

The Government is committed to ensure that land for industrial and commercial use is readily available to investors. The Government will receive and simplify all existing land licensing and environmental approval procedures to ensure transparency. The Government is committed to develop new serviced industrial sites and has provided the necessary framework to enable private investors to develop industrial sites including through arrangements for subleasing to other investors.

## **ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

The country's small and medium scale enterprises hold great potential for rapid economic growth and employment creation. The Government is therefore dedicated to continuing with various programs assists these enterprises, including simplifying the regulatory and policy environment, removing obstacles to securing access to raw materials, removing tax related impediments and improving access to credit.

The Government will promote mutually advantageous, commercially beneficial subcontracting/ partnership arrangements between large-scale foreign and local firms and small- and medium-scale business.

## **INVESTMENT PROMOTION**

To further enhance the capacity of the BKPM and to create an integrated investment promotion regime, the Government is actively reviewing proposals for the formation of an independent, public private partnership to promote and facilitate all private investment in Indonesia.

## **INVESTMENT SERVICES**

The Government is committed that the investment services for foreign and domestic investment in the era of regional autonomy is more preferable than the current condition. Therefore, a "one stop service" system will be introduced to be implemented in the region.

## **INVESTMENT PROTECTION**

The Government recognizes that security of assets of investors is of paramount importance. It therefore, assures investors that it will avoid using any measures that will adversely affect their property rights.

In the case of foreign investors, the Government has negotiated and concluded several bilateral investment treaties, which provide direct protection to investors for the security of their assets as well as assurances for the repatriation of proceeds from their investments.

The Government will actively work to pursue to conclude additional bilateral investment treaties with other countries. Indonesia has also joined the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

## **DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF**

To improve economic and trade relationship with other countries, Indonesia would like to have certain law provisions that regulate the right of tax imposed from each country. The purposes of those provisions are achievement of rule of law, avoiding double taxation, and prevention of tax evasion. Government is entitled to make an agreement with other countries to avoid double taxation and to prevent tax evasion.

The framework and the matter of this agreement are based on international convention and other rule of laws and also the tax regulation of each country.

## **ARBITRATION**

The Government recognized that foreign investors must have an appropriate forum to resolve disputes that can not be settled amicably. While such disputes would normally lie within the jurisdiction of a competent court, parties may agree in certain cases to pursue extra-judicial adjudication and to choose an appropriate forum, including international conciliation or arbitration.

To that end, Indonesia has become a member of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) at Washington DC.



# PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT



# WEST SUMATERA

## Population

In the Year 2005, the total number of population for West Sumatra was at 4.697.764 people.

(Source: West Sumatera in figures 2007)

## TOURISM PROFILE

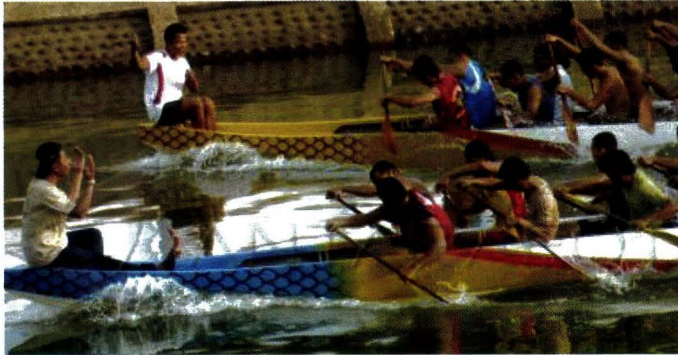
West Sumatra is a beautiful land with a combination of fantastic nature resources and unique culture. There are mountain, jungle, waterfall, valley, beach and lake and joined up with local cultures such as the Minangkabau ethnic and also supported by excellent infrastructures created an ideal tourism destination. West Sumatra offers many kind of tourism activities in one package in one region.

West Sumatra Tourism and Culture Government created a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between West Sumatra Governor with 10 head regent/mayor on May 18 th 2006 related about "Ten primary tourism objects development agreement" in its each region:

1. Padang Mountain - Ai Manih - Padang City
2. New Panorama - Bukittinggi City
3. Tambang Historical Tourism - Sawahlunto City
4. Harau Valley - 50 Kota Regency
5. Mandeh Area - South Pesisir Regency
6. Twin Lake - Solok Regency
7. Istano Paraguyung - Tanah Datar Regency
8. Ulakan Tapakis - Padang Pariaman Regency
9. Maninjau Lake - Agam Regency
10. Katurai Bay - Mentawai Island Regency







Implementing primary tourism events that have been agreed:

1. Dragon Boat - Padang City
2. Tabuik Festival - Pariaman City
3. Pedati - Bukittinggi City
4. Multi Ethnic Festival - Sawahlunto City
5. Paralayang and Selingkar Danau Maninjau Festival - Agam Regency
6. Potang Balimau - 50 Kota Regency
7. Pagaruyung Festival - Tanah Datar Regency
8. Twin Lake Festival - Solok Regency
9. Paralayang and Swimming Competition Inter Island - South Pesisir Regency
10. Surfing - Mentawai Island

## Accessibility

### 1. Flight

Padang's Tabing Airport is the main gateway to West Sumatra and is serviced by Merpati Nusantara Airlines.

### 2. Cruising and Yachting

Locations that are visited frequently by cruise:

1. Belawan harbor to Toba Lake (Tanah Batak)
2. Bayur Cave harbor to Padang (Minangkabau)

Harbor that visited frequently by yacht in long route:  
 Bangka island – Belitung – Lingga – Riau – Bintan island  
 – Batam – Nias island – Enggano Island.

### 3. Land

West Sumatra by the year 2005 has a total of 19,227 Km long roads. 9,101 Km have been layered with asphalt.

Land transportation services in the province are being serviced by 2 tourist buses firms operating in the province.

(Source: Transportation and Communication Statistic 2005)

## Infrastructure

### 1. Electricity

Infrastructures in the province are supported by electricity production of 1,767,912 MWH.

(Source: West Sumatera in Figures 2006)

### 2. Telecommunication

Other form of Infrastructures such as communication has also been developed and available in West Sumatra. Fixed lines telephones are available and most households have telephones. Besides fixed lines, mobile phones also highly used all across Indonesia in recent years.

### 3. Environment

In the last few years, natural disasters caused by environmental damage have become common in Indonesia. Regarding this the government and also the local governments have become more aware of the environment.

Local government puts their concern in environment and sewage. They create rules in conservation to reduce nature disaster that might happen because of nature destruction. Local Government also declares seriously against illegal logging and all kind of nature destruction. With collaboration with all government institutes and local people, they hope environment disasters and sewage problems can be anticipated and solved.

4. Tourism Facilities

West Sumatra as one of the tourist destination in Indonesia has hotels and accommodation facilities that can provide good service for tourists visiting the province. The province has a total number of 26 classified hotel and 198 non classified hotels. The classified hotels will certainly provide comfort and luxurious accommodation.

Project: Development of Mandeh Tourism Area
Location: West Sumatra Province – Mandeh area
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>West Sumatra lies in the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, and has an area of 42,297.30 km². Geographic feature include plains, mountainous volcanic highlands formed by the Barisan mountain range that runs from north-west to south-east, and an offshore island archipelago called the Mentawai Islands. The West Sumatran coastlines faces the Indian Ocean and Stretches 375 km from North Sumatera province in the north-west to Bengkulu in the south-east.</p> <p>SCOPE – PROJECT DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The scope of the project is to develop tourism facilities in Mandeh area Western Sumatra. The Mandeh Tourism area project will be about 50 kilometer from the center of Padang city, the capital of West Sumatra province, and 74 kilometers from Minangkabau Airport. It is about 30 kilometers from the provinces majaan port, Teluk Bayur. The local government has set aside 8.32 hectares of land for the project. The land is owned by the people. The price of land is US\$ 3 to US\$ 6 per meter, while workers minimum salary level of the region is at US\$ 87 per month. The Infrastructure that already exist which can support the development of the hotel are roads, airport, port electricity, clean water and fixed and mobile telephone network. The area has panoramic views and is on the coast line and is already popular with local tourists for its pristine natural beauty.</p> <p>SEEKING INVESTMENT</p> <p>US\$ 10,811,000</p> <p>LEGAL AND GOVERNMENTAL</p> <p>Investmen approval is in accordance with the applicable regulation for domestic and foreign direct investment (PMDN and PMA). The provincial government is determined to create conducive investment climate in the region.</p> <p>POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS</p> <p>100% investment or JV with local partners.</p> <p>PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING</p> <p>The total cost to develop the area with all facilities is estimated to reach US\$ 8,649,000. The project can be financed by investor and or its local partner. Feasibility study has been done.</p> <p>SCHEDULE:</p> <p>2008 onwards</p>

Project: Development of Harau Valley, Pesisir Selatan Tourism Object
Location: West Sumatra Province – Pesisir Selatan Regency
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>West Sumatra lies in the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, and has an area of 42,297.30 km². Geographic feature include plains, mountainous volcanic highlands formed by the Barisan mountain range that runs from north-west to south-east, and an offshore island archipelago called the Mentawai Islands. The West Sumatran coastlines faces the Indian Ocean and Stretches 375 km from North Sumatera province in the north-west to Bengkulu in the south-east.</p> <p>West Sumatra has various places that can be developed into attractive tourism destinations. Among areas that can be further developed into tourism area are Aka Barayun, Piobang and Sarasha Bunta area or Halau Valley (Lembah Harau). The Harau Valley is 50 kilometers from the capital of Pesisir Selatan Regency, 5 kilometers from provincial road and 125 kilometers from Padang, the capital city of the West Sumatra Province. Lembah Harau is 121 kilometers away from Minangkabau International Airport.</p> <p>SCOPE – PROJECT DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The scope of the project is to develop Harai Valley (Lembah Harai) area into an attractive tourism area, through building tourism supporting facilities. The Provincial government has set aside 1,200 hectares of land to develop the Harau Valley area into tourism destination area. The land is owned jointly by the regency government, traditional (adapt) and forestry departemen. The price of land is around US\$8.10 per square meter. The tourism area is close to the west coast beach, which is surrounding by hills. The Environmental study (Amdal) for the project is being done.</p> <p>SEEKING AN INVESTMENT</p> <p>US\$10,810.811</p> <p>LEGAL AND GOVERNMENTAL</p> <p>Investment approval is in accordance with the applicable regulation for domestic and foreign direct investment (PMDN and PMA). The provincial government is determined to create conducive investment climate. The Pesisir Selatan Regency offers easing procedures for investors in seeking investment licenses. The development of the tourism object is in accordance with the master plan of development of the Pesisir Selatan Regency. The total amount of workers in developing the area is estimated to reach 500 to 1000 people.</p> <p>POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS</p> <p>Investors interested to develop the tourism area can develop the area through joint venture/investment with local companies or 100% investment.</p> <p>PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING</p> <p>The total cost to develop Lembah Harai tourism area is approximately US\$10,810,811</p> <p>SCHEDULE</p> <p>2008 Onwards</p>



# PROVINSI JAMBI





# JAMBI

## Population

Jambi is a province of Indonesia located on the east coast of central Sumatra. The capital of the province is Jambi city. The population of the province 2.882.612 people (2007)

## Jambi at a Glance

Jambi Province with total area of about 5,343,700 hectares consists of 9 regencies and one municipality. The Topography of Jambi Province generally vary from low land areas in the east and hills and mountainous in the west. Mountainous areas are mostly in Kerinci regency. The natural resources with wealthy biodiversity are represented in four national parks such as Kerinci Seblat

National Park, Berbak National Park, Bukit Dua Belas National Park, and Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park. Each of the national park has own characteristic and typical biodiversity.

## Accessibility

There are 6 daily flights departing and arriving Jambi. It will take 60 minutes flight from Jakarta, 15 minutes from Palembang, and 60 minutes from Batam Island, as well as from Singapore.

Traveling by boat or ferry is also easy accessing Jambi from Batam only 5 hours and 7 hours from Malaysia. To see and experienced land traveling, its 6 hours from Palembang, 8 hours from Padang, 10 hours from Bengkulu.



## TOURISM PROFILE

### Tourism Object



*Kerinci Seblat.*

#### **Kerinci Seblat National Park.**

Located in the Bukit Barisan Mountains; it occupies a total area of 1.484.650 hectares. The park is home to a great variety of animal's species, such as elephants, Sumatra tigers, Sumatra rhino, tapirs, panthers, deer, wild toads, primates, crocodiles, birds and reptiles.

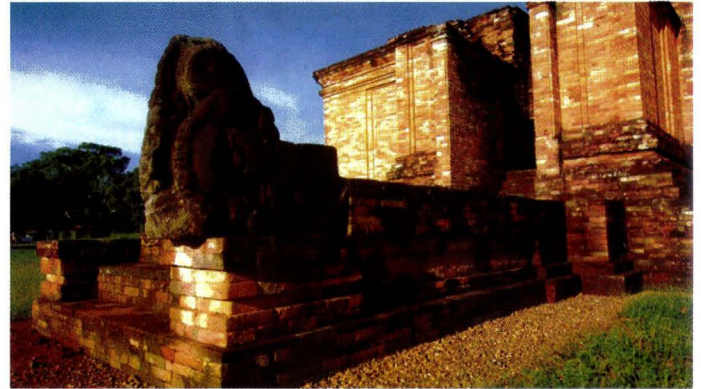


*Mount Kerinci.*

#### **Mount Kerinci.**

The highest mountain on the island of Sumatra and it is popular with mountain climbers. The nearest village and climber's base is Kersik Tuo, near Kayu Aro, Kerinci. The route marked by signs, posted at

half-kilometer intervals, The best season to visit is January to October. Fly to Padang the capital of West Sumatra Province and then go to the town of Sungai Penuh, District of Kerinci in Jambi Province which is 7-8 hours drive from Padang or 278 km. Otherwise, you can go to the village of Kersik Tuo with a distance of 211 km from Padang or approximately 5-6 hours drive.



