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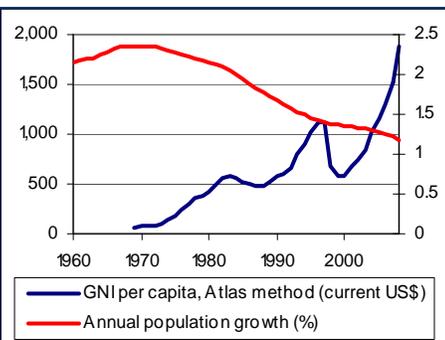
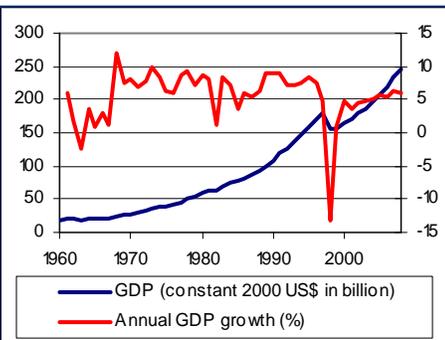
ECONOMIC GROWTH OFFICE Factsheet on Indonesia's Economy in 2009*

GENERAL INFORMATION¹

	Indonesia	USA
Total area	1.9M km ² (16 th)	9.8M km ² (3 rd)
Population ²	243M (4 th)	310M (3 rd)
Growth rate	1.1% (118 th)	1.0% (123 rd)

THE ECONOMY¹

	Indonesia	USA
GDP _{nominal}	515 B (18 th)	14,430 B (1 st)
GDP _{nominal} per capita	2,200 (124 th)	47,000 (10 th)
GDP _{PPP}	969 B (15 th)	14,260 B (1 st)
GDP _{PPP} per capita	4,000 (127 th)	46,400 (8 th)
GDP _{real} growth	4.5% (33 rd)	-2.4% (151 st)



OTHERS

Fiscal balance _{realization} (% of GDP)	-1.6%
Inflation (end of year)	2.8%
Avg. exchange rate USD/IDR	10,339
Interest rate in commercial banks on:	
Time deposit 12 months	9.6%
Credit	14.5%

GENERAL INFORMARTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world and the largest country in South-East Asia. It is the fourth most populous nation with the largest Muslim population in the world.

THE ECONOMY¹

Indonesia successfully evolved from one of Asia's poorest countries (GNI per capita below US\$ 995) to a lower-middle income country (GNI per capita US\$ 996-3,945). Much of this progress was achieved during 1967-1997 when the economy experienced a sustained economic growth rate of over 7% on average, GNI per capita increased 16-fold from US\$ 70 to 1,130, and annual population growth rate dropped from 2.4 to 1.4%.

However, the Asian economic crisis in 1997/1998 was a severe blow to Indonesia's economy and caused a steep decline in economic growth. Having recovered from the first crisis in the mid 2000s, economic progress was set back anew by the second, recent global financial crisis in 2008/2009. The economy is currently in the process of consolidation and recovery.

INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARKING 2009

In the global ranking of Ease of Doing Business⁵ (10 aspects assessed) Indonesia ranks 129 out of 183 economies. In the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)⁶ (12 pillars assessed), Indonesia ranks 54 out of 133 countries. The most problematic factors identified by GCI are (in weighted percentage): inefficient government bureaucracy (20.2), inadequate supply of infrastructure (14.8), and policy instability (9.0).

Ease of Doing Business		Global Competitiveness Index	
3-Strongest Aspects	3-Weakest Aspects	3-Strongest Pillars	3-Weakest Pillars
Trading across borders (40 th)	Starting a business (173 rd)	Market size (16 th)	Tech. readiness (88 th)
Protecting investors (53 rd)	Employing workers (150 th)	Innovation (39 th)	Infrastructure (84 th)
Construction permits (57 th)	Enforcing contracts (146 th)	Biz sophistication (40 th)	Health, primary educ. (82 nd)

ECONOMIC SECTOR 2009

Economic Sectors ³	Distr. of GDP [%]	Distr. of Labor [%]	GDP _{nom} in-crease [US\$]	Contr. to GDP _{real} growth [%]	Sectoral growth [%]
Agriculture	15.3	41.2	15.8 B	12.4	4.1
Mining	10.5	1.1	5.7 B	8.0	4.4
Manufacturing	26.4	12.1	11.1 B	12.4	2.1
Energy	0.8	0.2	0.7 B	2.2	13.8
Construction	9.9	4.4	15.0 B	9.8	7.1
Trade, hotel, restaurant	13.4	20.9	6.6 B	4.4	1.1
Transp., communication	6.3	5.7	4.5 B	27.2	15.5
Finance, real estate	7.2	1.4	4.0 B	10.6	5.0
Public, private services	10.2	13.0	10.2 B	13.0	6.4
Sum:	100	100.0	73.6 B	100	



