

**Profile**  
**Republic of Indonesia**



**Indonesia at a Glance**

Capital:	Jakarta
Official language:	Bahasa Indonesia
Population:	260,580,739 (July 2017 est.)
Government:	presidential republic
Establishment	17 August 1945 (declared independence from the Netherlands)
National or Regional Currency:	Rupiah, IDR
Area:	total: 1,904,569 sq km land: 1,811,569 sq km water: 93,000 sq km

Location: Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and  
Location: Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

Geographic Coordinates: 5 00 S, 120 00 E

Map References: Southeast Asia

Area: total: 1,904,569 sq km ; land: 1,811,569 sq km ; water: 93,000 sq km

Area - Comparative: slightly less than three times the size of Texas



Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m ; highest point: Puncak Jaya 4,884 m

Land Boundaries(Km): total: 2,958 km ; border countries: Timor-Leste 253 km, Malaysia 1,881 km, Papua New Guinea 824 km

Coastline: 54,716 km

Maritime Claims: measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines ; territorial sea: 12 nm ; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Geography - Note: archipelago of 17,508 islands, some 6,000 of which are inhabited (Indonesia is the world's largest country comprised solely of islands); straddles equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean<sup>1</sup>

## History

The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; Japan occupied the islands from 1942 to 1945. Indonesia declared its independence shortly before Japan's surrender, but it required four years of sometimes brutal fighting, intermittent negotiations, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to transfer sovereignty in 1949. A period of sometimes unruly parliamentary democracy ended in 1957 when President SOEKARNO declared martial law and instituted "Guided Democracy." After an abortive coup in 1965 by alleged communist sympathizers, SOEKARNO was gradually eased from power. From 1967 until 1998, President SUHARTO ruled Indonesia with his "New Order" government. After street protests toppled SUHARTO in 1998, free and fair legislative elections took place in 1999. Indonesia is now the world's third most populous democracy, the world's largest archipelagic state, and the world's largest Muslim-majority nation. Current issues include: alleviating poverty, improving education, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing economic and financial reforms, stemming corruption, reforming the criminal justice system, addressing climate change, and controlling infectious diseases, particularly those of global and

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/indonesia/Geography/>

regional importance. In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, which led to democratic elections in Aceh in December 2006. Indonesia continues to face low intensity armed resistance in Papua by the separatist Free Papua Movement.

## Government

<b>Country name:</b>	<b>Republic of Indonesia</b>
<b>Government type:</b>	presidential republic
<b>Capital:</b>	Jakarta
<b>Administrative divisions:</b>	Administrative divisions: 31 provinces (provinsi-provinsi, singular - provinsi), 1 autonomous province, 1 special region (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 national capital district (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jakarta Raya, Jambi, Jawa Barat (West Java), Jawa Tengah (Central Java), Jawa Timur (East Java), Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan), Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan), Kalimantan Tengah (Central Kalimantan), Kalimantan Timur (East Kalimantan), Kalimantan Utara (North Kalimantan), Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (Bangka Belitung Islands), Kepulauan Riau (Riau Islands), Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara (North Maluku), Nusa Tenggara Barat (West Nusa Tenggara), Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara), Papua, Papua Barat (West Papua), Riau, Sulawesi Barat (West Sulawesi), Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi), Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi), Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi), Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra), Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra), Sumatera Utara (North Sumatra), Yogyakarta note: following the implementation of decentralization beginning on 1 January 2001, regencies and municipalities have become the key administrative units responsible for providing most government services
<b>Independence:</b>	17 August 1945 (declared independence from the Netherlands)
<b>National holiday:</b>	Independence Day, 17 August (1945)
<b>Constitution:</b>	drafted July to August 1945, effective 17 August 1945, abrogated by 1949 and 1950 constitutions, 1945 constitution restored 5 July 1959; amended several times, last in 2002; note - an amendment on "national character building and national consciousness awareness" was pending parliamentary review in early 2016 (2016)
<b>Legal system:</b>	civil law system based on the Roman-Dutch model and influenced by customary law
<b>Suffrage:</b>	17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age
<b>Executive branch:</b>	Executive branch: chief of state: President Joko WIDODO (since 20 October 2014); Vice President Jusuf KALLA (since 20 October 2014); note – the president is both chief of state and head of government head of government: President Joko WIDODO (since 20 October 2014); Vice President Jusuf KALLA (since 20 October 2014)cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