*Muara Jambi Temple.*

#### **Muara Jambi Temple.**

30 km northeast of Jambi, along the Batanghari River. This site is considered one of the richest archaeological sites on the island of Sumatra. The eight temple-like structures appear to be Buddhist, and were probably built around the 14th century. In 1982, a 32-centimeter tall female bronze statue was found at Koto Kandis, in the Muara Sabak sub district. It is believed to be the goddess Laksmi, holding a lotus bud in her right hand and an oil lamp in her left. In addition to the archaeological sites, many visitors find the riverside an ideal recreation and picnic spot.

#### **Bukit Dua Belas Nature Reserve.**

Located in the Puh sub district, 60 km from Bangko in the Sarolangun Bangko regency. It covers 28.703 hectares and home to deer, monkeys, bears, wild pigs, elephants, snakes, iguanas and many species of birds. Small lakes are found in its surroundings and many small streams discharge into the Batanghari River. This nature reserve is also home to 1.000 people of the Kubu (Anak Dalam) tribe.

#### **Lake Kerinci.**

Located 20 km from Sungai Penuh, the capital of the Kerinci

regency. This is a popular tourist spot with beautiful panoramas. Accommodation available on the side of the lake.



Lake Kerinci.

Name of Project : Muara Jambi Temple	
Location : Muaro Jambi Sub District Regency	
PROJECT TYPE/AREA OF FOCUS	: 12 km square
GEOGRAPHY	: 01 -30 98 South latitude 103.40 C. 22 East Longitude
TAPOGRAPHY	: Low Land Area About 10 – 25 ms Above Sea Level
CLIMATE	: Tropical area with rainfall between 3.000 – 4.000
BUDGET (USD)	: Total project budget USD 3,921,569
TIME LINE	: 2010 – 2015
TYPE OF INVESTMENT	: Domestic and Foreign
CURRENT STATUS	: Possessed by Government of Indonesia

Name of Project : Lake Gunung Tujuh	
Location : Kayu Aro Sub District Regency	
PROJECT TYPE/AREA OF FOCUS	: 1.000 ha of Kerinci Seblat National Park
GEOGRAPHY	: 01 -40 24 – 02 26 54 South latitude 04 59 31 – 05 40 40 Longitude
TAPOGRAPHY	: Highland, Mountaneous about 500 – 2,000 meter above sea level
CLIMATE	: 18 – 36 C rainfall, 1,475 – 2,356 mm/year
BUDGET (USD)	: Total project budget USD 1,470,588
TIME LINE	: 2010 – 2015
TYPE OF INVESTMENT	: Domestic and Foreign
CURRENT STATUS	: Area of TNKS (Kerinci Seblat National Park



# PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN



# SOUTH SUMATERA

## Population

South Sumatra is a province of Indonesia. It is on the island of Sumatra, and borders the provinces of Lampung to the south, Bengkulu to the west, and Jambi to the north. Off the east coast are the islands of Bangka and Belitung, which were split from South Sumatra province to form the new province of Bangka-Belitung in 2000. The population of the province is 7,019,964 (2008).

One of the greatest kingdoms in Indonesian history, the Buddhist Empire of Sriwijaya, prospered along the banks of Musi river in South Sumatra over a thousand years ago. The Sriwijaya Kingdom practised a bustling and uncreative trade with ancient China during its era of powerful dynasties.

In 672 Chinese scholar, I Tsing recorded that a thousand monks and scholars could be seen translating and studying Sanskrit in



Palembang. Few relics of this memorable are remain. Stretching from the foothills of the mighty Bukit Barisan Mountain range, this province is relatively flat but very fertile, with numerous rivers cutting across the landscape and meandering their way to the sea. Coffee and tea plantations are scattered across the province, but area's enormous wealth comes from oil, natural gas, coal, tin and quartz reserves.

South Sumatra is famous for Songket wearing which are made of silk thread combines with gold thread. Palembang is also famous for its wood carving motifs that influenced by the Chinese and Buddhist, The carving are dominated by decorations in the form of jasmine flower and lotus that can be seen in the furniture and lacquers. Palembang's famous fruits are pineapple, and duku (*Lansium domesticum*)

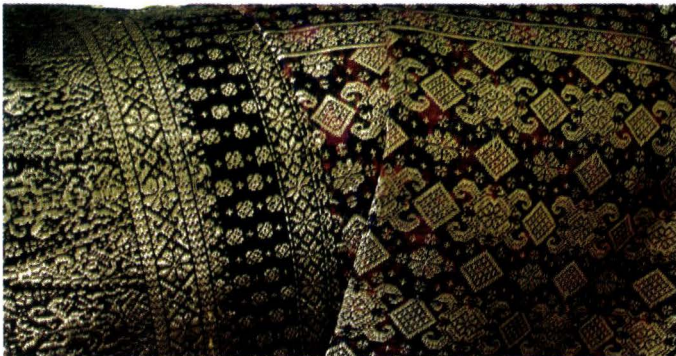
## Accessibility

### 1. Flight

Many domestic Airlines serve to Palembang. Garuda Indonesia Airlines serves flight from Osaka, Tokyo, Jeddah, Riyadh, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Singapore and Perth as well as major cities in Indonesia to Palembang.

### 2. Land

Air conditioned buses from Java and Sumatra also available.





## TOURISM PROFILE

### Tourism Object



*Ampera Bridge.*

#### Ampera Bridge

Links two parts of Palembang city. Any true 'Palembang' experience must include a river trip. Bustling floating markets and glimpses of traditional ways of life along the river will stay with you long after you return home.

#### Limas Traditional Houses

Re built along the riverbanks, facing away from the water so daily household activities can be done in privacy. These very ornate wooden houses are raised on stilts, and are usually 15-20 meters in width and from 30-60 meters, from Columns; door and window frames to ventilation panels are intricately carved.

#### Puri Carve

Puri Carve is situated at the edged of Padang Windu Village, 35 km from Baturaja. It is 156 m long and 8-20 m wide. The maximum height is 20 m. In the cave there are many stalactites and stalagmites and a stream, which empties into River Ogan.

#### Ranau Lake

125 km from Baturaja. It is 8 x 16 sq km and surrounded hills and valleys in Mount Seminung

#### The Megalithic Stone

Can be found in many areas in the village of Tanjung Aro, 67 kms from Lahat and Tinggi Hari Village, 11 kms from Lahat, a mortar stone in Tebing Tinggi.

### Musi Festival

August 17 is Indonesia's Independence Day and is celebrated through out country by its people who actively participate in difference kinds of activities. In Palembang the capital of South Sumatra Province, the people have unique celebration with a Bidar (canoe) race, held on Musi River that meanders through the city. The canoes are shaped to resemble animal's heads each of which can hold 40 rowers in colorful out fits.

### Mount Dempo

On the skirt of Mt. Dempo there are a complete facilities to see the natural tea plantation in Pagar Alam, It is the highest peak in South Sumatra and might be reached directly from Palembang city by car about 6 hours drive (295 kilometers). Enjoy the mountain bike, camping, tea walk and hiking.

### Curup Tenang Waterfall

2 hours drive from Palembang. It is land of rivers and waterfalls, where the water cascades from a height of 60 meters into deep pool.

### The State Museum

5 km from the airport, It has over 2000 relics and antiquities from around the province make a visit worth while.

### Sembilang National Park

Sembilang National Park has a 45.000 sq hectares wildlife reserve. It is a paradise for various kinds of birds (pelican, hornbill, milky stork, etc) there are two kinds of Sumatra Crocodile and humpback dolphins.

*Sembilang National Park.*



## Project: Development of Mount Dempo

Location: Pagar Alam City (South Sumatra Province)

### INTRODUCTION

Mount of Dempo is one of the natural tourism object in Lahat Regency. It is the highest peak in South Sumatra and might be reached directly from Palembang by private vehicle, after spending 6 hours more or less for the distance of 295 kilometers. The other choices is by public bus from Lahat to Pagar Alam (60 km) then continued by another bus for 9 kilometers more to the mountain slope where the tea plantation and factory existed. Here you can stay in a guesthouses and see the beautiful panorama. The mountain has two peaks. Up on the lower peak there is a huge crater with sulfuric smell. It lies in the middle of stony and sandy field where the climber often stays and set a camp.

### Ndikat and Lematang Waterfall

Ndikat and Lematang waterfall both of 40 meters more in height are located on the road from Lahat leading to Pagar Alam,

### Meagalit Area

Pagar Alam city has reputation as God down of prehistorically remains of megalith era. Not less than 3000 prehistorically heritages of human, animal and thins have been found and detected. The megalith stones can be found in many places and villages, such as in Tanjung Aro, Tinggi Hari, Bumi Agung, Tegurwangi, Perahudipo etc. They scatter in front of villager's houses. In rice and coffee field, forest, banks of river, gaps of hilly land, etc. some

-Pantai Teluk Paku +/- 30 ha

-Pantai Teluk Stokel +/- 15 ha

-Pantai Pasir Selatan +/- 30 ha

- Pantai Pasir Panjang +/- 50 ha

### LEGAL GOVERNMENTAL

The project is for development of Mount Dempo and Megalithic Area which have been designated for tourism and history heritage. Therefore, to develop the Mount Dempo Tourism Object permits are required from the Governor of South Sumatra.

### PROJECT SCOPE

1. Cable car and shelter
2. Paralayang
3. Bungee jumping, children's playground, jogging track
4. Hotel and Restaurant
5. Rest area
6. Market which is selling traditional food, fruit, accessories or merchandise made by local people

SEEKING INVESMENT US\$ 50 Millions

### POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTOR

Interested investor are given flexibility to develop this project, which will depend on agreement between the investor and the local government

### SCHEDULE

The project can start immediately upon obtaining the relevant permits from the authorized departments.

## Project: Development of Tebing Panjang Agro Tourism

Location: Lahat Regency (South Sumatra Province)

### INTRODUCTION

Lahat regency is known as the land of hilly and mountains alternating with valleys and plateaus for mostly of the region is surrounded by Bukit Barisan range. The natural conditions from he region in aberage of 400 – 900 meters above sea level. Lahat regency cover and ara of 7.251,93 square kilometers in habited by more than 601 thousands people. The regency capital is Lahat, about 225 kilometers apart from Palembang and accessible by public buses and private vehicles within 4 hours or more. It is also reachable by train from Palembang or Lubuk Linggau. Sumatra highway connecting Bakauheni in Lampung and Banda Ace halos runs through this town of Lahat.

### Serelo Hill and Lematang River

Serelo Hillis located around 20 kilometers from Lahat. Local people called in Bukit Tunjuk which means fore finger hill derives from the shape of hill's peak which means fore finger pointing at the sky. Lematang is the biggest river in Lahat regency. Pure natal beautiful panorama is seen along the fast current river. Fuge rocks are found in someplaces.

### LEGAL GOVERNMENTAL

The project is for development of Serelo Hill and Lematang River Tourism Object and which have been designated for tourism object. Therefore, develop the Serelo Hill and Lematang River Tourism Object, permits are required from the governor of South Sumatra.

### PROJECT SCOPE

1. Cable car and shelter
2. Hanging Bridge
3. Restaurant and rest area
4. ATV car and motorcycle, paintball, flying fox
5. Large parking area
6. Market which is selling traditional food, fruit, accessories or merchandise made by local people
7. Off-road area

SEEKING INVESTMENT US\$ 50 millions

### POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTOR

Interested investor are given flexibility to develop this project, which will depend on agreement between the investor and the local government

### SCHEDULE

The project can start immediately upon obtaining the relevant permits from the authorized departments.



