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Annual

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Report Highlights:
Still recovering from the recent financial turmoil, Indonesia's poultry meat and egg sector are forecast to grow about 5 percent through 2002. Indonesia continues to maintain a protectionist ban on poultry parts imports, closing a promising market for U.S. leg quarters.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Still recovering from the financial upheaval that struck the country in 1997, both poultry production and consumption are forecast to grow around 6 percent in 2001 and 2002. Similarly, egg production and use are expected to grow at about a 5 percent rate annually through 2002. While ample opportunity exists for further expansion, the sector continues to face significant logistical and other constraints. Despite persistent efforts to seek a resolution, Indonesia continues to maintain a ban on poultry parts imports. This protectionist trade barrier stopped growing U.S. leg quarter shipments to Indonesia, and has prevented Indonesian consumers from having access to a relatively affordable source of alternative meat protein. Imports account for a relatively insignificant portion of total consumption, and exports are also

POULTRY MEAT

Production

Spurred by renewed economic growth and rejuvenated demand, and building on the recovery that began in 2000, production in 2001 is expected to grow 6.5 percent,. Furthermore, based on prospects for continued economic growth, political stability, and information provided by the local industry, poultry production for 2002 is forecast to grow to 920,000 million tons, 5.7 percent above 2001. Trends in the sector continue to be driven by developments in the broiler sector as broiler meat accounts for an estimated 60 percent of total production, followed by native chicken meat at 29 percent followed by spent layer and duck meat at 8 and 3 percent, respectively.

Day old chick (DOC) for broiler production in 2001 is estimated at approximately 16 million head/week. In line with expectations for growth in the sector, DOC is forecast to grow to 18 million head/week or about 960 million per year in 2002. This would bring DOC production up to 73% of 1996 level, which was 22 million head/week. Based on the current trends and information, poultry breeders are optimistic that DOC production can meet peak demand during the holiday season in late December. However, in the summer of 2001, some breeders have reported a drastic increase in mortality due to diseases such as J virus and Newcastle's.

Growth in poultry production is also in line with expectations for compound feed use. Based on information from the Indonesian Feed millers Association, feed production will reach 5.7 million tons in MY02, an increase of ten percent from the previous year. This level is still below the pre-crisis 1996 level of 6.5 million MT. An estimated eighty percent of the cost of production in the poultry industry is from feed.

With relatively low per-capita poultry meat consumption, an increasing population, and a sector operating well below production capacity, prospects for further output growth remain bright. Nonetheless, this outlook must be balanced against a number of constraints the sector continues to face. The spatial distribution of production, processing, consumption, combined with transportation constraints, generate logistical problems. In addition, processing and cold storage deficiencies continue to create bottlenecks in distribution and marketing. Production of DOC is often erratic and insufficient for large producers to maintain production at full capacity and capitalize on economies of scale. Feed costs are still greatly affected by the fluctuating US dollar-Rupiah exchange rate, since about 50% of the feed ingredients are imported. Security concerns in rural areas, including incidents of looting, stealing, and extortion, hinder production. Also, disease outbreaks are common.

These factors, combined with the severe economic crisis, intensified the trend towards greater integration. Reportedly, just five companies now control output and distribution, beginning with grandparent stock imports through the production and processing chains to the point of sale. Roughly ninety percent of poultry production is carried out through contract or partnership with the large integrators.

This market concentration is accompanied by significant market power and political influence. Small-scale poultry farmers and breeders depend on the large integrators' supplies of DOC, poultry feed, and other necessary inputs. In addition, the companies reportedly meet regularly to coordinate production decisions and influence prices. However, the influx of U.S. leg quarter imports, coming at a time when the sector was just beginning to recover in 1999, undermined the integrators' ability to manage supply and prices. In response, the sector began to call for limits, resulting in the Ministry of Agriculture's implementation of a ban on poultry parts imports. Despite references to concerns over Halal certification as a justification for the ban, ample information suggests the ban was implemented in direct response to these integrators' insistence on protection from U.S. leg quarter imports.

