



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 6/17/2003

GAIN Report #ID3012

## Indonesia

### Cotton and Products

### Annual

### 2003

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#### **Report Highlights:**

Indonesian cotton imports for MY02/03 are estimated to decline slightly to 2.25 million bales which also reflects the decline in consumption of cotton (2.22 million bales). Because of increasing production costs, strengthening of the Rupiah and the overall economic situation in the export destination countries, textile production is expected to be slower over the remainder of CY2003. Although, it is reported that there is a possibility that Indonesia will pick up China's and Hong Kong's lost textile market share due to SARS outbreaks and travel warnings in the region. For MY03/04, imports are forecast to increase slightly to 2.34 million bales with consumption of 2.34 million bales. Exports of U.S. cotton will remain competitive in the Indonesian market with improved quality, prices, availability and dependability of shipment.

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Jakarta [ID1], ID

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## I. Situation and Outlook

### **Production**

Indonesia's domestic cotton production accounts for 1 percent of total domestic consumption per year. The Ministry of Agriculture together with private sector and local farmers in South Sulawesi made efforts to increase local production by planting Bollgard cultivation as a high yielding variety, since 2001. Data shows that since then, domestic cotton productivity has improved. However, the approval is restricted to certain areas and approvals by the GOI must be renewed annually. The area planted to the genetically-enhanced variety initially is expected to approach 6,000 hectares in 2002. However, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of CY2002 plantings were lower than anticipated. This is because of stricter credit screening and credit control at farmer level, to mitigate risk from the input suppliers side. Without the usage of bt cotton, it is unlikely that Indonesia will produce a significant volume of cotton in the near future.

### **Consumption**

For the past 2 years the country's political situation and the domestic economic situation have been relatively stable. As a result, the textile industry was able to survive, especially the export-oriented companies, as its cost of production (dominated in rupiah) was low and its exports (denominated in US dollars) were quite profitable. However, it is still difficult to predict how the domestic textile industry will perform in the near future, especially with the upcoming general election in 2004. With increasing production costs (labor, electricity and maintenance), strengthening of the Rupiah and the overall economic situation in the region, textile production is expected to be slower over the remainder of CY 2003. Export-oriented companies are forced to reduce their margins as much as possible in order to not out price the market.

Recent visits to textile mills in the major producing areas reveal that spindle utilization is currently running lower than 90 percent of capacity. Only spinners are still running at full capacity. This is borne out in data from the Directorate for Textile Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade, as production in the yarn, fabric and garment sectors decreased approximately 18 percent on average in CY2002. The decrease in total textile production also reflects the decline in consumption of cotton. Total domestic cotton consumption for marketing year (MY) 02/03 (August - July) is forecast to decline slightly to 485,000 MT or 2.23 million bales.

Domestic demand for textiles and textile products in CY03 will remain low in the near future. Man made fiber production, which is mostly consumed for the local market, also declined about 19 percent. After the Tanah Abang market (the biggest market for textile products in Indonesia) burnt down, the domestic market has been struggling with their distribution channels. Imported fabrics and garments from China, India or Vietnam, in addition to smuggling of used clothes, have severely hurt the local textile industry. On the other hand, the low purchasing power for the majority of Indonesian have resulted in increasing demand for used clothes.

Roughly about 40 percent of textile productions (fibers, yarn, fabrics, and garments) in Indonesia are exported. Some mill contacts report that Indonesian textile exports are anticipated to pick up again this year. This is because usual orders from China and Hong Kong are expected switch to Indonesia, as SARs outbreaks and travel warnings in the region that have traders with those countries scared. As a result of the possibility of Indonesia picking up China's and Hong Kong's lost textile market share, the forecast for total consumption of cotton is also expected to increase slightly in MY03/04 to 510,000 MT (2.34 million bales), an increase about 3 percent over the previous marketing year.