<b>Legislative branch:</b>	<p>Legislative branch: description: bicameral People's Consultative Assembly or Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat consists of the Regional Representative Council or Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (132 seats; non-partisan members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies - 4 each from the country's 33 electoral districts - by proportional representation vote to serve 5-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (560 seats; members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by single non-transferable vote to serve 5-year terms); note - the Regional Council has no legislative authority</p> <p>Elections: last held on 9 April 2014 (next to be held in 2019) election results: Regional Representative Council - all seats elected on a non-partisan basis; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDI-P 19.0%, Golkar 14.8%, Gerindra 11.8%, PD 10.2%, PKB 9.0%, PAN 2.6%, PKS 6.8%, NasDem 6.7%, PPP 6.5%, Hanura 5.3%, other 7.9%; seats by party - PDI-P 109, Golkar 91, Gerindra 73, PD 61, PAN 48, PKB 47, PKS 40, PPP 39, NasDem 36, Hanura 16</p>
<b>Judicial branch:</b>	<p><b>Judicial branch: highest court(s):</b> Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (51 judges divided into 8 chambers); Constitutional Court or Mahkamah Konstitusi (consists of 9 judges</p> <p><b>judge selection and term of office:</b> Supreme Court judges nominated by Judicial Commission, appointed by president with concurrence of parliament; judges serve until retirement at age 65; Constitutional Court judges - 3 nominated by president, 3 by Supreme Court, and 3 by parliament; judges appointed by the president; judges serve until mandatory retirement at age 70</p> <p><b>subordinate courts:</b> High Courts of Appeal, district courts, religious courts<sup>2</sup></p>

## International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Ranking: 116

Year	value
2010	0.654
2012	0.670
2014	0.678
2015	0.684
2016	0.689
2017	0.694

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.indexmundi.com/indonesia/#Government>

## Human Development Indicators

### Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	3.3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	26.4
Life expectancy at birth 2017	69.4

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

### Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	3.6
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	18.1
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	12.7
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	95.4
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	8.2

Source: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018\\_human\\_development\\_statistical\\_update.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf)

### Economy – overview

Indonesia, the largest economy in Southeast Asia, has seen a slowdown in growth since 2012, mostly due to the end of the commodities export boom. During the global financial crisis, Indonesia outperformed its regional neighbors and joined China and India as the only G20 members posting growth. Indonesia's annual budget deficit is capped at 3% of GDP, and the Government of Indonesia lowered its debt-to-GDP ratio from a peak of 100% shortly after the Asian financial crisis in 1999 to 33% today. While Fitch and Moody's Investors upgraded Indonesia's credit rating to investment grade in December 2011, Standard & Poor's has yet to raise Indonesia's rating to this status amid several constraints to foreign direct investment in the country, such as a high level of protectionism.

Indonesia still struggles with poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, a complex regulatory environment, and unequal resource distribution among its regions. President Joko WIDODO - elected in July 2014 – seeks to develop Indonesia's maritime resources and pursue other infrastructure development, including significantly increasing its electrical power generation capacity. Fuel subsidies were significantly reduced in early 2015, a move which has

helped the government redirect its spending to development priorities. Indonesia, with the nine other ASEAN members, will continue to move towards participation in the ASEAN Economic Community, though full implementation of economic integration has not yet materialized.<sup>3</sup>

