



**FAKULTA
INFORMAČNÍCH
TECHNOLOGIÍ
ČVUT V PRAZE**

Semester Work
BI-XML
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Indonesia

Images



This true-color image of some of the Indonesian islands is from mid-May 2002. Fire season was not fully underway in the region, and skies over the large island of Borneo (top) were partially cloud-covered, but not hazy with air pollution. The horizontally situated island of Java appears to be experiencing some haze at its western end, and a few scattered fires (red dots) are apparent. Image courtesy of NASA.



Nestled between the large Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra is the Krakatau Volcano National Park. In the 4th century, a single marine volcano stood at this site, but in A.D. 416, the caldera of the volcano collapsed. The remnants formed a new caldera around 7 km (4 mi) in diameter, with the peak's remnants becoming the three islands of Verlaten, Lang, and Krakatau (formerly known as Krakatoa). This volcano remnant was not dormant, however, and in August 1883 the volcano on Krakatau erupted with such violence that the sound was heard as far away as Madagascar and Alice Springs (central Australia), thousands of kilometers away. Two-thirds of the island was destroyed and roughly 20 cu km of rock was lofted into the atmosphere. It was one of the largest explosions on Earth in recorded history. The eruption also raised a tsunami 40 m (130 ft) high which resulted in an estimated 36,000 deaths when it washed ashore as much as 10 km inland from the coast of nearby islands. Since 1927, continued eruptions and outflow material has formed the fourth island in the park, Anak Krakatau - 'Child of Krakatau.' Image courtesy of NASA.



The thick brown plume of ash, steam, and volcanic gas rising from Anak Krakatau in this true-color image is a common sight at the volcano. Responsible for one of the largest and most destructive eruptions in Indonesia's history (1883), Krakatau still erupts frequently. For this reason, the volcano is one of 100 that NASA automatically monitors by satellite. Photo courtesy of NASA.



Southeast of the island of Timor (center), a phytoplankton bloom is coloring the waters of the Timor Sea, which separates Timor from northwestern Australia. To the north of Timor is Flores, which is home to numerous active volcanoes. (The red dots are due to fire, not volcanic activity.) The eastern half of Timor, as well as an exclave to the west and a few offshore islands, constitute the country of Timor-Leste. The western portion of Timor and the remaining islands (including Flores) belong to Indonesia. Image courtesy of NASA.



Kuta Beach, Bali.



View from the cliffs at Pura Luhur Uluwatu, Bali.



The Sea Temple of Pura Luhur at Uluwatu in south Bali dates back to the 11th century.



The Sea Temple of Pura Luhur at Uluwatu in south Bali perches on some very impressive cliffs.



The monkeys at Pura Luhur Uluwatu on Bali are notorious pickpockets.



Flag

Background

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 1988, President SUHARTO ruled Indonesia with his "New Order" government. After rioting 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, holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations, addressing climate change, and controlling infectious diseases, particularly those of global and 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.

Geography

Geographic Coordinates:	5 00 S, 120 00 E
Location:	Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
Map References:	Southeast Asia
Area:	land: 1811569 sq km water: 93000 sq km
Area Comparative:	slightly less than three times the size of Texas Area Comparison Map
Land Boundaries:	Timor-Leste - 253 km Malaysia - 1881 km Papua New Guinea - 824 km
Coastline:	
Maritime Claims:	value - measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines territorial-sea - 12 km exclusive-economic-zone - 200 km
Climate:	tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands
Terrain:	mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains
Elevation:	mean-elevation - 367 m lowest-point - Indian Ocean, 0 m highest-point - Puncak Jaya, 4,884 m
Natural Resources:	petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver
Land Use:	arable-land - 13% permanent-crops - 12.1% permanent-pasture - 6.1% forest - 51.7% other - 17.1%
Irrigated Land:	67,220 sq km
Population:	
Natural Hazards:	occasional floods; severe droughts; tsunamis; earthquakes; volcanoes; forest fires Volcanism: Indonesia contains the most volcanoes of any country in the world - some 76 are historically active; significant volcanic activity occurs on Java, Sumatra, the Sunda Islands, Halmahera Island, Sulawesi Island,

	<p>Sangihe Island, and in the Banda Sea; Merapi (elev. 2,968 m), Indonesia's most active volcano and in eruption since 2010, has been deemed a Decade Volcano by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, worthy of study due to its explosive history and close proximity to human populations; other notable historically active volcanoes include Agung, Awu, Karangetang, Krakatau (Krakatoa), Makian, Raung, and Tambora</p>
Environment:	<p>current-issues - deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires</p> <p>party-to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands</p> <p>not-ratified - Marine Life Conservation</p>
Note:	<p>archipelago of 17,508 islands, some 6,000 of which are inhabited (Indonesia is the world's largest country comprised solely of islands); straddles the equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean; despite having the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia is the most heavily forested region on earth after the Amazon</p>

