



## Indonesia 2016 Crime & Safety Report: Jakarta

Travel Health and Safety; Transportation Security; Stolen items; Theft; Murder; Rape/Sexual Violence; Assault; Burglary; Fraud; Financial Security; Significant Events; Cyber; Maritime; Religious Terrorism; Separatist violence; Riots/Civil Unrest; Anti-American sentiment; Volcanoes; Floods; Intellectual Property Rights Infringement; Drug Trafficking; Kidnapping

East Asia & Pacific > Indonesia; East Asia & Pacific > Indonesia > Jakarta

5/2/2016

### Overall Crime and Safety Situation

Jakarta has a population of approximately 10,000,000 residents, including foreigners.

Post Crime Rating: High

### Crime Threats

Crime did not significantly affect the American community in 2015, perhaps due to continued elevated security awareness of many official and private U.S. citizens. Many American businesses have active security briefing programs with security officers who are familiar with the latest criminal trends. Considering the size of the official and private American communities (current consular data show approximately 23,000 U.S. citizen residents in Indonesia), there were relatively few reports of crimes against U.S. citizens in 2015.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



The general crime rates on a per capita basis must be taken in context, as Indonesia's crime rate is lower than similar crimes reported in many large, Western Hemisphere cities. However, crime can be a problem, particularly in major urban centers like Jakarta and Surabaya. Through several sources, the Regional Security Office (RSO) has gathered data and statistics for Jakarta, outlining criminal activities and trends. Due to the reluctance of many expatriates and Indonesians to report criminal activity, these statistics should be taken as a reflection of the ongoing work of the Indonesian National Police (INP). (Note: statistics are merely an estimate and do not take into consideration all unreported criminal acts. Further, methodology for gathering such data (and consequently, data validity) cannot be confirmed as legitimate by RSO Jakarta.) From January-November 2015, Jakarta Metropolitan Police Local Crime Index reported the following specific statistics/categories: violent crimes reported: 65 murders; 56 rapes; 1,657 aggravated assaults; 45 burglaries; 338 thefts; and 2,652 vehicle thefts.

Indonesian criminals are normally reluctant to use force and usually do not harm their victims unless confronted with violence.

Theft of vehicles and non-violent residential break-ins do occur. Personal and snatch-and-grab robberies are the most common type of crime and have occurred regularly, including crimes conducted against expatriates. Two of these types of incidents against U.S. Embassy personnel were reported in 2015:

One involved an Embassy employee walking along a busy street while texting on his smartphone. An individual on a moped drove by and attempted to grab the employee's smartphone but was unsuccessful.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



A separate incident occurred when an Embassy employee, against RSO security policy, boarded an open-air Bajaj (a cart-like vehicle). A moped driver attempted to grab the employee's purse while driving along-side the Bajaj.

Crimes are committed against people taking disreputable and freelance taxis. These types of crimes usually involve the driver taking passengers (often female) to a remote area where a group of armed men robs them of their jewelry, cell phones, money, and any other items of value. In some instances, assailants force the victims to withdraw money from ATMs or demand the PIN code so that it can be used by the assailants.

Pickpocketing affects both locals and visitors, with most pickpocketing occurring in crowded areas (mass transit systems, restaurants, bars).

Credit/debit card crimes continue to be a concern. The bulk of this type of crime involves dishonest employees of smaller businesses, shops, and restaurants who will either copy down the details of the credit/debit card or swipe it through a "skimmer," enabling them to make fraudulent cards using valid credit card numbers.

Organized crime is a problem and not much has been done to address it. Illegal logging/fishing, human trafficking, the sale of illicit/counterfeit drugs, and corruption are major problems. In many instances, the prosecution of individuals accused of these crimes is unsuccessful because of payoffs and bribes to corrupt government officials, including judges.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Of note, crime always increases before the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. This is due to the pressure of providing gifts for family members and obtaining money for the Eid Al-Fitri holiday, which is extremely important to the majority of Indonesians.

In Jakarta specifically, and Indonesia in general, there have been several incidents in which expatriates were victims of drink spiking and robbed by either females in their hotel rooms or by male companions while en route.

## Cybersecurity Issues

Internet fraud is also on the rise.