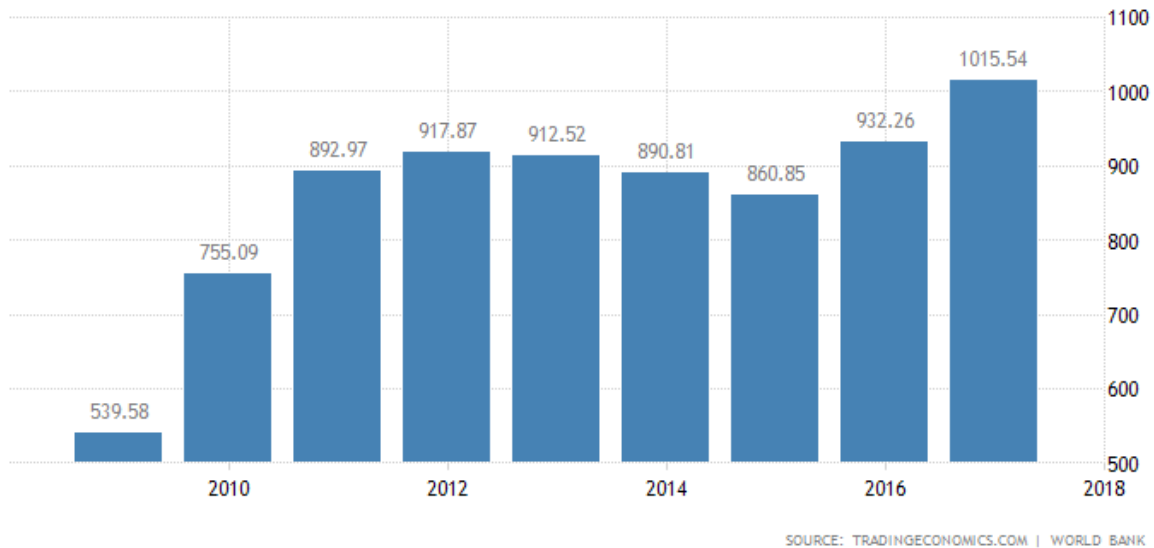
### Economic Indicators

<b>GDP</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	1016	932	5.67:1016	%	Dec/18	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	5.18	5.17	1.56:7.16	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	4131	3975	657:4131	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	11189	10766	4625:11189	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
<b>Labor</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	262	259	88.69:262	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.34	5.13	2:11.24	%	Dep/18	Quarterly
<b>Prices</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	2.57	2.82	-1.17:82.4	%	Feb/19	Monthly
<b>Money</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	6	6	Mar/19	%	Mar/19	Daily
<b>Trade</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	33.	-1064	-2329:46432	USD Million	Feb/19	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-9148	-8625	-10126:3795	USD Million	Dec/18	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-3	-1.6	-6.8:4.8	%	Dec/18	Yearly
EXPORTS	12532	13928	30:18648	USD Million	Feb/19	Monthly
IMPORTS	12202	14991	21:18297	USD Million	Feb/19	Monthly
<b>Government</b>	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	29.8	28.7	22.96:87.43	%	Dec/18	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-1.76	-2.51	-2.58:3.02	% of GDP	Dec/18	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	46.31					Monthly

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.indexmundi.com/indonesia/economy\\_overview.html](https://www.indexmundi.com/indonesia/economy_overview.html)

## GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia was worth 1015.54 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Indonesia represents 1.64 percent of the world economy. GDP in Indonesia averaged 255.54 USD Billion from 1967 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 1015.54 USD Billion in 2017 and a record low of 5.67 USD Billion in 1967.<sup>4</sup>



## GDP Annual Growth Rate

Indonesia's annual economic growth edged up to 5.18 percent in the fourth quarter of 2018 from 5.17 percent in the previous three-month period and slightly above market consensus of 5.11 percent. The expansion was mainly driven by private consumption while both fixed investment and government spending increased at a slower pace. Meantime, net exports contributed negatively to the GDP growth. For 2018 as a whole, the economy grew 5.17 percent, compared to a 5.07 percent expansion in 2017, and marking the fastest growth rate since 2013. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Indonesia averaged 5.28 percent from 2000 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 7.16 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 and a record low of 1.56 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/gdp>

<sup>5</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/gdp-growth-annual>



## GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Indonesia was last recorded at 4130.66 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Indonesia is equivalent to 33 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Indonesia averaged 1810.14 USD from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 4130.66 USD in 2017 and a record low of 656.70 USD in 1967.<sup>6</sup>

