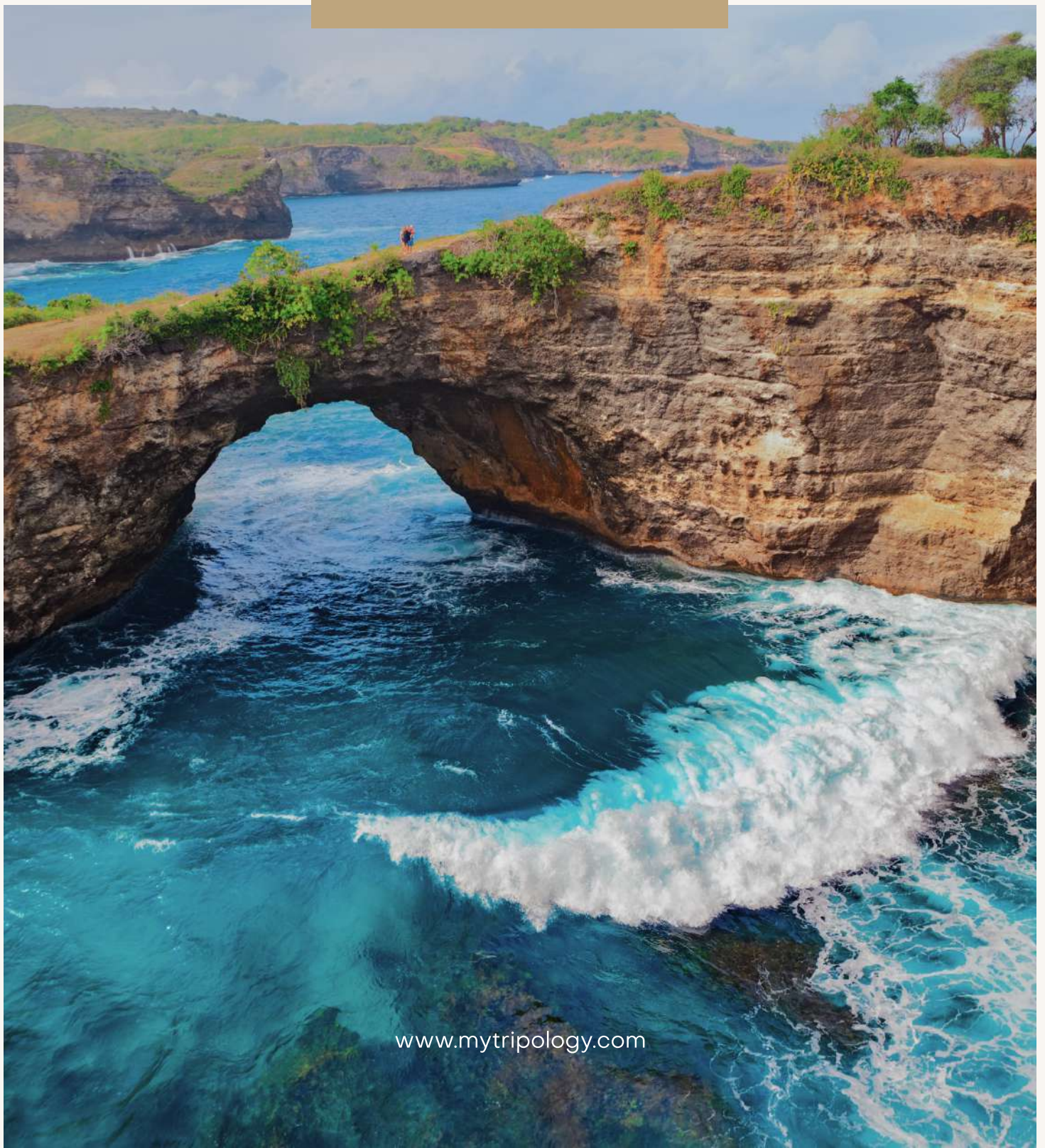


# INDONESIA

Traveler's Handbook



**Indonesia** has a long trace of history that initiated its diversity. There are hundreds of ethnic groups, each with its own cultural objects. Owing to the long nation's history, the historic traces transformed into inimitable heritage.



Moreover, the jaw-dropping landscapes are also impeccable to see.