## Marketing

Unlike during the crisis, some mills now have no problem in opening their L/Cs through local state-owned banks or the foreign private banks, to import cotton. It is reported that local banks offer attractive interest rates with a flexible collateral requirements. However, document requirements often result in lengthy delays in approving the L/Cs. Some still prefer to utilize TT (telex transfer), whereby 20 percent in advance payment is made. Once the cotton reaches Indonesia the remainder of the payments is made. Industry sources suggest that marketing activities for selling cotton in Indonesia should focus on the prices and shipments.

## Trade

In compensation for low production of domestic cotton, Indonesia's textile industry relies on imports of cotton. Cotton imports for MY02/03 are forecast to decline about 4 percent to approximately 490,000 MT (2.25 million bales). Data from the Center Bureau of Statistic (CBS) for CY02 (Jan- Dec) indicated that imports have been down 17 percent. This was due to decreased production of textile products, which have cotton based materials in their blends. As the Rupiah has recovered somewhat (from Rp 9,800/US\$ 1 to Rp 8,100/US\$ 1), cotton imports are not likely to increase as competition between Indonesian textile products and other countries are tight. Post forecast cotton imports will be 510,000 MT (2.34 million bales) in MY01/02. [Note: import data in the PSD tables for MY01/02 does not reflect official data published by CBS, as by all accounts the CBS data is much higher than the actual level of cotton imports. Post includes the CBS data in the trade matrices to provide a rough approximation of relative market share].

Reflecting low prices and high availability, U.S. market share during MY01/02 reached levels to Australia (35 percent), which historically has been the largest supplier of cotton in Indonesian. According to traders, U.S and Australian cotton will remain competitive in the Indonesian market due to quality, availability and dependability of shipments. Preliminary data showed that during the first 5 month of MY02/03 (Aug – Dec 02) U.S. market share was about 25 percent, similar to the same period last year. While Australia's market share for that period is relatively stable at 46 percent. China, Benin, Ivory Coast, Syria and South Africa have also increased their total cotton exports to Indonesia.

Shipping time from U.S. is taken into consideration by the domestic textile mills. During the war in Iraq, many cotton producing countries, especially from the Middle East, shipped out their cotton to Singapore and Hong Kong before being purchased by any countries—selling cotton on consignment. This system somehow had given a tremendous benefit for companies in their financial plan, without waiting long for shipment and complicated payment. If this continues, it is going to be a challenge for the U.S. cotton sales in Indonesia.

During CY02, total Indonesian textile exports increased in volume by approximately 2 percent on average. This was due to a significant increase of fiber exports during that period, which mostly were synthetic fibers. Natural fibers increased about 18 percent in volume (97 percent of the total natural fibers is dominated by cotton). Yarn and garment exports were also up slightly about 6 percent and 4 percent. However, exports of fabric and other textile articles declined about 2 percent and almost 50 percent. Textile exports during CY02 declined to US\$ 6.8 billion, compared to US\$ 7.7 billion in CY01. Growth in exports will depend on the competition in the global market which has been waning.

Cotton exports of 11,000MT during MY01/02, are likely just transshipments that are for export to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan. Major markets for Indonesia's cotton yarn exports are Japan (16 percent), Hong Kong (15 percent) and the Republic of Korea (13 percent). Only 3 percent of Indonesian cotton yarn exports went to US in MY02. For cotton fabric exports, the major markets for Indonesia during MY02 were Hong Kong (13 percent) and US (10 percent).

Cotton yarn imports increased by 30 percent to 24,000 MT during CY02—Pakistan was the major supplier of cotton yarn to Indonesia market (29 percent), followed by China (25 percent). Cotton fabric imports in CY02 were up slightly at 24,000 MT. The major suppliers of cotton fabrics to Indonesia are China (33 percent).

## **Stock**

Industry sources report that cotton spinners continue to keep inventory at around 2 months of their requirements. The uncertainty of the war in Iraq earlier this year led to some mills pre purchasing cotton.

## **Investment**

Many companies are not making plans with investing in this sector until the economic situation is more positive. However, some have regenerated their machines in order to produce better quality products. According to GOI report, the number of textile mills in Indonesia have reduced from 2,665 to 2,646 companies.

