

Business News

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LAYOFF ANTICIPATORY STRATEGY

The government started to issue strategies expected to be capable of preventing massive labor dismissal. Layoff constitutes the most frightening specter. According to believable sources, labor dismissal has encountered tens of thousands of employees. Caring about the danger, the government established a special desk in the real and footwear sectors, two sectors highly vulnerable to layoff. Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Franky Sibarani said that the special desk was established because of investment anomaly, wherein textile and footwear grows while existing industries dismissed their employees.

In coincidence with it, the government through the Ministry of Industry launched a program called "Labor Intensive Investment for the Absorption of Indonesian Manpower", in Balaraja, Tangerang, Banten, several days ago. The program constitutes a movement to boost footwear industry capable of absorbing manpower massively as well as an effort to drive export and market share of domestically produced footwear products on global market. As asserted by Ministry of Industry Saleh Husin, the government wants labor intensive industry employing manpower in a large quantity to continue growing.

Previously, Minister of Village, Less-developed Region Development and Transmigration (Mendesa PDTT) Marwan Jafar asked heads of villages throughout the country to use village funds to build labor intensive projects. It is intended to open new job opportunities in rural areas so that the jobless rate could reduce.

Combination of the measures should be called as a strategy of the government to prevent layoff and increase the purchasing power of communities. Even though the step may be called as business as usual, it is highly expected. The most worrisome impact of economic downturns is labor dismissal thus forcing

millions of employees to loose their jobs.

Any of the complicated issues in the last several years is insignificant correlation between investment and the opening of new job opportunities. In the other words, the investment has continued to grow but it cannot answer the need of the growing job seekers; economic growth does not bring significant impact to the creation of new job opportunities. It indicates there is a distance between the expectation of the government and the investment reality, as a consequence of capital intensive investment. We hope the issue could be solved through the desk program by proper communications and synergy between the government as regulator and investors amid the uncertainties.

Moreover, we actually hope the unfavorable situation contributes blessing in disguise, at least the rising perseverance and commitment of the whole parties to take constructive measures which have not gained proper attention so far. As a country with continuously growing workforce, we badly need labor intensive investment, not the capital intensive one. Therefore, the success of BKPM to attract investment is not determined anymore by only the volume of investment but the nature of the investment. In the last several years, we are buoyed by report about the realization of investment without complaining about the nature.

Finally, the efficacy of the above mentioned measures is highly determined by their effects in the site, not on the paper. Indeed, all measures and strategies must be used. However, the efficacy of the measures in overcoming the problems we encounter would be answered in several months to come. Now, preventing layoff is more than important than whatever.

Jakarta, October 8, 2015

INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES (LIPI) ENCOURAGES THE CREATION OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED CREATIVE ECONOMY

Jakarta, *Business News*

Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) supports the government's move to make creative economy as a pillar of economy in the future because of the potential of the country is very great, especially the younger generation. The government considered it necessary to oversee various forms of creative economy, therefore the industry is expected to devote their thoughts, ideas and experience to improve the national economy.

Laksana Tri Handoko, Deputy for Engineering

Sciences of LIPI, in Jakarta, on Wednesday (October 7), said that it directs the use of technology as a basis to create new creative economy opportunities more sustainably. Today, he said, what will be driven by LIPI is the creation of technology-based creative economy, because so far it has been more culture-based.

Cooperation with the Creative Economy Agency (BEKRAF), according to him, a consider-

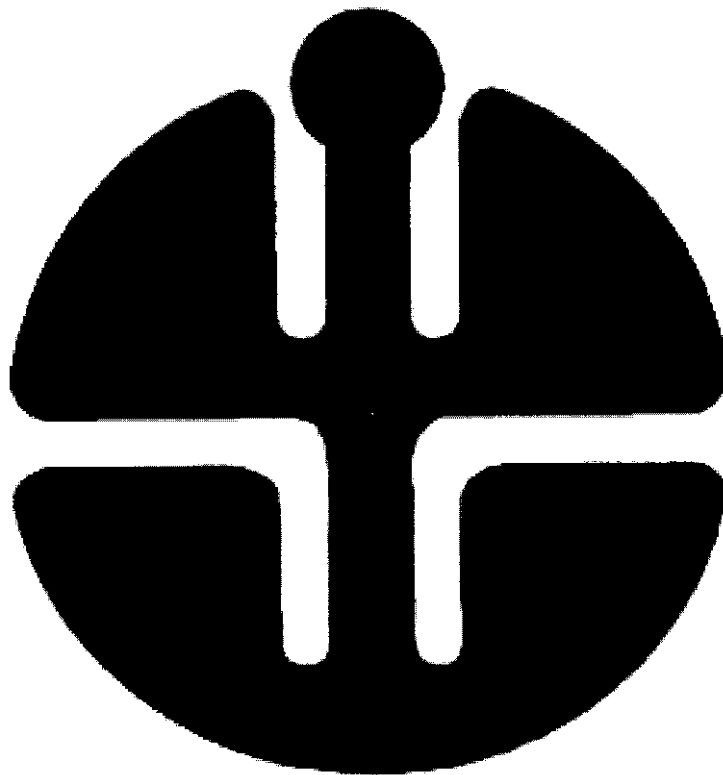
ation that will be conducted by LIPI to support the development of science & technology-based creative economy in Indonesia. Indonesia, he added, is too late to develop manufacturing that can produce global products. New creative industries based on science and technology with high product differentiation actually has a chance to be known globally.

The only manufacturer who still has the opportunity to grow in Indonesia, according to him, is the automotive industry given that to produce automotive engine blocks cannot be done independently.

This condition will change when the electric car is

already developed and small business unit has been able to produce electric motors independently.

Science and technology-based creative industries, according to him, is growing rapidly in the United States (US) and China. This condition occurs because of the full support from the government that provides convenience in innovating and creating. While in Indonesia,



LIPI

he said, creative industries that are using technology, only a few which is developed.

In line with LIPI, the Ministry of Tourism also supports BEKRAF to improve networking between creative cities since the formation of a movement to launch creative cities in various cities in Indonesia. Minister of Tourism, Arief Yahya, hopes that in the future there will be more and more cities that develop into creative cities in Indonesia. It is said that the ideas and initiatives of creative city development is proven to be one of the allure of tourism as well as the driver of economic turnaround.

By size, Arief said, creative economy accounted for 7% of the GDP, or about IDR700 trillion. The amount is quite positive so that it needs to be boosted again so that the 16 sub-sectors in the creative industries can grow. According to Arief, all cities in Indonesia basically have an appeal that may become a unique characteristic. If the uniqueness is developed, there will be more tourists visiting. "But to make it happen, creativity is needed," he said.

Admittedly, creative economy is a strategic sector in the development of Indonesia in the future,

because it has been able to contribute significantly to the national economy. In 2013, the growth of creative economy reached 5.76%, higher than national economic growth, which is approximately 5.74%.

Quoting data of the Ministry of Industry, in 2015-2019, GDP contribution to creative economy is expected to reach 7% - 7.5% on condition that creative industry GDP growth is at least 5-6%. In addition, the participation rate of creative industry workers is also expected to reach 10.5 - 11% of the total national workforce, and increase of state revenues to reach 6.5% - 8%.

Therefore, the government continues to spur creative economy growth. The three leading sectors in the creative industries that are constantly developed by Ministry of Industry are, among others, culinary, fashion, and handicrafts, which until now, are the largest contributor of GDP. Hopefully, the three leading sectors of the national creative industry will continue to be developed with no dependence on imported materials so that they are not affected by the increase in dollar exchange rate which is happening in several countries, including Indonesia. (ST) (E)



TO ENHANCE EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC POLICY

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Government through the Coordinating Minister of Economy stated that publicity of Economic Policy Package phase I was low. This was disclosed by the Coordinating Minister Darmin Nasution, who said that the information perceived and comprehension of the public of the Economic Policy Package was below expectation.

According to Darmin, a few days after phase I of economy package was issued, representatives of 4 big banks visited his Ministry. They questioned a Regulation made by a certain Ministry which they claimed might disturb economic climate. And yet the Regulation had been lifted by the time the Regulation was put in effect.

Pursuant to that matter, the Government had improved illumination approach and publicising of the Government's Policy. This time the information would elaborate on policy package per sector which would soon be specified in the follow up policy package.

As promised, the National Economic Stimulus Package would be launched. Unlike the

September I Package, in this September II package the focus would be more on simplification of permit application procedure and use of forex-reserve from export. The September II package would be announced by the economic ministers led by the Coordinating Minister Darmin Nasution.

In compliance to businesspeople's request, the September II package assured that permit could be obtained in 3 hours. However, the condition was not unconditional. The 3 hour service was only applicable to investment in the industrial sector.

The way it had been it took 8 days only to apply for company's permit. To build a factory outside the industrial zone, investors must apply for 11 permits including construction permit which needed 526 days. In the Deregulation Package II service was shortened to 3 hours.

Head of the Coordinating Board of Investment (BKPM) Franky Sibarani remarked further that with the 3 hour procedure investors could pocket 3 permits, i.e. Principle Permit, Company's Deed, and Taxpayer's ID. For permits outside the Industrial Estate, especially for



natural resources, the Government axed 14 permits to become 6 permits including lifting of 9 Ministrial Regulations.

About securing Forex-from-Export (DHE), Finance Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro disclosed there would be axing of interest for fixed deposit in USD for money deposited in domestic banks. For example if the deposit was above six months the tax would be 0% or freed from deposit interest tax.

Generally marketplayers responded positively to the issuance of Chapter II Policy Package. Chairman of APINDO Haryadi Sukamdani stated that the Economic Policy Package Chapter II was more applicable and effective for the short term moreover easing of Permit procedures was believed to attract investors.