# PROVINSI LAMPUNG





# LAMPUNG

## Population

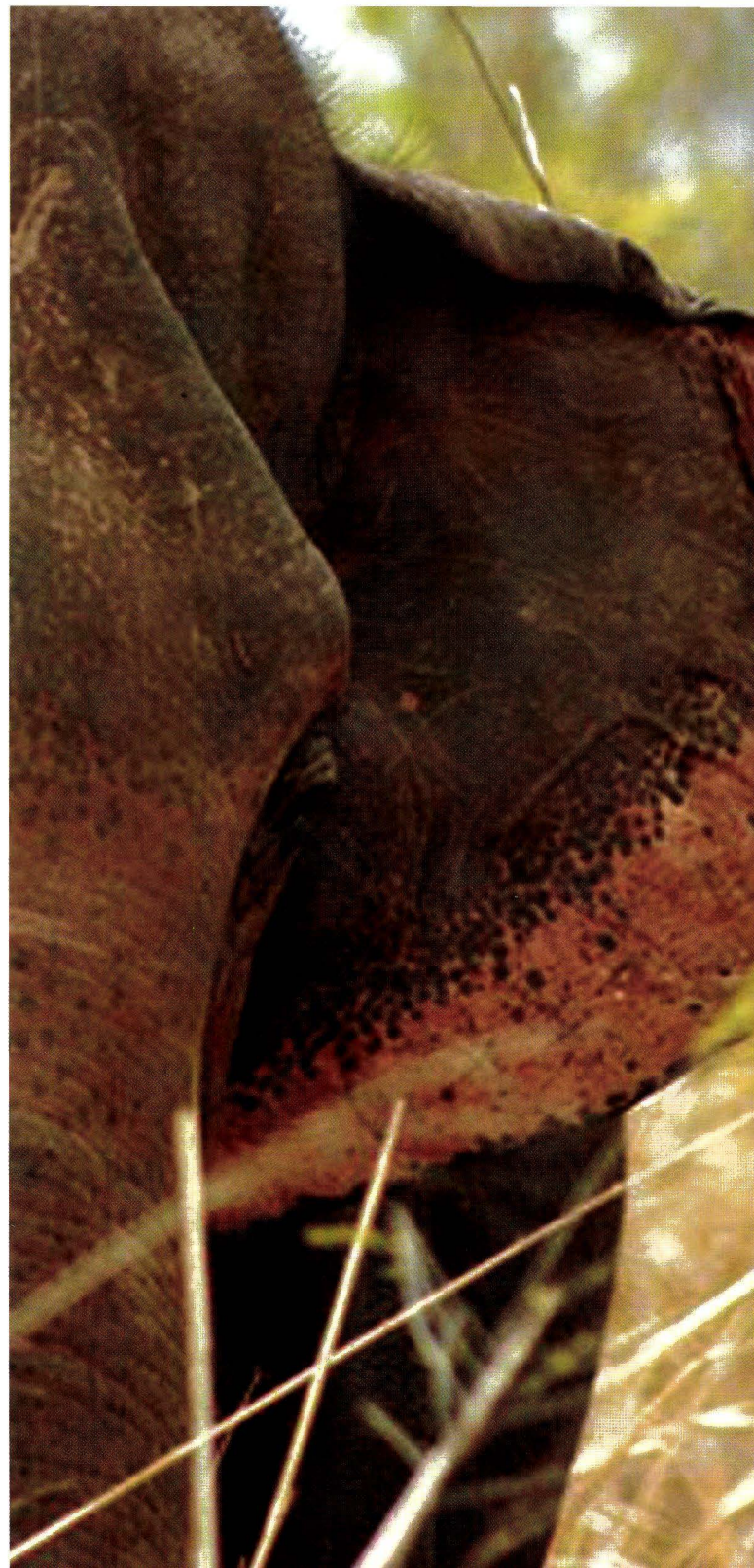
Lampung is one of the province in Indonesia which has rapid growth economic structure. And Lampung's population in 2007 was 7.289.767 people.

Lampung is a province of Indonesia, located on the southern tip of the island of Sumatra. It borders the provinces of Bengkulu and South Sumatra. Lampung is the original home of the "Lampung" tribe, who speak a distinct language from other people in Sumatra and have their own alphabet.

Ancient Chinese travel chronicles refer to a place in the most southerly part of Sumatra called "Lampung" or "place of southerly winds". The province is generally flat with the highest mountains of Gunung Pesagi, Tanggamas, Seminiung, Sekincau and Raya all being a dormant volcano. Bandar Lampung, the Provincial capital, was formerly two separate towns, Tanjungkarang and the port of Teluk Betung, which after the infamous eruption of Karakatau were both completely covered in volcanic ash. In the course of development, however this town has merged together to become one single city.

A large portion of the current population of Lampung is descended from migrants from Java, Madura, and Bali. These migrants came both spontaneously, in search of more land than was available on the more densely populated islands, as well as part of the government's transmigration program, for which Lampung was one of the earliest and most important transmigration destinations.

Lampung is commonly known for its geographical instability in terms of earthquakes and volcanoes. The historical volcano blast of Krakatau occurred in 1883, which resulted in disastrous consequences.





## TOURISM PROFILE

### Lampung at a Glance

Lampung is a region that famous with Way Kambas National Park as its icon. Although Lampung has a lot beautiful tourism destinations but they are not yet managed optimally.

Besides its various resources in tourism, Lampung has a strategic location near Jakarta. It will be an advantage for Lampung especially to develop tourism sector. Lampung also has another uniqueness culture and another nature tourism object that offers invaluable experience for tourist.



*Kalianda*

### Accessibility

#### 1. Flight

Domestic airlines have daily flight from Jakarta.

#### 2. Land

Road length by type of surface (Km) 2005

Statistics have shown that in 2005, Lampung roadways are as long as 12, 232 kilometers; about 5,668 kilometers have been layered with asphalt. Number of tourist buses firms in Lampung are 11 firms.

(Source: Transportation and Communication Statistic 2005 and Directorate of Road Transport and Traffic, Directorate General of Land Transportation)

## Infrastructure

### 1. Electricity

Other form of Infrastructures such as communication has also been developed and available in Lampung. Fixed lines telephones are available and most households have telephones. Besides fixed lines, mobile phones also highly used all across Indonesia in recent years. Mobile phone operators are growing rapidly in Lampung; they expand their coverage area and improve their new services and quality.

Today, there are several operators both in GSM and CDMA operate in Lampung and it show that Lampung and most of all regencies in Indonesia are sustainable in communication necessity.

### 2. Telecommunication

Other form of Infrastructures such as communication has also been developed and available in Lampung. Fixed lines telephones are available and most households have telephones. Besides fixed lines, mobile phones also highly used all across Indonesia in recent years. Mobile phone operators are growing rapidly in Lampung; they expand their coverage area and improve their new services and quality. Today, there are several operators both in GSM and CDMA operate in Lampung and it show that Lampung and most of all regencies in Indonesia are sustainable in communication necessity.

### 3. Environment

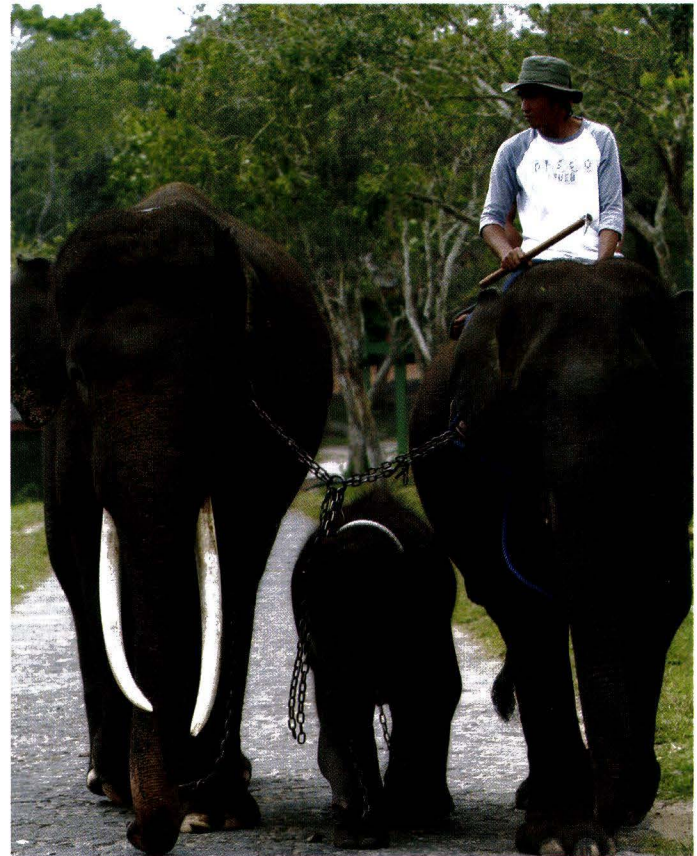
In the last few years, natural disasters caused by environmental damage have become common in Indonesia. Regarding this the government and also the local governments have become more aware of the environment.

Local government puts their concern in environment and sewage. They create rules in conservation to reduce nature disaster that might happen because of nature destruction. Local Government also declares seriously against illegal logging and all kind of nature destruction. With collaboration with all government institutes and local people, they hope environment disasters and sewage problems can be anticipated and solved.

#### 4. Tourism Facilities

Lampung still lacks classified hotel to accommodate tourist in the province. This can be seen by the low number of classified hotels. The total number of Classified Hotels in Lampung at 2005 was only 6 hotels. But the non classified hotels have been developing at a faster rate, total Number of Non Classified Hotel was 151. The classified hotels will certainly provide comfort and luxurious accommodation. Non classified hotels on the other hand can also provide comfortable and clean accommodation at a much more reasonable price.

Besides providing good information for travelers, travel agents can also provide tickets and accommodation booking at a discounted price. The total numbers of ASITA (Indonesian Travel agents Association) members in Lampung there is only 2 travel agents. (Source: DPP ASITA)



Top: Elephant training in Way Kambas National Park.  
Left: Festival Krakatau.

## INVESTMENT PROFILE

### Local Regulations Regarding Investment

1. Provincial regulation No. 7 year 2000 concerning fee for non wood forestry resources in designated forest areas.
2. The city of Metro regional regulation No. 7 Year 2000 concerning extraction and processing of C type minerals.
3. East Lampung, regional regulation No. 5 Year 2000 concerning extraction and processing of C type minerals.
4. West Lampung, regional regulation No. 7 Year 1998 concerning extraction and processing of C type minerals.

(Source: <http://www.bappenas.go.id>)

## ADDRESS

### BAPPEDA (Regional Planning Development Board)

Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No. 69 Bandar Lampung

Phone : (0721) 481001, 481166

Fax. : (0721) 48531,482 486396

### Lampung Province Investment Promotion, Tourism and Culture Board

Head : **Drs. H. Zikril Hakim Johansyah**

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 29 Bandar Lampung 35128

Phone : (62-721) 261430

Fax. : (62-721) 266184



**Project: Development of New City Natar**

**Location: Lampung Province**

**INTRODUCTION**

Lampung Province is located at 103040' to 105050' East Longitude and 6045' – 3045' South Latitude, confined within South Sumatra and Bengkulu in the North, Sunda Strait in the South, Java Sea in the East, and the Indonesia Ocean in the West. Bandar Lampung is located in a strategic area in terms of its strategic location in international, national and regional activities. Its Position facing towards Singapore and Jakarta play a role in regional cooperation between Indonesia – Malaysia – Singapore Growth Triangle (IMS-GT).

In consideration that Bandar Lampung has the makings of a booming city but the cities expansion has not been able to keep up with the expansion of the economy, The Lampung Local Government is planning to build “New City Natar” as an autonomous city and centre of Lampung Province Governance.

The “New City Natar” will be located at north Bandar Lampung territory. Currently, it has signed a MOU between PTPN VII and Lampung Province Government to use 4,000 ha area for the new city.

**LEGAL AND GOVERNMENTAL**

Investor will need an area permit from the State Ministry of State's Cooperation for the development works, in wick the government will assist in the processing procedure. The Lampung Province Government will also support and facilitate all administration processes for the development of the “New City Natar”.

**Project: Development of New City Natar**

**Location: Lampung Province**

**SEEKING INVESTMENT**

US\$ 150,000,000

**POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS**

Investment opportunities can take many forms in wick the government is open to proposals. Some include:

- a. Joint investment and management with (1) Local Government, (2) National Local State Owned Enterprises, (3) Private Sectors.
- b. Developer Companies can manage site for commercial, housing, and tourism for sale and rent.
- c. Utility companies can support the industrial estate and the surrounding community such electricity supply, water supply, waste treatment etc.

**PROJECT COST AND FINANCING**

The estimated cost is US\$ 150,000,000, comprising of financing the government complexes, the infrastructure development, site for commercial, housing, and tourism, and another supporting facilities.

- a. Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) : 1,629
- b. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) : 21,59 %
- c. Net Present Value (NPV) : US\$ 104,659,575 (discount rate 10%)
- d. Payback Period : 15 years

**SCHEDULE**

The different projects are targeted to commence between 2009 to 2014.

*Mount Krakatau, from Lampung.*



## Project: Development of Metro Potential Tourism Area

### Location: Metro Lampung Regency (Lampung Province)

#### INTRODUCTION

Metro City is an area of 68.74 sq km and is 25 to 60 meters above sea level. It is strategically located in central Lampung Province and with its well developed transportation system, Metro City holds a main rule in society economics.

A potential tourism area for development is Dam Raman or Raman Barrage. Although undeveloped as a tourist destination, Dam Raman is often visited by holidaymakers.

The development will also realise the locals dream of an area with sceneries of nature. A children's playground and zoo, managed by professionals.

#### LEGAL AND GOVERNMENTAL

Metro Tourism Area is a project between The Board of Regional Development Planning for Metro City, The Office of Public Work for Metro City, The Office of Sport and Teen, Tourism, Culture for Metro City and The Office of City Arrangement for Metro City. The Government of Metro City is committed to the city's development by making available area plans and providing a conducive business climate. It also runs programs such as "Visit Lampung 2009 (Lampung as the second home).

Development of the Metro Tourism Area only requires an area permit from The Board of Promotion and Investment for Lampung Province.