## **Policy and Issues**

There were no change on import duties of cotton, cotton yarn, and fabric in CY2002. The rationale behind the application of VAT has still not been accepted by this sector. Although the VAT payment is refundable when products are exported, however, the process takes almost one year. Aside from VAT, a lot of hidden costs are discouraging mills to boost their export plan.

Following repeated complaints by local producers and the Indonesian Textile Association (API) over the smuggling of textile products and the increased flow of cheap imports, the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), recently issued a new decree No. 732/MPP/Kep/10/2002, to regulate the marketing of textile imports for 18 categories (18 Harmonized System Code). Under this new decree, import licenses would only be issued to importer-producers, and not to general importers. The importer must seek approval from the MOIT for the amount and the time schedule of their imports, as well as report to the MOIT the realized value of their monthly imports. In addition, textile imports may only be used as raw materials or supplements for the production process of the importer-producers and may not be sold or transferred to others. The new regulation is necessary to prevent the sale of illegally imported textiles, which the GOI feels has created unfair trading and inflicted losses for Indonesia's local textile producers. The decree went into effect on October 22, 2002, but does not apply to transactions before that date, as long as products arrived within 30 days of the decree.

The textile industries are concerned that this decree may be in conflict with a Decree No. 141/MPP/Kep/3/2002

(which is still valid), which stipulates that both general importers and importer-producers can import textiles and textile products, as long they have a special Importers Identification Number (NPIK).

Although the Ministry of Agriculture has approved to plant commercialization of Bt cotton, without approving food safety risk analysis, some critical issues in the field might appear without control as cotton seeds could be processed into protein meal for animal feed.

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## II. STATISTICAL TABLE

**Table 1. PSD Cotton (HS code 5201; 5202 ; 5203)**

PSD Table				Units:	MT and Ha	
Country:	Indonesia					
Commodity:	<b>Cotton</b>					
		<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/2001		08/2002		08/2003
Area Planted	0	17,000	0	12,000	0	12,000
Area Harvested	22,000	17,000	22,000	12,000	0	12,000
Beginning Stocks	88,832	29,000	98,848	33,000	85,785	26,000
Production	11,975	12,000	11,975	8,000	0	8,000
Imports	512,964	513,000	489,885	490,000	0	510,000
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>613,771</b>	<b>554,000</b>	<b>600,708</b>	<b>531,000</b>	<b>85,785</b>	<b>544,000</b>
Exports	3,266	11,000	3,266	10,000	0	10,000
USE Dom. Consumption	500,771	500,000	500,771	485,000	0	510,000
Loss Dom. Consumption	10,886	10,000	10,886	10,000	0	10,000
<b>TOTAL Dom. Consumption</b>	<b>511,657</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>511,657</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520,000</b>
Ending Stocks	98,848	33,000	85,785	26,000	85,785	14,000
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>613,771</b>	<b>554,000</b>	<b>600,708</b>	<b>531,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>544,000</b>

PSD Table						
Country:	Indonesia			<b>Conversion : 0.004593</b>		
Commodity:	<b>Cotton</b>			<b>Units : Bales</b>		
		<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin						
Area Planted	0	17,000	0	12,000	0	12,000
Area Harvested	22,000	17,000	22,000	12,000	0	12,000
Beginning Stocks	408	133	454	152	394	119
Production	55	55	55	37	0	37
Imports	2,356	2,356	2,250	2,251	0	2,342
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>2,499</b>
Exports	15	51	15	46	0	46
USE Dom. Consumption	2,300	2,296	2,300	2,228	0	2,342
Loss Dom. Consumption	50	46	50	46	0	46
<b>TOTAL Dom. Consumption</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,388</b>
Ending Stocks	454	152	394	119	394	64

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2,819	2,544	2,759	2,439	394	2,499
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Table 2. Import Trade Matrix (Marketing Year)