It was noteworthy that there was signal from the Government that Policy Package phase II was not the last package to be released by the Government because today more rules had the potential to be revised by the related ministers. So far 16 Government Regulations were already dissected and were waiting to be signed by the Minister and the President.

At the ministrial and institutional level 38

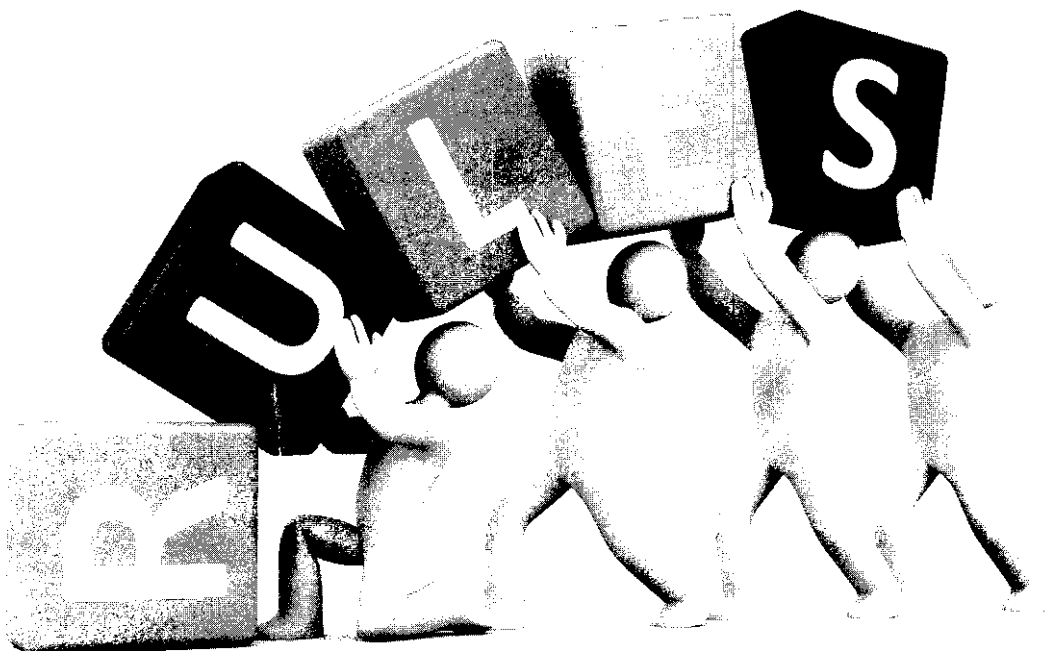
regulations had already been discussed. At this level Deregulation was not only a process of simplification but also combinations. After combinations, the 38 Regulations would be reduced to 24.

Among the Regulations being combined was the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small Business (UKM) on cooperatives which was the result of simplification of 4 Ministrial decrees.

Previously the Government had announced Economic Policy Package consisting of 134 deregulations, exercised to accelerate macro economic development, to propel national economy, to protect the marginal people and to energize rural economy.

The Economy Policy Package Chapter II was focused on 3 sectors, i.e. industry, export and finance; i.e. to accelerate investment process and to allow tax exemptions. The minimum amount of investment was at least Rp 100 billion or more, employing 1,000 Indonesian workers. Industrial estates already had Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) but still investors must manage wastage treatment.

In the Monetary Policy which was in the domain of BI, relaxation of policy had also been executed. Firstly discount on interest taxes on Forex-from-export



(DHE). Secondly, relaxation of requirements on unguaranteed export from USD 1 million to become USD 5 million. Thirdly, to increase hedging facilities from only 3 months and 6 months to become 1 year.

As with incentives for the fiscal sector which was in the domain of the Ministry of Finance, was to offer tax holiday, tax allowance or tax amnesty by next year. The procedure of tax facilitating would be made easy. One noteworthy fact was the Government's plan to axe income tax by next year from 28% to 18% under certain conditions although this plan was still a case of pro and contra among Ministers.

Players of the moneymarket responded positively to Chapter II of Government policy especially when BI had released follow up of Chapter I on September 9 last to stabilize Rupiah.

Rupiah and IHSG strengthened simultaneously to enter the green zone; the response was far different from the time when the market responded to September package I, at that time Rupiah weakened by 63 points to become Rp14,307 per USD.

Rupiah strengthening was thanks to BI's role to cool off the market. While doing market intervention at the spotmarket, BI would also make intervention at the forward market to balance up supply and demand. The conclusion was that all parties responded well to package 2 which was rated as aiming at short term target compared to the first package launched on September 9 last.

The public also reminded the Government not to stop where they stood. The Government must not be contended with market's positive response to the Policy Package. The Government must not be astounded with Rupiah and IHSG strengthening which was probably only momentary.

While being temporary, the range of Rupiah strengthening was also relatively measurable. Meaning the market did not absolutely respond to the launching of the stimulus package, but there was signs of taking wait-and-see stance. The public rated that the Government was skillful in policy making, but bad in execution. (SS)

PIPELINING OF PEOPLE'S BUSINESS CREDIT STILL NOTABLY LOW

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Government admitted that realization of People's Business Credit (KUR) by September 2015 came to Rp 4.02 trillion or around 13.4% of the all-year target of Rp 30 trillion. Coordinating Minister Darmin Nasution stated on Tuesday (6/10) that pipelining of KUR by September 2015 was still relatively low which was because the new program could only be executed on August 18 2015.

Darmin mentioned that by September 30 2015, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia had pipelined KUR worth Rp3,51 trillion; and yet the amount allocated to that bank was Rp21,4 trillion. Darmin said that extension of KUR by PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk was also still low, i.e. Rp3.2 trillion. Darmin also said that with the present performance it was targeted that by year end the target attained would be only Rp 19,24 trillion or around 21.37% of target.

In view of the above the Government was beginning to aim at Indonesian migrant workers (TKI) abroad as target till end of year. Darmin said that so far many TKI applied for credit to overseas banks. For that matter the Government planned to extend credit at low interest.

KUR credit would also be given to TKI who had just arrived home from abroad. The credit would

be given that the TKI would be motivated to run business at home. Furthermore Darmin said that banks would make it was easy for TKI to open a savings account. The way it had been it had been difficult to open account in national banks.

Beside TKI, the KUR credit was also expected to upgrade small business (UKM) whereby they could compete better in Asean Economic Society (MEA) to begin in January 2016. The debtors were expected to expand business whereby they could contribute to propelling economy. About KUR credit interest the 12% interest per year for 2015 would be reduced to 9% interest in 2016.

Meanwhile businesspeople rated that in the process of KUR absorption, it was necessary for the Government to map out the market and run intensive illumination. Head of UKM section of APINDO Nina Tursinah said that the program must be well targeted and easily applicable.

The Government must attend to credit for small industry whose business was export orientated. Furthermore she said that supposedly the Government implemented the KUR interest of 9% sooner to strengthen IKM competitiveness.

The Government was also asked to enhance control on KUR distribution to micro, small and medium business.(SS)

COFFEE PROCESSING INDUSTRY RUNNING SHORT OF RAW MATERIAL

Jakarta, *Business News*

The coffee industry at home was now handicapped by many problems. One of them was fighting over raw materials between local producers and foreign company exporters. Today productivity of coffee in Indonesia was only 741 kg of coffee seeds per hectare for Robusta and 808 kg of coffee seeds for Arabica. And yet Indonesia as the world's third biggest producer after Brazil and Vietnam, was able to produce at least 748,000 tons of coffee or 6,5% of total world's production. Of that amount, Robusta coffee totaled more than 147,000 tons (19,6%)

Faiz Achmad the Director of Beverages and Tobacco Division of the Ministry of Industry stated on Tuesday (6/10) the habit of Indonesians to drink coffee had jacked up demand for coffee at home. National coffee producers must divide supply of coffee to the export and domestic market.

Today national consumption of coffee had come to 1,1 kg per capita per year. On the contrary the volume of consumption was still below coffee importer countries like the USA where consumption was 4.3 kg per capita; Japan 3.4 kg per capita; Austria 7.6 kg per capita, Belgium 8,0 kg per capita; Norway 10.6 kg per capita and Finland 11,4 kg per capita per year. Indonesia sets target of around 1,5 kg per capita for the next 3 years.

On the other hand the Government set target for coffee seed production this year at 400,000 tons,

an increase by 10% against last year at 385,000 tons. Last year export of processed coffee was posted at USD 332,14 million, an increase of 9.9% against 2013 at USD 302.12. Export of processed coffee was dominated by instant, extract and essence coffee spread to export destinations like Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, China and United Arab Emirates.

The same opinion was expressed by Saleh Husin, the Minister of Industry. According to Minister Saleh, the Asean Free Trade Era by end of this year mounted anxiety among producers of F&B including coffee. Domestic F&B producers highly relied on imported raw materials which weakened their competitiveness.

Saleh admitted that all the problems were burden to local F&B producers. Not to mention limited infra structure, low power and gas supply, and high bank interest. He further remarked that if raw materials for F&B could be provided at home, local F&B products would be more ready to compete against other countries.

Saleh elaborated that the Government was now accelerating infra structure development so that business climate could be bettered. Not less important was procurement of local raw materials, facilitating of low bank interest and sound financing were Government's ways to revitalize domestic industry which was the main propeller of economy all over the country. (SS)

PT POU YUEN INDONESIA SUPPORT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO MINIMIZE POVERTY

Jakarta, *Business News*

Head of the Coordinating Board of Investment (BKPM) Franky Sibarani, after paaying visit to foot-wear factory of PT Pou Yuen Indonesia in Cianjur, West Java stated that the company could employ 13,000 workers in the next 5 years. By end of 2015, the company planned to recruit 1,000 workers. This was disclosed in BKPM press release received on Monday (15/10).

