

# West Kalimantan



Symbol



Map of West Kalimantan

1.	<b>Coordinate</b>	3° 20' SL - 2° 30' NL 107° 40' WL - 114° 30' EL
2.	<b>Important Date</b>	1 January 1957 (Celebration's Day)
3.	<b>Capital City</b>	Pontianak
4.	<b>Governor</b>	Drs. Cornelis MH
5.	<b>Land</b>	146.807 km <sup>2</sup>
6.	<b>Population</b>	4.073.304 (Census 2004)
7.	<b>Density</b>	10
8.	<b>District</b>	2
9.	<b>City</b>	136
10.	<b>Village</b>	1445
11.	<b>Etnics</b>	Dayak (35%), Melayu (13%), Sambas (12%), Tionghoa (9%), Jawa (9%), Kendayan (8%)
12.	<b>Religion</b>	Islam (57,6%), Katolik (24,1%), Protestan (10%), Buddha (6,4%), Hindu (0,2%), lain-lain (1,7%)
13.	<b>Local Languages</b>	Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Dayak, Bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Tionghoa
14.	<b>Time Zone</b>	West Indonesian Time
15.	<b>Local Popular song</b>	Cik Cik Periuk

## **I. Geographical Conditions**

### **Location**

West Kalimantan Province lies in the west part of Kalimantan island, or on the coordinate of 2°08' North Latitude - 3°05' South Latitude and 108°00' West Longitude - 114°10' East Longitude. Geographically, the area of West Kalimantan is passed by equatorial line in Pontianak City.

The borders of West Kalimantan Province are:

On the North; Sarawak (Malaysia)

On the South; Jawa Sea and South East Kalimantan

On the West: Natuna Sea and Karimata Strait

In the North of West Kalimantan there are five districts (Sambas, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang and Kapuas Hulu) which lie along the Kalingkang - Kapuas Hulu Mountains that directly face a neighbour country.

### **Strategic Position**

Passed by international air way and the Equatorial Line (0°), exactly open Pontianak City - lies between two economy power poles, those are the East Asia economy power centers, and Java island. Its boundary with Sarawak ( East Malaysia) as long as 874 KMs provides an economy opportunity for both areas. Lies between two culture poles, those are Melayu, Ibanic group and China cultures in the North, and Java culture in the South in the ASEAN Regional Constellation, West Kalimantan area is strategic for economy cooperation, while, in National Constellation, West Kalimantan is the forefront of Republic of Indonesia territory in the North.

### **Landmass**

Most of West Kalimantan area is low land with the total area of 146.807 Km<sup>2</sup> or 7,453 % of total area of Indonesia or 1,13 times of total area of Java island. The area is outstretched more than 600 kilometers long from North to the South and about 850 km long from West to the East. By total area, West Kalimantan is the fourth province. According to district/city rural area, the biggest district in West

Kalimantan is Ketapang District (35.809 km<sup>2</sup> or 24,39 %) followed by Kapuas Hulu and Sintang District.

### **Topography**

Generally West Kalimantan covers low land and has hundreds of rivers that safety navigable, and rather hilly from West to the East along Kapuas Valley and Natuna Sea/Karimata Strait. A part of the land is swampy that mixed with peat area and mangrove forest. The land area is between two mountains, those are Kalingkang/Kapuas Hulu Mountains in the North and Schwaner Mountains in the South, along the border with Central Kalimantan Province.

### **Rivers and Lakes**

West Kalimantan area is an area that can be called as A Thousand Rivers Province. The nickname suits with the geographical conditions that have hundreds of big and small rivers and some of them are navigable. Some big rivers until now act as main traffic lance for hinterland although the road facilities have reached most of the districts.

The main big river is Kapuas River, the longest river in Indonesia (1.086 Kilometer), 942 Kilometer of the total lengths is navigable. Other big rivers are Melawi River (471 Kilometers is navigable), Pawan River (197 Kilometers), Kendawangan River (128 Kilometers), and Landak River (178 Kilometers)

### **Demography Condition**

The total population of West5 Kalimantan in 2008 was 4.249.117. The rate of population growth in 1990-2000 in all districts/cities in West Kalimantan Province was 2,29 %, while in 2000-2005 was as high as 0,1 % and in 2000 - 2008 as high as 0,71 %.