Import Trade Matrix				Units:	1,000 MT
Country:	Indonesia				
Commodity:	<b>Cotton</b>				
Time period:	<b>Aug-Jul</b>				
Imports for	<b>2000/2001</b>		<b>2001/2002</b>		<b>2002/2003*</b>
U.S.	243	U.S.	160	U.S.	87
Others		Others		Others	
Australia	404	Australia	162	Australia	160
China	45	Ivory Coast	16	China	16
Pakistan	42	Syrian Arab Rep	15	Benin	11
Ivory Coast	21	Brazil	15	Ivory Coast	10
Syrian Arab Rep	15	Benin	8	American Samoa	8
Benin	13	China	7	Syria	7
Tanzania	6	Pakistan	6	South Africa	6
Uzbekistan	6	Tanzania	6	Pakistan	6
Mexico	4	Hong Kong	4	Brazil	3
Brazil	3	Argentina	4	Mali	3
Total for Others	559		243		230
Others not listed	78		60		30
Grand Total	880		463		347

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

\*Aug - Dec 2002 only

Note : The MY01/02 import in PSD table does not reflect data published by the Center Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in the Trade Matrix, because by all accounts, the BPS data is much higher than the actual level of cotton imports.

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	<b>Cotton</b>		
Time period:	<b>Aug-Dec</b>		
Imports for	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>
U.S.	49	U.S.	87
Others		Others	
Australia	82	Australia	160
Brazil	7	China	16
Syria	7	Benin	11
Ivory Coast	4	Ivory Coast	10
Argentina	3	American Samoa	8
Tanzania	3	Syria	7
South Africa	3	South Africa	6
Benin	2	Pakistan	6
Turkey	2	Brazil	3
Paraguay	2	Mali	3
Total for Others	115		230
Others not listed	13		30
Grand Total	177		347

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

Table 3. Import Trade Matrix (Calendar Year)

Import Trade Matrix				Units:	1,000 MT
Country:	Indonesia				
Commodity:	Cotton				
Time period:	Jan-Dec				
Imports for	<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>
U.S.	136	U.S.	229	U.S.	198
Others		Others		Others	
Australia	203	Australia	368	Australia	241
China	85	Pakistan	29	Ivory Coast	23
Pakistan	21	Ivory Coast	15	China	22
Ivory Coast	18	Togo	13	Benin	17
Syria	15	Syria	13	American Samoa	16
Benin	11	Brazil	9	Syria	15
South Africa	8	China	9	South Africa	13
Uzbekistan	8	Benin	9	Pakistan	11
Togo	7	Argentine	6	Brazil	11
Tanzania	6	South Africa	8	Hong Kong	7
Total for Others	382		479		376
Others not listed	52		54		58
Grand Total	570		762		632

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

**Table 4. Actual Textile Production in CY 2000 - 2002  
(in Metric Tons)**

<b>Products</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>MANMADE FIBER</b>	970,749	961,041	777,394
a. Viscose Rayon	365,547	361,352	292,300
b. Polyester Staple	605,202	599,689	485,094
<b>YARNS</b>	2,056,303	1,915,459	1,559,867
a. Polyester Filament	658,022	648,144	527,820
b. Nylon Filament	43,183	42,535	34,639
c. Spun Yarn	1,355,098	1,224,780	997,408
<b>FABRICS</b>	1,546,360	1,561,823	1,275,484
a. Woven Fabrics	1,315,608	1,327,550	1,084,162
b. Knitted Fabrics	230,752	234,273	191,322
<b>GARMENTS</b>	554,436	565,524	462,343
<b>OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	42,152	42,995	35,339

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT)

**Table 5. Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Exports  
(CY 2000 - 2002)  
Volume : in Metric Tons; Value : in US\$ 1,000**

