In general, information available as of 1 January 2003 was used in the preparation of The World Factbook 2003.

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Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago; it achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1949. Current issues include: alleviating widespread poverty, implementing IMF-mandated reforms of the banking sector, effecting a transition to a popularly-elected government after four decades of authoritarianism, addressing charges of cronyism and corruption, holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations, and resolving growing separatist pressures in Aceh and Papua.

### Geography

**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: 1,919,440 sq km
- water: 93,000 sq km
- land: 1,826,440 sq km

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

**Land boundaries:**
- total: 2,830 km
- border countries: East Timor 228 km, Malaysia 1,782 km, Papua New Guinea 820 km

**Coastline:** 54,716 km

**Maritime claims:**
- measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
- exclusive economic zone: 200 NM
- territorial sea: 12 NM

**Climate:** tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

**Terrain:** mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

**Elevation extremes:**
- lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
- highest point: Puncak Jaya 5,030 m

**Natural resources:** petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

**Land use:**
- arable land: 9.9%
- permanent crops: 7.2%
- other: 82.9% (1998 est.)

**Irrigated land:** 48,150 sq km (1998 est.)
Natural hazards: occasional floods, severe droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires

Environment - current issues: deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires


Geography - note: archipelago of more than 17,000 islands (6,000 inhabited); straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

People - Indonesia

Population: 234,893,453 (July 2003 est.)

Age structure:
- 0-14 years: 29.7% (male 35,437,274; female 34,232,824)
- 15-64 years: 65.4% (male 76,743,613; female 76,845,245)
- 65 years and over: 4.9% (male 5,086,465; female 6,548,032) (2003 est.)

Median age:
- total: 25.8 years
- male: 25.4 years
- female: 26.2 years (2002)

Population growth rate: 1.52% (2003 est.)

Birth rate: 21.49 births/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Death rate: 6.26 deaths/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Sex ratio:
- at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
- under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
- 15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
- 65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
- total population: 1 male(s)/female (2003 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
- total: 38.09 deaths/1,000 live births
- female: 32.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2003 est.)
- male: 43.5 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
- total population: 68.94 years
- male: 66.54 years
female: 71.47 years (2003 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.5 children born/woman (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 120,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths: 4,600 (2001 est.)

Nationality: noun: Indonesian(s) adjective: Indonesian

Ethnic groups: Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, other 26%

Religions: Muslim 88%, Protestant 5%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, other 1% (1998)

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write total population: 88.5% male: 92.9% female: 84.1% (2003 est.)

Government Indonesia

Country name: conventional long form: Republic of Indonesia conventional short form: Indonesia local long form: Republik Indonesia former: Netherlands East Indies; Dutch East Indies local short form: Indonesia

Government type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Administrative divisions: 27 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jakarta Raya**, Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, Riau, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera
Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara, Yogyakarta; note - with the implementation of decentralization on 1 January 2001, the 357 districts (regencies) have become the key administrative units responsible for providing most government services.

*note:* following the 30 August 1999 provincial referendum for independence that was overwhelmingly approved by the people of Timor Timur and the October 1999 concurrence of Indonesia's national legislature, the name East Timor was adopted as the provisional name for the political entity formerly known as Propinsi Timor Timur; East Timor gained its formal independence on 20 May 2002.

**Independence:**
17 August 1945 (proclaimed independence; on 27 December 1949, Indonesia became legally independent from the Netherlands)

**National holiday:**
Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

**Constitution:**
August 1945, abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959

**Legal system:**
based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**Suffrage:**
17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

**Executive branch:**

*chief of state:* President MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri (since 23 July 2001) and Vice President Hamzah HAZ (since 26 July 2001); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

*head of government:* President MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri (since 23 July 2001) and Vice President Hamzah HAZ (since 26 July 2001); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

*cabinet:* Cabinet appointed by the president

*elections:* president and vice president elected separately by the People's Consultative Assembly or MPR for five-year terms; selection of president last held 23 July 2001; selection of vice president last held 26 July 2001; next election to be held in July 2004; in accordance with constitutional changes, the election of the president and vice president will be by direct vote of the citizenry

*note:* the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) includes the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) plus 195 indirectly selected members; it meets every five years to elect the president and vice president and to approve broad outlines of national policy and also has yearly meetings to consider constitutional and legislative changes; constitutional amendments adopted in 2001 and 2002 provide for the MPR to be restructured in 2004 and to consist entirely of popularly-elected members who will be in the DPR and the new House of Regional Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah or DPD); the MPR will no longer formulate national policy