People and Society

Population:	258316051
Nationality:	- noun - Indonesian(s) - adjective - Indonesian
Languages:	- Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay) - English - Dutch - local dialects (of which the most widely spoken is Javanese) more than 700 languages are used in Indonesia
Dependency Ratios:	youth - 41.2 % elderly - 7.7 % potential-support - 13 %
Population Growth Rate:	0.89%
Birth Rate:	16.4 births/1,000 population
Death Rate:	6.4 deaths/1,000 population
Net Migration Rate:	-1.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Sex Ration:	at birth - 1.05 0-14 - 1.04 15-24 - 1.04 25-54 - 1.04 55-64 - 0.84 65-over - 0.77
Mothers Age Birth:	22.8 years <i>Note: median age at first birth among women 25-29</i>
Maternal Mortality Rate:	126 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate:	male - 27.5 deaths/1,000 live births female - 19.2 deaths/1,000 live births
Life Expectancy at Birth:	male - 70.1 deaths/1,000 live births female - 75.5 deaths/1,000 live births
Total Fertility Rate:	2.13 children born/woman
Contraceptive Rate:	61.9%
Health Expenditures:	2.8% of GDP
Physicians Density:	0.2 physicians/1,000 population
Hospital Bed Density:	0.9 beds/1,000 population
Drinking Water Source - Improved:	urban - 94.2 % of population rural - 79.5 % of population total - 87.4 % of population
Drinking Water Source - Unimproved:	urban - 5.8 % of population

	rural - 20.5 % of population total - 12.6 % of population
Sanitation Facility Access - Improved:	urban - 72.3 % of population rural - 47.5 % of population total - 60.8 % of population
Sanitation Facility Access - Unimproved:	urban - 27.7 % of population rural - 52.5 % of population total - 39.2 % of population
HIV / AIDS:	- Rate: 0.48% - Living with: 692800 - Deaths: 35300
Major Infections Deseases (very high):	bacterial diarrhea hepatitis A typhoid fever dengue fever malaria <i>Note:</i>
Obesity:	5.7%
Children Underweight:	19.9% <i>Description: under the age of 5 years</i>
Education Expenditures:	
Literacy:	<i>Definition: age 15 and over can read and write</i> male - 96.3 % female - 91.5 %
School Life:	<i>Description: primary to tertiary education</i> total - 13 years male - 13 years female - 13 years
Child Labor:	description - children ages 5-14 value - 4026285 percentage - 7 note - data represent children ages 5-17
Unemployment:	<i>Description: youth ages 15-24</i> total - 31.3 male - 19.5 female - 21.4

Ethnic Groups

Javanese: 40.1%

Sundanese: 15.5%

Malay: 3.7%

Batak: 3.6%

Madurese: 3%

Betawi: 2.9%

Minangkabau: 2.7%

Buginese: 2.7%

Bantenese: 2%
Banjarese: 1.7%
Balinese: 1.7%
Acehnese: 1.4%
Dayak: 1.4%
Sasak: 1.3%
Chinese: 1.2%
Other: 15%

Religions

Muslim: 87.2%
Christian: 7%
Roman Catholic: 2.9%
Hindu: 1.7%
Other (includes Buddhist and Confucian): 0.9%
unspecified: 0.4%

Age Structure

Percentage:

0-14: 25.42%
15-24: 17.03%
25-54: 42.35%
55-64: 8.4%
65-over: 6.79%

Male:

0-14: 22397086%
15-24: 33435020%
25-54: 55857415%
55-64: 9918897%
65-over: 7630251%

Female:

0-14: 21604985%
15-24: 32224706%
25-54: 53543682%
55-64: 11790016%
65-over: 9913993%

Urbanization

Major Urban Areas

JAKARTA (capital): 10.323%
Surabaya: 2.853%
Bandung: 2.544%
Medan: 2.204%
Semarang: 1.63%
Makassar: 1.489%

Urban Population	53.7% of total population
Rate of Urbanization	2.69% annual rate of change

