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# Indonesia

# Poultry

# Poultry Annual-Revised

# 1999

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**Report Highlights:**
**After suffering among the steepest declines during the severe economic crisis of the last two years, the Indonesian poultry industry is now coming back dramatically. The improved security situation, stronger rupiah, low inflation and increased profit margins are pushing poultry meat production up by an estimated 27% to 520,000 mt in 1999. However, constraints in the day old chick supply and prices as well as limited working capital continues to hold back many farmers, especially small ones. Production in 2000 is forecast up to 740,000 mt with a return to pre-crisis levels forecast by 2001 or 2002. Total poultry meat imports have shown strong growth in 1999 which is expected to continue into 2000 although with a total of 2,000 mt, it remains a small part of total consumption. Egg production and consumption are likewise rebounding (7.95 bil.pieces) while a surge in imports of hatching eggs to 3 million in 1999 is assisting in the rebuilding of flocks.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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# I. NARRATIVE

## POULTRY MEAT

### Production

The poultry industry in Indonesia is showing indications of recovery in 1999 from the crisis which hit in mid-1997. Poultry meat production for MY1999 (Jan-Dec) is estimated to increase by about 27 percent compared to the 1998 production level, to approximately 570,000 tons. Please note that total poultry meat data in the PSD table cover broiler meat, native chicken meat, spent layer meat and duck meat. About 57 percent of the total poultry meat produced is broiler meat followed by native chicken meat (35 percent), spent layer meat (5-6 percent) and the balance (about 2 percent) is duck meat. It is estimated that the production during the first semester of 1999 compared to the same period of 1998 remained relatively flat, at best increased slightly by 5 percent. During this period, the domestic security situation was still uncertain and farmers were still afraid to restart growing broilers. During the second semester of 1999, the population of broilers is expanding as the demand by the farmers to restart the business grows with the improvement in the domestic security situation, the strengthened rupiah, and increased profit margins (from about Rp. 300/kg live weight in mid-1997 to about Rp. 1,500 - Rp. 2,000/kg live weight now; farmers faced loss of about Rp. 300/kg live weight in early 1998). The production during the second semester of 1999 is estimated to increase by 35 percent compared to the second semester of 1998.

However, the following constraints are facing poultry farmers:

a. Shortage of day old chicks (DOC). The number of breeders dropped significantly in 1998 to only about 30 percent. Many breeders and farmers culled their Grand Parent Stock (GPS), Parent Stock (PS) and Final Stock (FS) due to the huge decline in the demand for broilers and significant feed price increases (about 70-80 percent feed ingredients are imported). Currently, farmers place orders 4-6 months in advance to purchase DOC from the local breeders.

b. Import difficulties for DOC. Long and complicated procedures are delaying DOC imports. Importers complain about the level of detailed information required and long delays in access to DOC from countries not yet approved by the Government of Indonesia (field inspections).

c. High DOC prices. Throughout the last two years DOC prices fluctuated, sometimes quite dramatically. Currently prices are at record high reflecting the widespread return to production.
DOC broiler price increased to about Rp. 2,800 - Rp. 3,000/bird now from about Rp. 1,500/bird in early 1999, about Rp. 700-1,000/bird at the end of 1997 and about Rp. 300-400/bird in early 1997.

d. Shortage of working capital. The crisis has caused shortages in working capital for the smallholders. The situation has been prompting the farmers to join partnership programs with the large feed/breeding companies in order to have a continuous supply of DOC or hatching eggs and feed. The arrangements entails a credit contract and a fixed sales price for broilers set at the beginning of the contract. The farmers receive a certain percentage bonus if the market price turn out to be higher than the price set at the beginning of the contract.

Industry sources report that the resurgence of poultry meat production during 1999 is also shown in the estimate of feed consumption which is expected to increase to 2.5 million tons, compared to about 2.0 million tons in 1998. Domestic feed consumption was about 4.8 million tons in 1997 and 6.3 -6.5 million tons in 1996.

Poultry meat production for MY2000 is forecast to increase further to approximately 740,000 tons with the assumption that the domestic political and economic situation continues to stabilize. Poultry growers and feed industry people believe that the production of broilers will return to pre-crisis levels (about 945,000 tons of broiler meat) by the year 2001 or 2002 if the situation after the Presidential and Cabinet Ministries's selections in November remains stable.