#### PROJECT SCOPE

In developing the tourism of Dan Raman, Metro City has the following projects:

- Construction of the main infrastructure eg. Roads, drainage, transportation.
- Development of supporting facilities eg. Electrical power supply and water supply.
- Construction of buildings, pool, garden, playground, restaurant, park land, zoo, and cottages for rent.
- Development of sanitation and waste treatment facilities.

#### SEEKING INVESTMENT

US\$ 50,000,000

#### Potential Role for Investors

The Government is keen and is open to joint investment opportunities with local government, local/national state owned enterprises or private sector enterprises in developing the tourism facility projects.

#### PROJECT COST AND FINANCING

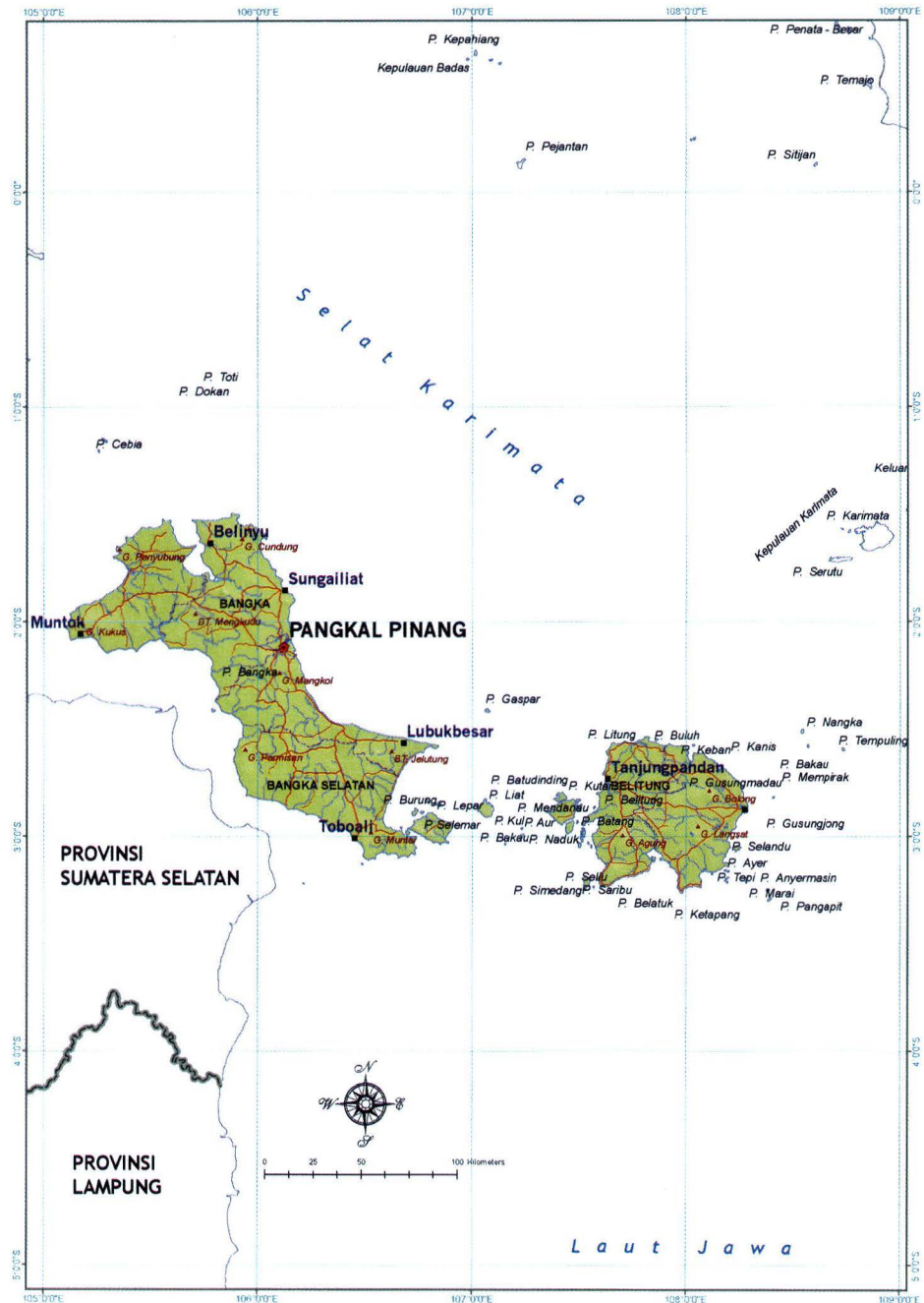
The cost estimate for the projects is US\$ 50,000,000, mainly for financing the infrastructure development such as roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supplies, building and waste treatment.

#### SCHEDULE

The projects are projected to commence in 2008 / 2009.



# PROVINSI BANGKA-BELITUNG





# BANGKA BELITUNG

## Population

1.106.657 people (BPS Babel 2007)

## Bangka Belitung at a Glance

Bangka Belitung Island is a province with archipelago nomenclature. Broadly regional entirely 81, 725, 14 km sq land width is 16, 424, 14 km sq and wide territorial water is 65,301 km sq, 20% among others represent territorial water of rock. Consist of 2 big islands, Bangka Island and Belitung Island and also 254 islets surrounding them with coastal length is 1.200 km sq, divided in 7 sub provinces. With excellence of comparability and supported by regional ecosystem of archipelago, coastal area and the island with the other, Bangka Belitung present marine tourism (diving, scuba, snorkeling, fishing and sailing)

There are approximately 55 Chinese or Buddhist temples on Bangka alone that are still in use. The Chinese make up at least 20% of the population of Babel. The majority of the Chinese are direct descendants of the coolies who worked the tin mines. The oldest temple is in Batu Rusa, a village along the road from Pangkalpinang to Sungai Liat. A beautifully decorated temple is found near Tayu in the north of Bangka Island.

## TOURISM PROFILE

### Tourism Object

#### Belitung Island.

Has stayed natural and unspoiled. Coming here is a bit of an adventure where the tourist has to be more self sufficient and adaptable. Visitors have to come prepared, bring things like



swimwear, diving equipment, medicines, cosmetics, sunglasses and sun cream.

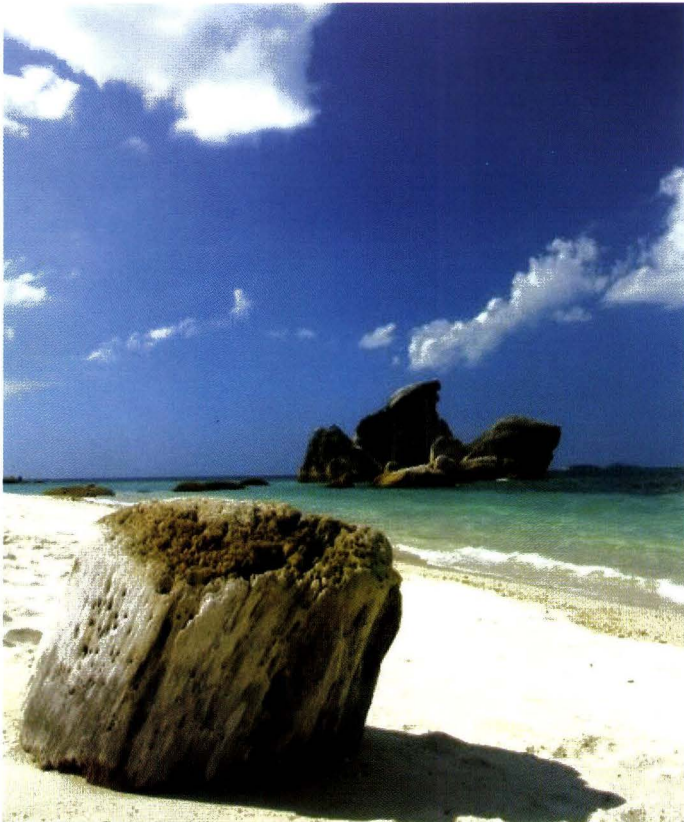
### **Tanjung Pandan,**

The capital city of Babel. The topography consists of lowland and some small areas of swamp while in the middle part there is highland in groups of 150-200 meters above the sea level. It is the second biggest tin producer in Indonesia.

### **Manggar.**

About 90 km from Tanjungpandan. The main economy activity in Manggar was tin mining. There are many nice place that can be visited like: Serdang Beach, Burung Mandi Beach, Malang Lepau

*Tanjung Binga.*



*Matras Beach.*

Beach, Pengepangan Beach, Tirta Surya natural swimming pool, Lake Payak, Kwan In Chinese temple.

### **Matras and Parai Tenggara Beaches.**

Northeast of Bangka 48 km from Pangkalpinang and 12 km from Sungai Liat. The beach is about 3 kilometers long and its width is almost 30 meters. Parai, a beach set between rocky capes is an ideal location for relaxing and swimming. Local fishermen moor their vessels here after a day of fishing, giving the beach the picturesque feel of a fishing village.

### **Mount Menumbing (355 m)**

A rather high hill in the neighborhood of Mentok (North West Bangka) stands a a memorial to the history of the Indonesian nation. A guesthouse, which was built here by the Dutch in 1932, was used to house the former President Soekarno and Vice-President Hatta during their imprisonment from February to July 1949.

### **Remodong Beach**

Remodong Beach In North Bangka is favorite place to enjoy the sunset as the beach faces the west. Tourist facilities are also available on this beach.



The name of Bangka is derived from the word “WANGKA”, which means tin. This word was also written in Sriwijaya stone inscription dated 686AD and discovered near the town of Kota Kapur in West Bangka. Today this inscription is kept in The National Museum in Jakarta. Bangka is the main tin producer in Indonesia and is also well known for its white pepper.

The group of islands making up the Babel Province is almost located on the equator with latitude of 1 degree 30 to 3 degree 07 and a longitude of 105 to 107 degrees east.

### Accessibility

Get a flight with Garuda Indonesia Airlines from Soekarno Hatta, Airport, DKI Jakarta to Pangkalpinang Airport / Bangka Belitung Airport (PGK)

The sea transportation that become the most accessibility in Bangka Belitung Island, is support its economics activities among the Islands (by boat from Palembang)

Project: Development of Southern Belitung Area

Location: Membalong District, Belitung Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands

#### INTRODUCTION

Belitung is a regency in Bangka - Belitung Islands province. Belitung island has white sand beaches with gigantic granite rocks that become characteristic of the island. It only takes 45 minutes flight from Jakarta to Belitung. Development plan of the south region includes Tg. Batubalang, Teluk Gembira beach, Tg. Kiras and Gn Baginde, which the total area around 1.178 Ha.

#### LEGAL AND GOVERNMENTAL

The Government of Belitung is committed to the regencys development and provide easy licencing.

#### PROJECT SCOPE

1. Development of Teluk Gembira beach include tourism infrastructure and the entrance access.
2. Development of Tg. Kiras beach include tourism infrastructure and the entrance access.
3. Development of Gn. Baginde include tourism infrastructure and the entrance access.

#### SEEKING INVESTMENT

US\$ 3,586,499.3940

#### SCHEDULE

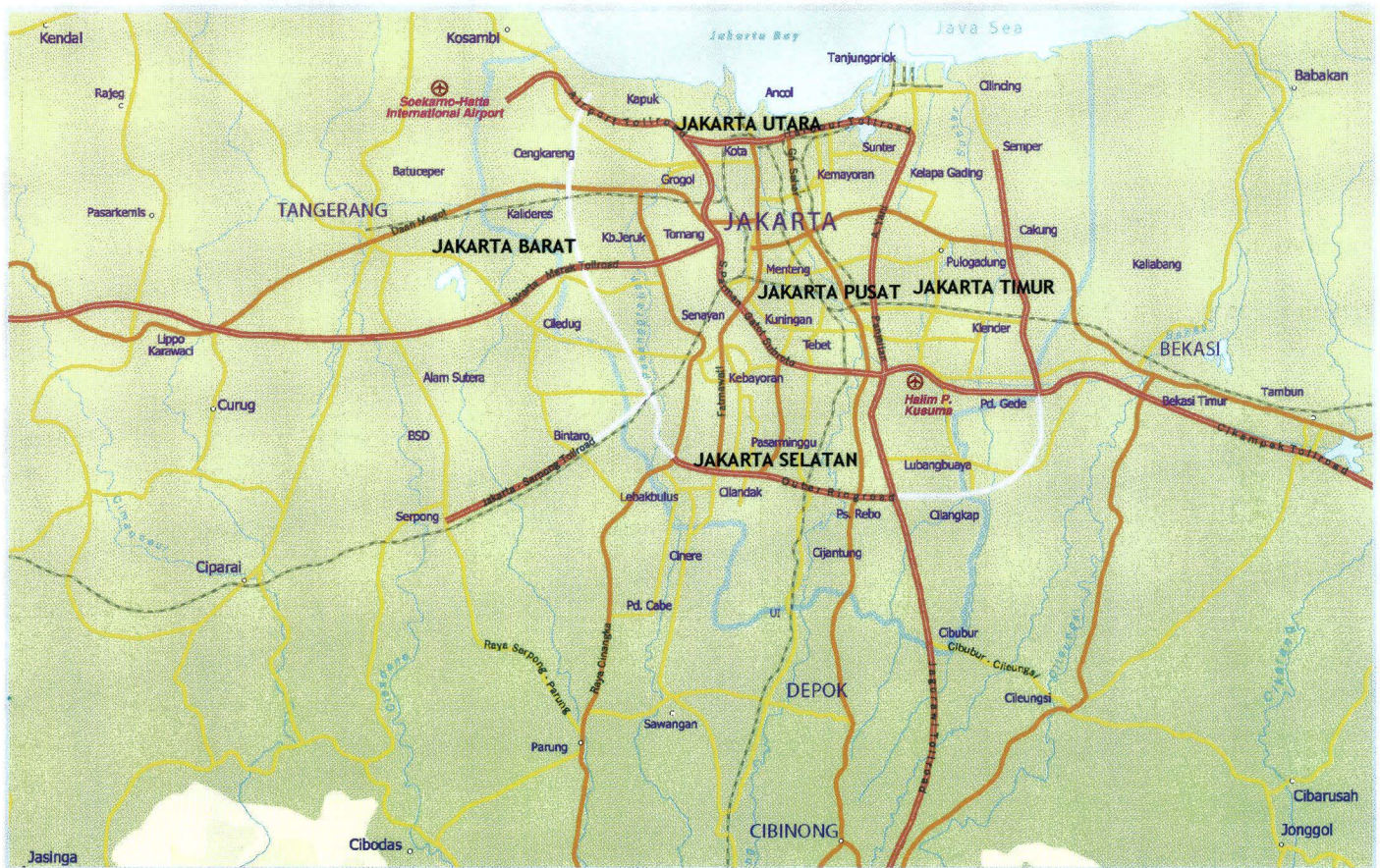
Proyek bisa dimulai kapan saja dan sesuai dengan kesepakatan yang sudah diatur bersama.