With completion of PT Pou Yuen Indonesia factory construction in 2015, the company could support Government's program to minimize unemployment quite sitgnificantly. The enterprsize could increase income of the people of Cianjur Regency and increase national forex reserves through export,

Other points highlighted by Franky was company's contribution in increasing export of Indone-sia's footwear. Production output of sports shoes would be 10 million pairs of shoes by the time expan-sion of factory was completed in 2019 all of which were delivered for the export market at the value of USD 100 million/year. PT Pou Yuen supplied among others shoes of Adidas brand for long term contract which proved that the products had met international standard of quality.

Besides, Franky Sibarani also saw that PT Pou Yuen Indonesia in Cianjur proved that the cities in the Province of West Java like Cianjur, Majalengka, Garut

an Surroundings still had high potentials nd were still highly competitive for export orientated products.

PT Pou Yuen Indonesia produced shoes us-ing mid-sole, out-sole and upper as components and also sports shoes. The investment realized based on Business Permit was USD 26 million (Rp 325 billion) while the number of workers to be employed was 3,000 workers since 2015 and by the time factory construction was completed in 2019 it would come to 15,000 people. This was most heartening because it proved that Indonesia was still attractive to inves-tors.

Visit of Head of BKPM Franky Sibarani to PT Pou Yuen Indonesia was part of BKPM agenda of procuring job opportunities on labor intensive ba-sis. Launching of the Program was done by President Jokowi to Banten on Monday (5/10). At the first stage BKPM collaborated with 16 companies in Central Java and West Java and planned to recruit 121,000 workers by 2019. For next year the 16 companies planned to recruit 74,000 workers.

In the Province of West Java the employ-ment plan was for 29, 580 people broken down as: 20,580 people in 2015 – 2016; 9,000 people in 2017 – 2019; in Central Java total workers em-ployment came to 91,706 people broken down as: 53,305 people in 2015 – 2016 and 38,400 in 2017 – 2019. (SS)

THERE IS ROOM FOR REDUCING PRICE OF OIL BY RP1.000 PER LITRE

Jakarta, *Business News*

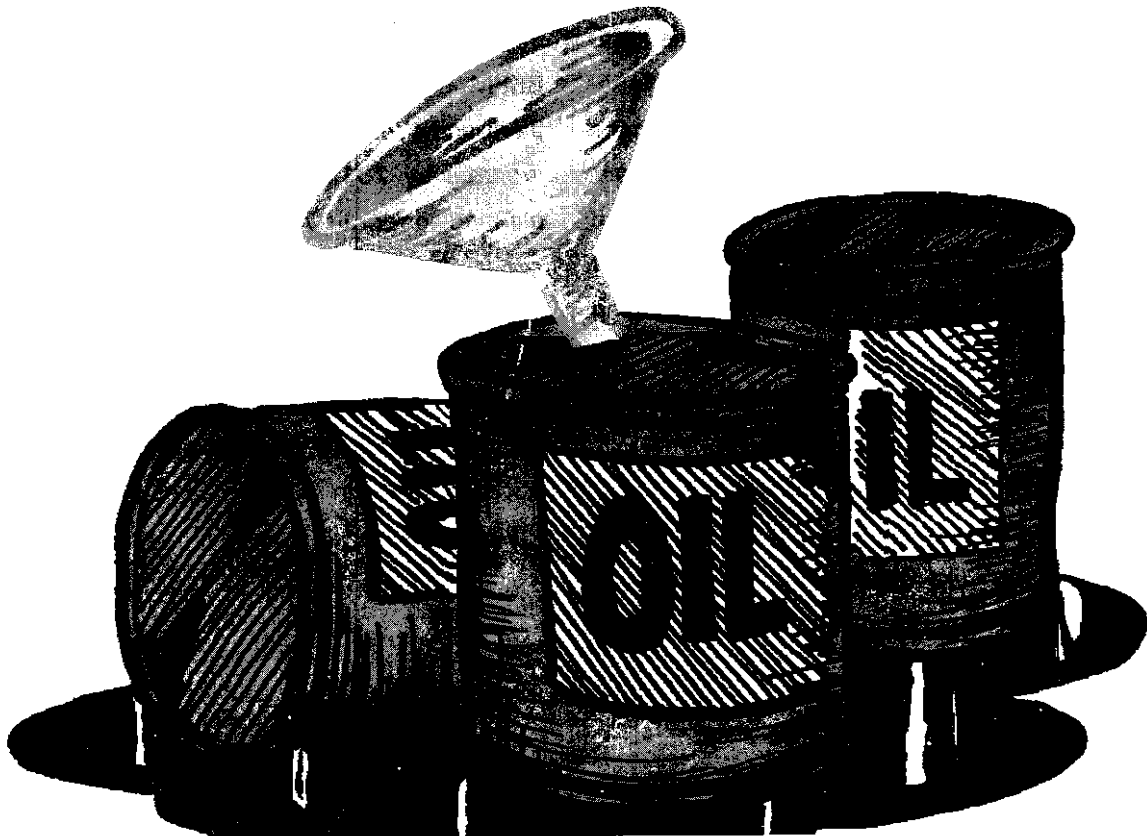
Member of Parliament Kurtubi supported Government's plan to lower price of oil. With price of crude oil of USD 50 per barrel, and Rupian value Rp 15,000 per USD Production Cost of Oil would be Rp 6,000 per litre. There was room for reducing price of oil fuel by Rp 1,000.- per litre; Kurtubi said this at the Parliament House on Monday (5/10).

Kurtubi who was also member of Commission VII of House rated that if the Government lowered oil price it would enhance national economic growth because lowered oil price would increase people's purchasing power in the present adverse condition. One

thing was sure it would increase consumption and enhance economic growth, moreover to consider that Government spending from APBN State budget was beginning to liquidate.

As world's oil price dropped, what could be done by the Government was not just to lower oil price but price of gas and electricity must be lowered as well because price of coal as fuel for Steam- Powered Generator and Diesel Powered Generator had for long been down.

Kurtubi said that if this were executed industry would grow even better to create new job opportunities. So economic growth of Q 1 2016 might reach above 5 percent or might even reach 6%. Why not? (SS)



BULOG HOLD STOCK OF RICE AMOUNTING TO 1,6 MILLION TONS

Jakarta, *Business News*

Data of BULOG disclosed that the amount of rice stock of Perum BULOG per October 5, 2015 was 1.6 million tons consisting of commercial stock 660,307 tons and Public Service Obligation (PSO) 993.899 tons. Stock of rice of PSO consisted of supply in the form of unhusked rice 110,884 tons or equal to 70,411 tons while procurement in the form of domestic rice was 857,253 tons and rice procurement from abroad 66,234 tons.

Stock of PSO rice was 993,899 tons, enough for 4.06 month of distribution. Stock of PSO rice was spread out in some Regional Division of BULOG in Java amounting to 533,193 tons, enough for fulfilling 3.91 months of pipelining and the amount in BULOG outside Java amounting to 460,706 tons, enough for supplying need of 4.24 months.

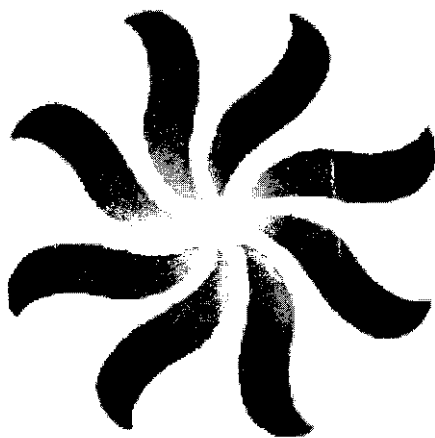
Meanwhile stock of commercial rice was 660,307 tons stored at BULOG storehouse in Java amounting to 464,613 tons and the portion stored at BULOG storehouse amounting to 195,694 tons. Besides, stock of Government's reserve stock stored

at BULOG was 141,786 tons.

Wholesaler's price at Cipinang Central Market (PIBC) Jakarta for IR64-I and IR64-III type of rice dropped by Rp50/kg to become Rp 9,800/kg and Rp8,900/kg while price of IR63-II dropped by Rp200 per kg to become Rp 9,300 per kg. Price of other type of rice remained stable. Inbound and outbound of rice at PIBC Jakarta was settled at around Rp 3,000 ton/day so stock of rice at PIBC Jakarta was around 33,300 tons.

Data of BPS obtained on Tuesday (6/10) had it that in September 2015 the average price of Premium quality rice at rice mills was Rp9,444.06/kg an increase of 3.48% against the previous price. The average price of Medium Quality Rice at rice mills was Rp8,939.61/kg an increase of 2.2%; while price of Premium quality rice at Rice mills on September 2015 rose by 13.64% and price of premium quality rice rose by 13,64%, price of medium quality rice increased by 10,01% and price of low quality rice rose by 17.85%.

Meanwhile in September 2015 price of rice of all quality at farmer's level and rice mills also



BULOG
ANDALAN KETAHANAN PANGAN

increased. At farmer's level average price of GKP rice was Rp4,764.68/kg an increase of 3.70% and price at rice mills was Rp 4,851.56./kg, an increase of 3.73% against price of same quality the month before. The average price of GKG level at farmer's level was Rp 5.330.12/kg an increase of 1.57% at price at rice mill was Rp 5,449.82 per kg an increase of 1.76%. Price of low quality rice at farmer's level was Rp4,287.27/kg an increase of 0.74% and price at rice mill was Rp 4,365.12/kg an increase of 0.84%

Compared to September 2014, price of GKP at farmer's level rose by 11.16%, GKG increased by 14.79% and low quality unhusked rice rose by 15.32%. At the rice mill average price of GKP in-

creased by 14.71%.