### **Infrastructure Condition**

The total road length in West Kalimantan in 2008 was 15.929 Kilometer s, and consisted of 1.575 Kilometers (9,89 %) of state highway, 1.656 Kilometers (10,39 %) of province highway, and 12.698 Kilometers (79,71 %) of district/city highway.

## **Air Route**

In 2008, the total frequency of airplanes that come and go in some airports in West Kalimantan was 8.860 of going planes and 8.882 of coming planes. An increasing in flight frequency compared to 2007 was 24,79 % and 124,49 % for the going and coming planes, respectively. Nevertheless, the condition did not affect the total passenger that tends to increase from time to time. This situation refers to the high interest of this community to use air transportation. The situation is also related to price competition between airlines and with sea transportation companies.

The total passenger in 2008 consisted of 753.551 of going passengers, 707.520 of coming passengers, and 7.837 transit passengers. In 2007, the going passengers were 751.277 only, while the coming and transit passenger were 755.814 and 5.421, each.

## **Water Transportation and Seaport Loading and Discharging**

There are many kinds of inland vehicles known in West Kalimantan like boat/small boat, barge, and some other vehicles, with machine or not. The total of these kinds of vehicle decreases from time to time as an effect of the construction of land road to the inland of West Kalimantan.

In 2005, loading and discharging through sea ports increased from 2.097 million tons of discharging and 12.287 million tons of loading into 3.254 million tons of discharging and 1.998 million tons of loading in 2008. Pontianak Seaport is the most crowded and the busiest seaport in West Kalimantan that is seen from the total loading and discharging per year. In 2008, loading and discharging in Pontianak Seaport was as high as 91.955 per cent and 62,76 percent each of the total loading and discharging in West Kalimantan. The passenger transportation by ship in 2006 decreased as much as 12,06 percent and 3,54 percent, each for the coming and going passengers.

## **Electricity, Fuel and Fresh Water**

According to the report by PT PLN in 2008 the total electricity produced by PLN in 11 power plant location increased as much as 9,16 % compared to the previous year. The peak load also increased as much as 4,29 per cent, from 204.518 Kwh in 2007 into 248.376 Kwh in 2008 increase to 18,55 percent

In line with the increasing of electric power demand, the demand of fuel increased. Gasoline, for instance, increased from 275.143 thousand liters in 2007 into 307.329 thousand liters in 2008. Based on the report from PDAM (Drink Water Province Company), in 2007, the production of fresh water was 76.893.669 M<sup>3</sup>, or increased as much as 0,14 % compared to the production of 76.745.362 M<sup>3</sup> fresh water in 2007. The total customers decreased from 137.011 customers in 2006 into 134.483 customers in 2007, or decreased as much as 1,84 %.

### **Economic Condition**

Gross Regional Income Product (GRIP) of West Kalimantan based on current market price in 2008 was IDR 48,41 trillion with biggest contribution came from agriculture sector (26,51 %). trade,. hotel and restaurant (23,44 %) and manufacturing industry sector (18,32 %). This economic structure still put agriculture as the leading sector. But, in the last five years, the rule has shifted from manufacturing industry to trade, hotel and restaurant sector. The economic growth in 2008 was 5,42 %, low than the economic growth of 6,02 % in 2007. GRIP per capita of West Kalimantan in 2007 was IDR 10,16 millions, increased as much as 12,08 % in 2008 to IDR 11,39 millions.

### **Banking**

Bank offices in West Kalimantan in 2008 increased as much as 19 % namely from 210 units into 250 units. The fund has been collected in the form of demand deposit, fixed deposit and saving increased. In 2007 the collected fund was IDR 15,30 trillion, while in 2008 it was IDR 17,96 trillion, or increased as much as 17,36 %.

The fund distributed to economy sector through banking credit increased as much as 34,35 % . In year 2007 the allocated fund reach 7,19 trillion rupiah,. Increase to be 9,66 trillion rupiah in 2008. According to institution that distribute the fund, for state bank increased as much as 39,43 % for private bank decreased as much as 25,72 \$, and for Community Credit Bank (BPR) increased as much as 30,70 % compared to the previous year.