Consumption

With the slight recovery in demand, in 2001 consumption is expected to reach 876,000 MT, or 4.2 kg/capita/year (including native chickens, broiler, spent layer and duck). With expectations for continued improvement in the economic situation, in 2002 consumption is forecast to continue growing to 920,000 mt or 4.4 kg/capita/year. In Jakarta, where there are more consumers with higher incomes, consumption is around 9 kg/capita, but this is still much lower than per-capita consumption in neighboring Southeast Asian countries.

Indonesian consumers prefer to consume small birds (around 1 kg live) rather than big birds (around 1.6 kg), with a preference for native chickens over broilers. Therefore, the price per kilogram of small birds are higher than the big birds. However, economic conditions have caused consumers to become much more price sensitive, with preferences for types of meat (light vs. dark, whole vs. parts) now being overshadowed by price considerations. The demand for big birds with lower per unit prices is increasing. Similarly, while there once was a preference for whole chicken over parts, if lower priced parts are available in the market, consumers increasingly choose parts. Similarly, no discernable preference exists for light compared to dark meat cuts.

Chicken meat is the most popular meat product in Indonesia. Mie ayam (chicken noddle), bubur ayam (chicken porridge), soto ayam (chicken soup), and sate ayam (chicken satay) as well as fried and roast chickens are part of an Indonesian's typical diet. In the past two years, a trend has developed in Jakarta and its surrounding areas where consumers buy fried chicken similar to that of "Kentucky Fried Chicken" or American Style fried chicken. Fried chicken is now also available in the streets from small vendors. The price of fried chicken at these street vendor outlets is less than in any of the franchise restaurants, so it is quite affordable to the middle class and low income community. With development of processing facilities, sales of processed chicken, like chicken nuggets, are also increasing. Total nugget production has increased from 1,327 tons in 1996 to 11,220 in 2000.

Trade

The increasing demand for poultry meat, together with the erratic supply of local products, has created an opportunity for chicken imports. However, the ban on imported chicken parts implemented in September 2000 resulted in a sharp drop in the amount of poultry part imports. Despite the ban, there is reportedly rampant smuggling of parts sourced from China (breast meat), Thailand (wings), and some even from the United States (leg quarters). Thus, poultry part imports for 2001 are still expected to be 5,000 tons, one-third that of 2000. With a continuation of the ban, parts imports are expected to remain at this level in 2002. Official trade data from the Central Bureau of Statistics pegged imports in 2000 at 14,501 mt (1,810 mt whole birds and 12,691 mt chicken parts). The United States was still the major supplier with 12,146 mt (84 percent) followed by Brazil (8 percent) and China (4 percent). Preliminary data for the first two months of 2001 (Jan-Feb) shows poultry meat imports reached 686 mt (223 mt whole birds and 463 mt chicken parts). Whole birds are sourced primarily from Brazil, and the level of imports hinges on price competitiveness. Most imported poultry goes to the food service industry (catering, and hotel).

Exports are relatively insignificant at about 1,000 tons annually. The products mostly go to Japan in the form of poultry breasts and wings.

Prices

Farm gate prices at the Jakarta market for live broilers reportedly increased 32% percent from Rp. 6,363 (August 00) to Rp. 8,418 (Dec 00). In January 2001, the price dropped by 22 percent to only Rp. 6,529/kg as a surplus developed when producers geared up for the peak consumption period (Christmas, Lebaran, and New Year). The over supply situation was exacerbated by inadequate cold storage and distribution facilities. In June 2001, prices were back to Rp. 8,044/kg. At the retail level, poultry meat prices also decreased from Rp. 13,703/kg (Dec 00) to Rp. 11,850/kg (Jan 01) and increased up to Rp. 12,673/kg in Jun 2001.
In August 2001, whole broilers were being quoted at about US $1/kg.