## Areas of Concern

No areas of Jakarta or other major metropolitan areas are officially off-limits to Embassy personnel. However, there are areas of Jakarta and other major cities where the chances of becoming a victim of a crime are greater:

Block M in South Jakarta, is notorious for bars and nightclubs of dubious reputation where prostitutes, drugs, and criminal activity are known to exist. Westerners do visit Block M, but those who do should remain extra vigilant and be cognizant that criminal activity is higher there than in the rest of Jakarta. According to the INP, South Jakarta, an affluent area, which also houses a large number of expatriates, international schools, and multiple multinational

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



corporations, including U.S. Embassy housing, has become an increasingly attractive target for criminals and continues to see a sharp increase in criminal activity.

The Ancol Port area and other areas in north Jakarta are also well-known for bars, nightclubs, and a higher crime rate than other areas of Jakarta. Several nightclubs in north Jakarta are off-limits for Embassy personnel due to drug activity, other organized criminal activity, and overall safety issues.

Visitors should check the Consular Information Sheet before traveling to Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and Papua. These areas have the potential for increased crime, civil disturbance, and political violence due to ethnic, religious, and separatist tensions.

## **Transportation-Safety Situation**

### **Road Safety and Road Conditions**

Newcomers will find the traffic conditions difficult because of extreme congestion, undisciplined drivers, and numerous motorcycles/mopeds. Additionally, the flow of traffic is on the left side of the road, adding to frustration and confusion. The number and variety of vehicles far exceeds the capacity of roadway infrastructure. Road safety awareness is very low, and many drivers, especially the motorcycle/moped drivers, disregard most traffic laws. Accidents on rented motorcycles constitute the majority of expatriate deaths in Indonesia, especially on Bali.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Road conditions vary from good to dangerously poor. Toll roads are modern, multi-lane, and well-maintained but are usually over-crowded. Most roads outside of the major cities are single-lane and overly congested with a variety of vehicles from 18-wheel trucks to small mopeds. It is common to pass vehicles on either side of the road, or shoulder, while driving at a high rate of speed and swerving to avoid colliding with bicycles or horse/ox carts. Driving at night outside of major cities is strongly discouraged.

Because of the unique and dangerous driving conditions, the majority of Embassy employees, Western expatriates, and affluent Indonesians hire personal drivers. All rental car companies offer drivers, and the RSO strongly recommends that travelers unfamiliar with the driving conditions hire personal drivers, preferably from reputable companies.

It is imperative that American citizens (especially those traveling in rural/remote areas) do due diligence to confirm that travel agencies, tour companies, and rental drivers are legitimate. In one particular case in September 2015, a group of official and unofficial Americans booked a tour with a tour company for a Krakatau volcano day-tour. The driver of the tour company was not authorized to drive the vehicle and was not even an official employee of the company. Consequently, a serious vehicle accident occurred in which all six American passengers were injured, some seriously, and required immediate medical attention. This occurred on a single lane, poorly-conditioned road, en route to the Anak Krakatau Volcano, located near the Sunda Strait between the islands of Java and Sumatra.

If an accident involving personal injury occurs, Indonesian law requires both drivers to wait for the arrival of the police. Local ambulance services are generally unreliable and should not be counted on to transport injured persons to hospitals. As a result, taxis/private vehicles are usually used to transport auto accident victims to hospitals. Although Indonesian law requires third-party insurance, most drivers are uninsured. Even if they are insured, it is common for

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



insurance companies to refuse to pay damages. The driver of the larger vehicle will often be liable if there is an accident.

### Public Transportation Conditions

Visitors should avoid public mass transit, including buses and trains.

If using a taxi, Blue Bird and/or Silver Bird have proven reliable. Before embarking, it is best to ensure the driver knows where you are going. It is also advised to notify someone if traveling outside of Jakarta.

### Aviation/Airport Conditions

Airlines have been advised to not fly near over certain parts of Indonesia due to volcanic ash.