Broiler meat production has changed since the crisis began. In early 1997, about 70 percent of broiler meat was produced by independent farmers/smaller size farms, and 30 percent were produced by the partnership farmers (farmers in partnership with feed/breeding companies). Since 1998, about 80 percent of broiler meat has been produced by the partnership farmers and 20 percent produced by independent farmers. Due to the crisis, many small size farms (about 5,000 - 10,000 birds/farm) closed down due to huge increases in feed prices and the decline in the chicken consumption as consumer purchasing power weakened. Currently, 50 percent of broiler meat is sold dressed and 50 percent is sold as live birds. Prior to the crisis, 70 percent broiler meat was sold as live birds and 30 percent was sold dressed.

**Consumption**

In spite of continued low purchasing power, domestic consumption has begun to grow slowly as the rupiah strengthened, inflation disappeared and the domestic security improved. The latter makes producers/traders feel more comfortable distributing/marketing their poultry products in areas outside the largest cities. However, reportedly, smaller broilers (0.8 - 1.0 kg live weight) are more preferred now by the local consumers as they are more affordable than the large broilers. It is estimated that the per capita consumption of broiler meat may increase slightly to about 2.7 kg/capita/year in 1999 from about 2.2 kg/year in 1998. The domestic consumption of poultry meat had been steadily climbing at about 6 percent per year to 4.8 kg/capita in 1996 and fell to 2.2 kg per capita in 1998. The consumption per capita is expected to increase further in 2000, probably to about 3.6 kg per capita with the assumptions that inflation remains low, projects will restart, more people will re-enter the job market, and purchasing power improves.

**Trade**

Although increasing at a higher growth rate, imports of poultry meat (whole and parts) during 1999 are estimated to remain small compared to total domestic consumption. Prior to the economic crisis, imports were discouraged via high tariffs and other mechanisms to protect domestic producers. The collapse of domestic poultry production and slashing of tariffs from 15-20 percent to 5 percent in early 1998 improved competitiveness but importers remain reluctant to expand distribution of imported meat beyond the high-end restaurant and service industry trade due to domestic production considerations. Also, reduced consumer purchasing power coupled with severe trade financing difficulties has limited import expansion.

In 1999, total imports of poultry meat are estimated to increase to 3,000 tons, including 1,000 tons whole chickens, and 2,000 tons parts chickens, as the price of imported broiler meat is comparatively cheaper than local products. Imported product is priced at less than Rp. 10,000/kg for quarter legs (dark meat) or parts and about Rp. 11,000-12,000/kg for whole chicken. This compares to about Rp. 14,000/kg for local whole broilers. Meat importers report that the purchasing power of middle to upper class income consumers is improving as the rupiah stabilizes. Also these traders have adapted and can better calculate the sales/profit of their business. Also, consumption in fast food restaurants is reportedly increasing. However, it is not clear by how much.

Total imports during 1998 reached less than 1,000 tons (500 tons whole chickens and 200 tons parts chickens), mostly from the United States and China. Imports during 2000 are forecast to increase further to about 5,000 tons as poultry meat consumption is expected to increase as the domestic economic situation improves further.

It is reported that one large frozen food importer will open a poultry processing plant later this year to process imported meat with plans to sell the products to hotels and restaurants. No details available on the production capacity of the plant which is projected to open in October.

Effective January 21, 1998, the Government of Indonesia reduced the import duty of poultry meat from 15-20 percent to 5 percent.

**Domestic Distribution**

Prior to the crisis, about 80-90 percent of broilers were sold to the wet market and the balance were sold to the modern markets. Currently, about 80 percent of broilers are produced by integrated companies and 20 percent by independent farmers. About 30 percent of broilers produced by integrated companies go to modern processing/slaughter houses and about 75 percent of their production is sold to restaurants and supermarkets, and 25 percent goes to food processing industries which is then sold to supermarkets, fast food restaurants and vendors (residential areas). About 70 percent of broilers produced by integrated companies go to traditional markets. All broilers produced by independent farmers go to wet markets for slaughter.

