

The Glimmer Of INDONESIAN PEARLS



What's Inside

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago with rich fisheries and maritime products. One of such products is the South Sea pearl, arguably one of the best types of pearl. Not only endowed with rich natural resources, Indonesia also has an abundance of artisans with high craftsmanship skills.

Advisor :

Nus Nuzulia Ishak

Editor in Chief :

Ari Satria

Managing Editor :

RA. Marlina

Editors :

Sugiarti

Writer :

Hendro Jonathan Sahat

Design :

Dewi

Editorial Addresses :

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
NATIONAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT**

Ministry of Trade Republic of Indonesia

Jl. Ml. Ridwan Rais No. 5

Jakarta 10110 – Indonesia

Phone : +62 21 3858171

Fax : +62 21 23528652

Email : p2ie@kemendag.go.id

Website : <http://djpen.kemendag.go.id>

Published by :

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
NATIONAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT**

Ministry of Trade Republic of Indonesia

Ditjen PEN/MJL/82/X/2013

Dear Valued Readers,

It is our pleasure to share with you the October 2013 edition of Export News as we approach the end of this year. With this edition, we are bringing you another special Indonesian product, the South Sea pearl. As a country situated at the cross-road of two oceans and two continents, Indonesian culture displays a unique mix shaped by long interaction between indigenous customs and multiple foreign influences. Indonesia's rich cultural heritage offers the world a variety of pearl jewelries craftsmanship. One of the world's top players, Indonesia has been crafting and exporting pearls to the international market, such as Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Thailand. According to statistics, the export value of pearl grew 19.69% in average per year in the period of 2008-2012. In the first five months of 2013, the export value reached US\$9.30 million.

As part of our efforts to increase the share of Indonesian products in the world market, this edition of Export News presents various information on Indonesian pearl and the profile of selected exporters.

We hope readers will benefit from this edition of Export News. Overseas buyers and importers can directly contact the selected companies to seek out profitable trade relations.

Thank You

In *this* issue



From the Editor's Desk 2

Hot Issue 3

Market Review: The Glimmer Of Indonesian Pearls 5

List of Exporters 10

Commercial Attaches 11

Indonesian Trade Promotion Center (ITPC) 12

hot issue

High quality pearl has been regarded as one of precious objects of beauty for many centuries, on par with other gemstones. Technically, a pearl is produced inside a living shelled mollusc, within the soft tissue or the mantle. Pearl is made of calcium carbonate in minute crystalline form, just like the shell of a clam, in concentric layers. An ideal pearl would be perfectly round and smooth but there are many other shapes of pearls, called baroque pearls. Because pearls are made primarily of calcium carbonate, they can be dissolved in vinegar. Calcium carbonate is susceptible to even a weak acid solution because the crystals of calcium carbonate react with

the acetic acid in the vinegar to form calcium acetate and carbon dioxide.

Natural pearls that occur spontaneously in the wild are the most valuable but at same time are very rare. Pearls that currently available on the market are mostly cultured or farmed from pearl oysters and freshwater mussels. Imitation pearls are also widely produced as inexpensive jewelry although the quality is much lower than the natural ones. Artificial pearls have poor iridescence and are easily distinguished from natural ones.

The quality of pearls, both natural and cultivated ones, depends on its being nacreous and iridescent as is the interior of the shell that produces them. While pearls are mostly cultivated and harvested to make jewelry, they have been also stitched onto lavish clothings as well as crushed and used in cosmetics, medicines and in paint mixtures.

PEARL TYPES

Pearls can be divided into three categories based on its formation: natural, cultured and imitation. Before the depletion of natural pearls, about a century ago, all pearls that were discovered were natural pearls. Today natural pearls are very rare, and are often sold at auctions in New York, London and other international venues at investment prices. Natural pearls are, by definition, all types of pearls formed by accident, without human intervention. They are the product of chance, with a beginning that is an irritant such as a burrowing parasite. The chance of this natural occurrence is very slim as it depends on unwelcome entry of foreign material that the oyster is unable to expel from its body.

A cultured pearl undergoes the same process. In case of natural pearl, the oyster is working alone, whereas cultured pearls are the products of human intervention. To induce the oyster to produce pearl, a technician purposely implants the irritant inside the oyster. The material that is surgically implanted is a piece of shell called Mother of Pearl.

This technique was developed by the British biologist William Saville-Kent in Australia and brought to Japan by Tokichi Nishikawa and Tatsuhei Mise. Nishikawa was granted the patent in 1916, and married the daughter of Mikimoto Kokichi. Mikimoto was able to use Nishikawa's technology. After the patent was granted in 1916, the technology was immediately commercially applied to Akoya pearl oysters in Japan in 1916. Mise's brother was the first to produce a commercial crop of pearls in the Akoya oyster. Mitsubishi's Baron Iwasaki immediately applied the technology to the South Sea pearl oyster in 1917 in the Philippines, and later in Buton, and Palau. Mitsubishi was the first to produce a cultured South Sea pearl – although it was not until 1928 that the first small commercial crop of pearls was successfully produced.