DOC prices have increased from Rp. 1,500 (Jan 2001) to Rp. 2,750 (Jun 2001). As discussed above, DOC prices and supply are tightly controlled by the leading poultry firms and reportedly weekly meetings are held to discuss DOC broiler supply.

Policy

Despite repeated efforts by the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta to seek a resolution to the trade barrier, the ban on poultry part imports, implemented in September 2000 (see GAINS report ID0050), remains in effect. The Indonesian government has yet to notify the WTO of this change in import policy. While concern over "Halal" certification was used as justification for the barrier, as discussed in the "Production" section, the government's action should be viewed as a direct response to requests for protection from the local industry. Industry leaders and Ministry of Agriculture officials have even publically acknowledged that the ban is required because they cannot compete with lower priced parts imports. As of early August 2001, prospects for removing the ban were not bright as some officials in the Ministry of Agriculture failed to express any desire to seek a resolution. More importantly, industry leaders are adamant that the ban must remain in place. Meanwhile, the governments inconsistent rationale for the ban was demonstrated again in December 2000 when the Director General for livestock production announced the approval of two more Islamic Centers by the Indonesian Islamic Council (MUI). These institutions are responsible for issuing the Halal certificates required for importing poultry from the United States. Currently there are six institutions approved to issue the Halal Certificate: The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America, Islamic Food Authority Inc. USA, International Institute Of Islamic Thought c/q Marjac Abbatoir, Islamic Center of Omaha, Islamic Service of America, and Pan Islamic Nutrition Society of America c/q Edelweiss Incorporated. However, with the ban, the eligibility of these institutions to issues Halal certificates for export to Indonesia has no significance.

All poultry imports require that a Letter of Import Recommendation (SRI) be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. This document must specify quantity, period of import, and area of distribution. The requirement for the SRI can be trade restrictive as its approval can sometimes be denied. In fact, prior to the formal implementation of the parts import ban, the Ministry of Agriculture was refusing to approve SRIs for poultry parts as a way to curtail imports.

In a related development, poultry producers in the ASEAN region signed an MOU establishing the Federation of ASEAN Poultry Producers in November 2000. The MOU was signed by GPPU (Indonesian Poultry Breeder Association), FLFAM (The Federation of Livestock Farmers Association of Malaysia), UBRA (The United Broiler Producers Association of the Philippines) and The Broilers Association of Thailand. The objectives of the organization are to enhance sustainable growth of poultry production in the ASEAN region; to promote the exchange and dissemination of information related to the poultry industry; and to promote fair and free trade in poultry in the international market place. But an unstated objective of the organization is also to stymy imports of U.S. leg quarters into the region through non-tariff trade barriers.

Due to Foot-and-Mouth outbreaks, on 20 April 2001, the Indonesian Agriculture Ministry temporarily banned corn and soybean meal imports from several European and South American countries. The ban, lifted at the end of July 2001, was to protect Indonesian's status as a Foot-and Mouth disease-free country (declared free in 1990). This ban resulted in Indonesia purchasing more U.S. corn. The ban also affected live animal imports from Europe, which resulted in the poultry sector having to also rely more heavily on the U.S. for Grandparent stock that was usually sourced from western Europe.

As a measure to protect the health of the domestic livestock industry, in early August 2001 the government released new import and export procedures for livestock. The new regulation is intended to monitor breeding livestock imports. Importers are now required to obtain an SRI from the Director General for Livestock Production and to show a copy of the certificate of origin and health. The certificate of origin must include information regarding the system of animal disease control.

In June 2001, Thailand and Indonesia submitted an indicative list of agricultural & industrial goods to be traded on counter-purchase arrangements. Thailand offered frozen chicken, rice, ceramics, electronic's appliances and vehicles and parts. Indonesia proposed pepper, coconuts, palm oil, coffee, tea, clothing, and ground fish

A 10% Value Added tax (VAT) was supposed to have been implemented on all imported products (except for six basic food ingredients such as rice, unhusked rice, corn, sago, soybeans, and iodized/noniodized salt, and strategic commodities such as animal feed/or raw material for animal feed, seeds and breeding stock) on 1 January 2001. However, application of the tax is not yet consistent and enforcement has been lax. All imports are also subject to a sales tax of 2.5%.