The combination of diverse nature, tradition, and beliefs will never stop enchanting you. Hence, a trip to **Indonesia** is a complete travel experience like no other.





01

# About Indonesia

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**Indonesia is the biggest archipelagic country in the world**, and it has more than 17,000 islands, of which only 7,000 are inhabited. The main islands in Indonesia are Kalimantan, Sumatra, Java, and Papua. Moreover, Indonesia has small islands such as Bali, Karimunjawa, Gili, Lombok, and Komodo; main or small, both attract local and international tourists destinations. The capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta, located on the island of Java.



## Weather/Temperature

Indonesia enjoys a warm, tropical climate year-round, with the most pleasant weather from April until October when the trade winds blow. The rainy season typically starts in November and usually lasts until March.

## Electricity

220 V / 50hz is used in Indonesia. We recommend you bring along a travel adapter.

# Time Zone

**Indonesia** has three different time zones, namely **WIB** (Western Indonesian Time), **WITA** (Central Indonesian Time), and **WIT** (Eastern Indonesian Time). However, the standardized time zone is WIB or UTC+7.



**WIB**  
UTC+7



**WITA**  
UTC+8



**WIT**  
UTC+9



# Language

The national language, **Bahasa Indonesia**, is taught in all schools. People speak their local dialects at home and in the markets, e.g., Javanese in Central and East Java, Balinese in Bali, etc. English is becoming more widely spoken in major tourist destinations, and the older generation still understands Dutch.



## Culture

Indonesia has the largest Muslim population of any country, and in 1990 the population was reported to be 87 percent Muslim. There is a well-educated and influential Christian minority (about 9.6 percent of the people in 1990), with nearly twice as many Protestants as Catholics. The Balinese still follow a form of Hinduism. Mystical cults are well established among the Javanese elite and middle class, and many ethnic groups still follow traditional belief systems.

Being a predominantly Muslim country, Indonesia is quite conservative. Make sure you dress appropriately at some places.





## Public Transportation

Indonesia uses a wide variety of transportation. Taxis are available in major cities around Indonesia. It is also reliable and safer to go around despite the reasonable fare. Blue Bird and Silver Bird are the most reputable taxi organizations. Always request to use the meter, and if the driver refuses, find another cab as there is always plenty available. Some cab drivers may even state a minimum fare before departing.

Bus services are available in most cities around Indonesia, providing cheap connections to all city areas and the surrounding region. The Transjakarta Busway is the best public transportation service, extremely affordable, but isn't comfortable or safe as taxis. Please be aware of your belongings.

You can find car rental anywhere, but it is better to find the local car rental companies like when you arrive at the airport or hotels.



# Local Currency

The local currency in Indonesia is the Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). The current exchange rate is USD 1 = IDR 15,000 (As per Novemebr 21st, 2022).

You can exchange foreign currency in major cities at banks and authorized money changers. ATMs on the international plus/cirrus or Alto networks are common. Limitation withdrawal depends on your respective home bank, and ATMs are loaded with IDR 50,000 denomination notes or IDR 100,000 denomination notes. Most large hotels also have money changer facilities; however, it is advisable to exchange your money beforehand to travel to more remote areas.

Most international credit card networks are acceptable in Indonesia's major cities and tourist hotspots like Jakarta, Bali, Surabaya, Yogyakarta, etc. The most widely accepted cards in all merchants in Indonesia are MasterCard and Visa. While American Express (Amex) is also acceptable, Amex has fewer affiliated local banks in Indonesia. Holders of other cards are advised to clarify whether their card is proper in Indonesia with a commercial bank. There will be instances where stores may not display the symbols of the cards they accept, be sure to check with the salesperson in the store.





## Value Added Tax (VAT)

In Indonesia, a value-added tax (VAT) of 10% is included in the price of goods and services. VAT refund is applicable in any shop (retailer) with the “Tax Refund for Tourists” logo. The minimum Tax payment is IDR 50.000 (fifty thousand rupiahs) per transaction, and the sum of tax from several receipts should comply with a minimum of IDR 500.000 (five hundred thousand rupiahs). Goods are purchased within 1 (one) month before departing Indonesia and must be carried out of Indonesia as accompanied baggage within 1 (one) month of purchase.