Imitation pearls are a different story altogether. In most cases, a glass bead is dipped into a solution made from fish scales. This coating is thin and may eventually wear off. One can usually tell an imitation by biting on it. Fake pearls glide across your teeth, while the layers of nacre on real pearls feel gritty. The Island of Mallorca in Spain is known for its imitation pearl industry.

There are eight basic shapes of pearls: round, semi-round, button, drop, pear, oval, baroque, and circled. Perfectly round pearls are the rarest and most valuable shape. Semi-rounds are also used in necklaces or in pieces where the shape of the pearl can be disguised to look like it is a perfectly round pearl. Button pearls are like a slightly flattened round pearl and can also make a necklace, but are more often used in single pendants or earrings where the back half of the pearl is covered, making it look like a larger, rounder pearl.

Drop and pear-shaped pearls are sometimes referred to as teardrop pearls and are most often seen in earrings, pendants, or as a center pearl in a necklace. Baroque pearls have a different appeal; they are often highly irregular with unique and interesting shapes. They are also commonly seen in necklaces. Circled pearls are characterized by concentric ridges, or rings, around the body of the pearl.

Table 1. Types of Pearls from Indonesia (HS Code)

Harmony System	Description
7101100000	Natural pearls
7101210000	Cultured pearls, unworked
7101220000	Cultured pearls, worked

Under the Harmonized System (HS), pearls are divided into three sub-categories: 7101100000 for natural pearls, 7101210000 for cultured pearls, unworked and 7101220000 for cultured pearls, worked.

The Glimmer Of INDONESIAN PEARLS

For centuries, the natural South Sea pearl have been regarded as the prize of all pearls. The discovery of the most prolific South Sea pearl beds in especially Indonesia and the surrounding region, such as, North Australia in the early 1800's culminated in the most indulgent era of pearls in Europe during the Victorian era.

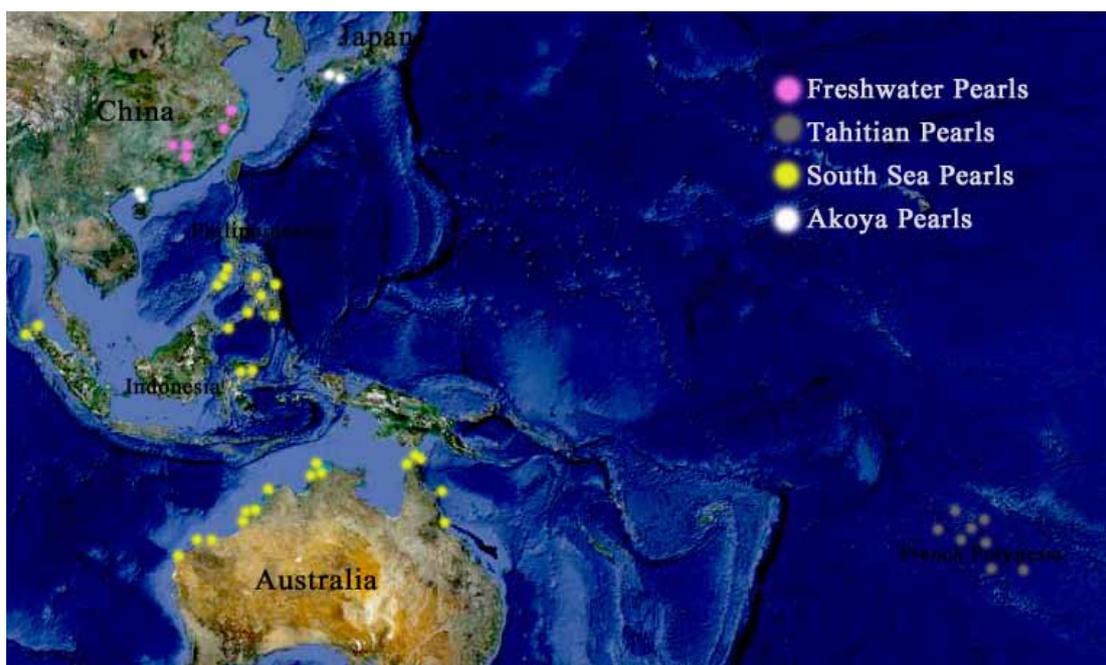
This type of pearl is distinguished from all other pearls by its magnificent thick natural nacre. This natural nacre produces an unequalled luster, the one which does not merely deliver "shine" as with other pearls, but a complex soft, intangible appearance which changes mood under different light conditions. The beauty of this nacre which has endeared the South Sea pearl to expert jewelers with discriminating taste over the centuries. Naturally produced by one of the largest pearl-bearing oysters, the *Pinctada maxima*, also known as Silver-Lipped or Gold-Lipped oyster. This silver or gold-lipped mollusc can grow to the size of a dinner

plate but are highly sensitive to environmental conditions. This sensitivity adds to the cost and rarity of South Sea pearls. As such, *Pinctada maxima* produces pearls of bigger sizes ranging from 9 millimeters to as much as 20 millimeters with an average size of around 12 millimeters. Attributed to the nacre thickness, South Sea pearl is also famous for the variety of unique and desirable shapes found.