Through September 2015 highest price of rice at farmer's level was Rp 7,272/kg and at rice mills Rp 7,372,00.kg while lowest gabah price at farmer's level and rice mills was Rp 3,100/kg and Rp 3,250/kg. Highest price of rice at farmers level was of GKP of Pandak variety in Kurau South Kalimantan while lowest price of Gabah at farmer's level was in Ciherang, Sukabumi, West Java.

From observation it was known that through September 2015 there were 0.63% cases of price at farmer's level being below Govt, Buying Price (HPP) while at rice mills there was no case of GKP and GKG price being below HPP. (SS)



INDONESIA STAND A CHANCE TO GRAB GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN ASEAN

Jakarta, *Business News*

Indonesia could take advantage from great inter-Asean trading to allow Indonesia to diversify risk and strengthen resistance amidst global turbulence. This was the opinion of Amirul Feisal Wan Zahir, Group Head, Global Banking, Maybank spoken in Invest Asean Indonesia in Jakarta on Tuesday (6/10).

Furthermore Feisal Stated that diversification in Asean growing market would be attractive to Indonesian companies amidst adverse economic condition today.

Indonesia according to Feisal had vast opportunities to make profit in Asean. Indonesia was great economy in Asean and the Asean Economic Community might serve as sentiment to growth. "Indonesia is blessed with impressive demography as vast market but Asean could offer even greater opportunities," Feisal said.

According to Research by May Bank King Eng, Asean was today at Inflection Point of Capital Expenditure and the formation of AEC opened regional growth in the years to come. One of the main factors was lifting of trading barriers which enhanced inter-Asean trading and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Today inter-Asean trading was posted at 24% of total Asean trading while investment in the region remained low at 18%. Meanwhile countries of North America exported 40% of their products for inter-regional trading, countries of the Europe Community exported 60% of their products for inter-regional trading.

Stressing on the importance of forming ASEAN Economy block, Feisal believed that in the "new normal" condition, Asean states must foster strong ties through economic collaborations, building strong resistance to external shocks and minimize dependency on the West. "Asean must help themselves to find opportunities, there is never any better time to be Asean" Feisal concluded.

Just like other Asean states, Indonesia was now facing short-term challenge like weakening of economy and depreciation of Rupiah.

Nevertheless Maybank remained optimistic about the outlook of Indonesia's long term economy because of the strong fundamental economy. With the support of stable macro economy, the Indonesian Government in the 2016 Budget Plan had decided to propel growth by increasing infra structure spending by 8% from Rp290 trillion to Rp314 trillion to create greater investment opportunities.

Increased infra structure spending would step up greater accessibility and inter-connectivity as well as promoting education and employment opportunities in Indonesia.

In that same opportunity CEO of Maybank Kim Eng Group, John Chong stated that various infra-structure projects must be financed by the capital market especially the bond market and Sukuk which were effective alternative financial resources to finance certain infra structure projects in Indonesia. The Rupiah bond market would enable sponsored projects to seek for long term financing with fixed interest to ensure financing.(SS)

GOVERNMENT TO BROADEN SCOPE OF PEOPLE'S CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Financial Service Authority (OJK) supported Government's plan to broaden scope of distribution of People's Credit (KUR) to new business lines, start up business, including various creative industry sector and technology-based industries.

"Naturally not just the scope would be broadened but the number of banks would be increased as well, hopefully to include Provincial Development Bank (BPD)" this was stated by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of OJK Muliaman D, Hadad after attending limited meeting on KUR at the Presidential office on Monday.

However Muliaman reminded that the targeting be done selectively with reference to recipient's performance of last year.

OJK also insisted that pipelining of KUR not to involve big Government's banks but also to include other financial institutions.

Not only BPR, but other financial institutions like financing agencies, cooperatives, etc be authorized to distribute KUR. The expansion was not only

by area but also on the basis of linkage principle to expand absorption while still stressing on prudence.

With expansion of industrial areas, and change in distribution mode, the KUR program was expected to be maximized this year. "Next year, as the Government planned to increase the distribution mode by quantity, with foundation which was more accommodative, the absorption could be expected to be higher next year" Muliaman remarked.

Sometime ago at the limited meeting on People's Business Credit President Jokowi insisted on making breakthrough in accelerating KUR because according to data realization of credit was still low. President Jokowi expected in the next 3 months: October, November, December there would be significant breakthrough. "Small business must be protected and strengthened to strengthen their competitiveness."

President Jokowi said that by 2015. The Government had around Rp 30 trillion for KUR to be distributed to small business, with credit interest reduced from 22% to 12%. (SS)

TO OVERCOME ECONOMIC DOWNTURN, GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES LABOR-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Government continues to spur the footwear industry which is able to absorb massive labor force. Industrial development is done in order to boost exports and market share of domestic shoe products in the global market. The Ministry of Industry recorded that foreign exchange generated by the footwear industry is worth USD 4.11 billion or 2.33% of total national exports in 2014. In terms of employment opportunities, this industry contributed job opportunities for 643 thousand people which is equivalent to 4.21% of the workforce in the manufacturing industry.

In addition to footwear, the government also spurs other labor-intensive industries, i.e. textiles and food & beverage industries. "This proves that the government wants labor-intensive industries that employ a workforce in large numbers to be continuously growing," said Industry Minister Saleh Husin while attending the launch of "Labor-Intensive Investment for the Absorption of Indonesian Workers" program in Balaraja, Banten, on Monday (October 5).

The program held by the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) was conducted at PT Adis Dimension Footwear plant and was attended by President Joko Widodo. On that occasion, the President affirmed his optimism that the Indonesian economy will continue to improve in line with the realization of domestic and foreign investment, as well the launch of economic policy stimulus package. "There are many opportunities in our country that can be turned into investment that creates jobs," said President

Jokowi.

Keep Realizing Investments

The market share of Indonesian footwear products in the world market was 2.85% in 2014 and was ranked 6th after China, Italy, Vietnam, Germany and Belgium. This shows that the footwear industry likely to continue to increase exports. Head of BKPM, Franky Sibarani, said that the government would like to communicate to the public and investors that when there is rampant news about layoffs, there are many labor-intensive companies who continue to implement realization of investment projects and absorb workers.

There are 16 companies that consist of 11 labor-intensive Foreign Investment (PMA) companies and 5 domestic investment (PMDN) companies in West Java and Central Java. Labor absorption reached at least 121,285 people in 5 years (2015-2019). The total value of investment plan is worth IDR 18.9 trillion and total realized investment worth IDR 11.4 trillion (until September 2015) with a total estimated value of exports amounted to USD1.3 billion.

Companies engaged in the leather industry, leather goods and shoes, are, among others PT. Pou Yuen Indonesia, Chang Shin Reksa Jaya, Adis Dinamika Sentosa, Feng Tay Indonesia Enterprises, Parkland World Indonesia, Selalu Cinta Indonesia, and Seng Dam Jaya Abadi. While those engaged in the textile industry are Sri Rejeki Isman, Jaya Perkasa Textile, Rayon Utama Makmur, Nesia Pan Pacific Clothing, Eco Smart Garment Indonesia, Delta Merlin

Dunia Textile, Delta Merlin Sandang Textile, Apparel One Indonesia and Jaya Perkasa Textile. For the food and beverage industries, namely PT. Kaldu Sari Nabati Indonesia. "Labor-intensive industry operators still need new workers, such as a garment factory in Boyolali. They are in shortage of 12 thousand employees," said Industry Minister Saleh Husin.

Ministry of Industry also continues Machinery/Equipment Restructuring Program for textile & textile product Industry, footwear and leather tanning indus-

tries. This step was taken given the positive response from the industry and other stakeholders. "The program is in the framework of accelerating the improvement of industrial performance and labor absorption," said Director General of Chemical, Textile and Miscellaneous Industries at the Ministry of Industry, Harjanto. Availability of raw materials is also facilitated by setting up a logistics base for cotton, leather raw material centers and encouraging investment in dyestuffs and auxiliary material industries. (E)

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SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME ECONOMIC DOWNTURN, GOVERNMENT EXPEDITES THE DISTRIBUTION OF MICRO CREDIT

Jakarta, *Business News*

As one of the solutions during the current economic downturn, the government seeks to further expedite the distribution of Micro Business Credit (KUR). In the Cabinet Meeting on Economics, it was decided that for small and medium enterprises, the access will be made easier to obtain KUR, either for individual business or specific business entity.

After officially opening the Sriwijaya Exhibition III at Plasa Pameran Industri, the Ministry of Industry, on Tuesday (October 6), Minister of Industry Saleh Husin said that one of the results of the Meeting on Monday (October 5) is that ministers related to economics will cooperate with banks, both the ones incorporated under the State-Owned Banks Association (Himbara), or private banks, he said, accompanied by Director General of Small and Medium Industries (SMI) of the Ministry of Industry, Euis Saedah.

"In addition to expanding access of KUR recipients, one of the subjects discussed is how to make prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) before they leave to be equipped with some kind of capital. About the technicalities, such as what will be done by the executing banks, the migrant workers will be facilitated so that before they depart to the country of placement, they can get some sort of credit, in the form of KUR.

