

INDONESIACROP - WORLD SPICES CONGRESS – 2016
PRESENTED BY MR SUPPAIAH KRISHNAN (SUPA)
ON 29TH FEB 2016

Total Land Area Indonesia - 190,457,000 Hectares
Agricultural Land – About 30% of it (57,137,100 hectares)
Source: <http://en.worldstat.info/Asia/Indonesia/Land>

Cloves

In 2014

Area 331,450 hectares –
Crop 73,000 tons

In 2016

Area About 500,000 hectares
Crop 100 – 110tons
Source: Asean Clove Spice Association

- In 2011, bad crop only 30%- so imports were allowed – prices moved up as high as used 25.00 per kg
- In 2011 farmers planted more than 300,000 trees all around Indonesia
- In 2016 new plants starts to flower
- Increase in quantity is anticipated
- El-Nino not much of a problem – only certain parts of Indonesia affected.
- Cigarette Companies – excise tax increase- cigarette companies will retain profit- will pressure farmers to reduce price.
- In 2014, PT Supa presented documents on foreign cloves statistics arguing that 22,000 tons of cloves out of Indonesia, will never bring down prices of 80,000 tons of cloves. It would be better to import foreign cloves and export Indonesian cloves matching cigarette company' prices which will earn better revenue for the country.
- 2016 Government allowed cloves imports of African origin for companies who use them as raw materials in their production.

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- Status in smoking – cloves cigarette is for older generation. Non cloves cigarette for younger generation. Sales of cloves cigarette down.
- World Health Organisation and Donor countries for medical equipment are pressurising to Ban Cloves Cigarette which has 30 per cent carbon content.



wet cloves dried with solar



Solar dried cloves Dryer.

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Nutmeg

In 2014

Area 150,000 hectares –
Crop 19,000 tons

Source: Indonesian Govt Statistics

- Major issue of Indonesian Nutmeg / Mace is Aflatoxin and Salmonella
- From 2nd February 2016 – Indonesian Agriculture Department has introduced new regulation on exports to the EU Countries. All exports need Health certificate issued by the Government recommended Labs
- Many stocks which are in exporter warehouse prior to this regulation are uncertain on quality.
- Prices are expected to be weak as China, too is having a tough time importing Nutmegs due to a weak economy,
- Quality is not from exporters- it has to start from the day Nutmegs/ Mace are picked. Farmers need to be educated why their nutmegs get rejected and what causes the problem. The main reason is poor drying.
- So, we need to teach them how to dry. If this is done all are solved.



The SUPA drying chamber can be used during sunny days, bad weather and during the night, Farmers already

started to use this method in Maluku Utara, (*The place of the birth of the first clove tree*) for cloves, Nutmegs/ Mace, and Copra and other agriculture products. Supa- (Me) supervise and make sure the farmers use this method. Even SALT can be made in 3 days – It is about time that we teach farmers instead of worrying about the quality, Only farmers can solve quality issues. One farmer told me that he can sleep well not worrying about the weather while drying his nutmegs/Mace.

Me,(Supa), fired him and told him to go and look for more Cloves and Nutmegs, so that he can dry his product fast and increase his income.

The root of the quality issues is from the day the Nutmegs/Mace are picked. Let us teach them and solve the problem.

Pepper

In 2015

Area Abt 172,000 hectares –

Crop Abt 70,000 tons

Source: Indonesian Govt Statistics / IPC

- Pepper is cultivated in many areas in Indonesia.
- It is grown in Lampung, Bengkulu, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, recently started in Java, new projects in Maluku, and Paupua.
- There will be sufficient pepper for the domestic and exports in the next few years. Indonesia, is expected to lead as a major pepper exporter.
- Farmers are encouraged to grow pepper- coconut and betel nut trees as its support, even though the yield may

not be the same compared to proper plantation. Income from Coconut- Betel nuts and adding pepper for more income. No loss to farmers. There are millions of coconut and Betel nut trees in Indonesia



- Coconut tree supports pepper vine

Cassia

In 2014

Area Abt 102,000 hectares –

Crop 50,000 – 70,000 tons

Source: Indonesian Govt Statistics / Articles

- A lot of the land has been cleared for Palm Oil trees as such, the supply is expected to be low
- No aggressive replanting is taking place and it normally takes around 7- 9 years, before the barks are cultivated.
- Also wrong technic is being applied where they cut down the trees as exposed to just peeling off the bark.

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Turmeric and Ginger

- Indonesia- is encouraging farmers to grow Turmeric and Ginger as inter-crop in coconut plantation. Indonesian government, gives direct funding to villages to mechanise, with simple equipment, which will open up more land in the near future.
- Farmers are also educated to use solar energy for their
- drying.
- Government consider funding in a big way for drying equipment, so that the 17,000 islands can be maximised for agriculture purpose.



Stay close to your farming community for a better future

Thank You

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