On top of those virtues, the South Sea pearl also has an array of colors from cream through yellow to deep gold and from white through silver. The pearls may also display a lovely "overtone" of a different color such as pink, blue or green.

Nowadays, as is the case with other natural pearls, the natural South Sea pearl has almost disappeared from the world pearl markets. The vast majority of South Sea pearls available today are cultivated on pearl farms in the South Sea.

Picture 1. Pearl Origin Map



INDONESIAN SOUTH SEA PEARLS

As the leading producer, Indonesia, one can assess their beauty in terms of luster, color, size, shape and surface quality. Pearls with the majestic color of Imperial Gold are produced only by oysters cultivated in Indonesian waters. In terms of luster, South Sea pearls, both natural and cultured, have a very distinct appearance. Due to their unique natural luster, they exhibit a gentle inner glow which is noticeably different from the surface shine of other pearls. It is sometimes described as comparing the glow of candle-light with that of a fluorescent light. Occasionally, pearls of very fine quality will exhibit a phenomenon known as orient. This is the combination of a translucent luster with subtle reflections of color.

The most radiant colors of South Sea pearls are white or white with various colored overtones. Overtones can be almost any color of the rainbow, and are derived from the natural colors of the nacre of the South Sea pearl oyster. When combined with a translucent intense luster, they create the effect known as "orient". Colors that are dominantly found include, Silver, Pink White, White Rose, Golden White, Gold Cream, Champagne and Imperial Gold. Imperial gold color is the rarest of all. This majestic color is produced only by the oysters cultivated in Indonesian waters.

South Sea cultured pearls are superior in size, and are generally between 10mm and 15 millimeters. When bigger sizes are found, rarer pearls above 16 millimeters and occasionally in excess of 20 millimeters are highly prized by connoisseurs. If beauty is in the eye of the beholder, then South Sea Pearls offer a myriad of opportunities of beauty to behold, as no two pearls are exactly the same. Due to the thickness of their nacre, South Sea cultured pearls are found in an exciting variety of shapes.

Pearl nacre is a beautiful matrix of calcium carbonate crystals and special substances produced by the

oyster. This matrix is laid down in perfectly formed microscopic tiles, layer upon layer. The thickness of the pearl is determined by the number of layers, and the thickness of each layer. The appearance of the nacre will be determined by whether the calcium crystals are "flat" or "prismatic", by the perfection with which the tiles are laid, and by the fineness and number of layers of tiles. The effect on the pearl's beauty depends on the degree of visibility of these perfections. This surface quality of the pearl is described as the pearl's complexion. Although the shape does not affect the quality of a pearl, the demand for particular shapes does have a bearing on value. For convenience, South Sea cultured pearls are graded into these seven shape categories. Several categories are further divided into numerous sub-categories: 1) Round; 2) Semi-Round; 3) Baroque; 4) Semi-Baroque; 5) Drop; 6) Circle; 7) Button.

THE QUEEN BEAUTY OF SOUTH SEA PEARL

Indonesia produces South Sea Pearls that are cultivated from *Pinctada maxima*, the largest species of oyster. As an archipelago with a pristine environment, Indonesia provides the optimum environment for *Pinctada maxima* to produce high quality pearls. Indonesia's *Pinctada maxima* produce pearls with more than a dozen of color shades. The rarest and most valuable pearls produced are the ones with gold and silver colors. Various range of delicate shades, among others, silver, champagne, brilliant white, pink and gold, with the Imperial Gold Pearl as the most magnificent of all pearls. The Imperial Gold Color Pearl produced by oysters cultivated in pristine Indonesian waters is in reality the Queen of South Sea Pearl.

Although Indonesian waters is the home for South Sea pearl, a regulation is needed to control domestic trade and export so as to ensure the quality and price of pearl. The government and related parties have built stronger relationship to solve the challenge.

In the case of Chinese pearls, which are cultured from fresh water mussels and suspected to have low grade, the government has taken some precautions such as by issuing the Fishery and Maritime Affairs Ministerial Regulations No. 8/2003 on Pearl Quality Control. The measure is necessary as Chinese pearls which have low quality but look very similar to Indonesian pearls. can become a threat to Indonesian pearl production centers in Bali and Lombok.

The export of Indonesian pearls has shown significant increase in the period of 2008-2012 with an average annual growth of 19.69%. In 2012, most of the exports was dominated by natural pearls at 51.22. Cultured pearls, unworked, followed in distant second with 31.82% and cultured pearls, worked, at 16.97%.