To that end, when attending training program in Indonesia, they will be helped to open an account, so that later in the placement country, they can transact using the facilities mobile banking facilities. In fact, during this time it is difficult for them to open an

account in the country where they are stationed, as it is bound by the "not your customers" rule", she said.

Currently, the government seeks to improve the distribution of KUR, given that until 30 September 2015, the distribution has just reached about 13% of the portfolio target of IDR30 trillion. In 2016 the government will allocate approximately IDR90 trillion for the distribution of KUR with an interest rate of only 9 percent. The government, as stated by President Joko Widodo, is committed to continue to improve the allocation of KUR, so that entrepreneurs engaged in micro, small, and medium businesses will have competitiveness.

According to the President, the strengthening and protection of SMEs becomes an important thing to do at this time, considering that it has the potential to be one of the drivers of economy in the society. For that, SMEs need to have easy access to capital to expand its business. Earlier, the President also asked all ministers to make a breakthrough to increase KUR distribution this year. The President also requested the expansion of the sector that can access KUR, so that trading businesses can use it. KUR restrictions on production business during this time are considered to be one of the obstacles in its distribution.

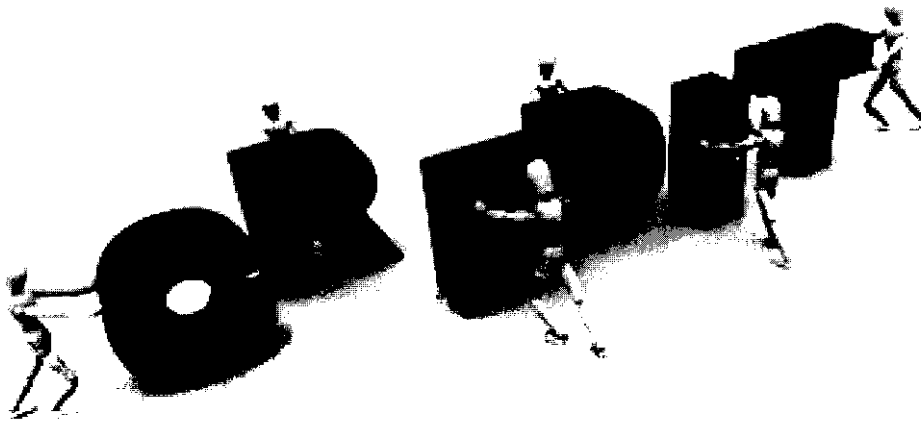
Continuously Creating

On the occasion, Minister of Industry asked the national creative industries, especially those located in South Sumatra, to continue to be creative, to invent new products, and to improve shortcomings to improve quality, so it will be able to compete with similar products from other countries.

Meanwhile, Director General of SMI, Euis Saedah, said that it has made a strategic step in the development of creative industries which she calls the "four steps plus one", i.e. strengthening of skills or competence of craftsmen (human resources), facilitating production techniques by optimizing equipment, strengthening the existence of standards and protecting their works with Intellectual Property Rights. While, the only addition is market strengthening in the form of exhibitions in various places, especially at Plasa Pameran Industri.

"Through the exhibition, it is expected to pro-

vide motivation to participants or artisans in South Sumatra to become entrepreneurs who are strong, professional, creative and innovative so as to encourage the growth rate, strengthening, and improving the global competitiveness that we seek," she said. The exhibition, which was held from 6 to 9 October 2015, is followed by 46 SMI artisans assisted by the Department of Industry and Trade of South Sumatra Province that displays superior products, among others, songket, wood crafts, rattan, wicker, ceramics, jumputan, as well as typical food of South Sumatra, like pempek and pindang with fish crackers. (E)



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Jakarta, *Business News*

EXCHANGE RATES ON TRANSACTION

CURRENCY	VALUE	OCTOBER 9, 2015			OCTOBER 8, 2015		
		BUYING	MIDDLE RATE	SELLING	BUYING	MIDDLE RATE	SELLING
AUD (Australia)	1,-	9,869.44	9,921.09	9,972.73	10,034.42	10,089.56	10,144.69
BND (Brunei)	1,-	9,720.55	9,772.84	9,825.13	9,829.33	9,879.19	9,929.05
CAD (Canada)	1,-	10,510.21	10,565.43	10,620.65	10,742.25	10,796.81	10,851.37
CHF (Switzerland)	1,-	14,125.63	14,203.18	14,280.72	14,459.14	14,539.02	14,618.89
CNY (China Yuan)	1,-	2,163.61	2,174.48	2,185.34	2,200.02	2,211.03	2,222.03
DKK (Denmark)	1,-	2,073.09	2,083.66	2,094.22	2,113.60	2,124.34	2,135.07
GBP (United Kingdom)	1,-	21,042.81	21,151.26	21,259.71	21,312.99	21,424.54	21,536.09
HKD (Hong Kong)	1,-	1,772.79	1,781.81	1,790.83	1,805.69	1,814.84	1,823.99
JPY (Japan)	100,-	11,458.59	11,518.55	11,578.51	11,636.32	11,695.50	11,754.68
KRW (Korean)	1,-	11.83	11.89	11.95	11.99	12.05	12.11
KWD (Kuwaiti Dinar)	1,-	45,466.58	45,710.11	45,953.64	46,264.46	46,511.33	46,758.19
MYR (Malaysia)	1,-	3,245.16	3,264.95	3,284.73	3,224.65	3,241.91	3,259.17
NOK (Norway)	1,-	1,673.67	1,682.59	1,691.51	1,688.91	1,698.17	1,707.43
NZD (New Zealand)	1,-	9,064.28	9,113.96	9,163.64	9,172.32	9,222.44	9,272.56
PGK (Papua New Guinea)	1,-	4,664.73	4,792.24	4,919.75	4,751.30	4,881.08	5,010.86
PHP (The Philippines)	1,-	297.60	299.19	300.78	301.75	303.33	304.90
SAR (Saudi Arabian Riyal)	1,-	3,663.71	3,682.26	3,700.80	3,732.90	3,752.33	3,771.75
SEK (Sweden)	1,-	1,666.22	1,674.90	1,683.57	1,699.47	1,708.21	1,716.95
SGD (Singapore)	1,-	9,720.55	9,772.84	9,825.13	9,829.33	9,879.19	9,929.05
THB (Thailand)	1,-	381.67	383.69	385.71	386.39	388.43	390.47
USD (United States)	1,-	13,740.00	13,809.00	13,878.00	13,995.00	14,065.00	14,135.00
EUR (Europe)	1,-	15,465.74	15,546.19	15,626.63	15,769.57	15,849.86	15,930.15

NOTE : The middle rate is based on Business News calculation

EXCHANGE RATES BASIS FOR THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY, VALUE ADDED TAX ON GOODS AND SERVICES AND SALES TAX ON LUXURY GOODS, EXPORT TAX AND INCOME TAX FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 7, 2015 TO OCTOBER 13, 2015 (Decree of the Minister of Finance KMK 44/KM.10/2015 dated October 6, 2015)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,

Considering :

- a. as payment of import duty, value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods, export tax and income tax, on goods imports, tax debts connected with value added tax on goods and service and sales tax on luxury goods, export tax, and income received or earned in the form of foreign currencies, must first be valued in the rupiah;
- b. that it is therefore necessary to stipulate a decree concerning the exchange rates as the basis for the payment of import duty, value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods, export tax and income tax for the period of October 7, 2015 To October 13, 2015.

In view of :

1. Law No. 7/1983 (BN No. 4009 pages 1A-3A and so on) on income tax (Statute Book of 1983 No. 50, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3263) as already amended the latest by the No. 10/1994 on the amendment of Law No. 17/2000 (BN No. 6513 pages 15A-18A and so on) (Statute Book of 2000

- No. 127, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3985);
2. Law No. 8/1983 (BN No. 4013 pages 1A-3A and so on) on value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods (Statute Book of 1983 No. 51, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3264) as already amended by Law No.42/2009 (Statute Book of 2009 No. 150);
3. Law No. 10/1995 (BN No. 5812 pages 19A-20A and so on) on customs affairs (Statute Book of 1995 No. 75, Supplement to statute Book No. 3612) as already amended by Law No.17/2006 (Statute Book of 2006 No. 93, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4661) ;
4. Law No. 11/1995 (BN No. 5813 pages 6A-10A and so on) on Excise (Statute Book of 1995 No. 76, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3613) as already amended by Law No. 39/2007 (Statute Book of 2007 No.105, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4755);
5. Presidential Decree No. No. 84/P Year 2009;
6. Decree of the Minister of Finance No.347/KMK.01/2008 on Delegation of Authority to First-Echelon Officials within the Ministry of Finance to Sign Letters andor Decrees of the Minister of Finance on behalf and for the Minister of Finance;

D E C I D E S :

To stipulate:

THE DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE CONCERNING EXCHANGE RATES AS THE BASIS FOR THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY, VALUE ADDED TAX ON GOODS AND SERVICES AND SALES TAX ON LUXURY GOODS, EXPORT TAX AND INCOME TAX FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 7,

1	Rp.	14,664.00	per (USD)	1,-
2	Rp.	10,305.13	per (AUD)	1,-
3	Rp.	11,056.84	per (CAD)	1,-
4	Rp.	2,203.72	per (DKK)	1,-
5	Rp.	1,892.07	per (HKD)	1,-
6	Rp.	3,320.43	per (MYR)	1,-
7	Rp.	9,392.46	per (NZD)	1,-
8	Rp.	1,738.26	per (NOK)	1,-
9	Rp.	22,229.73	per (GBP)	1,-
10	Rp.	10,260.15	per (SGD)	1,-
11	Rp.	1,751.73	per (SEK)	1,-
12	Rp.	15,071.64	per (CHF)	1,-
13	Rp.	12,232.07	per (JPY)	100,-

Article 2

In the case of the absence of other foreign currencies in Article 1, the exchange rates used as the basis of payment shall be the daily spot exchange rates of the foreign currencies concerned on the international market against the United States dollar effective on the previous day's closing and multiplied by the rupiah exchange rate against the United States dollar as stipulated in this decree of the Minister of Finance.