Investment

As stated above, integrated poultry producers confirm that production will be expanded. But this expansion is likely to take place by more fully utilizing existing production capacity, rather than in building of new facilities. In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Japan Foundation (JICA) is building slaughtering plants in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and the Eastern part of Indonesia.

II. STATISTICAL TABLE

PSD POULTRY MEAT

PSD Table						
Country	Indonesia					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total			(1000 MT) (MIL HEAD)		
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Inventory (Reference)	85	111	85	110	0	120
Slaughter (Reference)	700	784	700	875	0	930
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	734	817	800	870	0	920
Whole, Imports	4	2	5	2	0	2
Parts, Imports	6	13	15	5	0	5
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	10	15	20	7	0	7
TOTAL SUPPLY	744	832	820	877	0	927
Whole, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Exports	3	1	3	1	0	1
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	3	1	3	1	0	1
Human Consumption	741	831	817	876	0	926
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	741	831	817	876	0	926
TOTAL Use	744	832	820	877	0	927
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	744	832	820	877	0	927
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	12	0	4	0	4

Note : old data from FAS/Washington, new data from FAS/Jakarta

TRADE MATRIX, POULTRY MEAT

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Indonesia		
Commodity:	Poultry Meat, Total		
Time period:	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	3,398	U.S.	12,146
Others		Others	
Australia	342	Brazil	1,090
Brazil	303	China	517
China	236	Australia	350
France	72	France	135
Singapore	53	Thailand	115
American Samoa	48	Canada	94
New Zealand	3	Norfolk Islands	24
		Malaysia	19
		Singapore	11
Total for Others	1,057		2,355
Others not listed	7		0
Grand Total	4,462		14,501

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Indonesia		
Commodity:	Poultry Meat, Total		
Time period:	Jan-Feb	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	596	U.S.	533
Others		Others	
France	120	China	125
China	86	Brazil	25
Australia	56	Australia	4
Thailand	24	United Kingdom	0
Malaysia	10	France	0
Singapore	3	Singapore	0
Total for Others	299		154
Others not listed	0		0
Grand Total	895		686

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Indonesia		
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	23
Others		Others	
Japan	2,358	Japan	657
Kuwait	68	Taiwan	16
Bahrain	22	Hong Kong	7
United Arab Emirate	121	Malaysia	0
Saudi Arabia	121	Singapore	0
Oman	144		
Hong Kong	0		
Singapore	25		
Taiwan	0		
Total for Others	2,859		681
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	2,859		704

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Indonesia		
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total		
Time period	Jan-Feb	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Japan	47	Japan	155
		Singapore	4
		Malaysia	1
Total for Others	47		160
Others not Listed	0		(0)
Grand Total	47		160

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic

EGGS

Production

As with the broiler sector, egg production continues to recover from the financial turmoil. As such, egg production for 2001 is expected to increase around 5 percent to 10,800 million pieces (including native chicken and layer eggs). Similarly, for 2002, egg production is forecast to increase another 5 percent to 11,300 million pieces, just slightly below pre-crisis 1996 level.

Production of layer DOC for 2001 is estimated to reach 1.3 million/week (1.1 million/week for MY00) and 1.4 million/week for 2002.

Egg prices in Jakarta range from Rp. 6,045 (Jan 01) to Rp. 7,460 (Jun 01). This price still provides the industry with a stable profit and is affordable for the consumers.

Consumption

Egg consumption for 2002 will reach 11,303 million pieces (or 54 pieces/capita/year) and 10,800 million pieces for 2001 (52 pieces/capita/year). Compared to other animal protein sources, eggs are still the cheapest. The Indonesian Nutrition standard suggests that consumers should obtain part there animal protein from eggs and consume a minimum 54 pieces/capita/year.