No.	Products	2000		2001		2002*	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1	FIBERS	140,370	135,226	132,057	122,131	208,535	181,957
	1.1. Natural Fiber	30,055	26,091	21,422	21,296	25,256	24,210
	a. Cotton	29,185	24,909	20,897	20,394	23,607	22,460
	b. Silk	12	61	66	133	136	186
	c. Wool	125	544	69	369	292	953
	d. Others	733	577	390	400	1,221	611
	1.2. Synthetics	110,315	109,135	110,635	100,835	183,279	157,747
2	YARNS	717,336	1,326,632	717,380	1,244,780	762,312	1,229,482
3	FABRICS	416,017	1,913,157	375,029	1,526,834	367,857	1,404,354
4	GARMENTS	341,971	4,281,327	317,514	4,000,200	328,786	3,095,458
5	TEXTILE ARTICLES	118,570	548,596	185,693	781,480	91,180	927,307
	TOTAL	1,734,264	8,204,938	1,727,673	7,675,425	1,758,670	6,838,558

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade

Note : \* estimation

**Table 6. Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Imports  
(CY 2000 - 2002)  
Volume : in Metric Tons; Value : in US\$ 1,000**

No.	Products	2000		2001		2002*	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1	FIBERS	777,484	1,009,517	977,552	1,336,056	895,846	1,011,815
	1.1. Natural Fiber	570,494	740,467	769,479	1,077,102	737,920	780,686
	a. Cotton	565,023	729,919	762,278	1,066,295	732,629	767,819
	b. Silk	657	1,008	326	429	354	411
	c. Wool	1,723	7,581	1,730	7,626	901	10,219
	d. Others	3,091	1,959	5,145	2,752	4,036	2,237
	1.2. Synthetics	206,990	269,050	208,073	258,954	157,926	231,129
2	YARNS	92,822	276,246	89,383	267,075	63,804	220,398
3	FABRICS	174,150	926,412	154,254	755,046	116,460	588,649
4	GARMENTS	13,257	25,458	11,946	17,561	11,647	27,835
5	TEXTILE ARTICLES	39,772	49,107	33,770	66,717	30,301	60,135
	TOTAL	1,097,485	2,286,740	1,266,905	2,442,455	1,118,058	1,908,832

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade

Note : \*estimation

**Table 7. Indonesian Cotton Exports (MY 2000 - 2002)**  
**HS Code 5201, 5202, 5203**

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>					
Country:	Indonesia			Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	<b>Cotton</b>				
Time period:	<b>Aug-Jul</b>				
Exports for	<b>2000/2001</b>		<b>2001/2002</b>		<b>2001/2002*</b>
U.S.	0	U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others		Others	
Hong Kong	4	Hong Kong	5	Taiwan	2
Taiwan	4	Taiwan	4	Hong Kong	2
Japan	3	Japan	2	Japan	2
Thailand	2	India	1	China	1
Italy	2	Philippines	1	Italy	1
Vietnam	2	Italy	1	India	1
China	1	Belgium	1	Phillipines	1
India	1	France	1		
France	1	Thailand	1		
Italy	1				
Total for Others	21		17		10
Others not listed	5		3		1
Grand Total	26		20		11

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table 8. Indonesian Cotton Yarn Exports (CY2000 - 2002)**  
**HS Code 5204, 5205, 5207**

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	<b>Cotton Yarn</b>		
Time period:	<b>Jan-Dec</b>		
Exports for	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
U.S.	4	4	3
Others			
Japan	26	22	17
Hong Kong	16	18	16
Rep of Korea	12	16	14
China	6	7	11
Taiwan	3	3	6
Nigeria	2	3	5
Singapore	2	3	4
Phillipines	2	1	4
Sri Lanka	1	2	2
Germany	1	2	2
Bangladesh	1	2	2
Australia	2	2	2
Portugal	0	0	1
Total for Others	74	81	86
Others not listed	12	11	16
Grand Total	90	96	105

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table 9. Indonesian Cotton Fabric Exports (CY2000 - 2002)  
HS Code 5208 - 5209**