### **Capital Investment**

PMDN (Internal Capital Investment) Investment Plan in 2008 was IDR 43,53 trillion, but the realization was only IDR 5,20 trillion, or 11,95 % of the plan. For PMA (Foreign Capital Investment) Investment, from the

total of USD 2.429,40 millions, only USD 786.29 million or 31,55 % was realized, with plantation sub-sector as the economy sector that absorbed the highest part of the realization.

### **Incremental Capital Output Ratio**

Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is a unit that refer the addition units of capital needed to increase one unit of output. Using ICOR the efficient level of capital utilizing to output produced by the community is known. In 2003-2006, ICOR of West Kalimantan was 6,85, which means that to increase one unit of output 6,85 unit of capital are needed.. When it is related to West Kalimantan Local Government Work Plan (RKPD) 2008 that determine the growth target of 2007 as much as 6,21 %, it can be known that the need of investment in 2007 was as much as IDR 10,54 trillion.

### **Export-Import**

The export of West Kalimantan in year 2007 was still affected by the impact of slowing down world economy. It was signed by the increasing of export as much as 23,64 % compared to year 2008 (from USD 726.53 million to USD 898.27 millions). The import of West Kalimantan in year 2009 increased as much as 11,32 % compared to year 2008 (from USD 92.55 million to USD 103/03 millions).

## **BUSINESS POTENCY AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

West Kalimantan Province with the total area of 14.680.700 Ha has natural resources, such as land for development of agriculture, plantation, animal husbandry, forestry and fishery, and mining product and energy resource. Infrastructure development is also offered to private parties.

### **I. Infrastructure Aspects**

#### **I.1. Railway Construction**

1. Railway construction in West Kalimantan is to anticipate the development of big scale of Samatan Sarawak Malaysia Industrial Area. Mega Project of Natuna Natural Gas, and the openings of Paloh and Sajingan Authority Area.
2. High Priority Railway Plan (Pontianak - Mempawah - Singkawang - Sambas - Kuching) is as long as 298,5 Kms, Medium Priority (Sanggau - Pontianak) is as long as 150 Kms, and Low Priority (Sanggau - Sintang - Putussibau, Sambas - Sanggau, and Sanggau - Panagkalanbun) is as long as 892,5 Kms.
3. Investment cost estimation of High Priority line for road and bridge facilities and station building is about IDR 2,45 trillions, while for locomotives and wagons is about IDR 132,86 billions.

#### **1.2. Airport Construction**

There are five airports in West Kalimantan, they are in Pontianak, Ketapang, Sintang, Nanga Pinoh and Purussibau. There is a plan for airport management restructurization, such as : Sintang and Nanga Pinoh Airports will be united and centered in Tebeloam, while the governments of Singkawang City and Sambas District propose to build new airports in Singkawang and Paloh, respectively.

#### **1.3. Sea Port Construction**

The total of seaport in West Kalimantan will be increased; the new ones will be constructed together by local government and private parties.

#### **1.4. Road and Bridge Construction**

Trans Kalimantan South Line Highway or Border Parallel Highway as long as 740 Kms will be constructed in cooperation with Indonesian Army

(TNI) and private party. Trans Kalimantan Central and South Line Highway will be constructed with fund from State and Local Budget (APBN and APBD).

### **1.5 Fresh Water Facilities Construction**

Due to fresh water facilities construction, West Kalimantan Government establishes institution with the duty to provide standardized water for the need of all fresh water companies in West Kalimantan. To utilize standardized water resource, more effectively and more efficiently, West Kalimantan Government divides service area according to development zone (cluster) start from the upper course (Kapuas Hulu/Sentarum Lake) to coastal area.

### **1.6 Power Plant Construction**

There is an urgent demand or electric power in West Kalimantan today, especially in order to support local development, for industry need, service sector activities, and household consumption that is estimated to be fast growing in line with the development prospect in the area. Electric resource potencies that can be developed in West Kalimantan are the powers of diesel, coal, solar, steam, water (micro-hydro), wind, biodiesel, biomass, and biogas.