Article 3

This decree shall come into force as from October 7, 2015 To October 13, 2015.

2015 TO OCTOBER 13, 2015

Article 1

The exchange rates as the basis for the payment of import duty, value added on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods, export tax and income tax, from October 7, 2015 To October 13, 2015 shall be as listed :

14	Rp.	11.38	per (MMK)	1,-
15	Rp.	223.24	per (INR)	1,-
16	Rp.	48,504.23	per (KWD)	1,-
17	Rp.	140.33	per (PKR)	1,-
18	Rp.	313.63	per (PHP)	1,-
19	Rp.	3,909.85	per (SAR)	1,-
20	Rp.	103.87	per (LKR)	1,-
21	Rp.	402.42	per (THB)	1,-
22	Rp.	10,268.62	per (BND)	1,-
23	Rp.	16,441.93	per (EUR)	1,-
24	Rp.	2,306.00	per (CNY)	1,-
25	Rp.	12.39	per (KRW)	1,-

For public cognizance, this decree of the Minister of Finance shall be announced by publishing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On October 6, 2015

On Behalf Of THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Caretaker Head Of Fiscal Policy

sgd.

SUAHASIL NAZARA

-- = ooOoo = --

TECHNICAL DIRECTIVES FOR THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ASSISTANCE FOR AILING OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER

(Regulation of the Head of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower Number 02 Year 2015, dated January 22, 2015)

BY GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY
THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR
THE PLACEMENT AND
PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN MANPOWER,

Considering:

- a. that in the framework of enhancing the protection for prospective overseas Indonesian manpower / overseas Indonesian manpower, the government in this case the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower needs to provide emergency-response assistance for ailing overseas Indonesian manpower selectively with clear criteria;
- b. that in relations thereto, technical directives are needed as reference/guidance for the provision of the emergency-response assistance for ailing overseas Indonesian manpower;
- c. that having regards to letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate a regulation of the Head of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Ailing Overseas Indonesian Manpower;

In view of:

1. Law Number 39 Year 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Manpower Abroad (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 133, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4445);
2. Government Regulation Number 38 Year 2007 on the Sharing of Public Administration Affairs between the Government, Provincial and Regency/ Municipal Administration (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 82, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
3. Government Regulation Number 3 Year 2013 on the Protection of Indonesian Manpower abroad (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2013 Number 3, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5388);
4. Presidential Regulation Number 81 Year 2006 on the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower;
5. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and

Transmigration Number PER.07/MEN/V/2010 on Overseas Indonesian Manpower Insurance jo Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number PER.07/MEN/V/2010 on Overseas Indonesian Manpower Insurance;

6. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 22 Year 2014 on the Realization of the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Manpower Abroad;
7. Regulation of the Head of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower Number PER. 13/KA/VII/2012 on Standard of Overseas Indonesian Manpower Protection Service;
8. Regulation of the Head of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower Number PER.01/KA/I/2014 on Organization and Working Mechanism of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower;

D E C I D E S :

To stipulate:

THE REGULATION OF THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT AND PROTECTION OF OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER ON TECHNICAL DIRECTIVES FOR THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY-RESPONSE ASSISTANCE FOR AILING OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Article 1

Referred to in this regulation of the Head of BNP2TKI as:

- 1 National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower hereinafter abbreviated to BNP2TKI shall be a non-ministerial government institution responsible to the president as meant in Law Number 39 Year 2004 and Government Regulation Number 81 Year 2006.
- 2 Emergency Response Assistance shall be assistance in the form of money, which is granted by BNP2TKI to ailing TKI/their families/heirs for the settlement of ailing TKI and force majeure/urgent incidents.
- 3 Ailing TKI shall be TKI encountering problems or troubles in the country and abroad.
4. Families of TKI shall be parents or trustees, children, wives or husbands of the ailing TKI, proven by legitimate certificate.

5. Heirs shall be families by blood legally or outside marriage, including wives or husbands.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE

Article 2

- (1) The ailing TKI securing the emergency response assistance shall consist of:

- a. Procedural TKI;
- b. Non Procedural TKI.

- (2) The ailing TKI as meant in paragraph (1) shall cover:

- a. TKI that are sick and still need advanced treatment;
- b. TKI that return because of violence, torture, manipulation etc;
- c. TKI that do not obtain their manpower rights after passing the settlement process in the country or abroad (salary, overtime pay);
- d. TKI that pass away;
- e. TKI that do not obtain insurance claim or insufficient insurance claim (expired insurance, rejected claim);
- f. returned TKI because the country of the placement is in the state of war, encounters natural disaster or endemic disease ;
- g. TKI encountering legal issues abroad for the need of the preparation of document and travel of TKI and/ or their families in the framework of the settlement of their legal issues;
- h. cost of the returning of prospective TKI that failed to depart to their regions of origin/domiciles;
- i. deporting TKI;
- j. TKI that need to be provided with emergency response assistance on the basis of policy of the Head of BNP2TKI.

CHAPTER III

ALLOCATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ASSISTANCE

Article 3

- (1) The ailing TKI as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter a, letter b, letter c and letter d shall be provided with emergency response assistance if insurance claim of the said TKI is not sufficient or the said TKI are not insured.

- (2) The ailing TKI as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter f shall be provided with emergency response assistance after coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to ascertain the amount of the would-be provided emergency response assistance.
- (3) The emergency response assistance provided for the ailing TKI encountering legal issue abroad as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter g, shall be:
- a. cost of the preparation of document and travel for TKI, husband/wife, parent;
 - b. cost of the preparation of document and travel for witness;
 - c. other costs in the framework of the settlement of legal issue.
- (4) The emergency response assistance for prospective TKI failing to depart not attributable to mistake of the said prospective TKI as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter h shall be provided by observing the cause of the failure of the departure of the prospective TKI, such as:
- a. policy of the government;
 - b. ailing PPTKIS.
- (5) The travel cost of TKI and/or family of TKI as witness in relations to the settlement of legal issue abroad as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter h shall be granted maximally to 2 (two) witnesses.
- (6) The returning cost of prospective TKI that fail to depart to regions of origin/domicile as meant in Article 2 paragraph (2) letter i shall be granted through emergency response assistance if insurance of TKI is not paid or the prospective TKI are not insured (pre placement).

Article 4

Parties permitted to submit emergency response assistance:

- a. TKI;
- b. family of TKI’,
- c. heir of TKI;
- d. party authorized by TKI;
- e. Manpower Service of regions of origin/domicile of TKI;
- f. BP3TKI/LP3TKI/P4TKI/UPTP3TKI.

CHAPTER IV

REQUIREMENT AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ASSISTANCE

Article 5

- (1) In order to obtain the emergency response assistance, TKI/families of TKI/heirs of TKI/party authorized by TKI as meant in Article 4 letter a, letter b, letter c and letter d, shall submit application in writin to the Head of BNP2TKI through BP3TKI/LP3TKI/P4TKI/UPTP3TKI on Manpower Service in regions of origin/domicile of TKI.
- (2) BP3TKI/LP3TKI/P4TKI/UPTP3TKI or Manpower Service in regions of origin/domicile of TKI shall verify documents and the real condition in the field to ascertain whether the emergency response assistance is feasible to provide or not.
- (3) BP3TKI/LPSTKI/P4TKI/UPTP3TKI or Manpower Service in regions of origin/domicile of TKI may reject the application in the case of the said TKI being deemed not feasible to receive emergency response assistance.

Article 6

BP3TKI/LP3TKI/P4TKI/UPTP3TKI or Manpower Service in regions of origin or domicile or TKI may submit application for emergency response assistance for ailing TKI in their regions, who are deemed feasible to obtain emergency response assistance.

Article 7

- (1) The application as meant in Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 6 shall enclose the following requirements:
 - a. KTKLN or other document as legitimate identity (Passport/SPLP);
 - b. chronology of the issue encountering TKI;
 - c. copy of family card legalized by head of village/head of sub-district/head of district;
 - d. copy of marriage document legalized by the authorized official (in the case of married TKI).
- (2) Besides the documents as meant in paragraph (1), the application shall also accompanied by the following documents:
 - a. in the case of TKI being sick and needing advanced treatment:
 - 1) original hospital certificate or medical record from hopsital or certificate from Representative of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - 2) original receipt of treatment cost from hospital t.
 - b. in the case of TKI passing away, heir of TKI is required to enclose:
 - 1) certificate of heir legalized by local authorized official;
 - 2) certificate of death from head of village/head of sub-district/head of district.

Article 8

Procedures for the granting of the emergency response assistance shall be as follows:

- a. emergency response assistance is granted directly to TKI or families or heirs or through office of BNP2TKI or BP3TKI or UPTP3TKI or LP3TKI or P4TKI or Provincial/Regency/Municipal Manpower Service Office in region of origin or domicile of the said TKI;
- b. emergency response assistance is granted by the Head of BNP2TKI or Head of BP3TKI directly to TKI/family of TKI/heir of TKI proven by sufficiently duty stamped receipt;
- c. the provision of the assistance as meant in letter b is accompanied by account of delivery in accordance with format in Attachment I ;
- d. in the case of the budget of the emergency response assistance resulting from DIPA of Working Unit BP3TKI, the whole application process up to the delivery of assistance is responsibility of the said BP3TKI and in accordance with the requirements as meant in Article 6 and Article 7.