Indonesia experiences frequent transportation accidents, including fatal plane crashes and non-fatal runway overruns. Indonesia continues to hold a category 2 safety rating, after the Federal Aviation Administration lowered the rating in March 2007. On December 28, 2014, an Air Asia flight from Surabaya to Singapore crashed in the Java Sea with the loss of 162 passengers and crew. Numerous other Indonesian airlines have substandard safety records.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



## Other Travel Conditions

Several ferry accidents, as well as a train collision, resulted in dozens of fatalities and even more injuries, due to over-crowding and unsafe conditions.

## Terrorism Threat

Post Terrorism Rating: High

### Local, Regional, and International Terrorism Threats/Concerns

Several members of the main terrorist organizations in Indonesia (Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and Jema'ah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT)) trained at al-Qa'ida bases in Afghanistan and Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s. Many of those individuals are either imprisoned or have been killed, but JI, JAT, and other Indonesia- and Philippines-based terrorist groups continue to share the common goal of conducting terrorist attacks against Western interests and/or align themselves with the goals of transnational terrorist organizations including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and al-Qa'ida.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



In 2015, Indonesian law enforcement officials continued to aggressively and successfully pursue terrorist cells, disrupting their networks. Indonesia cooperated on a full range of counterterrorism issues with local and international partners, including the U.S.

Despite these successes, violent extremist networks and "sleeper" cells remain intact and have the capacity to become operational with little/no warning. There are concerns over the release of several terrorist leaders in 2015, as these individuals lack significant monitoring. A terrorist attack could occur at any time, in spite of efforts by Indonesian authorities.

On January 14, 2016, four ISIL-affiliated terrorists with suicide vests attacked the Thamrin shopping area in central Jakarta. One of the terrorists detonated his explosive vest inside a popular American-owned coffee shop, while the remaining terrorists attacked a nearby police sub-station, or began firing handguns at police and other individuals at random. The remaining terrorists self-detonated their explosive vests and/or were killed by Indonesian security forces. Four civilians were also killed in the attack.

#### Anti-American/Anti-Western Sentiment

In 2015, U.S. Embassy Jakarta had approximately eight protests directed at the Embassy. Most of these were relatively small in size, with demonstrators numbering in the hundreds or less. Anti-American demonstrations at the Embassy, for the most part, have been sparked by U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East and labor disputes between U.S. companies in Indonesia.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



## Political, Economic, Religious, and Ethnic Violence

Post Political Violence Rating: High

### Civil Unrest

Every day in Jakarta and throughout Indonesia, there are multiple demonstrations. In 2015, Jakarta hosted approximately 1,480 demonstrations, the majority of which had a nexus to labor/wage disputes or corruption. Common areas for protest activity include: the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle, the Presidential Palace, and the U.S. Embassy (by default, as protesters frequently pass by the Embassy main entrance en route to one of the aforementioned locations). While these demonstrations are usually peaceful and the INP presence is normally sufficient to maintain order, demonstrations have become violent, particularly when involving issues related to religion. The RSO recommends that all expatriates avoid protests if possible.

### Religious/Ethnic Violence

Indonesia is an enormous, populous country with over 250 million inhabitants (fourth most populated in the world) spread out over an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands. Localized political violence and civil unrest due to ethnic, sectarian, religious, and separatist reasons remains a possibility.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Papua harbors a persistent separatist movement, which includes a small number of armed OPM guerrillas who have attacked the INP and Indonesian Military (TNI) in the Puncak Jaya area of the Papuan highlands, and security forces continue to pursue separatist guerrillas there.

## Post-specific Concerns

### Environmental Hazards

Indonesia is geographically located on the "ring of fire," and there are volcanic eruptions in the archipelago every week, some of which can be significant. Indonesia contains the most volcanoes of any country in the world, with at least 76 that are believed to be active. Significant volcanic activity occurs on Java, Sumatra, the Sunda Islands, Halmahera Island, Sulawesi Island, Sangihe Island, and in the Banda Sea; and Merapi (elevation 2,698 meters). According to [earthquaketrack.com](http://earthquaketrack.com), Indonesia experienced approximately 599 earthquakes in 2015. Indonesia has deployed an effective volcano monitoring system, which has enabled the government to inform the population about potential eruptions and direct evacuations that prevent casualties. Eruptions continue to date, including a 4.7 magnitude earthquake on January 27, 2016, at 0140 hours in Seram.