Trade

Egg imports for 2001 and 2002, especially for hatch eggs, is expected to remain at the 2000 level of 13 million pieces. Poultry breeders continue to need imported GPS/PS to increase DOC production. In addition, noddle manufacturers use egg powder as ingredient for their products. Most shell eggs come from Malaysia and after the outbreak of FMD in Malaysia last July, the import number will decline 50% (3 million pieces) compared to MY00 imports of 6 million pieces.

PSD POULTRY EGGS

PSD Table						
Country	Indonesia					
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs			(MIL HEAD)(MIL PCS)		
		2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Layers	45	69	45	66	0	73
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	9000	10272	11000	10800	0	11300
Hatch Eggs, Imports	2	13	1	13	0	13
Shell Eggs, Imports	0	6	0	3	0	3
Other Imports	0	9	0	9	0	9
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	2	28	1	25	0	25
TOTAL SUPPLY	9002	10300	11001	10825	0	11325
Hatch Eggs, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Eggs, Exports	0	3	0	3	0	3
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	3	0	3	0	3
Hatch Eggs,Consumption	2	13	1	13	0	13
Shell Eggs, Human	9000	10275	11000	10800	0	11300
Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dom. Consumption	0	9	0	9	0	9
Total Dom. Consumption	9002	10297	11001	10822	0	11322
TOTAL Use	9002	10300	11001	10825	0	11325
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9002	10300	11001	10825	0	11325
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

TRADE MATRIX, POULTRY EGGS

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Indonesia		
Commodity:	Poultry, Eggs		
Time period:	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	23	U.S.	8
Others		Others	
Netherlands	1,355	Malaysia	777
Malaysia	557	Netherlands	460
Norway	482	India	218
Australia	83	China	164
Germany	36	France	70
United Kingdom	25	Australia	16
India	54	Germany	11
China	52	Singapore	10
Singapore	13	United Kingdom	6
		Thailand	3
		Palestina	3
		Spain	1
		Hong Kong	1
Total for Others	2,657		1,740
Others not listed	29		0
Grand Total	2,709		1,748

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Indonesia		
Commodity:	Poultry, Eggs		
Time period:	Jan-Feb	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Malaysia	69	Malaysia	183
Netherland	42	India	34
Singapore	10	China	17
China	9	France	10
Taiwan	0	Netherlands	10

France	**0**	**Japan**	**8**
		Germany	**1**
Total for Others	**130**		**264**
Others not listed	**0**		**0**
Grand Total	**130**		**266**

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	**Indonesia**		
Commodity:	**Poultry, Eggs**		
Time period:	**Jan-Dec**	**Units:**	**Metric Tons**
Exports for	**1999**		**2000**
U.S.	**0**	**U.S.**	**0**
Others		**Others**	
Brunei Darussalam	**87**	**East Timor**	**173**
Malaysia	**61**	**Ethiopia**	**17**
Singapore	**53**	**Brunei Darussalam**	**13**
Vietnam	**2**	**Portugal**	**13**
Hong Kong	**1**	**Taiwan**	**2**
		Bermuda	**2**
		Hong Kong	**1**
Total for Others	**204**		**222**
Others not listed	**0**		**0**
Grand Total	**204**		**222**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	**Indonesia**		
Commodity:	**Poultry, Eggs**		
Time period:	**Jan-Feb**	**Units:**	**Metric Tons**
Exports for	**2000**		**2001**
U.S.	**0**	**U.S.**	**15**
Others	**0**	**Others**	
		East Timor	**62**
Total for Others	**0**		**62**
Others not listed	**0**		**0**
Grand Total	**0**		**77**