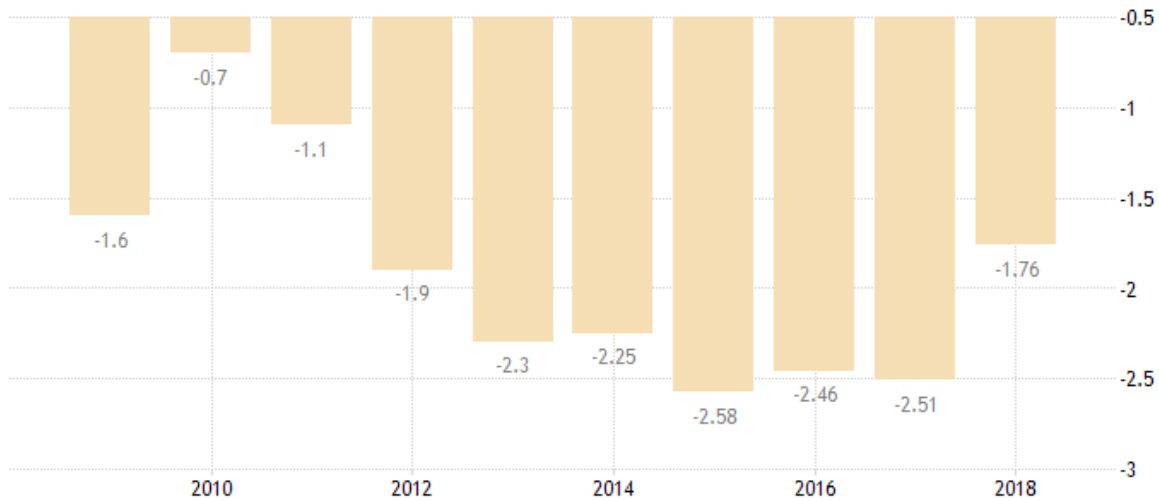


<sup>6</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/gdp-per-capita>



## Government Budget

Indonesia recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 1.76 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2018. Government Budget in Indonesia averaged -1.14 percent of GDP from 1988 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 3.02 percent of GDP in 1995 and a record low of -2.58 percent of GDP in 2015.<sup>7</sup>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## Evaluation of foreign trade

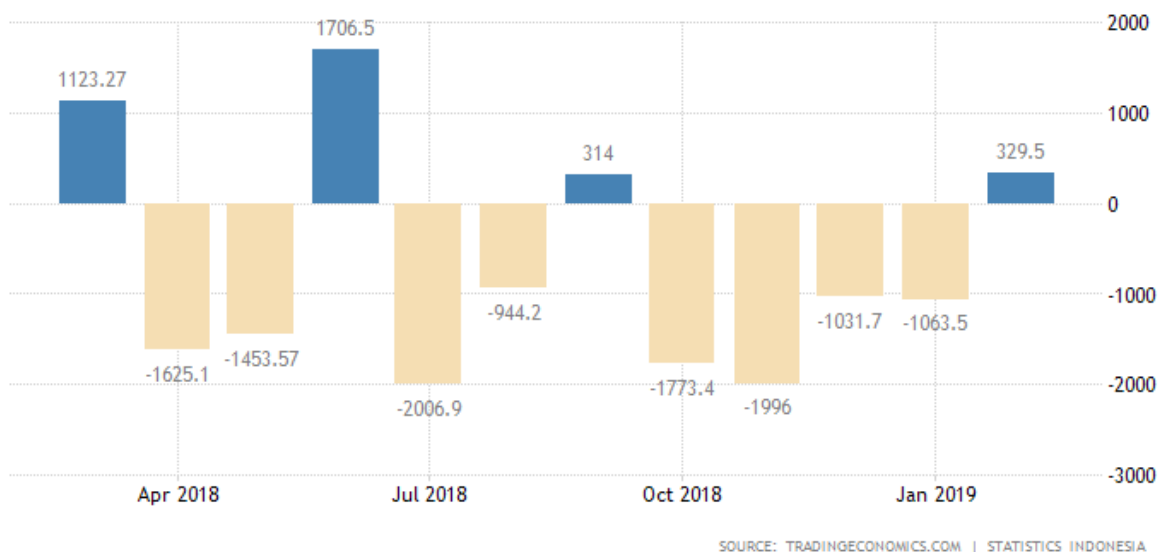
Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	329.50	-1063.50	4641.92	-2329.13	USD Million
Current Account	-9148.00	-8625.00	3795.00	-10125.60	USD Million
Current Account to GDP	-3.00	-1.60	4.80	-6.80	percent
Exports	12531.60	13927.90	18647.83	30.00	USD Million
Imports	12202.10	14991.40	18297.10	21.00	USD Million

Source: tradingeconomy.com

<sup>7</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/government-budget>

## Balance of Trade

Indonesia posted a trade surplus USD 0.33 billion in February 2019, swinging from a USD 0.05 billion deficit in the same month a year earlier and beating market consensus of a USD 0.7 billion gap. It was the first trade surplus since September last year, as exports tumbled 11.33 percent year-on-year while imports slumped at a faster 13.98 percent. Considering the first two months of the year, the trade balance recorded a deficit of USD 0.73 billion, compared with a deficit of USD 0.81 billion in the same period of 2018. Balance of Trade in Indonesia averaged 738.59 USD Million from 1960 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 4641.92 USD Million in December of 2006 and a record low of -2329.13 USD Million in July of 2013.<sup>8</sup>