Indonesia export of pearls in 2008 was only valued at US\$14.29 million before significantly increased to US\$22.33 million in 2009. The value further



Oysters Making South Sea Pearl



Hatchery



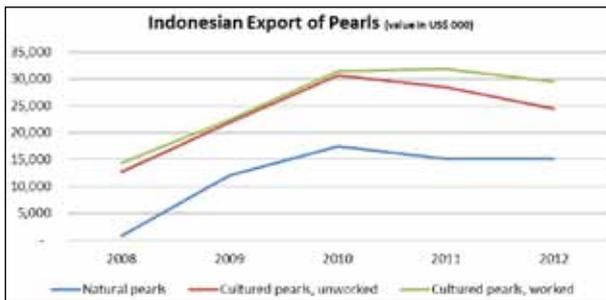
Pearl Jewellery



Pearl Handicraft

Market Review

Figure 1. Indonesian Export of Pearls (2008-2012)

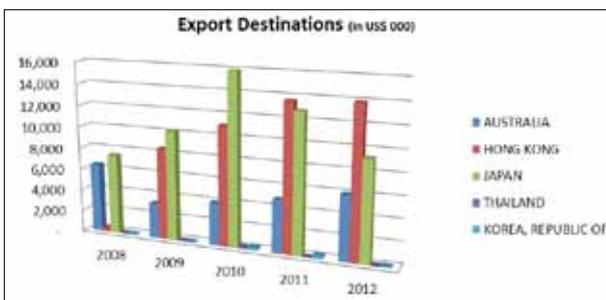


Source : BPS-Statistics Indonesia (processed)

increased to US\$31.43 million and US\$31.79 million in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Export, however, was reduced to US\$29.43 million in 2012.

The overall decreasing trend continued in the first five months of 2013 with an export of US\$9.30 million, a contraction of 24.10% when compared to US\$12.34 million in the same period in 2012.

Figure 2. Indonesian Export Destination (2008-2012)



Source : BPS-Statistics Indonesia (processed)

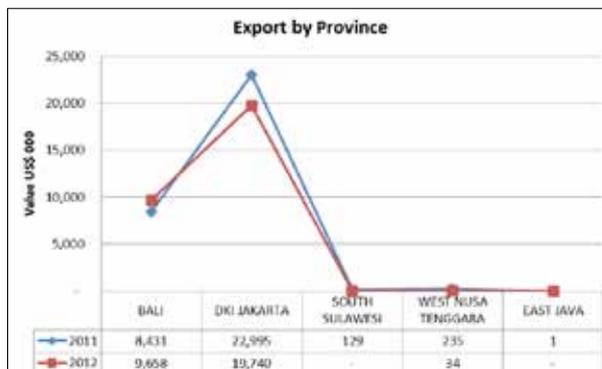
In 2012, the major export destinations for Indonesian pearls were Hong Kong, Australia, and Japan. The export to Hong Kong was US\$13.90 million or 47.24% of total Indonesian pearl export. Japan was the second largest export destination with US\$ 9.30 million (31.60%) and followed by Australia with US\$5.99 million (20.36%) and South Korea with US\$105,000 (0.36%) and Thailand with US\$36,000 (0.12%).

In the first five months of 2013, Hong Kong was again the top destination with US\$4.11 million worth of pearl export, or 44.27%. Australia replaced Japan in the second place with US\$2.51 million (27.04%) and Japan was third with US\$2.36 million (25.47%) and followed by Thailand with US\$274,000 (2.94%) and South Korea with US\$25,000 (0.27%).

Although Hong Kong showed an extraordinary average annual growth of 124.33% in the 2008-2012

period, the growth contracted by 39.59% in the first five months of 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012. Export to Japan also showed similar contraction of 35.69%

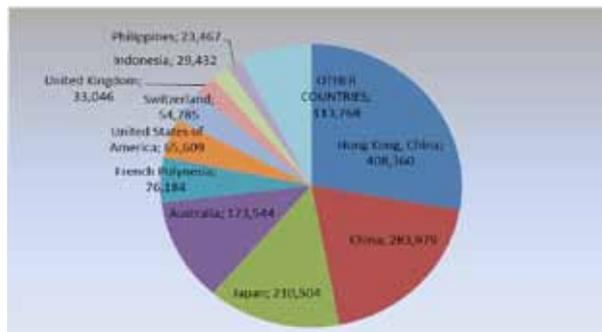
Figure 3. Indonesian Export by Province (2008-2012)



Source : BPS-Statistics Indonesia (processed)

Most of Indonesian pearl exports are originated from Bali, Jakarta, South Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara provinces with values ranging from US\$1,000 to US\$22 million.

Figure 4. Export of Pearls, nat or cult, etc To World by Country (2012)



Sources : ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

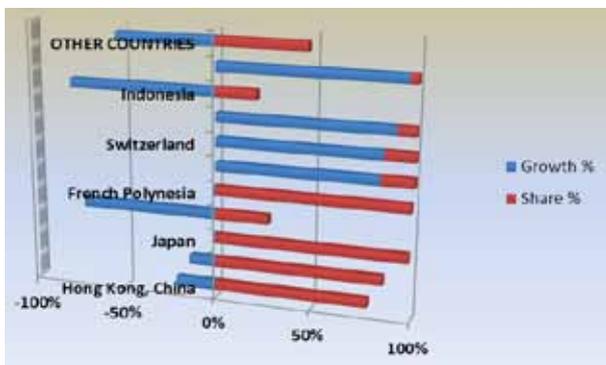
The world's total pearl export in 2012 reach US\$1.47 billion which was 6.47% lower than the export figure in 2011 of US\$1.57 billion. In the period of 2008-2012, the average annual suffered from a contraction of 1.72%. In 2008, the world export of pearls reached US\$1.75 billion only to decline in the following years. In 2009, export was reduced to US\$1.39 billion before picking up to US\$1.42 billion and US\$157 billion in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Hong Kong was the top exporter in 2012 with US\$408.36 million for a market share of 27.73%. China was second with an export of US\$283.97 million

making up 19.28% of the market share followed by Japan at US\$210.50 million (14.29%), Australia with an export of US\$173.54 million (11.785) and French Polynesia which exported US\$76.18 million (5.17%) to wrap up the Top 5.