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic

PRICES TABLE, POULTRY MEAT

Prices Table			
Country	**Indonesia**		
Commodity	**Poultry, Meat, Total**		
Prices in	**Rupiah**	**per uom**	**Kg**
Year	**2000**	**2001**	**% Change**
Jan	**12,525**	**11,850**	**-5.39%**
Feb	**10,838**	**11,925**	**10.03%**
Mar	**10,363**	**12,350**	**19.17%**
Apr	**9,983**	**13,175**	**31.97%**
May	**10,150**	**13,075**	**28.82%**
Jun	**10,788**	**12,673**	**17.47%**
Jul	**11,200**		**-100.00%**
Aug	**10,575**		**-100.00%**
Sep	**10,500**		**-100.00%**
Oct	**10,950**		**-100.00%**
Nov	**11,975**		**-100.00%**
Dec	**13,703**		**-100.00%**

Source:Center for Market Information, the Ministry of Industry and Trade
Retail Prices at the Jakarta Market

PRICES TABLE, EGG

Prices Table			
Country:	**Indonesia**		
Commodity:	**Poultry, Eggs**		
Year:	**2001**		
Prices in (currency)	**Rupiah**	**per (uom)**	**Kilogram**
Year	**2000**	**2001**	**% Change**
Jan	**8,535**	**6,045**	**-29.17%**
Feb	**6,800**	**6,301**	**-7.34%**
Mar	**7,180**	**6,833**	**-4.83%**
Apr	**6,135**	**6,355**	**3.59%**
May	**6,065**	**6,308**	**4.01%**
Jun	**6,651**	**7,460**	**12.16%**
Jul	**6,843**		**-100.00%**
Aug	**5,888**		**-100.00%**
Sep	**5,556**		**-100.00%**
Oct	**5,585**		**-100.00%**
Nov	**6,428**		**-100.00%**
Dec	**7,703**		**-100.00%**

Source:Center for Market Information, the Ministry of Industry and Trade
Retail Prices at the Jakarta Market

Live Broiler Farmgate Prices in 2000
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sumatera	8,910	6,833	6,480	5,984	6,250	7,805	9,373	6,765	6,273	6,983	7,692	8,009
Jakarta	7,567	6,080	5,967	5,629	6,589	7,507	7,535	6,338	6,265	7,212	8,556	8,182
West Java	7,817	5,937	5,867	5,687	6,574	7,214	7,149	5,958	5,940	6,758	7,897	7,628
Central Java	7,945	5,653	5,750	5,386	6,115	6,748	6,854	5,470	5,858	6,390	7,678	7,975
Yogyakarta	8,350	5,667	5,833	5,320	6,125	6,600	6,900	5,550	5,840	6,475	7,675	7,925
East Java	8,617	5,652	5,188	5,204	5,947	6,458	7,124	5,394	5,480	6,378	7,660	8,103
Bali	8,650	6,267	5,667	5,500	6,300	6,725	7,560	6,300	6,380	6,800	8,075	8,100
Kalimantan & KTI*	11,250	8,926	9,531	8,876	8,393	8,655	9,734	9,132	8,724	8,379	9,782	11,420
AVERAGE PRICES	8,638	6,377	6,285	5,948	6,537	7,214	7,779	6,363	6,345	6,922	8,127	8,418

Source: Market Information Center for Poultry Products (PINSAR), processed by FAS/Jakarta.

Note: *: KTI= Eastern Part of Indonesia.

Live Broiler Farmgate Prices in 2001
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sumatera	7,350	7,976	7,717	7,028	7,710	8,028						
Jakarta	6,347	7,200	8,382	8,418	7,995	8,168						
West Java	5,636	6,525	8,078	7,849	7,414	7,555						
Central Java	5,292	6,412	7,545	7,456	7,015	7,502						
Yogyakarta	5,650	6,425	7,375	7,380	7,025	7,440						
East Java	5,178	6,236	7,436	7,282	6,622	7,368						
Bali	6,250	6,375	7,350	7,550	6,875	7,425						
Kalimantan & KTI*	10,532	10,159	10,034	9,767	10,650	10,867						
AVERAGE PRICES	6,529	7,164	7,990	7,841	7,663	8,044						

Source: Market Information Center for Poultry Products (PINSAR), processed by FAS/Jakarta.

Note: *: KTI= Eastern Part of Indonesia.