You can only claim the tax refund at the airport on the date of your departure, and you must follow these steps :

1. Submit the original valid tax invoice (a tax invoice with one payment receipt) to the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) officer at the Tax Refund counter. This valid tax invoice also serves as an application for Tax Refund to the DGT.
2. Show passport, boarding pass, and the purchased goods as accompanied baggage.
3. Receive a Tax refund by cash or transfer to your bank account.



# Basic 'Good to Know' Words

## **Hello** | Halo

**Use this when you want to greet a person.**

E.g: "Halo sudah lama kita tidak bertemu."

## **Good morning / afternoon / evening / night**

Selamat pagi / siang / sore / malam

**Use this when you want to greet a person.**

E.g., "Selamat pagi!"

## **Please** | Tolong

**It's polite to use "tolong" when asking or requesting something.**

E.g: "Tolong apakah Anda bisa membantu saya?"

## **Thank You** | Terima Kasih

**Use this to thank someone.**

E.g: "Terima kasih atas informasinya."; "Terima kasih atas bantuannya,"

## **Yes/No** | Ya/Tidak

**Use this when you like or dislike or agree and disagree.**

E.g: "Ya, saya suka kopinya."; "Tidak, terima kasih untuk tawaran Anda."

02

# Travel Requirements

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# VISA Information

Your responsibility is to ensure that you have the correct documentation for your holiday and onward travel. mytripology cannot accept responsibility for anyone who cannot enter the country because of a lack the proper documentation. We encourage you to check the latest information with the nearest Indonesian embassy in your country.



## VISA on Arrival

Visa on Arrival is a short-term visa that is granted when you arrive in Indonesia, issued to foreign citizens who need a visa to enter without requiring them to apply before travel. We inform you that VoA can only be applied for directly upon arrival in Indonesian territory, with payment (IDR 500,000 = USD 32) made at the bank counter available at the arrival area and a sticker stamped by the Immigration Border Control officer.

The documents required when applying for VoA in Indonesia are as follows:

- Passport from an eligible country (minimum validity: 6 months);
- 1 or more passport page;
- Return tickets;
- Indonesian visa on arrival fee (cash only);
- Proof of health insurance to cover the stay in Indonesia.

Despite the fact that it is no longer a requirement from the government, we strongly advise that you also have:

- Proof of health insurance to cover the stay in Indonesia.

## Vaccine

Your responsibility is to ensure that you have the correct documentation for your holiday and onward travel. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) highly recommend the COVID-19, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Rabies vaccines and encourage all travelers to be current on routine immunizations. Don't hesitate to get in touch with your physician for detailed information.

## Insurance

Your responsibility is to ensure that you have the correct documentation for your holiday and onward travel.



03

# COVID-19 Protocols

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# COVID-19 Protocols

- **Wear a mask properly wherever you go to public areas**
- **Wash your hands with soap and running water regularly**
- **Maintain a safe distance of 1.5 to 2 meters**
- **Avoid crowds or any social gathering**

# COVID-19 REGULATIONS

All international travelers arriving into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must adhere to the following regulations:

1. All foreign travelers (foreign nationals) who will enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to have arrival document requirements to be allowed to enter the territory of Indonesia, which includes:
  - The obligation to download and use the PeduliLindungi application.
  - Show a certificate of the second dose of COVID-19 vaccination at least 14 (fourteen) days before departure, which is written in English, in addition to the language of the country of origin.
2. No longer required to show a pre-departure negative result of RT-PCR test and no longer required to show the proof of ownership of health insurance.
3. Upon arrival in Indonesia, foreign travelers must undergo a health check, including body temperature check, with the following provisions:
  - Without symptoms of COVID-19, and body temperature under 37.5 degrees Celsius: are not required to undergo RT-PCR examination upon arrival.
  - Exhibiting symptom(s) of COVID-19 or body temperature above 37.5 degrees Celsius: required to undergo RT-PCR examination upon arrival.