Tanjung Kelayang, Bangka Belitung Islands.





## PROVINSI DAERAH KHUSUS IBUKOTA JAKARTA





# DKI JAKARTA

## Population

Also known as the most heavily populated city in Indonesia, Jakarta in 2009 have a total population of 8.513.385 people.



Ondel - ondel, The DKI Jakarta mascot.  
Right: Seribu islands and Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.

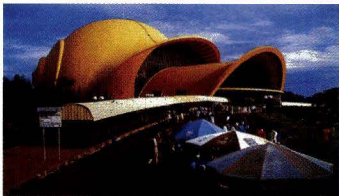
## Jakarta at a glance

Jakarta is the Capital of Indonesia. As the Capital city, Jakarta is growing fast and it is the most developed region in Indonesia. Jakarta has complete Infrastructure and development is still running especially in land mass transportation. There are a lot of facilities are offered in all sectors.

In Tourism sector, there are several famous and world class hotels, Super malls, Restaurants, Recreational Park and many more entertainment and shopping facilities. As one of the most



attractive shopping places in Southeast Asia apart from Singapore, every year between June-July Jakarta conducts annual Jakarta Great Sale. It takes place in the malls and department stores across the city with many offering special discounts and deals.



## TOURISM PROFILE

Table II. Main Tourism Object

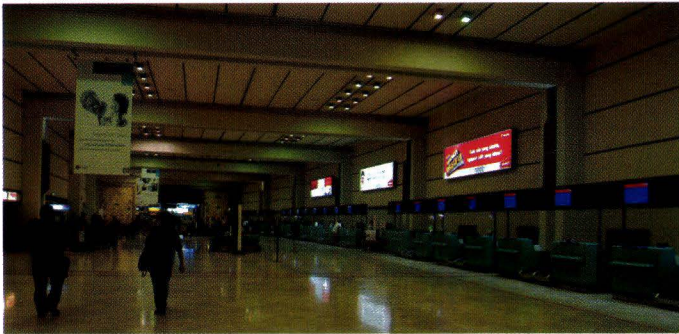
No.	Location	Tourism Activities
1.	Ancol	Amusement Park, Entertainment, Water Sports
2.	Seribu Islands	Snorkeling, Diving
3.	National Museum	Cultural, Historical Tourism
4.	Safari Park	Zoo
5.	Glodok Chinatown, Shopping Centers	Shopping
6.	National Monument/Monas	Sightseeing
7.	Taman Mini Indonesia Indah	Cultural tourism



## Accessibility

### 1. Flight

Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (CGK) is Jakarta's major airport and Indonesia's primary international gateway. It is used by both private and commercial carriers connecting Jakarta with other Indonesian cities and international destinations, and is Indonesia's busiest airport handling more than 30 million passengers annually. A second airport, Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport (HLP) serves mostly private and VVIP/presidential flights.



### 2. Cruising and Yachting

Location that frequently visited by cruise:

Jakarta: Tanjung Priok harbor to Kota Lama

Harbor that frequently visited by cruise:

Jakarta: Tanjung Priok harbor

Harbor that frequently visited by yacht in long route:

Kangean island – Bawean island - Madura island – Java  
Karimun island– Jakarta - Seribu island – Merak – Anyer  
- Labuan Anyer - Ujung Kulon – Panaitan island

### 3. Land

Jakarta by the year 2005 has a total road length of 7,130 Km. From those numbers 6,635 Km have been layered with asphalt.

Land transportation services in the province are being serviced by 63 tourist buses firms operating in the capital. (Source: Directorate of Road Transport and Traffic, Directorate General of Land Transportation)



## Infrastructures

### 1. Electricity

Infrastructures in the province are supported by electricity production of 27,673,305.3 MWH (Source: Jakarta in Figures 2006)

### 2. Telecommunication

Other Infrastructures such as communication have also been developed. Mobile phone operators are growing rapidly in Jakarta, and all area in this region has covered by all operators both GSM and CDMA; they improve their new services and quality to get the biggest market share in this metropolitan city. You can use your mobile phone in all area in Jakarta. Jakarta and most of all regencies in Indonesia are sustainable in communication necessity.

### 3. Environment

In the last few years, natural disasters caused by environmental damage have become common in Indonesia. Regarding this the government and also the local governments have become more aware of the environment. Local government puts their concern in environment and sewage. Their create rules in conservation to reduce nature disaster that might happened because of nature destruction. Local Government also declares seriously against air, water and land pollution, flood and all kind of nature destruction. The government developing land mass transportation by create bus way and mono rail, making city park and green zone to reduce air pollution. Prepare flood way to avoid Jakarta

from flood season. With collaboration with all government institutes and local people, they hope environment disasters and sewage problems can be anticipated and solved.

#### 4 Tourism facilities

Jakarta has wide range of hotels, from 5 star hotels to backpacker hotels, the city has it all. There are 127 classified hotel and 190 non classified hotels. The classified hotels will certainly provide comfort and luxurious accommodation. Non classified hotels on the other hand can also provide comfortable and clean accommodation at a much more reasonable price.

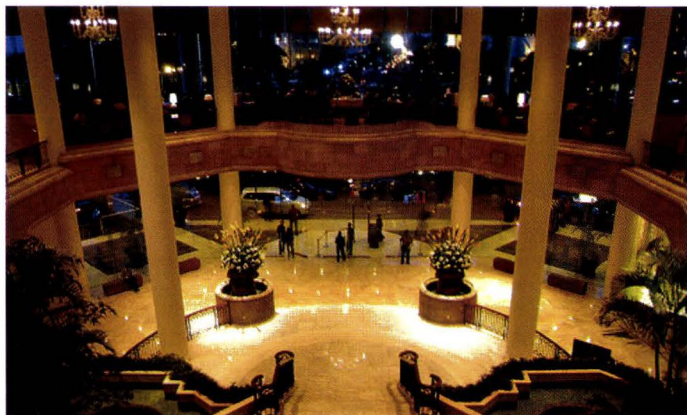
(Source: Hotel and Other Accommodation Statistic in Indonesia 2006)

Besides providing good information for travelers, travel agents can also provide tickets and accommodation booking at a discounted price. The total numbers of ASITA (Indonesian Travel agents Association) members in Jakarta accounted at 1.028 travel agents.

(Source: DPP ASITA)

Jakarta as the capital and the centre of economy and business of Indonesia has a wide degree of international and local restaurants, bar and entertainment center. Jakarta has 67 units of restaurants, 294 units of bars, and the 37 units of 21 Cinema in the city.

(Source: PHRI based on Indonesian Restaurant and Hotel Directory book 2005, PUSDATIN, Indonesia Tourism Product 2003 and Indonesia Hotel and Restaurant directory, 2005)



#### PROJECT : Peluang Investasi Pariwisata Jakarta

##### LOCATION : Kawasan Kota Tua Jakarta

##### INTRODUCTION

Jakarta Old Town is a small area in Jakarta, Indonesia. This special region spans 486 Ha of both North Jakarta and West Jakarta. The developments divided into 5 area zones based on character morphology.

##### LEGAL GOVERNMENTAL

SK. Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta No 34/2006

About authorization of plan to managing area of “Old Town” about 846 Ha where located in North and West of Jakarta

##### PROJECT SCOPE

###### 1. Zonation 1 : Sunda Kelapa

The characteristic of this zone is a marine area (harbor, marina and beach) dominated by ethnic settlement and warehouses, and the tendency to respond sea climate.

###### Zonation 2: Fatahillah Museum and the vicinity

The characteristic of this zone is an old town, with the spread of old Dutch colonial buildings. The zone is intended to develop the tourism and cultural activities based on its new function as museum, center of creative industries and mixed functions.

The plan of investment development in this zone is conservancy, revitalization, while keeping the alive traditional arts and culture. The borderline of this zone is in the area surrounding Taman Fatahillah, Kalibesar and Taman Beos.

###### 3. Zonation 3: China Town

This zone is characterized by Chinese culture, both in its architectural style, culture and patterns of life. This zone has a vision to be the area of building conservancy and preserve Chinese culture and way of life.

###### 4 Zonation 4: Pekojan

The characteristic of this zone is religious culture, and there is an ancient mosque to be developed into an object of religious tourism and at the same time persisting the vision of developing a multi-ethnic zone.

###### 5. Zonation 5: Rejuvenation Area

This zone is planned to be a business center of old city, in which there are Archive Building and several business offices preserving their original architecture. This zone is in need of more investment to rejuvenate especially for revitalizing and conservancy of the zone.

##### SCHEDULE

The prospective investor can post their proposals and the project will be started after the government ‘s permit and requirement are fulfilled.



# PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT





# WEST KALIMANTAN

## West Kalimantan at a glance

Lying directly on the equator with many canals crisscross the city and one of Indonesia's longest rivers, the Kapuas (1,143 km long) divides the town in two, providing an essential and historical communications link. Stone carvings and ceramics can be traced as far back as the 5th century, but it is the influence of Islam that has had the most impact on this region. West Kalimantan covers an area of over 146,607 sq km, rich in a variety of minerals and precious stones, and remains largely unexplored.

## Bumi Khatulistiwa Culture Festival

The Festival is held twice a year to celebrate Pontianak's position right on the Equator. This festival features traditional West Kalimantan art, tourism, and cultural exhibitions, and traditional sport competition contests and seminar are also held this event on March.



*Bumi Khatulistiwa Culture Festival*





*Equator Monument.*

## **TOURISM PROFILE**

### **Tourism Object**

Pontianak is a capital city of West Kalimantan Province covering an area of 146.607 sq kms. Some tourism objects closest to Pontianak are Kadariah palace in Kampung Dalam, the State Museum, and the Kapuas and Landak River. Beach Resort of Kijang and Temajoh Islands are good places for rest after diving, fishing and sailing.

#### **Equator Monuments**

Located five kilometers North of Pontianak city is the precise spot at which the equator bisects the earth. Explore astronomical experiences of the phenomena for a period of only 5-10 minutes twice a year.

#### **A Long House Replica**

Reflection of the past of the Dayak tribes, a long house "Rumah

Betang" situated at Jl. Letjen Sutoyo, Pontianak is a unique traditional house. On April 20 – 23 every year, the ceremony of "Gawai Dayak" will be held.

**Pasir Panjang**, 17 km from Singkawang in the Sambas regency is the beach resort of Pasir Panjang ideal for swimming and tennis. Comfortable cottages are available. In the vicinity of Singkawang, the Gunung Poteng Hills Resort is a good place for nature lovers.

#### **Selimpah Beach**

A camping area on the beach where from February until May, many turtles lay their eggs there. It is 305 km from Pontianak city or 80 km from Sambas.

#### **Palung National Park**

The Gunung Palung National Park, located in the Ketapang regency covers over 90.000 sq km, is home to an incredible array of flora and fauna. Hot springs, lakes and caves are among the many special features here. The park can be reached by plane or express boat from Pontianak to Ketapang or to Telok Melano and proceed by minibus for 2 hours drive or by kandong (traditional boat) for 6 hours.