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	<b>Cotton Fabric</b>		
Time period:	<b>Jan-Dec</b>		
Exports for	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
U.S.	12	10	8
Others			
Hong Kong	6	4	10
Italy	4	10	5
Japan	11	11	7
Bangladesh	7	5	4
Philippines	2	4	3
Belgium	2	2	3
United Kingdom	3	4	3
Cambodia	2	4	3
Germany	2	2	3
China	1	1	2
Korea, Rep	1	1	2
Srilanka	3	2	2
Malaysia	2	1	2
Spain	1	2	2
Thailand	1	1	1
Taiwan	1	2	1
Australia	1	0	1
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1
France	0	1	1
Singapore	1	1	1
Total for Others	53	60	58
Others not listed	11	14	13
Grand Total	76	84	79

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table 10. Indonesian Cotton Yarn Imports (CY2000 - 2002)**  
**HS Code 5204, 5205, and 5207**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Indonesia	Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Yarn		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	2000	2001	2002
U.S.	0	0	0
Others			
Pakistan	6	6	7
China	1	1	6
India	7	3	3
Hong Kong	2	2	2
Taiwan	1	1	2
Australia	2	2	1
Total for Others	19	15	21
Others not listed	3	3	3
Grand Total	22	18	24

**Table 11. Indonesian Cotton Fabric Imports (CY2000 - 2001)**  
**HS Code 5208 and 5209**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Fabric		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	2000	2001	2002
U.S.	0	0	0
Others			
China	6	8	8
Indonesia*	3	1	7
Hong Kong	5	5	4
Rep. of Korea	2	3	2
Taiwan	5	2	2
Total for Others	21	19	23
Others not listed	1	2	1
Grand Total	22	21	24

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics



**Table 12. Cotton and Textiles Import Duty and Value Added Tax**

HS Code	Description	Import Duty	VAT
		(%)	(%)
5201.00.000	Cotton, not carded or combed.	0	10
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garmented stock)	5	10
5203	Cotton, carded or combed.	5	10
5204	Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale	5	10
5205	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.	5	10
5206	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.	5	10
5207	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) put up for retail sale.	5	10
5208	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m sq.		
5208.11 - 5208.19	- Unbleached	10	10
5208.21 - 5208.29	- Bleached	10	10
5208.31 - 5208.49	- Dyed	10	10
5208.51 - 5208.59	- Printed	10	10
5209	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m sq.		
5209.11 - 5209.19	- Unbleached	10	10
5209.21 - 5209.29	- Bleached	10	10
5209.31 - 5209.49	- Dyed	10	10
5209.51 - 5209.59	- Printed	10	10

Source : 2002 Government of Indonesia Tariff Book

**Table 13. Number of Textile Companies by Location in Indonesia  
(CY 2000 - 2002)**

No.	Location	2000	2001	2002
1	Sumatera	49	49	47
2	DKI Jakarta	456	460	453
3	West Java	1,496	1,499	1,488
4	Central Java	381	385	385
5	Yogyakarta	31	31	31
6	East Java	150	151	151
7	Bali	83	85	86
8	Sulawesi	5	5	5
	TOTAL	2,651	2,665	2,646

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade

**Table 14. Exchange Rates**

Exchange Rate (Rp./1US\$) on Period Month Ending Basis												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1,997	2,387	2,403	2,418	2,443	2,458	2,450	2,528	2,190	3,350	3,700	3,740	5,700
1998	13,513	9,377	8,740	8,211	10,767	15,160	13,850	11,700	11,314	9,142	7,755	8,100
1999	9,419	8,992	8,778	8,632	8,179	6,750	6,989	7,736	8,571	6,949	7,439	7,161
2000	7,414	7,517	7,598	7,988	8,728	8,742	9,055	8,370	8,891	9,483	9,524	9,385
2001	9,488	9,914	10,460	12,117	11,423	11,436	9,744	9,045	9,696	10,358	10,476	10,450
2002	10,383	10,222	9,779	9,441	9,823	8,741	9,171	8,938	9,057	9,233	8,976	8,940
2003	8,876	8,905	8,908	8,675	8,279	8,175						

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Business Indonesia Daily Newspaper.

Note: - June 2003 exchange rate is quoted for June 6, 2003

- BPS data available up to Sep. 2002