Layer Egg Farmgate Prices in 2000
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sumatera	6,440	5,057	5,821	4,724	4,936	5,567	5,726	4,703	4,311	4,351	5,046	5,481
Jakarta	7,300	6,033	6,600	5,320	5,525	5,950	6,080	4,925	4,900	4,975	5,650	6,475
West Java	7,239	5,948	6,441	5,276	5,420	5,834	5,925	4,866	4,770	4,800	5,584	6,420
Central Java	7,345	5,743	6,630	5,176	5,421	5,802	5,881	4,872	4,868	4,838	5,398	6,455
Yogyakarta	7,250	5,800	6,533	5,260	5,425	5,725	5,880	4,675	4,700	4,775	5,300	6,212
East Java	6,938	5,685	6,289	4,934	5,180	5,460	5,609	4,448	4,504	4,666	5,181	6,284
Bali	8,000	6,720	6,373	5,824	5,720	6,000	6,224	5,280	4,960	4,520	5,960	5,240
Kalimantan & KTI*	9,621	7,637	8,014	8,987	6,936	7,436	7,585	6,756	6,148	6,461	7,034	7,633
AVERAGE PRICES	7,517	6,078	6,588	5,687	5,570	5,972	6,114	5,066	4,895	4,923	5,644	6,275

Source: Market Information Center for Poultry Products (PINSAR), processed by FAS/Jakarta.

Note: *: KTI= Eastern Part of Indonesia.

Layer Egg Farmgate Prices in 2001
(Rupiah per Kilogram)

Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sumatera	4,873	4,997	5,427	4,766	5,021	5,896						
Jakarta	4,975	5,725	6,025	5,460	5,725	6,540						
West Java	4,934	5,458	6,456	5,382	5,600	6,497						
Central Java	4,925	5,345	5,998	5,150	5,530	6,388						
Yogyakarta	4,550	5,225	5,775	4,980	5,475	6,820						
East Java	4,664	5,354	5,665	4,925	5,400	6,176						
Bali	4,800	4,880	6,440	5,400	5,600	6,180						
Kalimantan & KTI*	6,380	6,759	7,151	6,642	6,727	7,515						
AVERAGE PRICES	5,013	5,468	6,117	5,338	5,635	6,502	`					

Source: Market Information Center for Poultry Products (PINSAR), processed by FAS/Jakarta.
Note: *: KTI= Eastern Part of Indonesia.

Average Retail Prices of Beef and Poultry Meat 2000
(at the Jakarta Markets)

Month	Beef	Poultry Meat
	(Rp./Kg)	(Rp./Kg)
January	28,575	12,525
February	26,825	10,838
March	26,675	10,363
April	27,550	9,983
May	27,700	10,150
June	27,500	10,788
July	27,500	11,200
August	27,375	10,575
September	27,500	10,500
October	27,750	10,950
November	27,950	11,975
December	29,825	13,703

Source: Center for Market Information (PIP), the MInistry of Industry & Trade;

Average Retail Prices of Beef and Poultry Meat 2001
(at the Jakarta Markets)

Month	Beef	Poultry Meat
	(Rp./Kg)	(Rp./Kg)
January	30,950	11,850
February	30,475	11,925
March	30,425	12,350
April	30,175	13,175
May	30,350	13,075
June	30,975	12,673
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

Source: Center for Market Information (PIP), the Ministry of Industry & Trade;

Exchange Rate (Rp./1US$) on Period Month Ending Basis

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997	2387	2403	2418	2443	2458	2450	2528	2190	3350	3700	3740	5700
1998	13513	9377	8740	8211	10767	15160	13850	11700	11314	9142	7755	8100
1999	9419	8992	8778	8632	8179	6750	6989	7736	8571	6949	7439	7161
2000	7414	7517	7598	7988	8728	8742	9055	8370	8891	9483	9524	9385
2001	9488	9914	10460	11675	11375	11440	11312					

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS-Badan Pusat Statistik) and Business Indonesia-Daily Newspaper.
Note: July 2001 exchange rate is quoted for July 2, 2001.