In the 6th position was the United States with an export of US\$65.60 million for a market share of 4.46% followed by Switzerland at US\$54.78 million (3.72%) and the United Kingdom which exported US\$33.04 million (2.24%). Exporting US\$29.43 million worth of pearls, Indonesia ranked the 9th with a market share of 2% while the Philippines completed the Top 10 list with an export of US\$23.46 million (1.59%) in 2012.

Figure 5. Share and Growth of World Export (%)



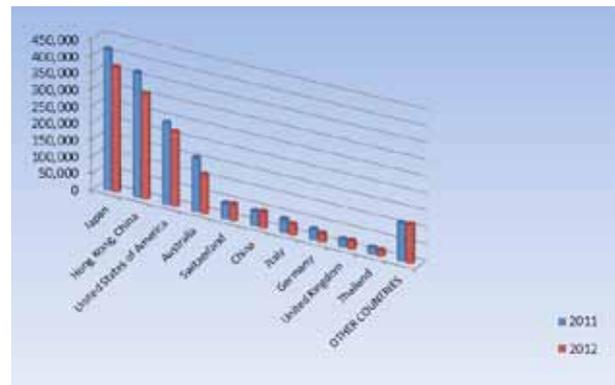
In the period of 2008-2012, Indonesia has the highest growth trend of 19.69% followed by the Philippines at 15.62%. China and the United States were the only other exporters which experienced positive growth trends at 9% and 10.56% respectively among the Top 10 countries.

Indonesia, however, suffered from a 7.42% contraction year-on-year between 2011 and 2012 with the Philippines having the largest year-on-year growth of 38.90% with Australia being the worst performer which contracted 31.08%. Other than Australia, the only countries in the Top 10 exporters which recorded growth in their pearl exports were the United State with a growth of 22.09%, the United Kingdom with 21.47% and Switzerland at 20.86%.

The world imported US\$1.33 billion worth of pearls in 2012, or 11.65% lower than 2011's import figure of US\$1.50 billion. In the period of 2008-2011, import suffered an annual average contraction of 3.5%.

World's import of pearls reached its highest in 2008 with US\$1.71 billion before declining to US\$1.30

Figure 6. Import of Pearls, nat or cult, etc From World



billion in 2009. Imports showed a rebound trend in 2010 and 2011 with US\$1.40 billion and US\$1.50 billion respectively before slumping down to US\$1.33 in 2012.

Among importers, Japan topped the list in 2012 by importing US\$371.06 million worth of pearls for a market share of 27.86% of the world's total pearl imports of US\$1.33 billion. Hong Kong was second with an import of US\$313.28 million for a market share of 23.52% followed by the United States at US\$221.21 million (16.61%), Australia at US\$114.79 million (8.62%) and Switzerland at the distant 5th place with an import of US\$47.99 (3.60%).

Indonesia imported only US\$8,000 worth of pearls in 2012 standing at the 104th position.

SOURCES:

1. Ministry of Trade : www.kemendag.go.id
2. Directorate General for National Export Development : <http://djpen.kemendag.go.id>
3. Ministry of Industry : www.kemenperin.go.id
4. Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board : www.bkpm.go.id
5. Statistics Indonesia : www.bps.go.id
6. The Jakarta Post : www.thejakartapost.com
7. Bisnis Indonesia Daily : www.bisnis.com
8. Kompas Daily : www.kompas.com
9. Tempo : www.tempointeraktif.com
10. Kontan Online : www.kontan.co.id
11. Neraca : www.neraca.co.id
12. Swa Online : www.swa.co.id
13. Wikipedia : www.wikipedia.org

Asosiasi Budidaya Mutiara Indonesia (ASBUMI)

The Indonesian Pearl Farming Association
 Jl. Duren Tiga No.35 Mampang Prapatan Jakarta Selatan
 Telp. (021) 7992680 Fax. (021) 7992238

Asosiasi Produsen Perhiasan Indonesia (APPI)

The Indonesian Jewellery Producers Association
 Jl. Gajah Mada Tower, Room 2007

LIST OF EXPORTERS



AUTORE PEARL CULTURE, PT

Jl. Pemuda No. 26, Mataram
- 83121 Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 641740, 642740
Fax : (62-370) 634410, 684410
Email : yayuk@pearlautore.com.au
Website : www.pearlautore.com.au

NUR HIKMAH PEARLS, Others

Jl. Nuraksa No 10,
Karang Anyar Taman PLTD -
Pagesangan Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 6666737,
HP : (62-817) 9925035,
087864263
Fax : (62-370) 6666737
Website : www.nurhikmahpearls.com