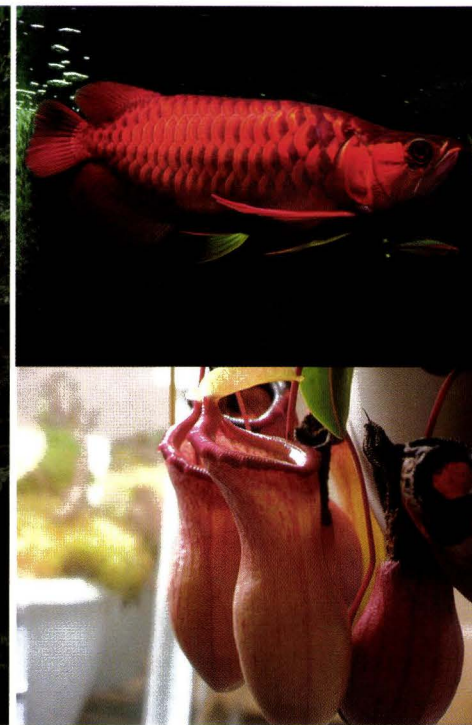


*Karimata Island.*

#### **Karimata Island**

A spectacular marine nature reserve 100 kilometers east of Ketapang and covering an area of 77.000 square kilometers, the island is home to many species of turtles and dugongs.





*Danau Sentarum, Ikan Silok and Kantong Semar Flowers.*

The Region airport Rahdi Usman and sea port make it an important link to the rest of Kalimantan. Accommodation ranging from moderate hotels including restaurants is available.

### **Kapuas Hulu**

A mega diversity eco-tourism with its huge Lagoon amongst the regions in entire Borneo. Covers numerous sites of interest in Betung Kerihun National Park such as botanical inclined, animal lovers, ritual ceremonies by the Dayaks, local music and art, handicraft in the making daily life of local communications.

### **Danau Sentarum National Park**

A well worth a visit for its huge lagoon lies on the Borneo land of the West. Covers an area of 132.000 ha situated in Kapuas Hulu Regency, Semitau Sub District, within a 1,5 hour your convenience trip by speed boat of 20 HP enter the area and explore more traditional floating houses on long boats. Surrounding fresh water swamp with a number of 5 different lakes is also home to

the large selection of more than 220 fresh water fish species of any lake in the world. Salty fishes, bakes fish. Foremost amongst these are the Super Red Arrowana (*Scleropages fimosus*), or local name "ikan Silok" famed for its beautiful coloration and much prized by collectors and enthusiasts alike unique breeding of this Super Red Arrowana by local Malay and Dayak.

**Kendauwangan Nature Reserve** is enriched with an ecosystem comprising lowland forest, coastal forest, mangrove forest, swamp forest, and peat forest. Covering an area of 150.000 square kilometers this reserve is also home to sea turtle.

**Menager Multi-Level Waterfall** cascade down in seven stages over a vast area surrounded by pristine rainforest, caves Barema-Dayak worship site, rapid stream calm pools of water invite young and old alike to soak in their tranquil depths, this unique waterfall to create a breathtaking spectacle for all to enjoy. Complementing this natural wonder are the ringing calls of birds as they echo



from the trees. This unique waterfall situated between Lndak and Bengkaang is easily accessible by 4WD.

### **Sintang.**

A river on the confluence of the Kapuas, and Melai Rivers, stratefically making it the center of Chinese trade with the interior of Borneo. Steel stairs ascend the mountain's side offering an exciting challenge for adventurous visitors. This huge stone outcrop forms a spectacular natural backdrop for the town of Sintang, covering an area 520 square kilometers and rising some 900 m (3.000 ft) from the plain below. Kelam (which means "dark" in Indonesia) begins to wear its characteristic shroud of clouds by mid afternoon becoming a brooding, spellbinding image. Is only 15 km from Sintang by public transportation. Rest pavilions and coffee shop are located for the weary traveler.

### **Baning Nature Reserve**

This nature reserve provides a beauty panorama for locals alike, as its location si right in the heart of Sintang city. Baning National Park is easily accessible for visitors and residents alike. With its unique ecosystem, virgin tropical rainforest and breathtaking panoramic view a quit oasis. Many varieties of orchids and Kantong Semar flowers create the setting for a beautiful nature walk. For those who love adventure. Nokanaya its crisscross canal of the river Nokanayan and Jegonoi waterfalls with its crisscross canal of the river Nokanayan making a perfect apot for visitor' worldwide.



*Sambas Weaving Cloth.*



*Sintang women in traditional dress.*

### **Handicraft and Choices of Souvenir**

The most well known cloth in the region of West Kalimantan with its various motif in vibrant color is Kain Sambas (Weaving cloth) and the Dayak weaving cloth of Ensaik Panjang, Sintang, Cual, Corak Insang, Lunggi Woven, Kalengkang embroidery, and West Kalimantan's batik with choices of handicraft, woven, material, rattan, philodendron and wood of West Kalimantan. Pandanus Plaited bag, bamboo plaited baskets, dishes covers, mat, souvenirs Khatulistiwa monument niniature, banding traditional boat miniatures, Dayak scimitar, key holders, and woodcarving, ceramics, tie woven beads. It is advisable to come over the Indonesia National Crafts Council (DEKARNASDA) at Jl. Hasanuding Pontianak, Souvenir Shop at Jl. Patimura, Koperasi KERTA at Jl.Adi Suctpto Pontianak. Further Sambas is renowned with its Weaving Cloth.

Meanwhile, Dayak weaving cloth is made by locals Dayak at Ensaik village in Sintang Regency becomes the most wanted by Europe countries and other overseas countries. Dayak Scimitar or lacals Mandau made by the Dayak people in Melawi Regency. This unique replica of Mandau with its scabbard made in big scale of more than 2 m x 0,5 height by the Dayak in Melawi Regency creates the best souvenir as its unique style, intricate paintings, design and carving.

**Mempawah Regency**

Offers a unigue Super Red Arwana or locals “Ikan Silok” brerding (Scleropages formosus) or Asian Bonitongue is among the most sought after the pet-fishes in the world, long prized for its beauty. This endanged species is now bred for commercial by PD Bintang Kalbar Pontianak.



**Exotic Tropical Fruits Sweeties**

Uniquely style of serves Aloe Vera Healthy drinks and Snacks, Tropical Jello Fruits, Exotic Fruit Sweeties More tastfull Renowned with its locals fruits of sweeties oranges, locals jerul Sambas, more tourist are keen to staya anya longer and welcome to visit the plantation area until they satisfied to pick and bring them back as souvenirs.



Project: Temajo Island Resort
Location: West Kalimantan Province
<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Temaju island located in sungai Kunyit district, Pontianak regency, west kalimantan with total area around 556 ha. Lies 5 km offshore from Pontianak District (Kabupaten Pontianak), 8o km from Pontianak.</p> <p>Available facilities are:</p> <p>Melati Hotel, Motel, Swimming Pool, footpath with beautiful scenery to walk around. While the activities people can do among others: diving, fishing, hiking, sunbath at the beach and enjoying beautiful scenery. Other tourism objects that has potential to develop are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Teluk Paku Beach +/- 3o ha</li><li>- Teluk Stokel Beach +/- 15 ha</li><li>- Pasir Selatan Beach +/- 3o ha</li><li>- Pasir Panjang Beach +/- 5o ha</li></ul> <p><b>LEGAL GOVERNMENTAL</b></p> <p>Government will provide easy licencing and assit in renting of land</p> <p><b>PROJECT SCOPE</b></p> <p>The development of the tourism infrastructure and activities for the resort</p> <p><b>SEEKING INVESTMENT</b></p> <p>USS 1o millions</p> <p><b>POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS</b></p> <p>Investor will receive design guidance and resort regulation details which maintain the image of the resort and increase its property value.</p> <p><b>SCHEDULE</b></p> <p>This project will be started in 2010</p>



118°00'E 119°00'E 120°00'E 121°00'E 122°00'E

# SOUTH SULAWESI

## Population

In the Year 2005, the total number of population for South Sulawesi was at 7.379.370 people. (South Sulawesi in Figures 2006)

## South Sulawesi at glance

South Sulawesi is a beautiful city. The province Sulawesi Selatan with Makassar as the capital. This province is bounded by the province of Sulawesi Barat at the north side and gulf of bone and the province of south sulawesi at the east side. On the western and eastern boundaries there are Makassar Strait and Flores sea.

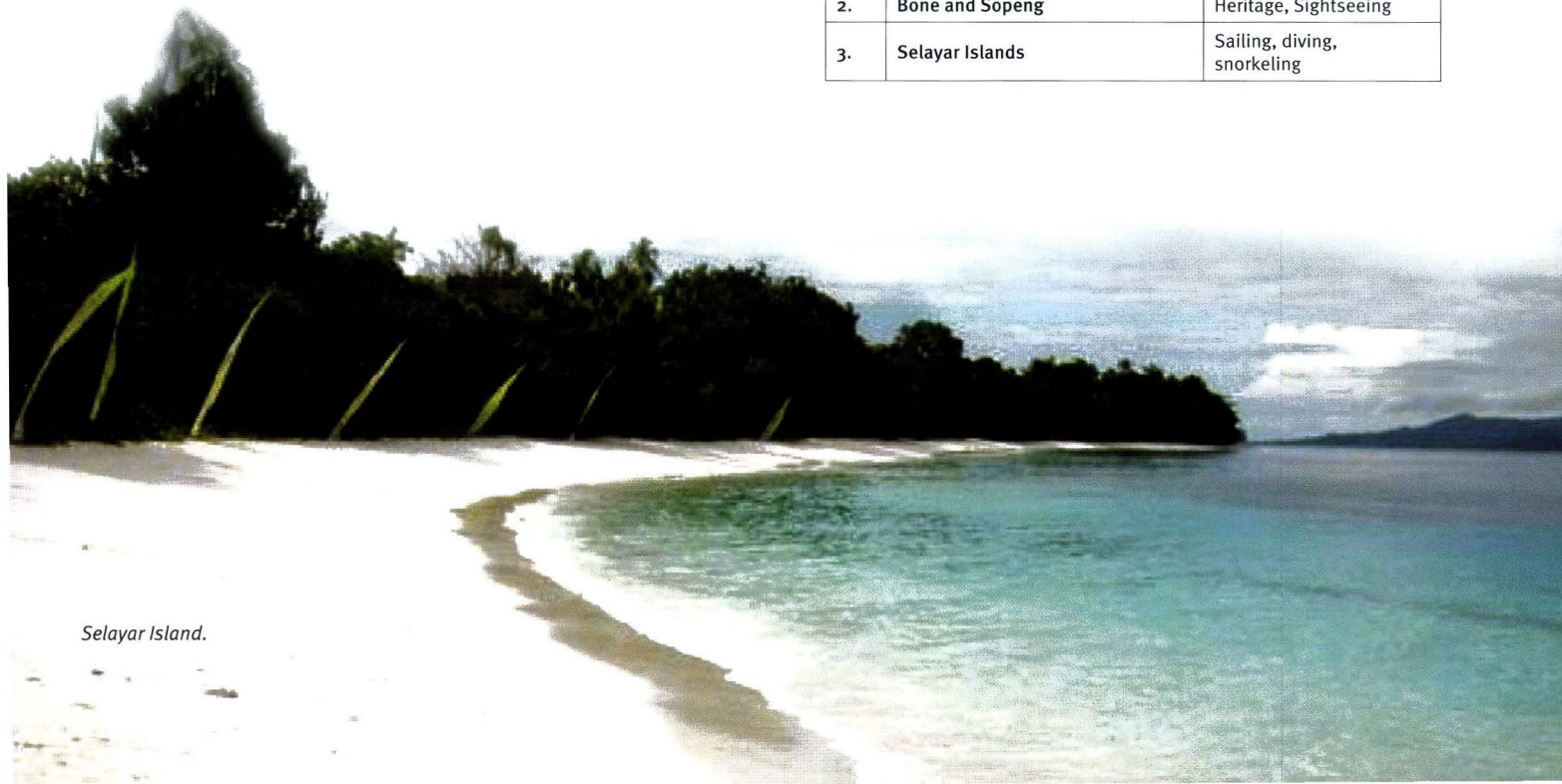


## TOURISM PROFILE

### Main Tourism Object

No.	Location	Tourism Activities
1.	Tana Toraja	Sightseeing
2.	Bone and Sopeng	Heritage, Sightseeing
3.	Selayar Islands	Sailing, diving, snorkeling

*Selayar Island.*





## Tourism Object



*Top: Tana Toraja*

### Tana Toraja.

The center of tourism in Tana Toraja is Rantepao, 328 kms Norhteast of Makassar. Sitting 700 meters above sea level, Rantepao has cool, pleasant evenings. The entry to Tana Toraja is marked by a gate built in traditional boat-shaped style. The road passes the spectacular mountains of Kandora and Gandang on which, according to Toraja mythology, the first ancestors of celestial beings descended from heaven. "Tongkonan", a graceful architecture of the family houses, is built on stilts with the roof rearing up at either end, representing the prows of the first ship to arrive in the area with the Torajan ancestors.