Poultry Meat and Poultry Egg Tariffs

Harmonize	Description of Goods	2001	VAT	2000	VAT
System Code	(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 or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.12.000	Not cut in pieces, frozen	5	10	5	0
0207.13.000	Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.14.000	Cuts and offal, frozen of turkey	5	10	5	0
0207.24.000	Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.25.000	Not cut in pieces, frozen	5	10	5	0
0207.26.000	Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.27.000	Cuts and offal, frozen of ducks, gees or guinea fowls	5	10	5	0
0207.32.000	Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.33.000	Not cut in pieces, frozen	5	10	5	0
0207.34.000	Fatty livers, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.35.000	Other, fresh or chilled	5	10	5	0
0207.36.000	Other, frozen	5	10	5	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	10	5	0

Source: 2001 Government of Indonesia Tariff Book

Feed Demand
Strategic Indicator Tables for Indonesia

MEAT PRODUCTION (in metric tons)				
Country: Indonesia		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year: 2001	1999	2000	2001	2002
Poultry				
Poultry Meat (including ducks)	622,430.4	817,740.0	870,000.0	920,000.0
Eggs (not including ducks)	524,565.4	642,000.0	675,000.0	706,000.0
Pork	136,815.2	142,921.9	151,518.3	160,609.4
COMPOUND FEED SECTOR (in 1,000 MT)				
Country: Indonesia		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year: 2001	1999	2000	2001	2002
Compound Feed Capacity	9,005	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Compound Feed Produced	3,600	5,000	5,200	5,700
--- by integrated producers	2,433	3,500	3,640	3,990
--- by commercial producers	1,451	1,500	1,560	1,710
FEED GRAIN USE (in 1,000 MT)				
Country: Indonesia				
Marketing Year:	1999	2000	2001	2002
Corn (Domestic consumption: feed)	2,500	3,000	3,250	na
Other:				
Wheat (Domestic consumption: feed)	140	140	140	na
Rice (Domestic consumption)	35,700	36,000	36,500	36,865
PROTEIN - ENERGY USAGE (in 1,000 MT)				
Country: Indonesia		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Marketing Year:	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Total Protein Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	1,344	1,600	1,735	1,880
Soy Bean Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	1,110	1,300	1,400	1,500

Other Protein Meal:				
Palm Kernel Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	**100**	**120**	**120**	**130**
Rape Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Fish Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	**80**	**125**	**160**	**195**
Palm Oil (feed waste domestic consumption)	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**
TRADE (in 1,000 mt)				
Country: Indonesia		**Last Year**	**Current Year**	**Out Year Forecast**
Calendar Year: 2001	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**
Corn				
Imports:	**591**	**1,240**	**1,480**	**1,550**
Exports:	**110**	**27**	**25**	**50**
Soy Beans				
Imports:	**1,093**	**1,340**	**1,470**	**1,600**
Exports:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Soy Bean Meal				
Imports:	**1,047**	**969**	**1,200**	**1,320**
Exports:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fish Meal				
Imports:	**72**	**111**	**145**	**170**
Exports:	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Palm Oil				
Imports:	**3**	**7**	**7**	**7**
Exports:	**3,500**	**4,200**	**4,400**	**4,500**
PROTEIN PRODUCTS TARIFFS AND TAXES				
Country: Indonesia				**Other**
Report Year: 2001	**Product**	**Bound Rate**	**Applied Rate**	**Import**
HS Code:	**Description**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**Taxes/Fees**
505.9	**Feather Meal**	**n.a**	**5**	**0**
1501.00.00.60	**Yellow Grease**	**40**	**5**	**0**

1502.00.00.40	**Inedible Tallow**	**40**	**5**	**0**
1511	**Palm Oil**	**40**	**0**	**0**
1518	**Anml/Vg Fats & Oils**	**40**	**5**	**0**
2301.10	**Meat & Bone Meal**	**40**	**0**	**0**
2301.20	**Fish Meal**	**40**	**0**	**0**

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