*election results:* MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri elected president, receiving 591 votes in favor (91 abstentions); Hamzah HAZ elected vice president, receiving 340 votes in favor (237 against)

**Legislative branch:**

unicameral House of Representatives or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) (500 seats; 462 elected by popular vote, 38 are appointed military representatives until 2004
election when military seats expire; members serve five-year terms)
election results: percent of vote by party - PDI-P 37.4%, Golkar 20.9%, PKB 17.4%, PPP 10.7%, PAN 7.3%, PBB 1.8%, other 4.5%; seats by party - PDI-P 154, Golkar 120, PPP 58, PKB 51, PAN 35, PBB 14, other 30; note - subsequent to the election, there has been a change in the distribution of seats; the new distribution is: PDI-P 153, Golkar 120, PPP 58, PKB 51, PAN 35, PBB 13, other 32
elections: last held 7 June 1999 (next to be held April 2004)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (justices appointed by the president from a list of candidates approved by the legislature); note - the Supreme Court is preparing to assume administrative responsibility for the lower court system, currently run by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; a separate Constitutional Court was invested by the president on 16 August 2003

Political parties and leaders:
Crescent Moon and Star Party or PBB [Yusril Ihza MAHENDRA, chairman]; Federation of Functional Groups or Golkar [Akbar TANDJUNG, general chairman]; Indonesia Democracy Party-Struggle or PDI-P [MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri, chairperson]; National Awakening Party or PKB [Alwi SHIHAB, chairman]; National Mandate Party or PAN [Amien RAIS, chairman]; Prosperous Justice Party or PKS [Hidayat NUR WAHID, chairman]; United Development Party or PPP (federation of former Islamic parties) [Hamzah HAZ, chairman]

Political pressure groups and leaders: NA

International organization participation:

Diplomatic representation in the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador SOEMADI Brotodiningrat
canchery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco
FAX: [1] (202) 775-5365
telephone: [1] (202) 775-5200

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Ralph L. BOYCE
embassy: Jalan 1 Medan Merdeka Selatan 3-5, Jakarta 10110
mailing address: Unit 8129, Box 1, FPO AP 96520
telephone: [62] (21) 3435-9000
FAX: [62] (21) 385-7189
consulate(s) general: Surabaya

Flag description:
two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

Economy Indonesia
Economy - overview:

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, faces severe economic development problems stemming from secessionist movements and the low level of security in the regions; the lack of reliable legal recourse in contract disputes; corruption; weaknesses in the banking system; and strained relations with the IMF. Investor confidence will remain low and few new jobs will be created under these circumstances. In November 2001, Indonesia agreed with the IMF on a series of economic reforms in 2002, thus enabling further IMF disbursements. Negotiations with the IMF and bilateral donors continued in 2002. Keys to future growth remain internal reform, the build-up of the confidence of international donors and investors, and a strong comeback in the global economy.

GDP:

- purchasing power parity - $714.2 billion (2002 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 3.7% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita:

- purchasing power parity - $3,100 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

- agriculture: 17%
- industry: 41%
- services: 42% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line: 27% (1999)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

- lowest 10%: 4%
- highest 10%: 26.7% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 31.7 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.9% (2002 est.)


Labor force - by occupation:

- agriculture 45%, industry 16%, services 39% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10.6% (2002 est.)

Budget:

- revenues: $26 billion
- expenditures: $30 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (2000 est.)

Industries:

- petroleum and natural gas; textiles, apparel, and footwear; mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood; rubber; food; tourism

Industrial production growth rate: 4.9% (2002 est.)
Electricity production: 95.78 billion kWh (2001)

Electricity production by source:
- fossil fuel: 86.9%
- hydro: 10.5%
- other: 2.5% (2001)
- nuclear: 0%

Electricity consumption: 89.08 billion kWh (2001)

Electricity exports: 0 kWh (2001)

Electricity imports: 0 kWh (2001)

Oil production: 1.451 million bbl/day (2001 est.)

Oil consumption: 1.045 million bbl/day (2001 est.)

Oil exports: NA (2001)

Oil imports: NA (2001)

Oil proved reserves: 7.083 billion bbl (37257)

Natural gas production: 69 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas consumption: 36.2 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas exports: 32.8 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas imports: 0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas proved reserves: 2.549 trillion cu m (37257)

Agriculture products: rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra; poultry, beef, pork, eggs

Exports: $52.3 billion f.o.b. (2002 est.)