There are earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters, including occasional flooding. During the rainy season (December-March), floods and mudslides wreak havoc in many areas, including in Jakarta. Western and northern parts of Indonesia experience the most

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



precipitation. Every year, significant numbers of Indonesians are injured or displaced as a result of flooding and mudslides. This is particularly true in rural/remote regions.

### Economic Espionage/Intellectual Property Thefts

Indonesia is on the Special 301 priority watch list for intellectual property rights (IPR) protection. Indonesia's failure to protect intellectual property and enforce IPR laws has resulted in high levels of physical and online piracy. The International Intellectual Property Alliance estimates that 87 percent of business software is unlicensed, while retail piracy rates are likely even higher.

Indonesia's 2002 Copyright Law and 2001 Trademark Law are under review. Both laws provide a solid foundation for enforcement efforts, but enforcement has been insufficient. The Copyright Law requires commercial courts to try cases of alleged copyright violations and render judgments within 90 days, although it often takes much longer. Even so, criminal cases against corporate end-user piracy in Jakarta and Semarang were prosecuted in 2009. The government has signed and ratified the World Intellectual Property Organization Internet treaties, but further clarifications in its Copyright Law must be made to fully implement both treaties.

### Drug-related Crimes

Indonesian Customs, INP, and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) stationed at the air and seaports of major cities (Jakarta, Surabaya, Bali, Medan) continue to arrest drug couriers.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Further investigation of many of these smuggling attempts has revealed that Indonesia has become a primary destination for drug smuggling operations controlled by Iranian and West African drug trafficking organizations. In addition to an increase in methamphetamine (“ice”) seizures, law enforcement officials have identified and seized large volumes of synthetic drugs (ecstasy, ketamine). The demand for illegal drugs remains high. As a result, INP and BNN continue to coordinate with other foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies to stem the steady flow of illegal drugs.

The death sentence can be imposed in some cases of drug trafficking. In January 2013, a British citizen was sentenced to death for drug smuggling, and eight prisoners convicted of drug offences were executed in early 2015.

### Kidnapping Threat

There were cases of kidnapping in Jakarta that had little impact on the expatriate community. These kidnappings were primarily cases involving Indonesians, were typically financially-motivated, and the perpetrators were familiar with the victims’ families.

### Police Response

Police have limited capabilities in responding to criminal acts and other emergencies. They lack sufficient patrol vehicles to respond quickly on a consistent basis, and corruption continues to be a problem throughout the police force. Police officers routinely augment their meager salaries by accepting payments from motorists who violate traffic laws. Police

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



sometimes charge victims to investigate crimes or to return recovered stolen property. Their lack of motivation and limited investigative ability make solving complex and complicated crimes challenging. Their skills are improving due to programs offered by the U.S. government International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), the U.S. government Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA), the Bangkok-based International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), and others.

Persons violating Indonesian laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. Penalties for the possession, use, or trafficking illegal drugs are severe. Convicted offenders can expect lengthy prison sentences and hefty fines. The sex industry, including the commercial exploitation of children, is widespread and is a focus of international law enforcement efforts. Engaging in sexual conduct with a minor, using or disseminating child pornography in a foreign country, including Indonesia, is a crime prosecutable in the U.S.

## How to Handle Incidents of Police Detention or Harassment

If a U.S. citizen is arrested, s/he should call the Embassy at 62-21-3435-9000 ext. 0 for the operator and ask for the duty officer. S/he should remain calm and accept the assistance and information provided from an Embassy Consular Officer who will visit the arrestee at the earliest possible opportunity.

## Crime Victim Assistance

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Police assistance can be obtained by dialing 110 or 112 within Jakarta, but in most cases the person answering the call may have limited English-language abilities. U.S. citizens may call the police at 112 for emergencies, but the number is not reliable and is often busy. The RSO recommends that visitors, especially those who are going to remain for an extended period, find out what the general cell phone and land-line phone numbers are for the police station nearest them, in case they are required in the event of an emergency.

### Police/Security Agencies

**Indonesian National Police (INP/POLRI):** The INP is headquartered in South Jakarta and handles day-to-day traffic operations, criminal investigations, and protection of vital property and personnel.