## POULTRY EGGS

**Production**

Recovering from the economic crisis which hit in mid-1997, it is estimated that egg production for 1999 is starting to increase to about 7,950 million pieces (or about 1,200 tons/day). This is about a 50-percent increase from the 1998 production level of about 5,300 million pieces (or about 800 tons/day); and about 31 percent below the production level reached in 1996 prior to the crisis. The increase in farmers' interest in expanding their production or in re-opening their business is due to the significant jump in profit margins. Reportedly, the current profit ranges from about Rp. 3,500/kg for layer farms with complete feed to Rp. 6,100/kg for layer farms with self-mix feed. However, there are constraints facing the farmers in expanding the production size or re-opening their business as follows:

a. Difficult to increase production in a short time as layer production cycle is long (about 72-78 weeks).

b. Difficult to rejuvenate layers due to DOC shortage in the domestic market. This results in longer slaughter age for layers; i.e. now 100-120 weeks old -- slaughtered; compared to a more usual age of 65-80 weeks).

c. It takes about 4-6 months order time to purchase DOCs from the domestic breeders.

d. Some companies have started to import hatching eggs. However, the world supply of hatching egg is limited and cannot supply at once. Also, problems in air cargo availability.

Production for the year 2000 is forecast to increase further, but still below the production level reached prior to the crisis. Farmers need to watch closely the development of the domestic demand for eggs to avoid precipitating a significant drop in the selling prices. Domestic purchasing power remains reduced and fragile compared to the level reached prior to the crisis. Industry sources forecast that the production may return to normal in the year 2001 - 2002.

The farm size has changed since the beginning of the crisis. Prior to the crisis, about 30 percent were small farmers with less than 10,000-20,000 birds/cycle, about 65 percent were farmers with medium size farms of about 30,000-100,000 birds/cycle and about 5 percent were integrated companies, or feedmill/breeding/commercial layers. Since the beginning of the crisis, many small size farms collapsed. Therefore only 5-10 percent small farmers exist now, 80 percent are medium size layer farms, and about 10 percent are integrated. Reportedly, not many large companies are interested in developing layer farms due to longer production cycle compared to the broiler business.

There have been changes in the feed utilization since the beginning of the crisis. Prior to the crisis, only about 30 percent of layer farmers used self-mixing feed and 70 percent used commercial feed. Since the beginning of the crisis, about 60 percent of layer farmers are using self-mixing feed and 40 percent use semi-self mixing feed.

With increased profits the availability of working capital has improved somewhat but remains a problem. High interest rates (12-14 percent) and other banking difficulties continues to thwart expansion trends.

*Please note that the PSD data for 1998-2000 are FAS/Jakarta estimates and projections based on discussions with industry sources. Data from the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and industry sources are usually different.

**Consumption**

In general, egg consumption per capita in Indonesia is relatively small compared to other countries. Vegetable protein, in the form of soybean based foods of tofu and tempe, is a significant protein source in Indonesia especially on the island of Java (60 percent of the population). The egg consumption per capita during 1995-1997 was about 3.0 - 3.2 kg/capita/year and then dropped in 1998 to about 1.9 kg/capita/year. With a population of about 210 million, there is a considerable room for increased domestic consumption. The consumption per capita for 1999 is estimated to increase slightly as eggs remain the cheapest animal protein sources compared to chicken meat and beef. The consumption is forecast to increase further to 2.1 kg in the year 2000 if the domestic economy situation continues to improve and more people enter jobs. Several industry people are optimistic that the price of eggs will remain stable in the next one and a half years as the purchasing power will increase with increased economic certainty after the presidential selection in November 1999.

**Trade**

Egg imports had been in a range of about 240 - 350 tons per year during 1995-1997. Malaysia was the largest supplier of eggs to Indonesia, providing about 30-70 percent during that period. Imports dropped significantly in 1998 to only about 28 tons due to the economic crisis with China supplying about 36 percent of the total. Imports are estimated to increase in 1999 to about 3 million pieces, or about 188 tons, mainly hatching eggs. Imports during Jan-Feb 1999 already reached 16 tons, compared to only 1 ton in Jan-Feb 1998. It is forecast that there will be no imports during 2000 as production increases and domestic consumption is forecast to increase only slightly. Hatching egg imports are not expected during 2000 as industry sources indicate that hatching egg imports would likely stop by the end of 1999 with renewed domestic stock and more stable growth in layer production requiring fewer new birds.

