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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Indonesia

Food Processing Ingredients

Food Processing Ingredients Update 2013

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Report Highlights:

The Indonesian food processing industry serves a population of 240 million and offers significant market potential for U.S. food and ingredient suppliers. In 2012, the product value of Indonesia's large and medium food processing industry was \$71.76 billion. The Indonesian food processing industry produces food products catering to all levels of consumers. Several factors contributing to the growth of the food processing industry are the introduction of new flavors and products, aggressive promotional activities, growth of modern retail outlets, and growing health awareness. U.S. exporters face competition from neighboring ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand, and Europe.

Post:
Jakarta

Executive Summary:

I. MARKET SUMMARY

The Indonesian food processing industry serves a population of 240 million people and offers significant market potential for U.S. food and ingredient suppliers. In 2012, the product value of Indonesia's large and medium food processing industry was IDR 676.283 billion (\$71.76 billion), up 6 percent from 2011.

According to the National Statistical Agency (BPS), there were approximately 5,800 large and medium-size producers with 832,000 employees and 1.215 million micro and small scale producers with 3.389 million employees in 2013. Micro and small scale producers include home industries and products sold on the street. These include small roadside restaurants, small retailer kiosks called warungs, and small carts called kaki limas. Micro and small scale producer revenue was limited to IDR 197,404 (\$18.7 billion).

Several factors contributing to the growth of the food processing industry are the introduction of new flavors and products, aggressive promotional activities, growth of modern retail outlets, and growing health awareness. In 2012, packaged food growth ranged from 3.97 to 11.44 percent in volume (except for snack bars at 57.87 percent). Packaged food growth is expected to continue. In addition, more women in urban areas are entering the workforce and prefer the convenience of processed food products.

Indonesian ties to Europe are strong, influencing tastes and manufacturing methods. Australian, U.S., Korean, and Japanese packaged foods, however, are also common. In Jakarta, which is home to about one-third of the upper and middle class, foreigners from Asia are replacing western foreigners, offering opportunities for Asian-style foods and flavors.

Healthy eating is becoming more popular among educated consumers. This is particularly true amongst those who have lived abroad or were exposed to western-style products by newspapers, magazines, and television. Food manufacturers are responding to the demand for healthier products by providing products with heightened vitamin content, healthier ingredients, lower sugar, lower cholesterol and lower fat. Wheat flour, dairy products, noodles, cookies, and frozen processed chicken fortified with minerals and vitamins are currently for sale in the market.

Other products that are growing in popularity include fruit juice, snack bars, breakfast cereals, fresh and pasteurized milk, ice cream, yogurt, pasta, frozen processed food (nuggets, sausages, meatballs, etc.) and frozen snacks, such as shumai, chicken and shrimp puffs, spring rolls, dumplings, and croquettes.

All ages and income levels enjoy snacking. Giving food as a gift is a tradition in Indonesia and remains popular. Since the large majority of Indonesians are Muslim, most foods are produced using methods and products that meet halal requirements.

The soft drink industry has grown in the past few years. Changing lifestyles and with a new emphasis on socializing after office hours and school encourages this trend. New products and variants with attractive packaging, such as sports and energy drinks, have been launched. Interest in healthier products is driving fruit juice, tea, sport and energy drink expansion. Demand for convenience and time saving devices supports instant coffee development. Food processors are differentiating products for different markets and demands. For example, premium packaging is offered as well as small packs for price sensitive consumers. Private labels are growing and are easily found on supermarket shelves. Food packaging oriented to the food service industry is being developed for the growing of food service sector.