Article 9

The amount of the emergency response assistance shall be granted in accordance with the problems encountering the said TKI as contained in Attachment II.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Article 10

The regulation shall come into force as from the date of promulgation.

For public cognizance, the regulation shall be placed by placing it in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On January 22, 2015

THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT AND
PROTECTION OF OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPWOER

sgd.

NUSRON WAHID

Business News 8763/10-9-2015

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Promulgated in Jakarta

On January 29, 2015

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

sgd.

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

YEAR 2015 NUMBER 140

ATTACHMENT I

Format of Account of Delivery of Emergency Response Assistance

THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT AND PROTECTION OF

OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER

DEPUTY FOR PROTECTION AFFAIRS

Jln. MT. Haryono Kav 52 South Jakarta Post Code 12840 Telp/Fax (021) 7981277

ACCOUNT OF DELIVERY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ASSISTANCE

Today, date moth Year in

Name :

NIP. :

Position :

Alamat : Jln. MT. Haryono Kav. 52 South Jakarta

In this case acts for and on behalf of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Overseas Indonesian Manpower (BNP2TKI)/(BPBTKI)*.

Has granted emergency response assistance amounting to.....(..... rupiah), to
..... (prospective TKI/TKI/family of TKI/heir of TKI)* for ailing TKI:

Name of prospective TKI/TKI :

No. KTP/passport :

Address :

This is for proper use.

DELIVERING PARTY

RECEIVING PARTY

.....

.....

NIP.

.....

Witness I

(.....)

Family of TKI/heir of TKI

Witness II

(.....)

NIP.

Manpower Service

*) pick up as required

THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT AND
PROTECTION OF OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER

sgd.

NUSRON WAHID

ATTACHMENT II

Amount of Emergency Response Assistance

No	Problem	Amount (Rp)
1	TKI is sick and still needs advanced treatment	max Rp. 20,000,000*)
2	TKI does not obtain insurance claim or Insurance claim is insufficient (expired insurance , rejected claim)	max Rp. 20.000.000*)
3	TKI returns because of violence, Torture, manipulation, etc	max Rp. 10.000.000*)
4	TKI does not obtain manpower rights after Passing the settlement process in the country and abroad (salary, overtime pay)	max Rp. 10.000.000*)
5	TKI is returned because the placement country Is in the state of war, encounters natural disaster, endemic disease And deportation	max Rp. 5.000.000*)
6	bereavement pay for TKI that passes away	max Rp. 5.000.000*)
7	cost of the preparation/settlement of document and cost of Travel of TKI and/or family thereof in relations to The settlement of legal issue in the country and abroad	- domestic max Rp.10.000.000*) - abroad max Rp.20.000.000*)
8	cost of the returning of prospective TKI failing to depart to Region of origin/domicile	max Rp. 5.000.000*)
9	TKI needs to be provided with emergency response Assistance on the basis of Policy of The Head of BNP2TKI	max Rp. 5.000.000*)

*) the value of the provided assistance is adjusted to result of site verification

THE HEAD OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT AND
PROTECTION OF OVERSEAS INDONESIAN MANPOWER

sgd.

NUSRON WAHID

(R)

**THE PLACEMENT OF MARGIN FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSACTION IN
THE FIELD OF FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE
(Regulation of the Head of the Future Commodity Exchange
Supervisory Board Number 117/BAPPEBTI/PER/03/2015,
dated 23 Maret 2015)**

BY GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY

THE HEAD OF THE FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Considering:

- a. that in order to enhance the financial integrity of market players and the protection for customers , it is necessary to regulate provision on the placement of margin used for the execution of transaction in the field of future commodity exchange;
- b. that having regards to letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a regulation of the Head of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board on the Placement of Margin for the Implementation of Transaction in the field of future commodity exchange;

In view of:

1. Law Number 32 Year 1997 on Future Commodity Exchange (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 93, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3720) as already amended by Law Number Number 10 Year 2011 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 79, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5232);
2. Government Regulation Number 49 Year 2014 on the Implementation of Future Commodity Exchange tentang Penyelenggaraan Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 143, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5548);
3. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 on Status, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as well as First-echelon Organizational Structures, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Regulation Number 135 Year 2014;

4. Presidential Regulation Number 165 Year 2014 on the Arrangement of Tasks and Functions of Work Cabinet;
5. Presidential Decree Number 121/P Year 2014 on the Establishment of Ministries and the Appointment of Ministers of Work Cabinet 2014-2019;
6. Presidential Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 on Organization of State Ministries;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 31/M-DAG/PER/7/2010 on Organization and Working Mechanism of the Ministry of Trade as already amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 57/M-DAG/PER/10/2012;
8. Regulation of the Head of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board Number 95/BAPPEBTI/PER/06/2012 on Alternative Trading System;

DECIDES :

To stipulate:

THE REGULATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY BOARD ON THE PLACEMENT OF MARGIN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSACTION IN THE FIELD OF FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Article 1

Referred to in this regulation as:

1. Future Commodity Exchange hereinafter called Future Exchange shall be everything related to the sales and buying of commodity by withdrawing margin and by future settlement on the basis of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract.
2. Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board hereinafter called Bappebti shall be a government institution having the main task to foster, regulate, develop and supervise future exchange.
3. Future Exchange Broker hereinafter called Future Broker shall be a business entity selling and buying commodities on the basis of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract on the basis of customer mandate by withdrawing a certain amount of money and/or specified securities as margin to underwrite the transaction.
4. Alternative Trading System shall be trading system related to the sales and buying of derivative contract other than future contract and sharia derivative contract, which is executed outside future exchange

bilaterally by withdrawing margin registered to future clearing institute.

5. Organizer of Alternative Trading System shall be future trader constituting member of future clearing that sells and buys derivative contract other than future contract and sharia derivative contract for and on behalf of itself in alternative trading system.
6. Customer shall be part executing transaction of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract through account managed by future broker.
7. Margin shall be a certain amount of money and/or securities yet to be placed by customer in future broker, future broker in future clearing member or future clearing member in future clearing institute to underwrite the execution of transaction of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract.

Article 2

- (1) Future broker shall be obliged to withdraw margin from customers for the guarantee of transaction of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract.
- (2) The margin as meant in paragraph (1) shall be saved in account separate from account of future broker at bank approved by the head of Bappebti.
- (3) Future broker shall be obliged to place margin as guarantee of transaction of future contract, sharia derivative contract and/or other derivative contract in future clearing institute minimally 70% (seventy percent) of the total margin management in future broker.
- (4) The margin placed by future broker in future clearing institute as meant in paragraph (3) shall be saved in account separate from account of clearing institute at bank approved by the head of Bappebti.

Article 3

- (1) Organizer of alternative trading system shall be obliged to place margin as guarantee of transaction of derivative contract other than future contract and sharia derivative contract in future clearing institute.
- (2) The margin as meant in paragraph (1) shall constitute margin remitted in advance.
- (3) Organizer of alternative trading system shall be obliged to preserve the margin as meant in paragraph (1) in future clearing institute as much as 150% (one hundred and fifty percent) of the value of initial margin on open position that it has.
- (4) The margin as meant in paragraph (1) shall be minimally Rp8,000,000,000 (eight billion rupiah).
- (5) The margin as meant in paragraph (1) shall be saved in account separate from account of future clearing institute at bank approved by the Head of Bappebti.

Article 4

- (1) The separate accounts as meant in Article 2 paragraph (4) and Article 3 paragraph (5) shall be obliged to secure approval from the Head of Bappebti.
- (2) The separate accounts as meant in paragraph (1) may only be debitted by corporate executive or permanent employee receiving authority to debit the said account.
- (3) The corporate executive or permanent employees securing authority to debit as meant in paragraph (2) shall be obliged to secure approval from the Head of Bappebti.
- (4) Future Clearing Institute shall be obliged to authorize the Head of Bappebti in the form of special power of attorney to take action related to the separate account as meant in Article 2 paragraph (4) and Article 3 paragraph (5).
- (5) Mode of the special power of attorney as meant in paragraph (4) shall refer to Attachment I, which constitutes a part inseparable from this regulation.
- (6) Future Clearing Institute shall be responsible fully to the placement of margin as meant in Article 2 paragraph (3) and Article 3 paragraph (1).

Article 5

- (1) Future Broker and/or organizer of alternative trading system violating the provisions governed in this regulation shall be subject to administrative sanction in accordance with future exchange legislation.
- (2) The administrative sanction as meant in paragraph (1) shall be in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fine, namely the obligation to pay a certain amount of money;
 - c. freezing of business activity;
 - d. revocation of business license;
 - e. nullification of approval; and/or
 - f. nullification of registration certificate.

Article 6

Following the enforcement of this regulation, parties shall be obliged to adjust to the provisions in this regulation in no later than July 1, 2015.

Article 7

The regulation shall come into force as from the date of stipulation.

For public cognizance, the regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On March 23, 2015

THE HEAD OF THE FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY BOARD

sgd.

SUTRIONO EDI

ATTACHMENT I

POWER OF ATTORNEY

We, the undersigned:

1. Name :
2. Position :
3. Addresst :
4. Number of KTP/SIM :

Acting for (.....) hereinafter called THE AUTHORIZING PARTY grants authority with substitution to:

--THE HEAD OF THE FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY BOARD (BAPPEBTI)--

Domiciled in Jalan Kramat Raya Number 172, Jakarta,

Hereinafter called THE AUTHORIZED PARTY.