PALOMA AGUNG, PT

Selmis Building 2nd Floor,
Jl. Asem Baris Raya 52 Blok-2
No. 8/9 - 12830 D. K. I. Jakarta
Phone : (62-21) 8357317,
8310137
Fax : (62-21) 8295418
Email : paloma_agung@yahoo.com

CAHAYA MUTIARA LOMBOK, UD

Jl. Peternakan 4/8 Selagalas,
Cakranegara Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 6160601
Email : cmlombok@yahoo.co.id

CENDANA INDOPEARLS, PT

Jl. By Pas Ngurah Rai,
Pertokoan Sanur Raya
No. 18-19 - 80227 Bali
Phone : (62-361) 284455
Fax : (62-361) 284454
Email : cipbali@cipindo.com,
cip@sorong.wasantara.net.id,
ayu@bit.co.id,
cipbali@cipmindo.com

TIFA PEARLS LOMBOK, Others

Jl. Gili Terawangan 1 No. 14, Taman
Karang Baru Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 633396, 636446
Fax : (62-370) 636982
Email : tifapearl@yahoo.com

DENNIS LOMBOK ART, Others

Jl. Tenun Tradisional Puyung,
Loteng - 83235
Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 653018
Fax : (62-370) 653018, 653795
Email : dennislombokart@yahoo.com,
hajialimudin@yahoo.com,
dennislombokart@hotmail.com

SINAR UNIGRAIN INDONESIA, PT

Jl. Raya Ponokawan Km. 27,
Krian Jawa Timur
Phone : (62-31) 8979791
Fax : (62-31) 8977366
Email : info@sinar-unigrain.com
Website : www.sinar-unigrain.com

TIMOR OTSUKI MUTIARA, PT

Gajah Building Unit ABC 3rd Floor A#B
III, Jl. Dr. Saharjo Raya
No. 111 - Tebet - 12810
D. K. I. Jakarta
Phone : (62-21) 8293870,
8293871
Fax : (62-21) 8293871

YANI SILVER BALI, Others

Jl. Raya Celuk - Sukawati - 80582
Bali
Phone : (62-361) 298512,
HP : (62-819) 99757011
Fax : (62-361) 298512
Email : info@yanisilver.com,
juan_tole@yahoo.com,
dianrena_ys@yahoo.com
Website: www.yanisilver.com

PITOBY PEARL, Others

Jl. Jenderal Sudirman
No. 136 - 85119
Nusa Tenggara Timur
Phone : (62-380) 832710
Fax : (62-380) 831044
Email : bpitoby@pitobypearl.com,
info@pitobypearl.com
Website : www.pitobypearl.com

GALLERY MUTIARA SARI, CV

Jl. Raya Senggigi No.18, Montong
Nusa Tenggara Barat
Phone : (62-370) 692093
Fax : (62-370) 693623
Email : gallery_mutiara@yahoo.com,
gallery_mutiara@yahoo.co.id
Website: www.gallerymutiara.multiply.com

RAME-RAME, CV

Jl. Puri Gerenceng No. 9XX Tuban
Geriya - 80361 Bali
Phone : (62-361) 730949, 759960
Fax : (62-361) 758366
Email : sales@ramerame-beads.com,
cv_ramerame@yahoo.com
Website : www.ramerame-beads.com

Pearl



Australia (Canberra)

Canberra Brussel Indonesian Embassy 8,
Darwin Avenue, Yarralumia
Telp. : (+61-2) - 62508654
Fax. : (+61-2) - 62730757
Email : atdag-aus@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.kbri-canberra.org.au

Belgium (Brussels)

Indonesian Mission to
the European Union Boulevard
De La Woluwe 38, B -1200 Belgium
Telp. : (322) - 7790915
Fax. : (322) - 7728190
Email : atdag-blx@kemendag.go.id

Canada (Ottawa)

Indonesian Embassy 55
Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
Telp. : (+1-613) - 7241100 ext. 306
Fax. : (+1-613) - 7241105, 7244959
Email : atdag-can@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.indonesia-ottawa.org

China (Beijing)

Indonesian Embassy
DongzhimenwaiDajie No. 4 Chaoyang District
Telp. : (0086-1) - 65324748, 3811340842
Fax. : (0086-1) - 65325368
Email : atdag-chn@kemendag.go.id

Denmark (Copenhagen)

Indonesian Embassy Orehoj Alle 1,
2900 Hellerup
Copenhagen Denmark
Telp. : (45) - 39624422 ext. 215
Fax. : (45) - 39624483
Email : atdag-dnk@kemendag.go.id

Egypt (Cairo)

Indonesian Embassy 13,
Aisha EL Temoria St. Garden City
P.O. BOX 1661 Cairo
Telp. : (20-2) - 7944698, 7947200/9
Fax. : (20-2) - 7962495
Email : atdag-egy@kemendag.go.id

France (Paris)

Indonesian Embassy 47-49, Rue Cortambert
Telp. : (33-1) - 450302760
ext. 418, 45044872
Fax. : (33-1) - 45045032
Email : atdag-fra@kemendag.go.id