Government

Etymology:	the name is an 18th-century construct of two Greek words, "Indos" (India) and "nesoi" (islands), meaning "Indian islands"
Capital:	Jakarta 106 49 E, 6 10 S UTC+7, Indonesia has three time zones
Administrative Divisions:	<p>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**</p> <p><i>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</i></p>
Independence:	17 August 1945
National Holidays:	- Independence Day - 17 August
Constitution:	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
Legal System:	civil law system based on the Roman-Dutch model and influenced by customary law
International Law:	has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCt
Citizenship:	by-birth - no by-descent-only - at least one parent must be a citizen of Indonesia dual-citizenship-recognized - no residency-requirement-for-naturalization - 5 continuous years
Suffrage:	17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age
Executive Branch:	<p>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</p> <p>head-of-government: President Joko WIDODO (since 20 October 2014); Vice President Jusuf KALLA (since 20 October 2014)</p> <p>cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president</p> <p>elections-appointments: president and vice president directly elected by absolute majority popular vote for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 9 July 2014 (next to be held in 2019)</p> <p>election-results: Joko WiDODO elected president; percent of vote - Joko WIDODO (PDI-P) 53.2%, PRABOWO Subianto (GERINDRA) 46.8%</p>
Legislative Branch:	<p>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 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</p>

	<p>single non-transferable vote to serve 5-year terms)</p> <p>legislative-note: 29 other parties received less than the 2.5% vote threshold and failed to win so did not obtain any seats; because of election rules, the number of seats won does not always follow the percentage of votes received by parties</p> <p>elections: last held on 9 April 2014 (next to be held in 2019)</p> <p>election-result: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDI-P 19%, Golkar 15%, Gerindra 12%, PD 10%, PKB 9%, PAN 8%, PKS 7%, NasDem 7%, PPP 7%, Hanura 5%; seats by party - PDI-P 109, Golkar 91, Gerindra 73, PD 61, PAN 49, PKB 47, PKS 40, NasDem 35, PPP 39, Hanura 16</p>
Judicial Branch:	<p>highest-court: Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (51 judges divided into 8 chambers); Constitutional Court or Mahkamah Konstitusi (consists of 9 judges)</p> <p>judge-selection: 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>subordinate-courts: High Courts of Appeal, district courts, religious courts</p>
Political Parties:	<p>Democrat Party (PD) Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO</p> <p>Functional Groups Party (GOLKAR) Aburizal BAKRIE</p> <p>Great Indonesia Movement Party (GERINDRA) PRABOWO Subianto Djojohadikusumo</p> <p>Indonesia Democratic Party-Struggle (PDI-P) MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri</p> <p>National Awakening Party (PKB)</p>

	Muhaiman ISKANDAR National Mandate Party (PAN) Hatta RAJASA People's Conscience Party (HANURA) WIRANTO Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) Anis MATTA United Development Party (PPP) NA
Political Pressure:	Commission for the "Disappeared" and Victims of Violence or KontraS Indonesia Corruption Watch or ICW Indonesian Forum for the Environment or WALHI
International Participation Organization:	ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, BIS, CD, CICA (observer), CP, D-8, EAS, EITI (compliant country), FAO, G-11, G-15, G-20, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, NAM, OECD (Enhanced Engagement), OIC, OPCW, PIF (partner), UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic Representation - in US:	chief-of-commission - Ambassador Budi BOWOLEKSONO chancery - 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone - [1] (202) 775-5200 fax - [1] (202) 775-5365 consulate-general - Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco
Diplomatic Representation - from US:	chief-of-commission - Ambassador Robert O. BLAKE, Jr. embassy - Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 3-5, Jakarta 10110 mailing-address - Unit 8129, Box 1, FPO AP 96520 telephone - [62] (21) 3435-9000 fax - [62] (21) 386-2259 consulate-general - Surabaya consulate - Medan consular-agency - Bali
Flag:	two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; the colors derive from the banner

	<p>of the Majapahit Empire of the 13th-15th centuries; red symbolizes courage, white represents purity</p> <p><i>Note: similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red</i></p>
National Symbols:	<p>Symbol: garuda (mythical bird)</p> <p>National Colors: red, white</p>
National Anthem:	<p>name - "Indonesia Raya" (Great Indonesia)</p> <p>lyrics - Wage Rudolf SOEPRATMAN</p> <p>note - adopted 1945</p> <p>National Anthem</p>

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 less than 25% today. Fitch and Moody's upgraded Indonesia's credit rating to investment grade in December 2011. 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.