Effective January 21, 1998, the Government of Indonesia reduced the import duty of poultry eggs not for hatching from 15 percent to 5 percent. The import duty for poultry eggs for hatching remains zero.

**Domestic Distribution**

Eggs are usually marketed by direct purchases from farms by the distributors/wholesalers. These distributors/wholesalers sell the eggs to the retailers at the traditional markets and/or supermarkets/hypermarkets. About 70 percent of eggs are marketed to the traditional markets, 24 percent to the supermarkets/hypermarkets and 5 percent to the bakery industry.

# II. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

## PSD POULTRY MEAT

| PSD Table | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country: | Indonesia | | | | | |
| Commodity: | Poultry, Meat, Total | | | | | |
| | | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Calendar Year Begin | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 | | 01/2000 |
| Inventory (Reference) | 0 | 52 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 85 |
| Slaughter (Reference) | 0 | 415 | 0 | 527 | 0 | 685 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 0 | 450 | 0 | 570 | 0 | 740 |
| Whole, Imports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Parts, Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Imports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 0 | 451 | 0 | 573 | 0 | 755 |
| Whole, Exports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Parts, Exports | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Human Consumption | 0 | 448 | 0 | 570 | 0 | 750 |
| Other Use, Losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 0 | 448 | 0 | 570 | 0 | 750 |
| TOTAL Use | 0 | 451 | 0 | 573 | 0 | 755 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 0 | 451 | 0 | 573 | 0 | 755 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |

Note: Poultry meat covers broilers, native chickens, spent layers and ducks. Slaughter data includes all poultry birds (broilers, native chickens, spent layers and ducks) slaughtered during the particular year. The inventory figure is derived by dividing the total population figure by 8, the number of slaughter cycles per year. Slaughter data for 1995 - 1996 from the GOI are not available and are FAS/Jakarta estimates.
Units for PSD Poultry Meat:
Inventory & Slaughter: Million Head
Other figures: 1,000 MT

**TRADE MATRIX, POULTRY MEAT**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country: | | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | Jan-Feb | | |
| Imports for | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 50 | U.S. | 375 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 43 | China | 23 |
| Malaysia | 3 | Australia | 7 |
| Australia | 3 | Singapore | 2 |
| Singapore | 1 | | |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 50 | | 32 |
| Others not listed | 0 | | 0 |
| Grand Total | 100 | | 407 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country: | | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | Jan-Feb | | |
| Exports for | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | 0 | U.S. | 0 |
| Others | | Others | |
| Singapore | 20 | Japan | 291 |
| Japan | 7 | Oman | 46 |
| | | Saudi Arabia | 23 |
| Total for Others | 27 | | 360 |
| Others not listed | 0 | | 0 |
| Grand Total | 27 | | 360 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

**PSD POULTRY EGGS**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PSD Table | | | | | | |
| Country: | Indonesia | | | | | |
| Commodity: | Poultry, Eggs | | | | | |
| | | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 |
| | Old | New | Old | New | Old | New |
| Calendar Year Begin | | 01/1998 | | 01/1999 | | 01/2000 |
| Layers | 0 | 39 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 45 |
| Beginning Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 0 | 5300 | 0 | 7950 | 0 | 9540 |
| Hatch Eggs, Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Eggs, Imports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intra EC Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Imports | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 0 | 5301 | 0 | 7953 | 0 | 9540 |
| Hatch Eggs, Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Eggs, Exports | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intra EC Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL Exports | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hatch Eggs,Consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell Eggs, Human | 0 | 5297 | 0 | 7950 | 0 | 9540 |
| Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Dom. Consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Consumption | 0 | 5297 | 0 | 7953 | 0 | 9540 |
| TOTAL Use | 0 | 5301 | 0 | 7953 | 0 | 9540 |
| Ending Stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 0 | 5301 | 0 | 7953 | 0 | 9540 |
| Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: Only covers layer's eggs and native chicken eggs.

Units for PSD Poultry Eggs:

Layers: Million head.
Other figures: Million pieces.