The houses all lace north, and some say that this is because it was from the north that the ancestors of the Toraja came. Believing that their forefathers descended from heaven in a boat some twenty generations ago, the Torajas have a unique Christian-animist culture. The majority of the people still follow an ancestral cult called "Aluk Todolo", which governs all traditional ceremonies. Their ancestor worship includes elaborate death and afterlife ceremonies, which are essentially great feasts. A strict social hierarchy is followed in the villages, and for an important figure wedding and burial ceremonies can take days to perform. Water buffalo and pigs are sacrificed in numbers appropriate to social rank, and the deceased's remains are placed in a coffin

and interred in caves hollowed out in high cliffs. The mouth of the cave is guarded by lifelike statues, called Tau Tau, who looks out from a balcony near the burial caves, watching over the families and friends they have left behind. Two villages with easily accessible cliff graves are Lemo, and Londa. Londa is one of the oldest hanging gravesites, in which are buried many members of local nobility. A large balcony is filled with effigies of the dead, the Tau Tau. Young village guides with kerosene lamps can be hired to enter the caves and ses skeletons and old coffins. At Lemo, burial chambers are cut out of the rock and several balconies fillef with Tau Tau overlook new caves being dug to serve as family graves. Palawa is an excellent village to visit the "Tongkonan", and a burial place still swimming with celebrations and festivals.



*Fort Rotterdam.*

**Fort Rotterdam**, also known as Benteng Makassar, is a historical site of the past greatest Gowa Kingdom.

**Bissapu Waterfall** at the Bonto Salluang Village, about 5 kms from Bantaeng or 15 minutes drive through an asphalt road with some winding slopes, feel the fresh and cool air with its natural scene.

**Leang-leang Pre-historical Paintings.** An important archaeological site, these prehistoric caves have strange traces of human palms and a wild pig, believed to be 5.000 years old. The road leads from Maros through the cave-riddled limestone hills to the site, about half an hour's drive from the airport.

**Paotere Harbor.** Paotere Harbor is a place to anchor phinisi, the traditional Buginese ships that famous for its sails across from Pacific Ocean to the African coast.



**Tomb of Sultan Hasanuddin.** Sultan Hasanuddin (1629 – 1690) was famous for his exceptional bravery in his struggle against colonial encroachment in South Sulawesi. His huge crypt and those of other kings of Gowa are located in a secluded cemetery not far from Sungguminasa, about 8 kms from Makassar. Just outside the walls of the cemetery; a small fenced-off plot contains the Tomanurung stone on which the kings of Gowa were crowned in pomp and splendour. Nor far from the tombs is the oldest mosque in the area, built in 16-3.

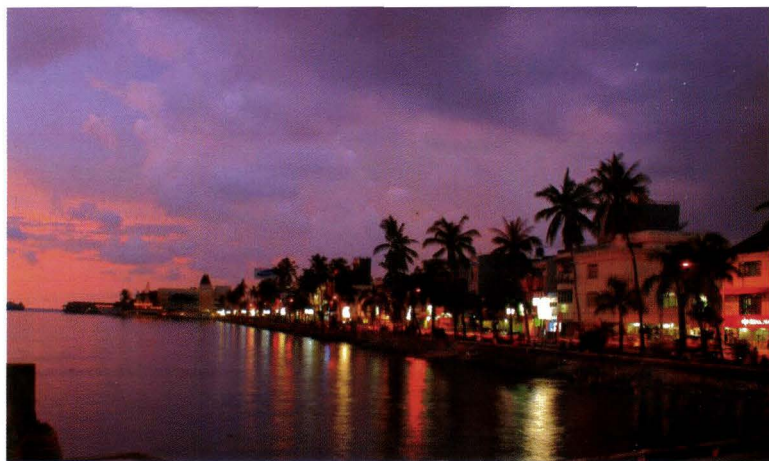
**Sungguminasa.** Formerly the seat of the kings of Gowa, Sungguminasa is an old wooden palace, 11 kms from Makassar. Now the Ballalompoe Museum, weapons and royal costumes are on display. The royal regalia which include a stone studded gold crown weighing 1,768 grams can be seen only on special request.



*Bugis Silk making.*

**Sengkang.** The capital town of Wajo Regency is well-known as the center of Bugis silk industry, 240 kms to the northeast of Makassar. In Sopeeng a spinning mill produces thread from silk worms. Weaving can be seen in many private homes along this route. The finest silk is handloomed by village women, each of whom can produce two meters of silk a month. Visitors are welcome to stop and watch, or make a purchase if there is any readily available. Nearby Lake Tempe, is a tourist resort where you can enjoy boating.

**Batumonga** located about 1,300 meter above sea level and there are 56 menhir stones which height of 3 meter. The beautiful view of Rantepao and its surrounding valley can be seen from this site.



*Losari Beach.*

**Losari Beach.** Sunsets in the Makassar Strait can be viewed from a promenade at Losari Beach, Jalan Penghibur or the Paotere anchorage in the north end of the city where the Bugis schooners are berthed. Across the harbor is Kayalangan Island, which can be reached in 15 minutes by ferry. A popular escape from the city, there is entertainment in the evening and on Sundays.



*Bantimurung Waterfall.*

**Bantimurung Waterfall** can be reached about 41 kms from Makassar. A cascade of sparkling water gushes out between rocky cliffs into a stream shaded by tall trees. The brightly colored ornithoid butterflies indigenous to this area are considered among the most beautiful in the world. About 15 meter lower from Bantimurung Waterfall there is a Natural Dreaming Cave with its beauty forms of limestone that brings you to the dreaming world.



**Bira Beach Cape and Bira in Bulukumba** is a beautiful pristine white sand beaches, 178 kms Makassar to the south. Traditional shipbuilding is still practiced in this area.

**Tanaberu in Bulukumba** is widely known as a place for making traditional boats. In the dry dock, we can see a great number of phinisi boat.



## Accessibility

### 1. Flight

There are many flights and daily services from Jakarta, Bali, Surabaya and Manado.

### 2. Cruising and Yachting

Location that frequently visited by cruise:

- Sulawesi: Pare-Pare and Palopo Harbour to Toraja Harbor that frequently visited by cruise:

- South Sulawesi: Makassar

Harbor that frequently visited by yacht in long route:

- Bitung - Bau-Bau – Kabaena – Ujung Pandang – Selayar island – Jeneponto

### 3. Land

South Sulawesi by the year 2005 has a total of 27,222 Km long roads 11,549 Km have been layered with asphalt.

South Sulawesi offered good climate in investment by provide excellent land infrastructure. It showed as goodwill from the government to make investor's business goes well.

(Source: Transportation and Communication 2005)

## Infrastructure

### 1 Electricity

South Sulawesi's number of electricity production in 2005 was 3,616,720 MWH. It was enough to support all activities that were done in South Sulawesi. South Sulawesi is a big province. So, it needs more energy of electricity to support its local activities.

(Source: South Sulawesi in Figures 2006)

### 2 Telecommunication

Mobile phone operators are growing rapidly in South Sulawesi; they expand their coverage area and improve their new services and quality. Today, there are several operators both in GSM and CDMA operate in South Sulawesi and it show that South Sulawesi and most of all regencies in Indonesia are sustainable in communication necessity.

### 3. Environment

Local government puts their concern in environment and sewage. Their create rules in conservation to reduce nature disaster that might happened because of nature destruction. Local Government also declares seriously against illegal logging and all kind of nature destruction. With collaboration with all government institutes and local people, they hope environment and sewage problem can be solved and anticipated

### 4. Tourism Facilities

South Sulawesi as one of the tourist destination in Indonesia has hotels and accommodation facilities that can provide good service for tourists visiting the province. The province has a total number of 46 classified hotel and 347 non classified hotels. The classified hotels will certainly provide comfort and luxurious accommodation. Non classified hotels on the other hand can also provide comfortable and clean accommodation at a much more reasonable price. (Source: Hotel and Other Accommodation Statistic in Indonesia 2006) Besides providing good information for travelers, travel agents can also provide tickets and accommodation booking at a discounted price. The total numbers of ASITA (Indonesian Travel agents Association) members in South Sulawesi accounted at 220 travel agents.

(Source: DPP ASITA)

#### LANGKAI ISLAND RESORT AREA

**PROJECT:**

Development of Langkai Island Resort

**FACILITY:**

A dock at the northern part of the island. No regular transportation means, access using rented 40 PK boats that cost 750,000 rupiahs for on person, 2 electrical generators operated between 17.30 to 21.00 and a local medical center (Puskesmas).

**PROJECT TYPE/FOCUS:**

Development and maintenance of Langkai Island Resort

**DEMOGRAPHY:**

430 people

**RANGE:**

26,7 hectares

**DISTANCE FROM CITY OF MAKASSAR:**

35, 8 kilometers

#### LUMU-LUMU ISLAND RESORT AREA

**PROJECT:**

Development of Lumu-lumu Island Resort

**FACILITY:**

A wooden dock at the eastern part of the island. No regular transportation, a 40 PK rented boat of 10 passengers cost 400.000 rupiah a person, 2 electrical generators operated between 17.30 to 21.00 and a local medical center (Puskesmas).

**TYPE OF PROJECT/FOCUS:**

Development and Maintenance of Lumu-lumu Resort Island

**DEMOGRAPHY:**

984 people

**RANGE:**

3,75 hectares

**DISTANCE FROM MAKASSAR:**

27,54 kilometers

#### BONE TAMBUNG RESORT AREA

**PROJECT:**

Development of Bone Tambung Island Resort

**FACILITY:**

A wooden dock at the northern part of the island. No regular transportation means, access using rented 40 PK boats with capacity of 10 passengers, costed 750,000 rupiahs for one person, 2 electrical generators operated between 17.30 to 21.00 and a local medical center (Puskesmas).

**TYPE OF PROJECT/FOCUS:**

Development and Maintenance of Bone Tambung Island Resort

**DEMOGRAPHY:**

481 people

**RANGE:**

5 hectares

**DISTANCE FROM MAKASSAR:**

17,87 kilometers

#### LANJUKANG ISLAND RESORT AREA

**PROJECT:**

Development of Lanjukang Island Resort

**FACILITY:**

2 electrical generators operated between 17.30 and 21.00

**TYPE OF PROJECT/FOCUS:**

Development and Maintenance of Lanjukang Island Resort

**DEMOGRAPHY:**

32 people ( 9 families)

**RANGE:**

6,3 hectares

**DISTANCE FROM MAKASSAR:**

40, 17 kilometers





# SOUTH EAST SULAWESI

## South Sulawesi at glance

The South-eastern Peninsula and Buton group of islands are inhabited by descendants of the Torajans and Bugis peoples, and due to the strong influence of the Islamic Bone Kingdom most of the people in this part of Sulawesi are Muslim. There are five diverse cultural groups: The Tolaki, Morunene, Buton, Muna (locally called the Wuna), and the Bajo

## TOURISM PROFILE

### Places of Interest

#### Kendari.

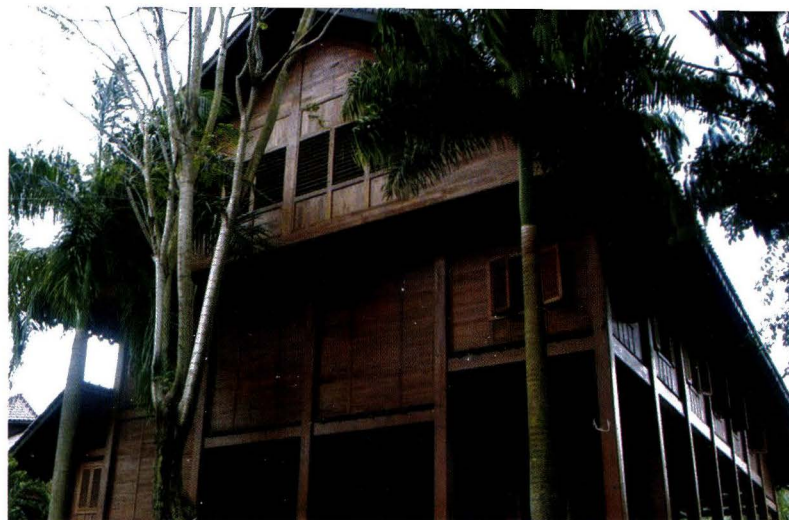
The capital of Southeast Sulawesi Province. It lies on a sloping hill overlooking beautiful Kendari Bay. Kendari artists are known for their artistic handicraft in traditional designs, using indigenous roots and ironwood. Silverworks from Kendari are widely known as its good quality and designs.

#### Batu Gong Beach And Toli-Toli Hill.

20 km from Kendari to the north, Batu Gong beach is a new recreation resort along a 3 km white-sand beach. At the edge of the beach are huge stones, which when hit sound like a gong, hence the name of this area. Gorgeous views of the sea can be enjoyed from the top of nearby Toli-Toli hill resort.

#### Moramo Bay.

This pristine bay is only one and one half hours by car or speedboat from Kendari. The white sand beaches of Moramo Bay are host to a endless water activities and sports: from sun bathing to water skiing, swimming to boating, highlighted by snorkeling or diving in the crystal clear water.



#### Buton Island Group, “Pakande-kandea”.

The most fascinating cultural appeal of Buton Island can be enjoyed when local people conduct ceremonies, celebration of folk events which welcome honored guests, food and cakes are offered to visitors and traditional dances are performed. Buton Island is also well-known for its asphalt, and for its teak and ironwood. Nirwana Beach is located 12 km from the village of Baubau, and is popular for swimming and its fine white sand beach. The small adjoining island only thirty minutes away by sailboat, is a fisherman's paradise. There is daily boat service from Kendari with a stopover in Raha, the capital city of the island of Muna.