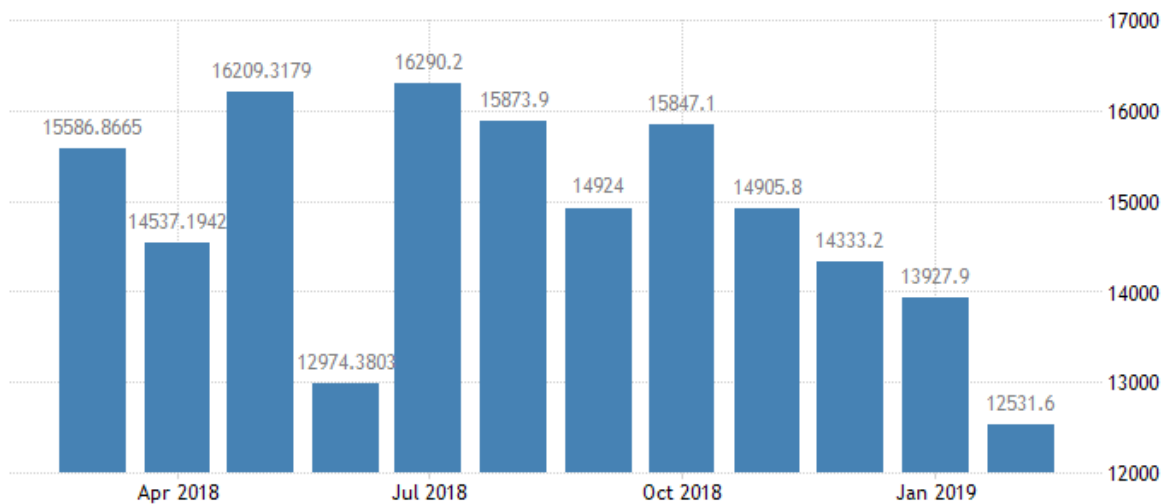


## Exports and Imports

Exports from Indonesia tumbled 11.33 percent from a year earlier to USD 12.53 billion in February 2019, worse than market consensus of a 4.5 percent drop and after a downwardly revised 4.3 percent decrease in the prior month. It was the fourth straight month of decrease in exports and the steepest annual decline since June 2017, as sales of non-oil and gas products dropped by 10.19 percent to USD 11.44 billion. Meanwhile exports of oil and gas slumped by 21.75 percent to USD 1.09 billion. Exports in Indonesia averaged 4373.28 USD Million from 1960 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 18647.83 USD Million in August of 2011 and a record low of 30 USD Million in January of 1961.<sup>9</sup>

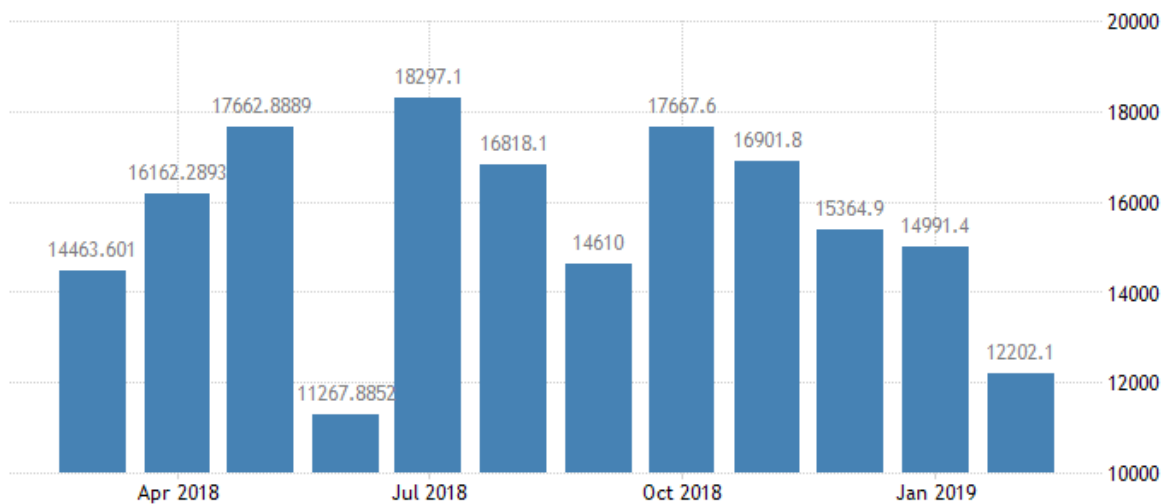
<sup>8</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/balance-of-trade>

<sup>9</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/exports>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | STATISTICS INDONESIA

Imports to Indonesia declined unexpectedly by 13.98 percent year-on-year in February 2019, missing market expectations of a 0.3 percent growth and following an upwardly revised 2.1 percent fall in the previous month. It was the steepest decline since June 2017, amid efforts from the government to reduce imports to manage the country's current account deficit. Purchases of oil and gas tumbled 30.53 percent from a year earlier to USD 1.55 billion, and those of non-oil and gas shrank 10.89 percent to USD 10.65 billion. Imports in Indonesia averaged 3612.53 USD Million from 1959 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 18297.10 USD Million in July of 2018 and a record low of 21 USD Million in September of 1959.<sup>10</sup>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | STATISTICS INDONESIA