GDP:	<i>Note: data are in 2015 US dollars</i> Exchange Rate: \$859 billion To: 2015 Value: \$2.842 trillion To: 2014 Value: \$2.712 trillion To: 2013 Value: \$2.582 trillion
Real Growth Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 4.8% To: 2014 Value: 5% To: 2013 Value: 5.6%
Per Capita:	<i>data are in 2015 US dollars</i> To: 2015 Value: \$11100 To: 2014 Value: \$10800 To: 2013 Value: \$10400
Gross National:	To: 2015 Value: 32.5% of GDP To: 2014 Value: 31.5% of GDP To: 2013 Value: 30.7% of GDP
Agriculture:	rubber and similar products, palm oil, poultry, beef, forest products, shrimp, cocoa, coffee,

	medicinal herbs, essential oil, fish and its similar products, and spices
Industries:	petroleum and natural gas, textiles, automotive, electrical appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances, handicrafts, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, processed food, jewelry, and tourism
Industrial Production:	2.7%
Real Growth Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 6.2 To: 2014 Value: 5.9
Poverty Line:	11.3% <i>Note:</i>
Household:	lowest: 3.4% highest: 28.2%
Distribution of Family:	To: 2009 Value: 36.8 To: 2005 Value: 39.4
Budget:	surplus-deficit: -2.5% of GDP revenues: \$112.6 billion expenditures: \$134.2 billion
Taxes:	13.1% of GDP
Public Debt:	To: 2015 Value: 28.4 To: 2014 Value: 25.9
Fiscal Year:	calendar year
Inflation Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 6.4 To: 2014 Value: 6.4
Bank Discount Rate:	To: 2010 Value: 6.37 To: 2009 Value: 6.46
Stock of Narrow Money:	To: 2015 Value: 76.5 To: 2014 Value: 75.74
Stock of Broad Money:	To: 2014 Value: 348.6 To: 2013

	Value: 305.8
Stock of Domestic Credit:	To: 2015 Value: 354.4 To: 2014 Value: 360.2
Market Value:	To: 2015 Value: 396.8 To: 2014 Value: 390.1 To: 2013 Value: 360.4
Current Account:	To: 2015 Value: -17.76 To: 2014 Value: -27.52
Exports:	mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats (includes palm oil), electrical machinery, rubber, machinery and mechanical appliance parts
Imports:	mineral fuels, boilers, machinery, and mechanical parts, electric machinery, iron and steel, foodstuffs
Reserves:	To: 2015 Value: 105.9 To: 2014 Value: 111.9
External Debt:	To: 2015 Value: 316 To: 2015 Value: 293.4
Stock of Investment:	at Home To: 2015 Value: 271.8 To: 2014 Value: 253.1 Abroad To: 2015 Value: 33.32 To: 2014 Value: 24.05
Exchange Rates:	Indonesian rupiah (IDR) per US dollar To: 2015 Value: 13389.4 To: 2014 Value: 11865.2 To: 2013 Value: 11865.2

	To: 2012 Value: 9386.63 To: 2012 Value: 8770.43
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Energy

Electricity

Access:	population-without - 48700000 total - 81% urban-areas - 94% rural-areas - 66%
Production:	216 billion kWh
Consumption:	195 billion kWh
Exports:	0 kWh
Imports:	9 million kWh
Generating Capacity:	55 million kWh
Fossil Fuels:	% <i>Note:</i>
Source:	% <i>Note:</i>
Nuclear Fuels:	<i>Note:</i>
Hydroelectric Plants:	% <i>Note:</i>

Crude Oil

Crude Oil	e-production: 785,900 bbl/day e-exports: 310,100 bbl/day e-imports: 463,000 bbl/day e-proved-reserves: 3.693 billion bbl
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Petroleum Products

Petroleum Products	e-production: 926,300 bbl/day e-consumption: 1.688 million bbl/day e-exports: 81,950 bbl/day e-imports: 691,600 bbl/day
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Natural Gas

Natural Gas	e-production: 73.45 billion cu m e-consumption: 41.72 billion cu m e-exports: 31.78 billion cu m e-imports: 1.8 billion cu m e-proved-reserves: 2.875 trillion cu m
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Carbon Dioxide

Carbon Dioxide	442 million Mt
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Communications

Telephones

Fixed:	22.386 million
Mobile:	338.426 million
General Assessment:	domestic service includes an interisland microwave system, an HF radio police net, and a domestic satellite communications system; international service good
Domestic:	coverage provided by existing network has been expanded by use of over 200,000 telephone kiosks many located in remote areas; mobile-cellular subscribership growing rapidly
International:	country code - 62; landing point for both the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable networks that provide links throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean)

Broadcast Media

Broadcast Media:	mixture of about a dozen national TV networks - 2 public broadcasters, the remainder private broadcasters - each with multiple transmitters; more than 100 local TV stations; widespread use of satellite and cable TV systems; public radio broadcaster operates 6 national networks, as well as regional and local stations; overall, more than 700 radio stations with more than 650 privately operated
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Internet