ECONOMIC GROWTH OFFICE

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BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Items	in US\$ B
Overall balance	12.6
Current account	10.6
Capital and financial account	3.7
Net errors and omissions	-1.7
International reserve	66.1
(in months of imports and official foreign debt repayment)	(6.5)
Current account/GDP	1.9%

LABOR⁴

Total workforce	113.9 M	100%
Employed	104.9 M	92.1%
Formal	32.1 M	28.2%
Informal	72.8 M	63.9%
Unemployed	9.0 M	7.9%
Migrant worker (2008)	749 T	<1%
Underemployment	31.6 M	27.7%
Employment growth (%)	2.4 M	2.4%
Trade, rest., hotel	1.2 M	1.1%
Agriculture	400 T	0.3%
Manufacturing	175 T	0.2%

POVERTY

Province with the highest number of poor (% of population)		
East Java	6.0 M	16.7%
Central Java	5.7 M	17.7%
West Java	5.0 M	12.0%
Province with the highest percentage of poor (number of poor)		
Papua	37.5%	0.8 M
West Irian Jaya	35.7%	0.3 M
Maluku	28.2%	0.4 M

CONTACT

Daniel S. Nugraha
Economic Specialist
Economic Growth Office
U.S. Agency for International Development
Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan 3-5
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
Tel : 62-21-3435-9000 ext. 2396
HP : 62-811-970-2604
Email : dnugraha@usaid.gov
Web : <http://indonesia.usaid.gov>

INTERNATIONAL TRADE 2009

Indonesia had a positive balance of trade of US\$ 19.7 B. The total export and import values were 116.5 B and 96.8 B, respectively. Oil/gas contributed less than one-fifth to the total value, 16.3% for exports and 18.6% for imports. Non-oil/gas accounted for the rest (See table below).

Export Value [US\$ / %] ³			Import Value [US\$ / %] ³		
Non oil/gas	99.1 B	100	Non oil/gas	77.8 B	100
Agriculture	4.4 B	4.4	Consumption goods	6.2 B	7.8
Cocoa	1.1 B	1.1	Processed FNB	1.4 B	1.7
Minerals	19.9 B	20.0	Raw materials (RM)	51.2 B	65.1
Manufacturing	74.8 B	75.6	Processed RM	29.0 B	36.9
Palm oil	10.5 B	10.6	Capital goods (CG)	20.1 B	26.2
Textiles and products	9.3 B	9.4	Capital goods	13.2 B	16.8
Electrical appliances	8.6 B	8.7	Transport equipment	7.0 B	8.9
Export Destination [US\$ / %] ³			Import Source [US\$ / %] ³		
Japan	12.1 B	12.2	China (incl. Hong Kong)	14.9 B	19.0
China (incl. Hong Kong)	11.0 B	11.1	Japan	9.7 B	12.4
U.S.	10.4 B	10.5	Singapore	9.6 B	12.3
Singapore	9.2 B	9.2	U.S.	7.1 B	9.0

MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM (MSMEs) AND LARGE ENTERPRISES (LEs)³

In recent years MSMEs are gaining greater significance and policy focus thanks to their proven resilience to global economic shock. MSMEs are by far the largest employer, although most firms are in the informal sector.

Characteristics of MSMEs and LEs (2007)	MSMEs		LEs	
Contribution to GDP _{nominal}	236 B	53.6%	204 B	46.4%
GDP _{real} growth (% of prev. year)		6.4%		6.2%
Export value of non-oil/gas	16 M	19.5%	66 M	80.5%
Number of enterprises	50 M	99.9%	4.5 T	<1%
Increase of number of enterprises (% of prev. year)	1.1 M	2.2%	129	3.0%
Number of employees	91.8 M	97.3%	2.5 M	2.7%
Employment growth (% of prev. year)	2.2 M	2.5%	75 T	3.1%

POVERTY

The official poverty line³ is composed of the food and the non-food poverty lines that are adjusted every year.

Poverty Numbers	National	Rural	Urban
Official poverty line (per person)	US\$ 0.68 / day	US\$ 0.60 / day	US\$ 0.74 / day
Number of poor '09 (% of population)	32.5 M (14.2%)	20.6 M (17.4%)	11.9 M (10.7%)
Number of poor '08 (% of population)	35.0 M (15.4%)	22.2 M (18.9%)	12.8 (11.7%)

Based on the international poverty line set by World Bank, in 2007 the number of poor below \$1.25_{PPP}/person.day was 66.0 M (29.4% of population), whereas below \$2.00_{PPP}/person.day 134.8 M (60% of population).

¹Values in US\$. 1 US\$ = 10,000 IDR. Last update: July 2010; ¹CIA World Factbook 2010, ²July 2010 estimate, ³BPS Indonesia, ⁴August 2009, ⁵World Bank Group 2010, ⁶World Economic Forum 2009