Germany (Berlin)

Indonesian Embassy LehterStrasse 16-17 D
-10557
Telp. : (4930) - 4780700
Fax. : (4930) - 47807209
Email : atdag-deu@kemendag.go.id

India (New Delhi)

Indonesian Embassy 50-A
Chanakyapuri110021
Telp. : (09-111) - 6114100
Fax. : (09-111) - 6885460, 6886763
Email : atdag-ind@kemendag.go.id

Italy (Rome)

Indonesian Embassy Via Campania, 55
Telp. : (39-06) - 4200911, 42009168
Fax. : (39-06) - 4880280, 42010428
Email : atdag-ita@kemendag.go.id

Japan (Tokyo)

Indonesian Embassy 5-2-9,
Higashi Gotanda Shinagawa-ku
Telp. : (81-3) - 34414201, 34470596
Fax. : (81-3) - 34471697
Email : atdag-jpn@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.indonesian_embassy.or.jp

Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)

Indonesian Embassy No. 233
Jalan Tun Razak Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
50400
Telp. : (603) - 21164000, 21164067
Fax. : (603) - 21167908, 21448407
Email : atdag-mys@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.kbrikl.org.my

Netherlands (Den Haag)

Indonesian Embassy 8, Tobias Asserlaan
The Hague Netherlands 2517 KC
Telp. : (31-70) - 310 8115
Fax. : (31-70) - 364 3331
Email : atdag-nld@kemendag.go.id

Philippines (Manila)

Indonesian Embassy 185,
Salcedo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City
Telp. : (632) - 8925061/ 68
Fax. : (632) - 8925878, 8674192
Email : atdag-phl@kemendag.go.id

Russia Federation (Moscow)

Indonesian Embassy Apt. 76,
Entr. 3 Korovyval 7, Moscow 119049 Russia
Telp. : (7-495) - 2385281
Fax. : (7-495) - 2385281
Email : atdag-rus@kemendag.go.id

Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)

Indonesian Embassy Riyadh
Diplomatic Quarter P.O. Box 94343
Telp. : (966-1) - 4882800, 4882131
ext.120
Fax. : (966-1) - 4882966
Email : atdag-sau@kemendag.go.id

Singapore

Indonesian Embassy 7 Chatsworth Road
Telp. : (65) - 67375420, 68395458
Fax. : (65) - 67375037, 67352027
Email : atdag-sgp@kemendag.go.id

South Korea (Seoul)

Indonesian Embassy 55,
Yoido-dong Youngdeoungpo-Ku
Telp. : (0082-2) - 7835371/ 7, 7827750
Fax. : (0082-2) - 7804280, 7837750
Email : atdag-kor@kemendag.go.id

Spain (Madrid)

Indonesian Embassy 65, Calle de Agastia
Telp. : (34-91) - 4130294
Fax. : (34-91) - 4157792
Email : atdag-esp@kemendag.go.id

Switzerland (Geneva)

Indonesian Mission on
The United Nations And
Other International Organizations 16,
Rue de Saint Jean
Telp. : (0041-22) - 3455733
Fax. : (0041-22) - 3383397
Email : atdag-che@kemendag.go.id

Thailand (Bangkok)

Indonesian Embassy 600-602
Pitchburi Road, Rajitvehi
P.O. Box 1318
Telp. : (0066-2) - 2551264 ext. 123
Fax. : (0066-2) - 2551264, 2551267
Email : atdag-tha@kemendag.go.id

United Kingdom (London)

Indonesian Embassy 38
Grosvenor Square, London
Telp. : (44-20) - 72909613, 74997881
Fax. : (44-20) - 74957022
Email : atdag-gbr@kemendag.go.id

United States of America (Washington DC)

Indonesian Embassy 2020
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W
Telp. : (+1-202) - 7755350, 7755200
ext. 350
Fax. : (+1-202) - 7755354, 7755365
Email : atdag-usa@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.inatrade-use.org

KDEI (Taipei)

Indonesia Economic and Trade Office to
Taipei, TwinheadBld 6F No.550RuiGoang
Road, Neihu District
Telp. : (886-2) - 87526170 ext. 15
Fax. : (886-2) - 87423706
Email : kakdei-twn@kemendag.go.id

Commercial Consul (Hongkong)

Indonesian General Consulate 127 - 129
Leighton Road , 6 - 8 Keswick Street
Telp. : (852) - 28904421, 28902481
Fax. : (852) - 28950139
Email : kondag-hkg@kemendag.go.id

Indonesian Trade Promotion Centre (ITPC)

WORLDWIDE

BARCELONA

CalleAribau 250 BJ, 08006 Barcelona - Spain
Telp. : (+34) 934144662
Fax. : (+34) 934146188
Email : itpcbcn@yahoo.com
Website : www.itpcbcn.com

BUDAPEST

BajcsyZsilinszkyut 12, 1st floor No. 101
Budapest 1051
Telp. : (36-1) 3176382
Fax : (36-1) 2660572
Email : itpc-hun@kemendag.go.id;
inatrade@itpc-bud.hu
Website : www.itpc-bud.hu