<sup>10</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/imports>

## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Indonesia

#### Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		37.1	47.1	35.6	Binding coverage:	Total 96.3
Simple average MFN applied	2016	7.9	8.4	7.8		Non-Ag 95.8
Trade weighted average	2015	6.8	7.8	6.7	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	1.0
Imports in billion US\$	2015	142.2	15.9	126.3	Ag: Special safeguards (in % )	0.7

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
		Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0	0.6	0	0	87.5	8.6	3.2	0
MFN applied	2016	8.5	77.2	4.5	0.8	4.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.4
Imports	2015	14.0	63.3	14.4	1.2	2.9	2.9	1.2	0.0	10.1
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		2.8	0	0.0	3.6	0	89.3	0.0	0.0	0
MFN applied	2016	13.4	52.1	16.3	9.0	8.5	0.7	0	0.0	0.0
Imports	2015	19.3	51.9	16.2	8.8	2.2	1.6	0	0.0	0.0

#### Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	43.7	0	50	100	7.1	8.2	30	0.6	1.0
Dairy products	74.0	0	210	100	5.5	0	10	0.6	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	45.6	0	60	100	5.6	5.8	20	1.0	4.3
Coffee, tea	45.3	0	60	100	13.2	0	20	0.3	0
Cereals & preparations	44.8	0	160	100	7.4	9.6	150	3.2	46.6
Oilseeds, fats & oils	39.9	0	60	100	4.5	11.2	10	2.3	0.7
Sugars and confectionery	58.3	0	95	100	7.0	0	20	1.1	0
Beverages & tobacco	81.3	0	150	100	44.2	0	150	0.4	1.3
Cotton	37.4	0	40	100	4.0	20.0	5	0.8	0
Other agricultural products	40.7	0	60	100	4.1	17.2	5	0.9	2.4
Fish & fish products	40.0	0	40	100	6.2	1.4	20	0.2	0.0
Minerals & metals	38.8	0.1	40	97.7	7.0	17.5	30	15.9	8.5
Petroleum	40.0	0	40	100	0.2	95.1	5	15.5	42.2
Chemicals	37.9	0.1	60	96.0	5.4	14.4	150	13.6	7.7
Wood, paper, etc.	39.4	0	40	100	5.2	27.0	25	2.5	22.4
Textiles	26.4	0	40	99.7	10.4	0.9	35	4.8	0.2
Clothing	35.0	0	40	100	23.8	0	25	0.3	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	39.7	0	50	99.4	10.0	13.3	30	1.8	7.2
Non-electrical machinery	35.0	6.5	40	98.3	5.0	17.2	20	15.8	17.5
Electrical machinery	30.5	23.2	40	96.5	6.1	23.0	20	10.7	32.9
Transport equipment	38.8	0	40	52.8	11.1	32.9	50	5.0	19.5
Manufactures, n.e.s.	35.4	9.4	40	87.0	7.5	7.8	25	2.7	8.7

## Part B

## Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref.	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL		margin	TL	Value
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	in %	in %
Agricultural products									
1. European Union	2015	4,468	15	36	10.2	3.3	1.8	29.7	62.2
2. China	2015	4,316	11	24	14.0	9.8	6.2	94.4	48.6
3. India	2015	4,128	8	11	35.4	59.0	0.0	3.9	4.0
4. Malaysia	2015	2,559	10	33	12.8	13.0	12.6	93.3	92.2
5. United States of America	2015	2,009	13	36	4.4	0.6	0.3	81.5	90.9
Non-agricultural products									
1. Japan	2015	19,118	50	310	3.9	1.3	1.0	94.8	95.8
2. United States of America	2015	17,373	43	359	5.0	7.6	0.6	67.4	54.5
3. China	2015	15,570	39	263	9.8	4.2	3.8	96.1	95.4
4. Singapore	2015	12,826	48	334	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5. European Union	2015	11,800	54	536	4.9	5.2	2.4	63.2	59.2

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2017", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 98

## Trade Profile 2017

### Indonesia

GDP (million current US\$, 2016)	932 448	<b>Rank in world trade, 2016</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	3 503	Merchandise	30	32
Current account balance (% GDP, 2016)	-1.8	excluding intra-EU trade	21	22
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	694	Commercial services	40	32
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	19.8	excluding intra-EU trade	24	20

### MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	144 490	-1	-15	-4
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	135 653	0	-20	-5

Share in world total exports (%)