Exports commodities: oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles, rubber

Exports partners: Japan 21.1%, US 13.2%, Singapore 9.4%, South Korea 7.2%, China 5.1%, Taiwan 4.2% (2002)
Imports: $32.1 billion f.o.b. (2002 est.)

Imports - commodities: machinery and equipment; chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Imports - partners: Japan 14.1%, Singapore 13.1%, US 8.5%, China 7.8%, South Korea 5.3%, Taiwan 5.1%, Australia 5.1% (2002)

Debt - external: $131 billion (2002 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: $43 billion from IMF program and other official external financing (1997-2000)

Currency: Indonesian rupiah (IDR)

Currency code: IDR


Fiscal year: calendar year; note - previously was 1 April - 31 March, but starting with 2001, has been changed to calendar year

Communications

Indonesia

Telephones - main lines in use: 5,588,310 (1998)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 1.07 million (1998)

Telephone system: general assessment: domestic service fair, international service good
domestic: interisland microwave system and HF radio police net; domestic satellite communications system
international: satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 678, FM 43, shortwave 82 (1998)


Internet country code: .id

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 24 (2000)

Internet users: 4.4 million (2002)
Transportation

Indonesia

**Railways:**
- Total: 6,458 km
  - Narrow gauge: 5,961 km (1.067-m gauge, 125 km electrified); 497 km (0.750-m gauge)

**Highways:**
- Total: 342,700 km
  - Paved: 158,670 km
  - Unpaved: 184,030 km (1999 est.)

**Waterways:**
- Total: 21,579 km
  - Note: Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan 10,460 km, Sulawesi (Celebes) 241 km, Irian Jaya 4,587 km

**Pipelines:**
- Condensate: 672 km
- Condensate/gas: 125 km
- Gas: 8,183 km
- Oil: 7,429 km
- Oil/gas/water: 66 km
- Refined products: 1,329 km
- Water: 72 km (2003)

**Ports and harbors:**
- Cilacap, Cirebon, Jakarta, Kupang, Makassar, Palembang, Semarang, Surabaya

**Merchant marine:**
- Total: 710 ships (1,000 GRT or over)
  - 3,045,673 GRT, 4,106,508 DWT
  - Note: Includes some foreign-owned ships registered here as a flag of convenience: Greece 1, Hong Kong 2, India 1, Japan 2, Malaysia 1, Monaco 3, Panama 1, Philippines 1, Singapore 11, South Korea 1, Switzerland 1, UK 2, US 1 (2002 est.)
- Ships by type:
  - Bulk: 42
  - Cargo: 400
  - Chemical tanker: 15
  - Container: 56
  - Liquefied gas: 3
  - Livestock carrier: 1
  - Passenger: 9
  - Passenger/cargo: 13
  - Petroleum tanker: 127
  - Refrigerated cargo: 2
  - Roll on/roll off: 16
  - Short-sea passenger: 9
  - Specialized tanker: 11
  - Vehicle carrier: 6

**Airports:**
  - Airports - with paved runways:
    - Total: 153
      - Over 3,047 m: 4
      - 2,438 to 3,047 m: 12
      - 914 to 1,523 m: 48
      - Under 914 m: 43 (2002)
      - 1,524 to 2,437 m: 46
  - Airports - with unpaved runways:
    - Total: 478
      - 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
      - 914 to 1,523 m: 25
      - Under 914 m: 450 (2002)

Military

Indonesia

Military branches:
Army, Navy (including marines and naval air arm), Air Force

Military manpower - military age:
18 years of age (2003 est.)

Military manpower - availability:

Military manpower - fit for military service:
males age 15-49: 38,290,550 (2003 est.)

Military manpower - reaching military age annually:
males: 2,213,727 (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
$1 billion (FY98)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.3% (FY98)

Transnational Issues

Indonesia

Disputes - international:
East Timor-Indonesia Boundary Committee continues to meet regularly to survey and delimit land boundary; East Timor refugees delay return from camps in Indonesia; maritime delimitations with Australia and East Timor await further discussions; ICJ awarded Sipadan and Ligitan islands to Malaysia in 2002; Indonesian secessionists, squatters and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea

Illicit drugs:
illicit producer of cannabis largely for domestic use; possible growing role as transshipment point for Golden Triangle heroin

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