# COVID-19 REGULATIONS

4. For all domestic traveling from and to regions throughout Indonesia, the following provisions shall apply:
- Domestic Travelers with the age of 18 years old or older must have received third dose of vaccine (booster).
  - Domestic Travelers with the status of foreign nationals originating from overseas travel with the age of 18 years old or older must have received the second dose of vaccine.
  - Domestic Travelers with an age range of 6-17 years old must have received the second dose of vaccine.
  - Domestic Travelers with an age range of 6-17 years old who came from overseas travel can be excluded from the obligation to show the COVID-19 vaccination certificate.
  - Domestic Travelers under the age of 6 years old are excluded from the above conditions, but only allowed to travel accompanied by their parents or caregivers who has met the provisions for vaccination.
  - Domestic Travelers as categorized in numbers 1-5 above are not required to show a negative result of the RT-PCR test or rapid antigen test.
  - Domestic Travelers with special health conditions or comorbid diseases that prevent the person concerned from receiving vaccinations can be excluded from the obligation to show a negative RT-PCR or rapid antigen test result, but still required to show the doctor's certificate from the government hospital stating that the person concerned has not/unable to receive the COVID-19 vaccination.

04

# Travel Tips

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## Travel SIM Cards

There are several SIM cards to choose from. However, we recommend Telkomsel as they have the most comprehensive range and the most reliable 4G network in Indonesia, especially the outer islands. Telkomsel is a safe bet for tourists planning to go to remote destinations.

In Indonesia, all foreigners must register their SIM cards with their Passport, KITAP, or KITAS (the last two being long-term visas that regular visitors do not need to worry about). You can easily buy a SIM card at many major airports in Indonesia, like Jakarta and Bali. They usually offer tourist traveler packages instead of regular ones and will tell you all the registration steps that need to be completed. However, avoid unofficial sellers at all costs, as selling shady SIM cards is a typical airport scam

## What to wear

Casual and comfortable lightweight clothing is suitable for traveling in Indonesia. Clothing in layers is recommended if traveling to higher altitudes. Dress modestly and don't wear shorts or sleeveless tops when visiting religious buildings.

Comfortable walking shoes are recommended and should be removed before entering a private home. Wear a sarong and waist sashes when visiting temples (both are provided at additional cost). Prepare a change of dry clothes for days of water activities such as snorkeling or diving.

## What to bring

- **Universal charger / Travel adapter**
- **Water bottle**
- **Sun protection**
- **Insect repellent**
- **First-aid kit**
- **International driver's (only if you're driving)**
- **Zip-lock bags/reusable bags**
- **A Key/combination lock**





## What to Eat and Drink

We love Indonesian food so much because of the fresh and vibrant ingredients in the cooking process. Combining fresh herbs and multiple spices is a substantial factor in Indonesian cuisine being so flavorful and exciting.

Here is a list of our top 10 best Indonesian dishes that you have to try:



### **Indonesian Satay:**

Satay is meat skewers that are cooked over coals. These juicy skewers are usually served with rice cakes (Ketupat), and peanut sauce poured all over the satays. It is a national dish and has been one of the most celebrated foods in Indonesia.

### **Sweet Martabak:**

One of our favorite desserts is Indonesian Sweet Martabak. It is an Indonesian pancake, only sold in the evenings. You can choose to mix fillings from chocolate, cheese, and peanuts.





### **Nasi Rawon:**

It is a dish made of beef stew from East Java. Rawon has this nutty flavor and deep, black color from keluak nuts. It is rich in flavor and best enjoyed with a bowl of rice.



### **Bakso:**

Indonesian meatballs are usually made from chicken or beef—also a portion of popular street food.

### **Sop Buntut:**

Indonesia's oxtail soup, sop buntut, is a meaty serving that hails from West Java. A serving generally consists of slices of oxtail (usually fried but in most cases grilled) in a clear broth infused with shallots, garlic, pepper, nutmeg, and cloves.



Presentations vary widely but mainly include boiled potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, leek, celery, and fried shallots. A slice of lime to be squeezed over the bowl, chili sauce, and a plate of steamed white rice usually accompany the dish.



### **Babi Guling:**

Suckling pig roasted on a hand-turned spit over an open fire, a delicacy in Bali.





### **Siomay:**

As you may or may not already know, most Indonesian street food has something to do with peanut sauce. This dish, called Siomay, is Indonesia's version of dim sum.

This dish contains steamed fish dumplings, and the portion comes with cooked potato, cabbage, and egg and is served with peanut sauce. If you want to go all local, the best way to enjoy Siomay is from a bicycle vendor who carts his large steamer at the back of his bike. Street food at its best.

### **Nasi Uduk:**

This aromatic dish is also one of Indonesia's national dishes. The meal revolves around rice cooked in coconut milk, and it is pretty similar to Nasi Lemak from our neighboring country, Malaysia.