BUSAN

103 Korea Express Building 1211-1 Choryang
Dong, Dong-GU Busan, South Korea
Telp. : 82-514411708
Fax. : 82-514411629
Email : itpc-kor@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.itpc-busan.kr

CHENNAI

Ispahani Center - 3rd floor No. 123/124,
Nungambakkam
High Road, Chennai, India 600034
Telp. : 91-4442089196
Fax. : 91-4442089197
Email : itpc-ind@kemendag.go.id;
itpcchennai@yahoo.com
Website : www.itpcchennai.com

CHICAGO

670 N Clark St. Chicago, Illinois 60654, USA
Chicago, USA
Telp. : (+1-312) 6402463
Fax. : (+1-312) 6402648
Email : itpc-chicago@kemendag.go.id;
itpc.chicago@itpcchicago.com
Website : www.itpcchicago.com

DUBAI

Al Masraf Tower 4th floor # 403
Baniyas Street Deira
PO.Box 41664, Dubai – UAE
Telp. : (971-4) 2278544
Fax. : (971-4) 2278545
Email : itpcdxb@emirates.net.ae
Website : www.itpcdxb.ae

HAMBURG

Multi BuroService
Glokengisserwall 1720095
Hamburg - Germany
Telp. : (49-40) 33313333, 33313281
Fax. : (49-40) 33313377, 33313282
Email : itpc-deu@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.itpchamburg.de

JEDDAH

The Consulate General of the Republic of
Indonesia Jeddah
Al-Mualifinstreet Al-Rehab District 5
Po Box 10, Jeddah 21411
Telp. : +966-26711271
Fax : + 966-26730205
Email : itpc-sau@kemendag.go.id

JOHANNESBURG

Suite 02/E1, 2nd floor, Village Walk, Sandton
The Forum 2 Maude Street Sandton
Telp. : (27-11) 8846240
Fax. : (27-11) 8846242
Email : itpc@itpcjohannesburg.com
Website : www.itpcjohannesburg.com

LAGOS

5, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island,
Lagos - Nigeria
Telp. : +234-1 4619865, 4619860
Fax : +234-1 2613301
Email : itpc-nga@kemendag.go.id;
tpclagos@yahoo.co.id
Website : www.itpclagos.com

LOS ANGELES

3457, Wilshire Blvd, suite 101
Los Angeles, Ca 90010, USA
Telp : (213) 3877041
Fax : (213) 3877047
E-mail : itpc-usa@kemendag.go.id;
itpcla@sbcglobal.net
Website : www.itpcla.com;

LYON

L' European - 19 Boulevard Eugene Deruelle
69003 - Lyon
Telp. : +33 4 78606278
Fax. : +33 4 78606314
Email : itpc-fra@kemendag.go.id;
itpc.lyon@gmail.com
Website : www.itpclyon.fr

MEXICO

Cenit Plaza Arquimedes, Office : 105
Arquimedes No. 130Polanco,
Del. Miguel Hidalgo C.P 11570
Telp. : 52-55) 50836055, 50836057
Fax. : (52-55) 50836056
Email : itpc-mex@kemendag.go.id;
itpc.mexicocity@yahoo.com
Website : www.itpcmexicocity.com.mx

MILAN

ViaVittorPisani, 8 - 6° Piano 20124
Milano (MI) - Italia
Telp. : +39 02 36598182
Fax. : +39 02 36598191
Email : itpc-ita@kemendag.go.id

OSAKA

ITM 4-J-8, Asia and Pacific Trade Center
2-1-10 Nanko Kita, Suminoe-ku
Osaka 559-0034, Japan
Telp. : (081-6) 66155350
Fax. : (081-6) 66155351
Email : itpc-jpn@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.itpc.or.jp

SANTIAGO

Nueva Tajamar No.481, Torre Sur, Oficina
706, Las Condes,
Santiago, Chile
Telp. : 56-2 4410494
Fax : 56-2 4410495
Email : itpc-chl@kemendag.go.id;
itpc@itpcsantiago.cl
Website: www.itpcsantiago.cl

SAO PAULO

Edificio Park Lane
Alameda Santos 1787 Conj. III
Cerqueira Cesar, Sao Paulo
Brazil 01419002
Telp : (55-11) 32630472
faks : (55-11) 32538126
Email : itpc-bra@kemendag.go.id

SYDNEY

Level 2nd, 60 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000,
Australia
Telp : (61-2) 92528783
Fax : (61-2) 92528784
Email : itpc-aus@kemendag.go.id;
trade@itpcsydney.com
Website : www.itpcsydney.com

VANCOUVER

Georgia Business Centre
1400-1500 West Georgia
Vancouver, BC, V6G 2Z6, Canada
Telp. : (+1-778) 3734916, 3734904
Fax : (+1-604) 6851520, 7860078
Email : itpc-can@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.itpcvancouver.org

28th

TRADEXPO Indonesia

Exhibition | Business Forum | Business Matching
www.tradexpoindonesia.com



Exhibition & Business Matching

October 16 - 20, 2013
Jakarta - Indonesia



trade with
remarkable
Indonesia