### **1.7 Industrial Area Development**

West Kalimantan, especially Sambas District, is a potential area for industrial area development, because of its supportive resources, strategically position (near to Batam Island, an industrial area that supply the industry in Singapore and Natuna Island which has potency as the biggest petroleum mill/gas industry in Indonesia). One of the location that have been designed for Industrial Area is Semparuk Industrial Estate.

### **1.8. Development of Border Special Area**

The development of the border areas is directed toward the construction of border parallel roads, the development of agriculture / plantation along border areas, and the development of Border Development Centre (BDC). The development activities will be based on the potencies and socio-cultural characteristics of the local communities.

## **2. Plantation Sector**

Plantation business in West Kalimantan based on the total area and management system is divided into 2 kinds, those are big plantation and civil plantation. The total area of plantation in West Kalimantan is 1.215.539 Ha and is managed by



503.692 farmer households. The total production is 1.161.418 tons with the average of 955,47 Kgs/Ha/year. The productivity for big plantation is 1.436 Kgs/Ha/year, higher than of civil plantation (785 Kgs/Ha/year).

The superior commodities of West Kalimantan are rubber, palm oil, coconut, cacao, and pepper, with rubber, palm oil, coconut are dominant commodities. Rubber produced by big plantation is 2.661 tons from cultivated area of 8/120 hectares. Oil palm production is 453.407 tons from cultivated area of 308/596 hectares. Hybrid coconut production is 67 tons from cultivated area of 291 hectares. Cacao production is 112 tons from cultivated areas of 471 hectares. Rubber produces by civil plantation (259.028 households) is 224.888 tons from cultivated area of 548.274 Ha ; for oil palms (managed by 82.733 farmers) it is 391.902 tons from cultivated area af 198.879 ha ; for hybrid coconut (16.738 farmer households) it is 5.344 tons from cultivated area of 10/601 Ha ; for local coconut (75.884 households) it is 69/934 tons from cultivated area of 99/286 hectares; for pepper (19.709 households) it is 4.876 tons from cultivated area of 10.110 hectares ; for coffee (23.247 households) it is 4.293 tons ; and for cacao (9.233 households) it is 1.969 tons with total cultivated area of 9.106 hectares.

Some of investment opportunities in plantation sector in West Kalimantan are land extensification with a variety of commercial commodities, intensification business, such as supplying qualified seed to develop civil plantation of private companies, and business to put added value to plant6ation products on levels of post harvesting, quality improvement, product processing, and marketing.

### **2.1. Coconut Plantation**

Basic Material	:	Nursery (Hybrid)
Investment Cost Estimation	:	about USD 400/Ha
Production Potency	:	about 1.2 tons/Ha
Economic Scale	:	about 6,000 Ha
Market	:	Domestic and Export
Cultivated Land	:	99.844 Ha
Cultivated Area Estimation	:	300.000 Ha
Land Development Potency	:	289.019 Ha
Location	:	Sambas, Ketapang, Pontianak Bengkayang

### **2.2. Oil Palm Plantation**

Basic Material	:	Nursery (Tenera)
Investment Cost Estimation	:	about USD 2.500/Ha
Production Potency	:	about 20 tons/Ha
Economic Scale	:	about 6,000 Ha
Market	:	Domestic and Export
Cultivated Land	:	451.400 Ha

Cultivated Area Estimation	:	1.500.000 Ha
Land Development Potency	:	1.049.600 Ha
Location	:	Scattered

### 2.3. Rubber Plantation

Basic Material	:	Nursery (Superior G4)
Investment Cost Estimation	:	about USD 1.000/Ha
Production Potency	:	about 1.2 tons/Ha
Economic Scale	:	about 3,000 Ha
Market	:	Domestic and Export
Cultivated Land	:	537.238 Ha
Cultivated Area Estimation	:	1.200.000 Ha
Land Development Potency	:	662.762 Ha
Location	:	Scattered

## 3. Agriculture and Horticulture Sector

Agriculture and Horticulture sector, until today still functions backbone of local economy, as added value and exchange producer, and as income source or work demand provider for most of its inhabitants.