**National Narcotics Board (Badan Narkotika Nasional/BNN):** The BNN deals with nationwide narcotics issues and is commanded by a two star police general. BNN is Indonesia's equivalent to the Drug Enforcement Administration in the U.S.

**National Counter-Terrorism Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme/BNPT):** The central government established the BNPT in 2010, a major step toward establishing a structure to manage the multifaceted needs of combating terrorism and its development. The BNPT is responsible for coordinating all prevention, international programs, and counterterrorism operations. The BNPT readjusted the structure of Detachment 88 (the elite counterterrorism unit of the INP) to combat smaller and more dispersed terrorist cells. The BNPT is also responsible for managing the nation's counter- and de-radicalization programs, both of which are whole-of-government efforts.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



## Medical Emergencies

### Contact Information for Recommended Hospitals/Clinics

#### SOS International

Jalan Puri Sakti 10, Cipete, South Jakarta

Tel: +62-21-723-750-6001

#### Siloam Hospital Lippo Karawaci

Jl. Siloam No. 6, Lippo Karawaci 1600, Tangerang 15811

Tel: +62 21 546 0055

Fax: +62 21 546 0921

#### Pondok Indah Hospital

Jalan Metro Duta 1, Pondok Indah, Jakarta

Tel: +62-21-750-2322 or 750-0157

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Recommended Air Ambulance Services

Contact SOS International.

Recommended Insurance Posture

Embassy employees and private U.S. citizens normally travel to Singapore for treatment of serious medical conditions.

CDC Country-specific Vaccination and Health Guidance

U.S. citizens should check the CDC homepage for updates to required and recommended vaccinations, as well as general health guidance:  
<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/indonesia.htm>.

### **OSAC Country Council Information**

There is an active OSAC Council in Indonesia, which has three co-chairs and meets quarterly. To reach the OSAC East Asia Pacific team, please email [OSACEAP@state.gov](mailto:OSACEAP@state.gov).

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



## **U.S. Embassy Location and Contact Information**

### Embassy Address and Hours of Operation

#### U.S. Embassy Jakarta

Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta 10110

The most secure international mail address is: U.S. Embassy Jakarta, DPO, AP 96520 USA

Hours of operation: Mon-Fri, 7:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Closed on U.S. and Indonesian holidays

### Embassy Contact Numbers

Switchboard: +62-21-3435-9000

Marine Post One: +62-21-3435-9221

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



Regional Security Officer: +62-21-3435-9012

Consular Section: +62-21-3435-9050

Medical Unit: +62-21-3435-9200

Political Section: +62-21-3435-9280

Economic Section: +62-21-3435-9072

Public Affairs Section: +62-21-3435-9500

Website: <http://jakarta.usembassy.gov/>

## Nearby Posts

Consulate Surabaya: <http://surabaya.usconsulate.gov/>

Consulate Medan: <http://medan.usconsulate.gov/>

## Tips on How to Avoid Becoming a Victim

### Situational Awareness Best Practices

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*



The RSO recommends limiting credit card use to major hotel chains, high-end restaurants, and well-known businesses.

One should remain aware of one's surroundings and remain vigilant. Avoid taking the same daily routes and vary times to be less predictable. In doing so, you can reduce the chances of becoming a target of opportunity. Keep a low profile whenever possible. Do not advertise that you are an American. Avoid large crowds. Limit displays of wealth, including wearing flashy jewelry. Avoid drugs and prostitution. Do not carry large amounts of cash and only carry credit cards you may need. Carry a photocopy of the bio page of your passport, and know the telephone number to the Embassy. Be suspicious of strangers approaching you.

Regarding residential security, it is advised that residents employ a guard at their residences. Keep windows and doors locked. Invest in a residential alarm system. Rent houses with window grilles and substantial doors. Train household staff to be aware of security issues. Household staff should not allow anyone in without your permission.

---

*The contents of this (U) presentation in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the United States Department of State, or the United States Government, except as otherwise noted (e.g., travel advisories, public statements). The presentation was compiled from various open sources and (U) embassy reporting. Please note that all OSAC products are for internal U.S. private sector security purposes only. Publishing or otherwise distributing OSAC-derived information in a manner inconsistent with this policy may result in the discontinuation of OSAC support.*