**TRADE MATRIX, POULTRY EGGS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Trade Matrix | | | |
| Country: | | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Commodity: | | | |
| Time period: | Jan-Feb | | |
| Imports for | 1998 | | 1999 |
| U.S. | | U.S. | 6 |
| Others | | Others | |
| China | 1 | Singapore | 6 |
| | | South Africa | 4 |
| | | | |
| Total for Others | 1 | | 10 |
| Others not listed | 0 | | 0 |
| Grand Total | 1 | | 16 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Broiler Farmgate Prices in 1997**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 2,995 | 3,100 | 2,850 | 2,850 | 2,415 | 2,250 | 3,125 | 2,825 | 2,400 | 2,525 | 2,635 | 2,715 |
| Jakarta | 2,750 | 2,775 | 2,690 | 2,920 | 2,425 | 2,275 | 2,880 | 2,835 | 2,585 | 2,755 | 2,400 | 2,300 |
| West Java | 2,660 | 2,675 | 2,615 | 2,735 | 2,460 | 2,160 | 2,820 | 2,700 | 2,500 | 2,625 | 2,530 | 1,935 |
| Central Java | 2,630 | 2,560 | 2,595 | 2,735 | 2,360 | 2,130 | 2,690 | 2,775 | 2,575 | 2,450 | 2,350 | 1,930 |
| Yogyakarta | 2,540 | 2,505 | 2,565 | 2,715 | 2,265 | 2,100 | 2,625 | 2,785 | 2,610 | 2,400 | 2,375 | 2,015 |
| East Java | 2,455 | 2,600 | 2,675 | 2,510 | 2,455 | 2,175 | 2,495 | 2,775 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 2,380 | 2,210 |
| Bali | 2,700 | 2,675 | 2,500 | 2,875 | 2,850 | 2,565 | 2,715 | 2,875 | 2,660 | 1,850 | 2,675 | 2,830 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 3,320 | 3,280 | 3,115 | 3,140 | 2,945 | 2,940 | 3,025 | 2,875 | 2,875 | 2,850 | 3,190 | 2,355 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 2,756 | 2,771 | 2,701 | 2,810 | 2,522 | 2,324 | 2,797 | 2,806 | 2,576 | 2,444 | 2,567 | 2,286 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).
*KTI: Eastern Indonesia Regions.

**Broiler Farmgate Prices in 1998**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 2,633 | 4,660 | 5,880 | 4,740 | 4,500 | 4,240 | 5,767 | 7,580 | 7,947 | 7,030 | 7,080 | 7,790 |
| Jakarta | 2,000 | 4,467 | 6,100 | 5,225 | 4,767 | 4,500 | 5,172 | 7,548 | 7,818 | 6,447 | 7,525 | 7,167 |
| West Java | 1,773 | 4,382 | 5,723 | 4,191 | 4,636 | 4,582 | 5,995 | 7,807 | 7,487 | 6,021 | 6,215 | 7,233 |
| Central Java | 1,725 | 4,469 | 5,812 | 4,133 | 4,311 | 3,950 | 5,290 | 7,062 | 6,975 | 5,888 | 6,150 | 7,080 |
| Yogyakarta | 1,850 | 4,300 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,000 | 5,300 | 7,680 | 7,000 | 5,988 | 6,088 | 6,925 |
| East Java | 2,071 | 4,257 | 6,050 | 3,850 | 4,450 | 3,856 | 5,359 | 6,885 | 7,054 | 6,269 | 5,124 | 7,162 |
| Bali | 2,800 | 4,500 | 6,500 | 5,000 | 4,700 | 3,800 | 5,875 | 7,720 | 8,000 | 7,200 | 6,675 | 7,825 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 3,712 | 4,638 | 5,657 | 7,038 | 6,479 | 5,086 | 7,352 | 7,846 | 8,495 | 8,927 | 7,468 | 8,765 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 2,321 | 4,459 | 5,965 | 4,772 | 4,755 | 4,252 | 5,764 | 7,516 | 7,597 | 6,721 | 6,541 | 7,493 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).
*KTI: Eastern Indonesia Regions.