Country Code:	.id
Users:	Total: 56.257 million 22%

Transportation

National Air:	number-of-registered: 29 inventory-of-registered: 550 annual-passenger-traffic: 88685767 annual-freight-traffic: 747,473,207 mt-km
Civil Aircraft:	
Airports - Paved Runways:	over 3,047 m - 5 2,438 to 3,047 m - 21 1,524 to 2,437 m - 51 914 to 1,523 m - 72 under 914 m - 37
Airports - Unpaved Runways:	1,524 to 2,437 m - 4 914 to 1,523 m - 23 under 914 m - 460
Heliports:	76
Railways:	narrow-gauge - 8,159 km 1.067-m gauge (565 km electrified) note - 4,816 km operational
Roadways:	paved - 283102 unpaved - 213505
Waterways:	21,579 km
Merchant Marine:	by Type: bulk carrier 105, cargo 618, chemical tanker 69, container 120, liquefied gas 28, passenger 49, passenger/cargo 77, petroleum tanker 244, refrigerated cargo 6, roll on/roll off 12, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 11 Foreign Owned: 69 (China 1, France 1, Greece 1, Japan 8, Jordan 1, Malaysia 1, Norway 3, Singapore 46, South Korea 2, Taiwan 1, UK 2, US 2) Registered in other Countries: 95 (Bahamas 2, Cambodia 2, China 2, Hong Kong 10, Liberia 4, Marshall Islands 1, Mongolia 2, Panama 10, Singapore 60, Tuvalu 1, unknown 1)
Major Seaports:	Banjarmasin Belawan Kotabaru Krueg Geukueh Palembang Panjang Sungai Pakning Tanjung Perak Tanjung Priok

Container Ports:	Tanjung Priok, 5617562
Oil Terminals:	
LNG Terminals Export:	Bontang Tangguh
LNG Terminals Import:	Arun Lampung West Java
Cruise Ports:	
Note:	the International Maritime Bureau continues to report the territorial and offshore waters in the Strait of Malacca and South China Sea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery against ships; attacks have increased yearly since 2009; in 2014, 100 commercial vessels were attacked and 90 crew members taken hostage; hijacked vessels are often disguised and cargo diverted to ports in East Asia; crews have been murdered or cast adrift

Military and Security

Branches:	Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-Angkatan Darat (TNI-AD)), Navy (TNI-Angkatan Laut (TNI-AL); includes marines (Korps Marinir, KorMar), naval air arm), Air Force (TNI-Angkatan Udara (TNI-AU)), National Air Defense Command (Kommando Pertahanan Udara Nasional (Kohanudnas))
Service Age:	18-45 years of age for voluntary military service, with selective conscription authorized; 2-year service obligation, with reserve obligation to age 45 (officers); Indonesian citizens only
Expenditures:	2012 - 0.78 2011 - 0.67 2010 - 0.78

Transnational Issues

Disputes:	<p>Indonesia has a stated foreign policy objective of establishing stable fixed land and maritime boundaries with all of its neighbors; three stretches of land borders with Timor-Leste have yet to be delimited, two of which are in the Oecussi exclave area, and no maritime or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundaries have been established between the countries; many refugees from Timor-Leste who left in 2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; all borders between Indonesia and Australia have been agreed upon bilaterally, but a 1997 treaty that would settle the last of their maritime and EEZ boundary has yet to be ratified by Indonesia's legislature; Indonesian groups challenge Australia's claim to Ashmore Reef; Australia has closed parts of the Ashmore and Cartier Reserve to Indonesian traditional fishing and placed restrictions on certain catches; land and maritime negotiations with Malaysia are ongoing, and disputed areas include the controversial Tanjung Datu and Camar Wulan border area in Borneo and the maritime boundary in the Ambalat oil block in the Celebes Sea; Indonesia and Singapore continue to work on finalizing their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Indonesia's Batam Island; Indonesian secessionists, squatters, and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea; maritime delimitation talks continue with Palau; EEZ negotiations with Vietnam are ongoing, and the two countries in Fall 2011 agreed to work together to reduce illegal fishing along their maritime boundary</p>
Refugees:	<p>idps - 6,100 (inter-communal, inter-faith, and separatist violence between 1998 and 2004 in Aceh and Papua; religious attacks and land conflicts in 2012 and 2013; most IDPs in Aceh, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara)</p>
Illicit Drugs:	<p>illicit producer of cannabis largely for domestic use; producer of methamphetamine and ecstasy; President WIDODO's war on drugs has led to an</p>

	increase in death sentences and executions, particularly of foreign drug traffickers
Trafficking - Current Situation:	
Trafficking - Tier Rating:	