

Title Assessment of Indonesian oranges and passion fruits SCM
Author Erna Maria Lokollo and Budiman Hutabarat
Citation Program and Abstracts, 4th International Symposium on Tropical and Subtropical Fruits, November 3-7 2008, Bogor, Indonesia. 215 pages.
Keyword Indonesian oranges and passion fruit; SCM; *Passiflora edulis*; trade policy; North Sumatera and West Kalimantan

Abstract

The Indonesian two main production areas of oranges are North Sumatera and West Kalimantan Provinces, whilst the main production areas of passion fruits are also in the North Sumatera Province. This paper is written based on the 2002 ICASEPS' study on the Investment and Incentive Policies to Support the Horticultural' and Estate Crops' Agro Business (*"Kebijaksanaan Investasi dan Insentif Dalam Mendukung Pengembangan Agribisnis Hortikultura dan Perkebunan"*). The study shows that the production of oranges is increasing at the rate 66.28 percent/year. This was mainly due to the increase in the harvested areas of 11.20 percent/year. The areas planted and harvested of the passion fruits are found decreasing for the last 6 years, however the productivity and hence the production are found increasing with the growth of 8.73 percent/year and 37.09 percent/year. The technology used is fertilizers application, i.e., urea/nitrogen 1-1.7 kg/plant, TSP 0.5-0.85 kg/plant, KCl 0.2-0.4 kg/plant; using bamboo, other plant or string as crossbar; buffer system; and grafting plants. On the average, the North Sumatera orange' growers income was IDR 22.71 million/Ha/year, i.e. IDR 1135/Kg/year, whereas the West Kalimantan orange' growers income was found IDR 1.03 million/Ha/year or IDR 219.04/Kg/year. The North Sumatera passion fruits' grower income was found IDR 38.49million/Ha/year or IDR 754.63/kg/year. Majority oranges and passion fruits are marketed as "fresh" products and the prices are set by the trade-collectors. No price mechanisms are available to protect the falling of farm-gate-prices, therefore the growers are in the vulnerable position when the prices fall. The transportation cost for oranges to the retail market in Java are found high and had to compete with the cheap imported-oranges; therefore a set of trade policy (*pro-poor and pro-growth*) is needed to boost the North Sumatera and West Kalimantan oranges for domestic consumption.