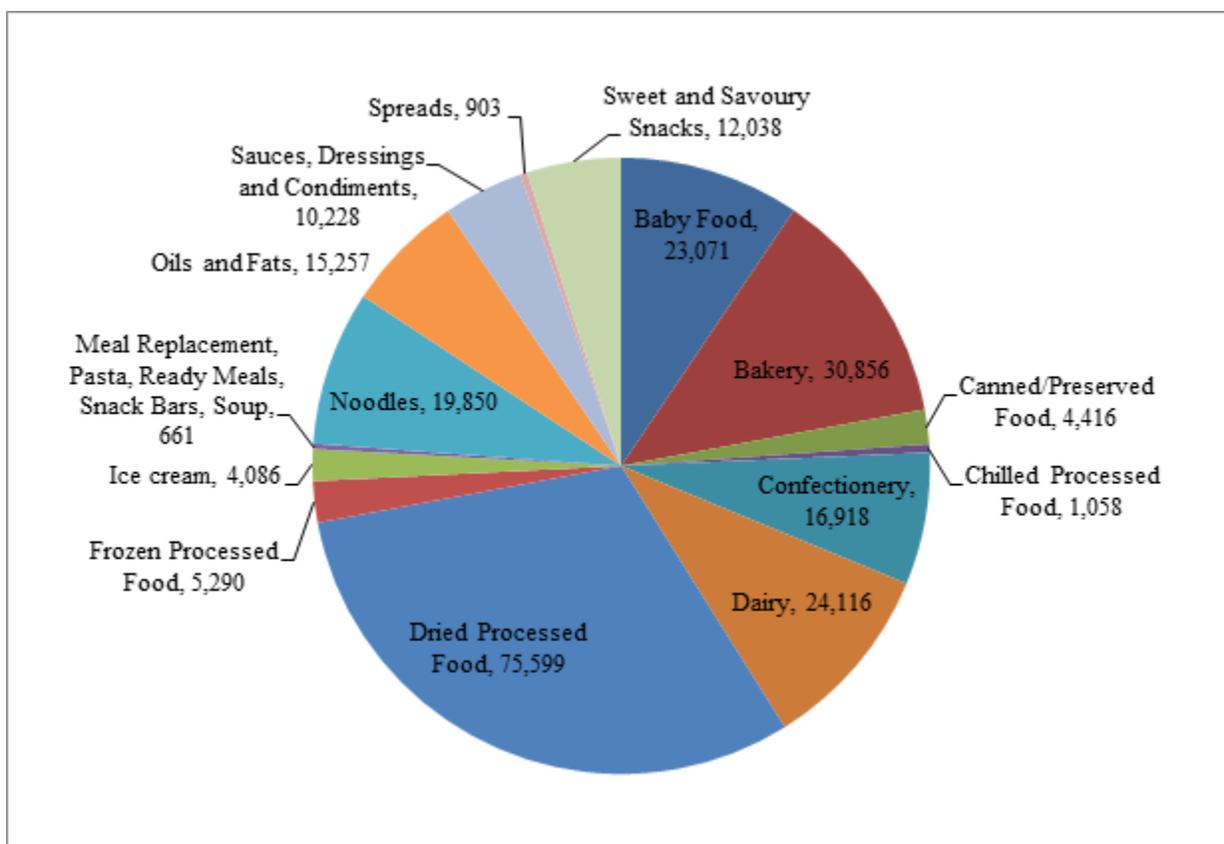
Small roadside restaurants (called Warungs) and kaki limas are ubiquitous and provide a variety of meals and popular snacks for Indonesians. U.S. soybeans and beef offals (heart) are popular ingredients for traditional dishes such as tempe and bakso (meat balls). Homemade soy milk in single-serving plastic bags is popular in both urban and rural areas. Soymilk in UHT packaging is found increasingly on supermarket shelves.

Fresh bakery products sold in shopping areas and malls are popular as gifts and snacks for the middle and upper classes. Indonesians also visit high-end retail food stores to buy small packages of imported snacks.

Rice is a staple eaten at every meal. However, noodles from imported wheat, especially instant noodles, are a popular substitute and wheat consumption continues to grow. Dairy products such as milk powder are increasingly used as a food processing ingredient and are mixed with fresh milk. Indonesia currently produces about 25 percent of its milk requirement. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) actively encourages growth in the food processing industry.

Indonesian importers are sensitive to foreign exchange fluctuations and the fall of the Rupiah's value in late 2013 has adversely affected imports. Other threats to imports include the GOI's trade protectionist measures, which arise for various reasons, including food safety scares, upcoming elections, and efforts to curb illegal imports. In 2013, Indonesia's Ministry of Trade (MOT) and their FDA-equivalent National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) issued new requirements for packaged products and ingredients. Animal based foods and horticultural products also face import permit constraints from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and MOT.