**Broiler Farmgate Prices in 1999**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 8,240 | 8,080 | 8,283 | 8,380 | 7,960 | 8,620 | 8,420 | 7,520 |
| Jakarta | 8,375 | 8,033 | 6,775 | 7,633 | 7,433 | 8,400 | 8,562 | 7,912 |
| West Java | 8,467 | 8,056 | 6,556 | 7,644 | 6,744 | 7,856 | 8,011 | 6,856 |
| Central Java | 8,160 | 8,380 | 6,230 | 7,295 | 6,910 | 7,610 | 7,905 | 6,405 |
| Yogyakarta | 8,150 | 8,450 | 7,150 | 6,950 | 6,800 | 8,100 | 7,950 | 6,850 |
| East Java | 7,562 | 8,029 | 6,786 | 7,043 | 6,957 | 7,771 | 7,907 | 6,671 |
| Bali | 8,000 | 9,000 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,700 | 8,700 | 8,400 | 7,500 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 10,100 | 9,471 | 8,543 | 9,293 | 9,529 | 9,314 | 9,869 | 9,400 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 8,382 | 8,437 | 7,228 | 7,730 | 7,504 | 8,296 | 8,378 | 7,389 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).
*KTI: Eastern Indonesia Regions.
**Average August 1-8, 1999 only.

**Layer Egg Farmgate Prices in 1997**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 2,460 | 2,470 | 2,080 | 2,185 | 2,235 | 2,025 | 2,215 | 2,325 | 2,335 | 2,000 | 1,815 | 2,220 |
| Jakarta | 2,700 | 2,650 | 2,450 | 2,490 | 2,635 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,575 | 2,310 | 2,240 | 1,975 | 2,565 |
| West Java | 2,625 | 2,730 | 2,400 | 2,460 | 2,405 | 2,340 | 2,450 | 2,550 | 2,350 | 2,200 | 1,960 | 2,485 |
| Central Java | 2,610 | 2,595 | 2,190 | 2,410 | 2,290 | 2,195 | 2,370 | 2,560 | 2,060 | 2,200 | 1,855 | 2,325 |
| Yogyakarta | 2,565 | 2,520 | 2,190 | 2,365 | 2,305 | 2,150 | 2,490 | 2,550 | 2,025 | 2,060 | 1,820 | 2,315 |
| East Java | 2,660 | 2,800 | 2,320 | 2,220 | 2,620 | 2,220 | 2,590 | 2,720 | 2,420 | 2,165 | 2,215 | 2,335 |
| Bali | 3,065 | 3,050 | 2,660 | 2,535 | 2,815 | 2,720 | 2,710 | 2,985 | 2,830 | 2,900 | 2,640 | 2,800 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 2,490 | 2,510 | 2,185 | 2,335 | 2,200 | 2,135 | 2,485 | 2,500 | 2,035 | 2,035 | 1,775 | 2,250 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 2,647 | 2,666 | 2,309 | 2,375 | 2,438 | 2,273 | 2,489 | 2,596 | 2,296 | 2,225 | 2,007 | 2,412 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).

**Layer Egg Farmgate Prices in 1998**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul** | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 2,409 | 3,786 | 3,116 | 4,284 | 4,064 | 3,328 | 5,180 | 6,062 | 5,693 | 6,288 | 6,270 | 6,747 |
| Jakarta | 2,612 | 4,250 | 4,000 | 4,800 | 4,600 | 3,500 | 6,438 | 6,540 | 5,933 | 7,125 | 6,800 | 7,050 |
| West Java | 2,580 | 4,211 | 3,783 | 4,700 | 4,444 | 3,505 | 5,823 | 6,478 | 5,854 | 6,586 | 6,709 | 7,029 |
| Central Java | 2,463 | 4,019 | 3,400 | 4,986 | 3,975 | 3,311 | 5,258 | 6,208 | 5,583 | 6,667 | 6,509 | 7,319 |
| Yogyakarta | 2,388 | 4,000 | 3,500 | 4,500 | 4,000 | 3,100 | 5,025 | 6,280 | 5,600 | 6,250 | 6,350 | 6,850 |
| East Java | 2,426 | 3,728 | 3,330 | 4,520 | 3,881 | 3,109 | 5,180 | 6,068 | 5,307 | 6,132 | 6,437 | 6,882 |
| Bali | 2,400 | 3,600 | 3,520 | 3,360 | 4,400 | 3,520 | 5,520 | 7,520 | 6,480 | 7,080 | 7,178 | 7,425 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 3,296 | 4,922 | 4,130 | 5,040 | 4,434 | 4,331 | 6,250 | 7,162 | 7,162 | 7,136 | 7,661 | 8,107 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 2,572 | 4,065 | 3,597 | 4,524 | 4,225 | 3,463 | 5,584 | 6,540 | 5,952 | 6,658 | 6,739 | 7,176 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).