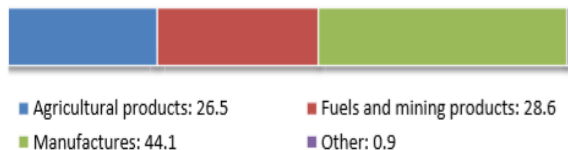
Share in world total imports (%)

Breakdown in economy's total exports

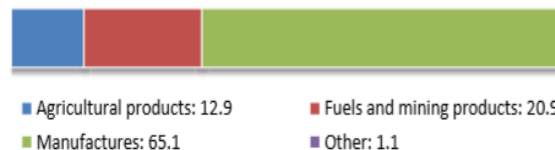
Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main commodity group, % (2015)

By main commodity group, % (2015)

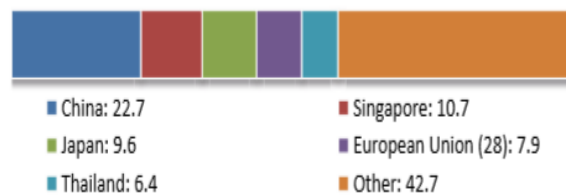
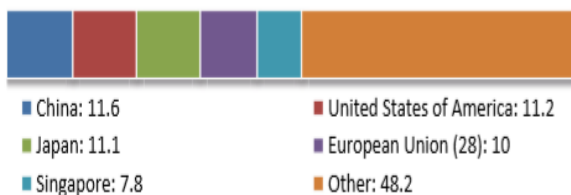


By main destination, % (2016)



By main origin, % (2016)

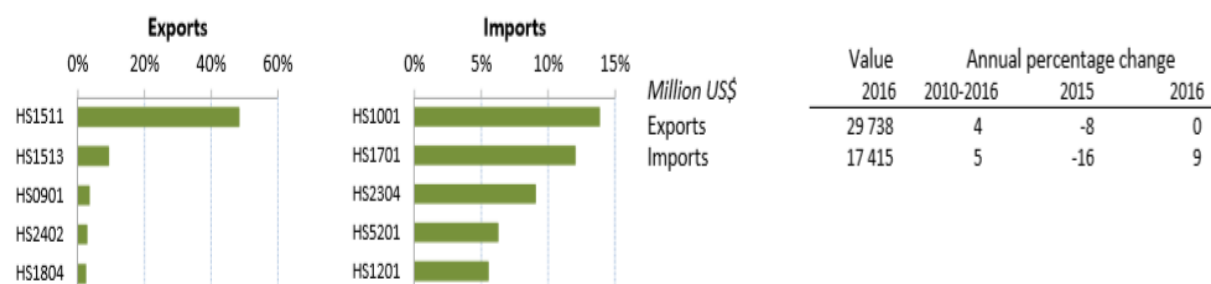
Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



## Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016	Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016
HS1511	Palm oil and its fractions	14 365	HS1001	Wheat and meslin	2 408
HS1513	Coconut (copra), or palm kernel oil	2 727	HS1701	Cane or beet sugar	2 090
HS0901	Coffee	1 009	HS2304	Solid residues from soya-bean oil	1 574
HS2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	804	HS5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	1 087
HS1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	698	HS1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	959

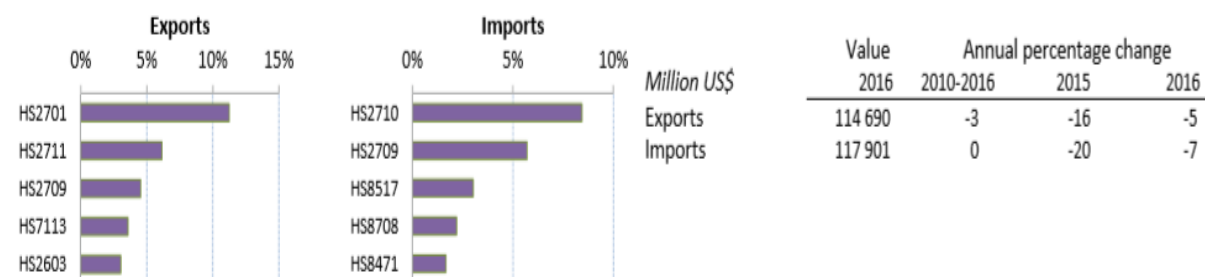
### Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



## Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016	Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016
HS2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids	12 899	HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	9 941
HS2711	Petroleum gases	7 037	HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	6 730
HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	5 197	HS8517	Line telephony electrical apparatus	3 569
HS7113	Articles and parts of jewellery	4 079	HS8708	Parts for motor vehicles 8701-8075	2 594
HS2603	Copper ores and concentrates	3 482	HS8471	Automatic data-processing machines	1 967

### Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



## TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Commercial services exports	23 473	6	-6	9
Commercial services imports	30 594	3	-7	-1
Share in world total exports (%)	0.49	Share in world total imports (%)	0.65	

### Breakdown in economy's total exports

#### By main services item, % (2016)



■ Transport: 15.2  
■ Travel: 52  
■ Other commercial services: 29.7  
■ Goods-related services: 3.2

### Breakdown in economy's total imports

#### By main services item, % (2016)



■ Transport: 30.2  
■ Travel: 25.2  
■ Other commercial services: 42.2  
■ Goods-related services: 2.5

#### By main destination

NO DATA AVAILABLE

#### By main origin

NO DATA AVAILABLE

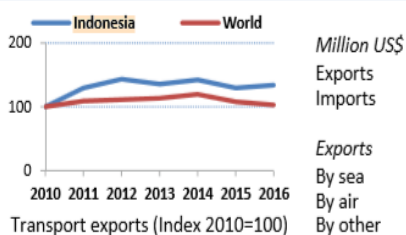
Activate Windows

### FATS sales

Inward (million US\$)  
Outward (million US\$)

Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

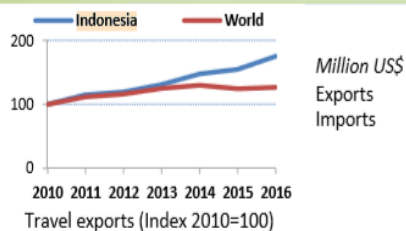
## Transport



Value	Annual percentage change		
2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
3 567	5	-9	3
9 229	1	-20	-4

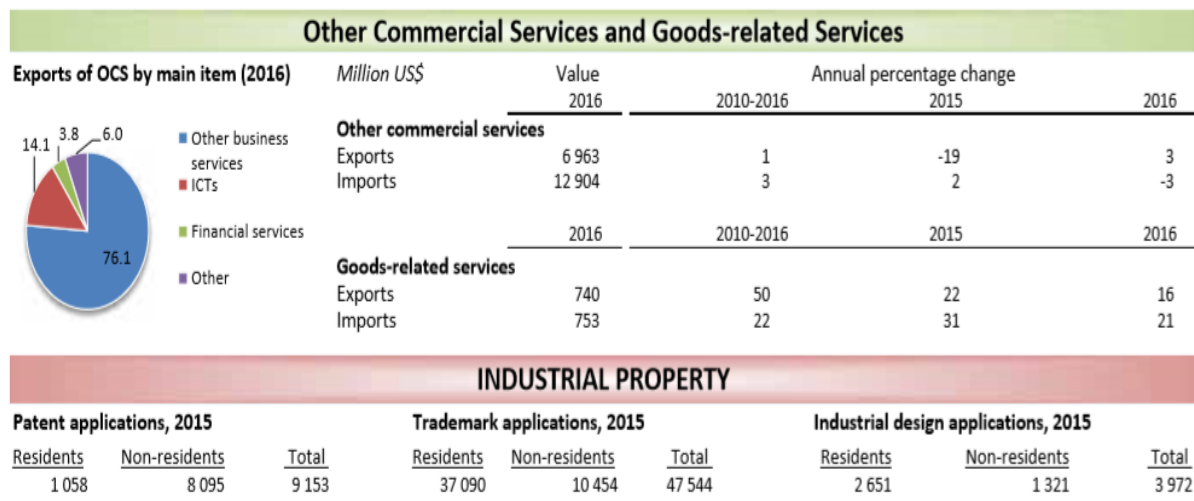
Value	Share (%)	Imports	Value	Share (%)
...	...	By sea	...	...
...	...	By air	...	...
...	...	By other	...	...

## Travel



Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
12 203	10	5	13
7 709	3	-5	6

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), “Trade Profiles 2017”, page.170-171



**KADIN INDONESIA**  
Committee for Middle East & OIC Countries  
الغرفة التجارية والصناعية الأوروبية لجنه شرق الأوسط و منظمة التعاون الإسلامي

KADIN INDONESIA  
KOMITE TIMUR TENGAH - OKI  
Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Committee for Middle East and OIC Countries

Jalan Timor No. 2, Menteng Jakarta 10350 -Indonesia

Tel : [62-21]-31935606, 310 3664

Fax : [62-21]31901731

Email : office@kadin-middleeast .or.id, [bizservice@kadin-middleeast.or.id](mailto:bizservice@kadin-middleeast.or.id)