#### Sea Garden of Pulau Hari.

In Indonesia “hari” means daylight. Because of the way the sun's rays reflect off the waters

*Sea Garden of Pulau Hari.*



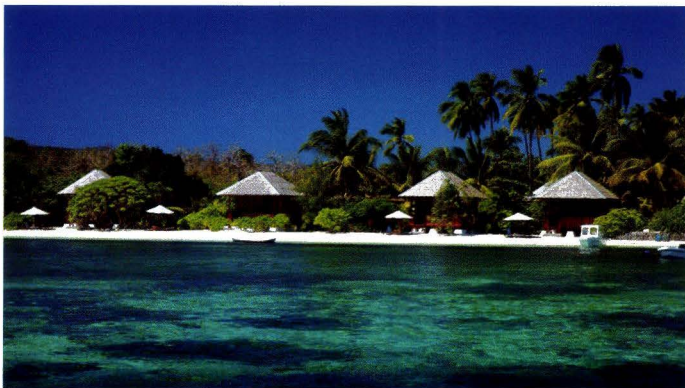


surrounding this island, the local people call it the “Island of Daylight”. Pulau Hari, Swimmingl boating and other marine sports find a natural home along these shore. Pulau Hari is blessed with an amazing coral reef with excellent snorkeling and diving.



*Napabale Lake.*

**Napabale and Motonunu Lakes.** Napabale Lake is connected to the sea via a natural tunnel. At low tide strong swimmers can brave this span of water for an exciting and unusual experience. It is dangerous to attempt this feat during high tide, as the water rises to only one half meters below the roof of the tunnel. Motonunu Lake is known for its clean, clear, darkblue water. Both lakes are 15 km from Raha, the capital of Muna Regency, on Muna Island. They are accessible by sailboat, from Raha, in only 45 minutes.



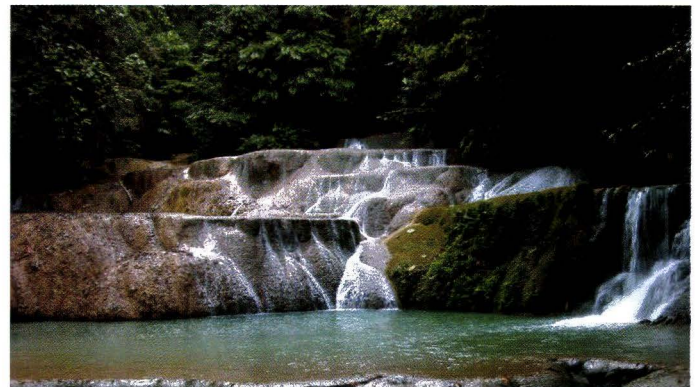
*Wakatobi Marine National Park.*

**Wakatobi Marine National Park** is lies just off the south-eastern tip of Sulawesi, variable paradise for snorkeling and scuba

enthusiasts. It can be reached by chartered flight from Denpasar direct to Tomia or by shipline of PELNI which call in regularly at the Port of Bau-Bau.

**Lambusango and Kakenauwe Protected Forest**, which is base to operation Wallace is home to the significant endemic population of Anoa, Tarsius and Cuscus. A local minibus can reach it within one and a half hours or klik [www.opwall.com](http://www.opwall.com)

**Basilika Island.** Basilika (an acronym) derives from a group of island just off the western-part of Buton namely: Batauga, Siompu, Liwutongkidi, Kadatua. Its atolls and coral reefs are spectacular and wonderful. You can get to Basilika by a speedboat, just for a half hour.



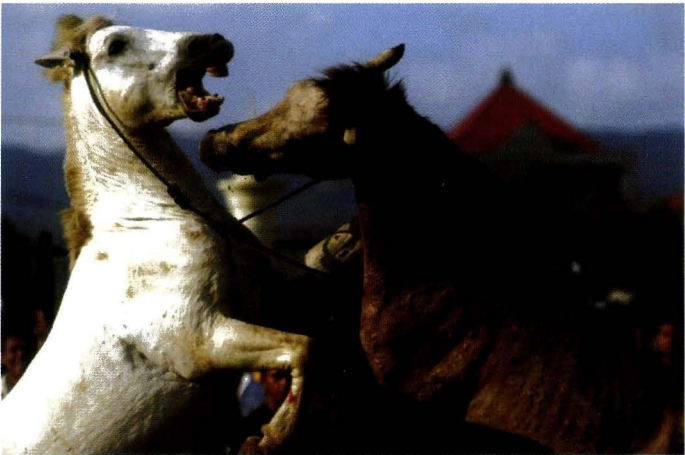
*Moramo Waterfall.*

**Moramo Waterfall.** No other in Indonesia is quite like a the Moramo Waterfall. It passes a 2 km plateau, with 127 separate terrace plumes, the top of the waterfall some 100 meters above its basin pool. There are seven main terraces, each with its own natural bathing pool. Surrounded by lush jungle, this is the perfect place for those who love nature at its most sublime. Only 65 km East of Kendari, Moramo Waterfall is easily accessible by car, or by crossing Moramo Bay by boat, and enjoying panoramic views of the sea.

### **Accessibility**

Garuda Indonesia Airlines directly from Jakarta, Surabaya, and Manado to Kendari. Most of the land area of Southeast Sulawesi

is covered by natural jungle, with extensive plantation of teak and ironwood, which are used for local handicraft and contribute to the local economy. For those who like challenging adventures and ecotourism, come to Lambusango and Kakenauwe Protected Forest, Wakatobi Marine national Park, Basilika Islands.



Horse Fighting Attraction.

**Tourism Events**

**Atraksi Adu Kuda (Horse Fighting Attraction)**

Performs in almost every celebration in Muna Island. The fight is between two male of horses, which start to fight after they have got provoked by the way of switching their lover (the female) between one to another. As their temper raise, they start to raise their front feet as a sign of their readiness to fight. The fight used to be happened incredibly: it can make every heart of the audience beat rapidly. Nevertheless, there is Muna philosophical value that they want to share from the fight, which is the right and responsibility are everything in spite of the soul have to pawned.

PROJECT	: DEVELOPMENT OF TORONIPA, HARI AND BAHU ISLANDS
LOCATION	: KONAWA AND SOUTH KONAWA REGENCY (SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE)
INTRODUCTION	Toronipa Beach, Hari Island and Bahu Island are located in two Regency, Konawe and South Konawe Regency of Southeast Sulawesi. Toronipa beach is administratively locate at Konawe regency, while the Hari and Bahu Island are administratively located at South Konawe Regency.  The closest destination,Toronipa Beach, can be reached in 30 minutes by using a car; the other two destinations can be reached in 1 hour by using a speed boat. Hari Island and Bahu Island had been visited by tourists from various countries.
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT	LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT Hari Island and Bahu Island are in the conservation area of Forestry Ministry. There for to develop these 2 destinations require permits from the Forestry Department. The Government will assist in obtaining the necessary licenses for the land and the project.
PROJECT SCOPE	PROJECT SCOPE In developing its tourism sector, require the following project 1. Development of Toronipa - Parking area - Restaurant - Resting area - Jetty - Jet ski - Speed boat - Sanitary facilities 2. Development of Hari Island - Jetty - Resting area - Diving center - Fishing area - Water supply - Sanitary Facilities 3. Development of Bahu Island - Jetty - Home stay (villa, cottage) - Restaurant - Fishing area - Sanitary facilities - Water Supply
POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS	POTENTIAL ROLE FOR INVESTORS Interested investors are given flexibility to develop this project, which will depend on agreements between the investor and the local government. Structures such as Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT), Build, Transfer and Operate (BTO), join venture and others will be considered.
PROJECT COST AND FINANCING	PROJECT COST AND FINANCING The investment estimate for the project is USS (3,5 juta)
SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE The project can start immediately upon obtaining the relevant permits from the authorized departments



# PROVINSI MALUKU



# MALUKU

## Population

## Maluku at a glance

Maluku is blessed with incredible sea gardens, idyllic, tropical beaches and rugged, forest-coated volcanic mountains. These are the famous ‘spice islands’, which drew Indian, Chinese, Arab and eventually European traders in search of cloves and nutmeg. In 1511, the Portuguese built their first fort in the area on the island of Ternate, and cornered the clove trade. The Dutch, who arrived in 1599, mounted the first serious threat to Portuguese control of Maluku’s treasure. Armed conflicts broke out, taking a heavy toll from the island populations as well as the rival European powers.



## TOURISM PROFILE

### Places of Interest

#### Ambon

The provincial capital of Maluku, is built on a hillside overlooking the bay. It has a number of interesting historical and cultural sites, among the remnants of forts built the Dutch East Indies Company during the heyday of the spice trade. The ruins of the Portuguese fort at Hila are almost entirely hidden beneath the contorted roots of giant Banyan tree. The ANZAC War Cemetery near Ambon town is the site of serviced held every year on April 25, to commemorate the Allied soldiers who died in region during World War II. The Siwalima Museum has a fine collection of local arts and crafts. Ambon is at the Maluku end of the annual yacht race between Darwin, Australia and Ambon. The race usually takes place in July and August.

#### Namalatu Beach

looks out over the Banda sea on the South coast of Ambon in the Latuhalat Village some 15 km away from town Ambon. Namalatu has a strip of white sand and coral beach and crystal clear unpolluted water. The scenery is beautiful and attractive . It is an ideal place for sunbathing, swim, snorkel and scuba diving. Additional facilities Namalatu Beach offers are: shelter, open air stage for dance and music performances and also “rujak” (mixed fruit salad with peanut sauce), fresh young coconut peddlers and on prior request people can serve you with barbequed fish and lobster.





**Pintu Kota (The gate of the City)** lies between the villages Airlow and seri on the south coast of Ambon island. A huge rock stretching out to the sea with a hole as its bottom, which looks like a gate where through it, we can see the coastline and the Banda Sea. This is an ideal place for snorkeling and diving.

### **Banda**

The Banda group, about 132 kilometers Southeast of Ambon, consist of three larger islands and seven smaller ones, perched on the rim of Indonesia's deepest sea, the Banda Sea. Near Manuk Island the water reaches a depth of more than 6,500 meters. Gunung Api Islands is an active volcano, the last major eruption occurred only a few years ago. The seas around Banda are the site of famous Maluku sea gardens with their fantasyland coral reefs and kaleidoscopic array of multi-colored fish darting through the crystal clear water.

**Karaka Island, Pisang Island and Ai Island** are particularly well-known for their amazing snorkeling and diving. Facilities for sightseeing, snorkeling and skin diving as well clean, comfortable cottages are available on some islands.

Banda was home to some of the bloodiest episodes of Maluku's history. In 1609 the Dutch East Indies Company dispatched a new governor-general to the islands to obtain the contested spice trade monopoly at any cost. Confronted by superior power, the people of Banda were forced to allow the company to establish a fort, but in the same year Governor Verhoeff was killed, together with 45 of his men. The company retailed, but peace was not

restored. In 1619, VOC Governor-General Jan Pieterszoon Coen arrived at the head of penal expedition and exterminated the entire population of Banda. The land was divided into lots, called "perken", and given to former company employees, the "perkeinies", who were obliged to grow nutmeg and sell them at predetermined prices to the company. Slaves did the actual work in the fields. The old "perkinier houses", or what is left of them, an old churches still retain a peculiar colonial character to the port town of Bandaneira today. Two old forts Belgica and Nassau are inside the town limits. Others are found elsewhere on the islands. See also the former Dutch Governor's mansion, the Museum of History in Neira, and the huge nutmeg plantation nearby. Accommodation and information are most readily available on the 'heavily populated' south coast. The north coast boasts some of the best snorkeling in all of Maluku at Asele, 1 hour East of Wahai.

**Seram Island** the second largest island in Maluku, Seram is virtually untouched because of its wild, rugged interior. Seram receives a lot of rain throughout the year, and is a birdwatcher's paradise. Trekking in the Manusela National Park is about as far off the beaten track as you can get in Indonesia; the park receives fewer visitor than Baliem Valley in Papua.

### **Latuhalat Village**

The main center of bricks production. The sub-village Waemahu is also well-known for the production of clove miniature boats handicraft.

### **Accessibility**

The main gateway into Maluku is through the provincial capital Ambon, which is served by regular flights to most parts of the archipelago. Air and sea transportation connect the islands with 7 seaports and 25 airports. Roads on many of the islands provide access to the more remote places of interest.

When the Dutch finally emerged as victors they enforced their trade monopoly with an iron fist. Whole villages were razed to the ground and thousands of islanders died, especially on the island of Banda. The British briefly occupied Maluku during the Napoleonic Wars, but Dutch rule was restored in 1814 and it wasn't until 1863 that the compulsory cultivation of spices was



abolished in the province. Now, fish and other sea products are Maluku's major sources of revenue, but nickel, oil, manganese and various kinds of timber also contribute to the province's wealth.

TMBUR BEACH
PROJECT: Development of Beach Tourism
LOCATION: Tumbur Village
DISTANCE FROM THE REGENCY: 22 kilometers

WELUANG BEACH
PROJECT: Development of Beach Tourism
LOCATION: Weluang Village
DISTANCE FROM THE REGENCY: 5 kilometers

MATAKUS BEACH
PROJECT: Development of Beach Tourism
LOCATION: Matakus Village
DISTANCE: 30 Minutes by motor cycle from Saumlaki







**Ministry of Culture and Tourism,  
Republic of Indonesia**

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