### 3.1. Papaya Plant

Production	:	4.678 tons
Location	:	Pontianak City, Pontianak district, and Singkawang
Area Expansion	:	50.000 Ha
Tool and Machine Needed	:	Cold Storage – 50 units
Packing Facilities	:	120 units
Jam Production Facilities	:	30 units

### 3.2. Rice Plant

Total Area of Paddy Field	:	474.850 Ha
Utilized Land	:	about 324.300 Ha
Potential Land to Develop	:	150.550 Ha
Production of 2007	:	1.007.896 tons
Location	:	Sambas, Sanggau, Ketapang, and Landak

### 3.3. Corn Plant

Total Area	:	90.478 Ha
Utilized Land	:	36.295 Ha
Potential Land to Develop	:	54.183 Ha

Production of 2007	:	154.118 tons
Location	:	Bengkayang, Pontianak, Sambas, Sanggau, Sintang, Ketapang, and Landak

### **3.4 Orange Plant**

Total Area	:	32.888 Ha
Utilized Land	:	5.867 Ha
Potential Land	:	27.021 Ha
Production of 2007	:	168.638 tons
Location	:	Bengkayang, Sambas, Sanggau, dan, Ketapang.

### **3.5. Aloevera Plant**

Total Area	:	132 Ha
Production of 2007	:	12.672 tons
Location of Development	:	Pontianak City and Kubu Raya

### **3.6. Soybean and Green pea**

Soybean and green pea have an opportunity to be excellent commodities in Sambas District. From the total soybean production of West Kalimantan, 69,85 % of it comes from Sambas District. For green pea, the district contributes about 70,78 % of the total green pea production of West Kalimantan.

## **4. Animal Husbandry**

In 2008, big cattle consisted of 166.053 cows and 2.278 water buffalos. The most small cattle is pig with the total of 444.677, followed by goat with the total of 135.969. Beef production for 2008 was 5.874,68 tons, while pork production was 6.522.01 tons, or each of them increased 6,19 % and 4,54 % respectively. Goat meat production was 508,14 tons, or increased as much as 4,60 % compared to the previous year.

Most meat product, especially beef and chicken, came from Pontianak City, but other meat products came evenly from all districts/cities. Egg production in 2008 was as follows 2.445 tons of local chicken; 22.0991,51 tons of increased as much as 12,60 % for laying chicken, and 2.142,67 tons as much as 4,61 % and 4,57 % for duck.

## **5. Mining Sector**

West Kalimantan Province as a part of Craton Kalimantan is a potential area for the formation of a variety of mining materials that prospectively can be developed in the future. This condition is supported by its geological condition that favorable for mining materials formation.

### **Gemstone**

#### **5.1.1. Gemstone Location**

The total potency of gemstone in West Kalimantan was known as high as 856,56 tons, based on research result of “MIPA Research and Technology - BPPT and Research and Development Team” of West Kalimantan in 2005. Gemstone locations are among others in Landak, Ketapang, Sanggau, Sintang, Melawi and Kapuas Hulu Districts.

#### **5.1.2. Gemstone Types**

Diamond, Amethyst, Citrine, Rose Quarts, Corundum, Chalcedony, Pyritic, Jasper, Milky Quartz, Quartz Crystal, Tourmaline, Hematite, Kuarsit, Granit, Serpentin.

### **Others Mining**

Others mining can be found in East Kalimantan are bauxite, quartz sand, kaolin, bali clay, granite, manganese, coal, and iron,

## **6. Tourist Sector**

West Kalimantan Province is rich of culture value and variety and natural beauty as a part of tourism potential objects. Those tourism potencies has not been optimally dug out, developed and utilized. The Tourism Potency are consisted of small islands with the total coastal length is 821 Km, maritime tourism and forestry tourism.

## **7. Forestry Sector**

West Kalimantan is one of the provinces that has a vast forest. It has 6,39 % of the total forest area in Indonesia. The total forest area in West Kalimantan Province was 9.178.760 Ha and consisted of protected forest and culture area. For non-wood products, West Kalimantan produce gaharu buaya (a kind of tree eaglewood) as the greatest quantity product (2.820,1 tons) followed by resin rattan as many as 325,56 tons. Investment has been prioritized in forestry sector is activities related to reforestation that have been done through the development of Industrial Plant Forest (HTI).