-----SPECIAL-----

For and ob behalf of THE AUTHORIZING PARTY to take actions for separate account Number (.....) at Bank (Depositor) as follow:

1. Permitted to obtain the whole data and information related to supervision over the separate account in whatever form and through whatever facilities at bank.

2. Ask for the blocking of the separate account to escrow account.
3. Close separate account if necessary.
4. Transfer funds from separate account to escrow account upon the closing of separate account.

For the above mentioned purposes, THE AUTHORIZED PARTY herewith is authorized to sign letters, forms and/or other documents which are required and to take all actions to achieve the goal with no action excluded according to consideration of THE AUTHORIZED PARTY, which are needed in the framework of the implementation of this power of attorney.

THE AUTHORIZING PARTY herewith declares responsible fully to all consequences arising from this power of attorney and discharges bank from the whole responsibility, litigation and/or other legal action in whatever form from whomever party, including THE AUTHORIZING PARTY.

THE AUTHORIZED PARTY is granted a right to delegate the authorized action partly or wholly.

This power of attorney comes into force as from the signing date and is not going to expire because of whatever reasons, including the causes as meant in Article 1813 and Article 1814 of Civil Code and may not be revoked without written approval of THE AUTHORIZING PARTY.

This is for proper use.

Jakarta,

THE AUTHORIZING PARTY

THE AUTHORIZED PARTY

THE HEAD OF THE FUTURE COMMODITY EXCHANGE SUPERVISORY BOARD

sgd.

SUTRIONO EDI

(R)

INCOME TAX FACILITIES FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIED BUSINESS LICENSES AND/OR CERTAIN REGIONS

(Government Regulation Number 18 Year 2015,
dated April 6, 2015)

[Continued from Business News No. 8761-8762
page 46-48]

63.	LAND TRANSPORT AND PIPE TRANSPORT City transport	49413	Non-bus land transport, such as trem, streetcar, underground train, flying train, monorail as well as <i>FloBus or O-Bahn (guided bus) and others through bus lane already stipulated by rigt timetable in right public stop.</i>	Non subsidized.
64.	WAREHOUSE AND TRANSPORT SUPPORTING SERVICE Cargo handling (Loading and un- loading of goods)	52240	The group covers international trans-shipment seaport service (pier, building, ship piloting , an- choring service, berthing service, pier service and the collection of goods/containers, container termi- nal, liquid bulk terminal, dry bulk terminal.	Integrated with KBLI 52101, 52102, 52109, 52221.
65.	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, CONSULTATION AND ACTICITY RELATED TO IT Computer programming	62010	The whole scope of products com- ing into this KBLI.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

66.	REAL ESTATE Tourism esate	68120	The whole scope of products coming into this KBLii.	
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ATTACHMENT II

SPECIFIED BUSINESS LINES AND CERTAIN REGIONS

NO.	BUSINESS LINES	KBLI YEAR 2009 OF THIRD EDITION	SCOPE OF PROD- UCTS	REGIONS/PROVINCES	REQUIREMENTS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	CROP AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HUNTING AND ACTIVITIES RELATED THERETO) Corn	01111	- Corn seed - Corn cultivation	Gorontalo, Lampung. Gorontalo, Lampung, Aceh, Riau, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Sulawesi Tengah, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku Utara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	Integrated with processing industry 10632.
2.	Soybean	01113	- Soybean seed - Soybean cultivation	East Java, North Sumatra, Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Jambi. East Java, North Sumatra, Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, Jambi.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

3.	Paddy	01120	- Paddy seed	Papua, West Papua, South Kalimantan, South Sumatra.	
			- Paddy cultivation	Papua, West Papua, South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Lampung.	Integrated with processing industry KBLI 10611.
4.	Tropical fruit	01220	- Banana cultivation	Aceh, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, West Java, Lampung.	
			- Pineapple cultivation	Lampung, West Java, West Kalimantan.	
			- Mangoe cultivation	East Java.	
5.	FORESTRY AND TREE FELLING Pine forest management	02112	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of pine	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
6.	Mahogany forest management	02113	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of mahogany	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
7.	Sonokeling forest management	02114	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of sonokeling.	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

8.	Albisia forest management	02115	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of albisia products.	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
9.	Sandal wood forest management	02116	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of sandal wood product	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
10.	Acacia forest management	02117	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of acacia product.	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
11.	Eucalyptus forest management	02118	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of eucalyptus.	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
12.	Other forest management	02119	Land preparation, seedling, planting, nursery, harvesting and marketing of sungkai, rubber wood, gmelina, and/or fancy woodi.	Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	

13.	FISHERY Pisces fishing in sea	03111	All kinds of <i>pisces</i> , except <i>shark</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku Utara.	PMDN and PMA running integrated fishing model integrated with minimally one KBLI of the following KBLI: 10211, 10212, 10213, 10214, 10219, 10221.
14.	Crustacea fishing in sea	03112	All kinds of <i>crustacea</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	PMDN and PMA running fishing model integrated with minimally one of the following KBLI: 10293, 10299, 10221.
15.	Mollusca fishing in sea	03113	All kinds of <i>mollusca</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, Sumatera Barat, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Southeast Sulawesi.	PMDN and PMA running fishing business model integrated with minimally one of the following KBLI 10293, 10299, 10221.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

16.	Sea fish fattening	03211	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grouper - Large fish - Star fomporet 	Aceh, North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, Bangka Belitung, Lampung, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, West Papua.	
17.	Fresh-water fish fattening in floating net	03222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nila - Patin 	North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan.	
18.	COAL AND LIGNITE MINING Coal mining	05101	Utilization of coal for energy <i>liquifaction</i>	South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Aceh.	
19.	METAL ORES MINING Iron sand mining i	07101	Iron sand processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

20.	Iron ores mining	07102	Iron ores processing and purification i	The whole provinces in Indonesia excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion
21.	Uranium and Thorium ores mining	07210	Uranium and thorium processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia excluding i DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excuding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
22.	Tin ores mining	07291	Tin ore processing and purification.	The whole provinces in Indonesia excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
23.	Lead ores mining	07292	Lead ore processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
24.	Bauxite ores mining	07293	Bauxite ore processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
25.	Copper ores mining	07294	Copper ore processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

26.	Nickel ores mining	07295	Nickel ore processing and purification	The whole provinces in Indonesia excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
27.	Manganese ores mining	07296	Manganese ore processing and purification.	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
28.	Other non-ferrous mineral mining i	07299	Processing and purification of: - Zinc ores - Zircon ores	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Smelter new development and expansion.
29.	FOOD INDUSTRY Fish freezing	10213	- All kinds of <i>pisces</i> , except shark	Aceh, North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, West Papua, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

			- Loin Tuna.	North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, DKI Jakarta, East Java, Bali, North Sulawesi, Maluku, Gorontalo.	
			- Fillet of <i>demersal</i> fish.	North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, East Java, West Kalimantan, Maluku.	
30.	Processed meat and surimi-based industry I	10216	Surimi and surimi based product : <i>meat-ball, Sosis, processed meat, Siomay, Ekado, fish finger, crabmeat imitation, fish ball, fish nugget, fish stick, crab stick, chikua, kamapoko.</i>	North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
31.	Canned Fish and aquatic biota (non shrimp) processing and preserving industry	10221	- All kinds of <i>pisces</i> , except <i>shark</i> .	Aceh, North Sumatra, Kepulauan Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku Utara.	
			- All kinds of <i>crustacea</i> .	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

			- All kinds of <i>mollusca</i> .	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Ban-ten, West Java, Central Java,	
				Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, South-east Sulawesi.	
			- Canned fish and <i>cooked loin</i> (canned tuna or skip-jack).	North Sulawesi, Papua, West Papua, Maluku, Bali, North Sumatra, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara.	
32.	Canned shrimp processing and preserving industry	10222	The whole scope of products coming into this KBLI.	Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, West Papua, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo.	
33.	Other aquatic biota freezing industry	10293	- All kinds of <i>crustacea</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
			- All kinds of <i>mollusca</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Southeast Sulawesi.	

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			- Frozen and/or <i>breaded shrimp</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Papua, West Papua.	
34.	Other processing and preserving industry of other aquatic biota	10299	- All kinds of <i>Crustacea</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua.	
			- All kinds of <i>Mollusca</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Southeast Sulawesi.	
			- Frozen and/or <i>Breaded shrimp</i>	Aceh, North Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java (excluding regencies in Madura), East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Papua, West Papua.	

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

35.	Canned fruits and vegetable processing and preserving industry	10320	Fruit and/or vegetable processing and preserving through canning process	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta.	
36.	Fruit and vegetable starch processing industry	10330	Fruit and vegetable preserving by the processing of fruit and vegetable starch	The whole provinces in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta.	
37.	<i>Margarine industry</i>	10412	<i>Margarine industry.</i>	The whole provinces in Indonesia excluding Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Tengah, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, dan East Java (excluding regencies in Madura).	Industry integrated with CPO-based cooking oil industry (KBLI 10432) in one province, with raw material CPO, and/or other vegetable oil to become solid product
38.	Coconut cooking oil industry	10423	The whole scope of products coming into this KBLI.	North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tengah, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo.	Integrated with cultivation business KBLI 01261.
39.	CPO-based cooking oil industry	10432	CPO-based cooking oil in branded package and/or simple package	Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Riau, Bengkulu, Lampung, Kepulauan Riau, Bangka Belitung, Jambi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan.	Integrated industry, starting from Purification of CPO, separation and <i>packing of cooking oil</i> (branded package and/or simple package) in one province, especially for Sumatera.

40. Other fat
to be continued

(R)