**Layer Egg Farmgate Prices in 1999**

(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Area | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumatera | 7,510 | 6,436 | 7,438 | 7,349 | 6,666 | 7,243 | 6,896 |
| Jakarta | 8,200 | 7,200 | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,000 | 7,900 | 7,800 |
| West Java | 8,086 | 7,229 | 7,643 | 8,029 | 7,043 | 7,957 | 7,779 |
| Central Java | 7,917 | 6,789 | 8,011 | 7,617 | 7,067 | 7,567 | 7,667 |
| Yogyakarta | 7,700 | 6,500 | 7,700 | 7,300 | 6,900 | 7,400 | 7,800 |
| East Java | 7,520 | 6,350 | 7,838 | 7,478 | 6,705 | 7,450 | 7,495 |
| Bali | 8,250 | 8,085 | 8,250 | 7,838 | 7,838 | 8,085 | 8,250 |
| Kalimantan & KTI* | 10,312 | 7,941 | 8,601 | 9,280 | 9,415 | 10,375 | 9,644 |
| | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE PRICES | 8,187 | 7,066 | 7,935 | 7,849 | 7,329 | 7,997 | 7,916 |

Source: Info PINSAR (National Poultry Information Center).

**Layer Egg Wholesale Prices at the Jakarta Markets**
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 2,520 | 2,625 | 2,675 | 2,470 | 2,338 | 2,425 | 2,520 | 2,625 | 2,575 | 2,300 | 2,313 | 2,618 | 2,500 |
| 1997 | 2,700 | 2,775 | 2,700 | 2,620 | 2,650 | 2,681 | 2,630 | 2,612 | 2,680 | 2,475 | 2,444 | 2,700 | 2,639 |
| 1998 | 4,150 | 4,638 | 4,572 | 4,662 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 6,480 | 6,600 | 6,850 | 7,010 | 5,764 |
| 1999 | 8,825 | 8,925 | 7,560 | 8,575 | 8,068 | n/a | | | | | | | 8,391 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Exchange Rate (Rupiah/US$ on a Period Ending Basis)**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | 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 | 10,250 | 8,800 | 8,660 | 7,970 | 11,250 | 14,750 | 13,000 | 11,200 | 10,750 | 7,550 | 7,300 | 8,068 |
| 1999 | 8,950 | 8,730 | 8,685 | 8,260 | 8,046 | 7,590 | 7,018 | 7,020 | | | | |

Source: Bisnis Indonesia Daily and Central Bureau of Statistics

**Poultry Meat and Poultry Egg Tariffs**

| Harmonized System Code | Description of Goods | 1999* | VAT | 1997 | VAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (H.S. Number) | | Import | | Import | |
| | | Duty | | Duty | |
| | | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| 0207 | Meat and edible offal of | | | | |
| | the poultry of heading | | | | |
| | No. 0105,fresh, chilled | | | | |
| | or frozen | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | of fowls of the species | | | | |
| | Gallus domesticus | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0207.11.000 | Not cut in pieces, fresh | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| | or chilled | | | | |
| 0207.12.000 | Not cut in pieces, frozen | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 0207.13.000 | Cuts and offal, fresh or | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | chilled | | | | |
| 0207.14.000 | Cuts and offal, frozen | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | of turkey | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0207.24.000 | Not cut in pieces, fresh | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| | or chilled | | | | |
| 0207.25.000 | Not cut in pieces, frozen | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 0207.26.000 | Cuts and offal, fresh or | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | chilled | | | | |
| 0207.27.000 | Cuts and offal, frozen | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | of ducks, geese or | | | | |
| | guinea fowls | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0207.32.000 | Not cut in pieces, fresh | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| | or chilled | | | | |
| 0207.33.000 | Not cut in pieces, frozen | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 0207.34.000 | Fatty livers, fresh or | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | chilled | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0207.35.000 | Other, fresh or chilled | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 0207.36.000 | Other, frozen | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0407 | Bird's eggs, in shell, | | | | |
| | fresh, preserved or | | | | |
| | cooked | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | fresh | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0407.00.110 | for hatching | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0407.00.120 | not for hatching | 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

Source: 1999 Government of Indonesia Tariff Book.
*Effective January 21, 1998.

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