The total area can be developed for HTI activity is about 1.86 millions Ha, and consisted of those are actively cultivated (about 476.485 Ha) and unactively cultivated (about 647.856 Ha). The Government encourages and motivates the community to develop non-wood products, such as Arawana fish, rattan tengkawang (a kind of Dipterocarpaceae trees), and many variety of resins.

## **8. Fishery and Maritime Sectors**

Geographically, West Kalimantan has good potency in fishery sector. The total fisherman households in 2008 for sea fishery of 7,745 family, general waters of 4.999 family, and cultured fishery of 17.552 family. Sea fishery and general water decreased each 0.16 \$ and 7,06 % with cultured fishery increased as many as 2,69 compared to 2007.

Fishery production in 2008 increased as much as 2,25 % and 60,16 % for sea fishery of 67.310,50 ton, general water of 7.571,90 ton and cultured fishery of 14.888,94 ton, respectively. On the contrary, cultured fishery decreased as much as 2,94 % compared in 2007.

### **Investment Opportunity**

8.1 Fresh water culture consists of calm water pond, natural pagong, and keramba (raising fish by putting basket in a stream). Land potency for pond culture/natural pagong is estimated as vast as 11.276 Ha. Types of fish potential to be developed are large prawn, kaloi/gurame (*Osphronemus gourame*), Jelawat (*Leptobarbus hoevenii*), betutu (*Oxyelytris marmorata*) and toman (*Ophiocephalus micropeltes*).

8.2. Potential land for brackish water culture (tambak) in West Kalimantan is about 26.704 Ha total area. Commodities to be developed are Windu Shrimp (*Penacus Monodon*), Crab (*Scylla Serrata*), Kakap (*Lutjanus*), and other type of shrimp.

8.3. Estimated potency for sea fish culture of about 15.520 ha.

## **9. Industrial Sector**

Big and medium industry companies in West Kalimantan in 2007 was 111 companies. The total decreased than the total of previous year (131 companies), or decreased as much as 18,01 %. The high decreasing was caused by the decreasing of the total of food industry companies and by the restarting to produce again of small scale wood sawing industry.

The total labor can be absorbed by big and medium industry companies in West Kalimantan in 2007 was 27/741 peoples, or increased as much as 63,06 %

compared to previous year. The input cost used in the production process in 2007 was IDR 7.938.608 millions, and in the previous year it was IDR 5.902.421 millions, which means that there was an increasing of about 34,50 %. Meanwhile, the output cost used in the production process in 2007 was IDR 11.688.8444 millions, and in the previous year it was IDR 11.380.375 millions, which means that there was an increasing of about 27,11%. The added value also significantly increased (47,23 %).

## **Investment Opportunity**

### **9.1. Oil Palm Industry**

Industry type	:	Refinery, Oleo-chemical & Food Processing Industry
Basic Commodity	:	Palm Oil
Final Product	:	Cooking/Frying Oil, Margarine, Soap, Creamy Biscuit, Confectionary, etc.
Basic Material	:	CPO, PKO
Source	:	20 Palm Oil Mill Plants
Availability	:	845.100 tons CPO/PKO/ year
Installed Capacity	:	810 tons
Market	:	Domestic and Export

### **9.2. Rubber Industry**

Basic Commodity	:	Rubber
Final Product	:	Components of Automotive, Sport, Health, Household Industry, etc.
Basic Material	:	SIR 20, SIR 10
Source	:	14 Crumb Rubber Factories
Availability	:	187.788 tons SIR / year
Installed Capacity	:	366.600 tons
Market	:	Domestic and Export

### **9.3. Coconut Industry**

Industry type	:	Chemical and Food Processing Industry
Basic Commodity	:	Coconut
Final Product	:	VCO, CNO, Margarine, Chocolate Sugar, Nata de Coco, Sugar Palm, Coco Fiber, Active Carbon, etc, (about 140 kinds)
Basic Material	:	Coconut, Copra
Source	:	110.357 Ha / 90.894 Smallholders
Availability	:	621.181 tons copra / year
Market	:	Domestic and Export

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