The difference is that nasi uduk is usually served with fried chicken, tempe (soybean cake), shredded omelet, fried onion, and anchovies and topped with sambal and emping (melinjo nutcrackers). You definitely cannot leave out sambal for Nasi Uduk. This dish is popular among lunchtime crowds.



### **Soto:**

Traditional soupy broth with meat and vegetables, sometimes featuring chicken and noodles.



### **Gado-Gado:**

Some call gado-gado, the Indonesian vegetable salad containing bean sprouts, long beans, spinach, potatoes, tofu, and tempeh. The vegetables are boiled or steamed, glazed with succulent, sometimes spicy peanut sauce. Often served with compressed rice cakes, gado-gado can be quite a filling, vegetarian-friendly meal with a generous amount of nutrition.

### **Beef Rendang:**

It is a West Sumatran specialty, consisting mainly of thick beef dice slowly cooked for several hours in a blend of coconut milk and spices. The process is between boiling or frying until some liquid evaporates, the gravy dries up, and is absorbed into the meat. The result is super tender and juicy pieces of meat, with the reduced dressing mixed with rice.



### **Rijsttafel:**

A Dutch-invented array of meat, fish, vegetables, and curry dishes.



### **Wedang Jahe**

This traditional Javanese drink is made using ginger and brown sugar. This healthy beverage is served when the weather is cold. The essential ingredients in the juice are believed to cure nausea and increase stamina. This drink is found easily in food stalls that serve traditional beverages.

### **Bajigur:**

A traditional hot beverage is native to the Sundanese people of West Java, Indonesia. The drink is made from coconut milk, Aren sugar, ginger, a little salt, and sometimes pandan leaves or coffee.



### **Bir Pletok**

Bir pletok is a traditional alcohol-free drink with a long and rich history in Indonesia. Though its name indicates beer, this drink is entirely non-alcoholic, different from the average beer. The unique ingredients, such as ginger, cinnamon, cardamom, sugar, lemongrass, and other natural ingredients, are suitable for the body and mind.





### **Nasi goreng:**

The most popular cuisine among Indonesians is Nasi Goreng. It has a fuller flavor than other fried rice because it includes shrimp paste, tamarind, fish sauce, and other delicacies. Nasi goreng comes with various toppings, including sunny side-ups, mutton, chicken, sausages, and meatballs.

### **Mie goreng:**

It is an Indonesian stir-fried noodle dish made of yellow noodles (like egg noodles or ramen noodles), cabbage, eggs, proteins (usually chicken or shrimp), and stir-fried sauce. The noodles' wide choice of toppings and the sweet sticky sauce make Mie Goreng special.



### **Nasi Campur Bali:**

Simple and inexpensive, Nasi Campur Bali is a favorite in most restaurants around the island. White rice, shredded chicken, vegetables, a delicious potato cake, an egg, tofu, and tempe make up this classic Nasi Campur meal.





## Shopping Guidelines

Indonesia has a diverse range of shopping options, and you can find items such as local snacks, spices, and world-famous textiles and clothes.

This archipelago also offers you several different shopping ways, from informal, bustling markets to modern and engaging malls in all the major cities. Indonesia also has a famous handicraft scene, and it is the perfect spot to pick up a few souvenirs, such as wood or stone carvings, jewelry, or even musical instruments. Bargaining is widespread in Indonesia. Although this depends on where and what you want to buy, you can usually bargain at a local market.



05

# F.A.Q

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# F.A.Q

## **Baggage allowance/Excess Baggage**

The standard baggage allowance for economy class in Indonesia is 20 Kg, and business class is 30 Kg for Domestic flights. You may purchase at the airport ticket desk and charge based on airline regulations for any excess baggage.

## **Tipping/Gratuities**

It is generally accepted to tip local restaurant staff, luggage porters, drivers, and guides are usually accepted. However, this is not mandatory. Recommended tipping for guides is between IDR 50,000 to 100,000 (USD 4 to USD 8) per day, and for the driver, it is IDR 50,000 (USD 4) per day.

## **Drugs Policy**

Indonesia does not allow the possession and trafficking of drugs, including many legal recreational drugs or substances in other countries, such as marijuana derivatives or even prescription narcotics, for legitimate consumption. For more information regarding Indonesian drug laws, click [here](#).