Figure 1. Indonesia: Packaged Food Sales in 2012, in IDR Billions



Source: Euromonitor

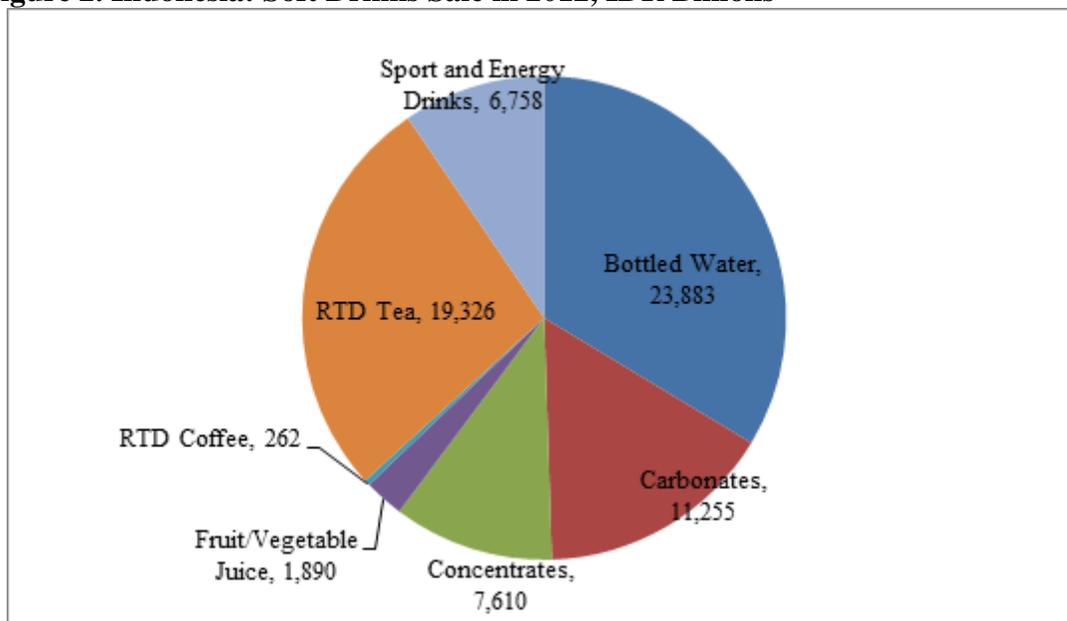
Table 1. Indonesia: Volume Growth of Packaged Food Sales

Package Food	2011- 2012 Growth (%)	2012 - 2017 Forecast Growth Per year (%)
Confectionery	8.50	4.75
Bakery products	4.72	3.90
Canned/Preserved Food	11.44	8.46
Chilled Processed Food	9.79	9.22
Confectionery	4.70	4.17
Dairy	6.20	4.94
Dried Processed Food	4.85	4.56
Frozen Processed Food	9.71	8.28
Ice Cream	7.06	7.96
Meal Replacement	9.33	9.50
Noodles	3.97	4.29
Oils and Fats	7.60	4.71
Pasta	6.00	6.78
Ready Meals	4.82	4.96
Sauces, dressing and condiments	6.22	5.95
Snack Bars	57.87	16.12
Soup	7.64	6.75

Spreads	6.31	7/71
Sweet and Savory Snacks	6.73	6.66

Source: Euromonitor

Figure 2. Indonesia: Soft Drinks Sale in 2012, IDR Billions



Source: Euromonitor

The previous volume growth of each sector as well as the prediction average growth until 2017 can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Indonesia: Volume Growth of Soft Drinks Sales

Soft Drinks	2011- 2012 Growth (%)	2012 - 2017 Forecast Growth Per Year (%)
Bottle Water	7.1	5.6
Carbonates	9.2	5.6
Concentrates	9.0	6.6
Fruit/Vegetables Juice	7.9	7.4
RTD Coffee	13.5	13.0
RTD Tea	7.0	7.3
Sports and Energy Drinks	13.3	11.1

Source: Euromonitor

Table 3. Indonesia: Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Food Ingredients

Advantages	Challenges
Market size - Indonesia has a population of around 240 million people.	Import regulations are often complex and non-transparent. Permits can be difficult to obtain, thus requiring a close relationship with a local agent.

The industry is constantly creating new products based on consumer preferences. These new products often require ingredients unavailable domestically.	Quantities of ingredients for new product and market trials are usually not enough to fulfill the minimum required by U.S. suppliers.
US products are considered high quality.	Competitive products are often less expensive, and are used equivalently to U.S. products.
Modern retail outlets, hotels and restaurants are growing and they need a wider variety of food products.	Food ingredients from the region enter Indonesia at lower prices due to the ASEAN Free Trade Area, while food ingredients from the U.S. have higher shipping cost.
Applied duties on most food and agricultural products are currently 5 percent.	88% of the population require halal-certified products.
The GOI lifted the ban on imported US bone-in meat on June 17, 2013.	Meat and horticultural products must have an import recommendation from MOA and an import permit from MOT before importing to Indonesia.
Fruit juice production is growing and requires fruits that are not produced domestically.	Average purchasing power of the majority of the population is weak.

II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

A. ENTRY STRATEGY

The best way to overcome the hurdles associated with exporting to Indonesia is to select an agent. An agent should be chosen based on his ability to assure the widest distribution of products and the ability to undertake the marketing efforts necessary to create awareness for products among consumers. Price, quality, and continuous supply are important to Indonesian agents but personal interaction with potential business partners is also important. A face-to-face meeting will likely be needed, though younger importers maybe more comfortable with establishing relationships via electronic communication.

Market research for product testing, price comparison and adjusting the product for local tastes is important. Agents and distributors can help with market research and their assistance has proved to be an effective strategy in expanding sales since they understand the regulatory system and can bridge cultural differences.

According to local importers, while U.S. prices may be competitive, ingredients from European countries are the most popular. European suppliers are reportedly the most responsive to inquiries and more willing to tailor ingredients to meet specific tastes and needs.

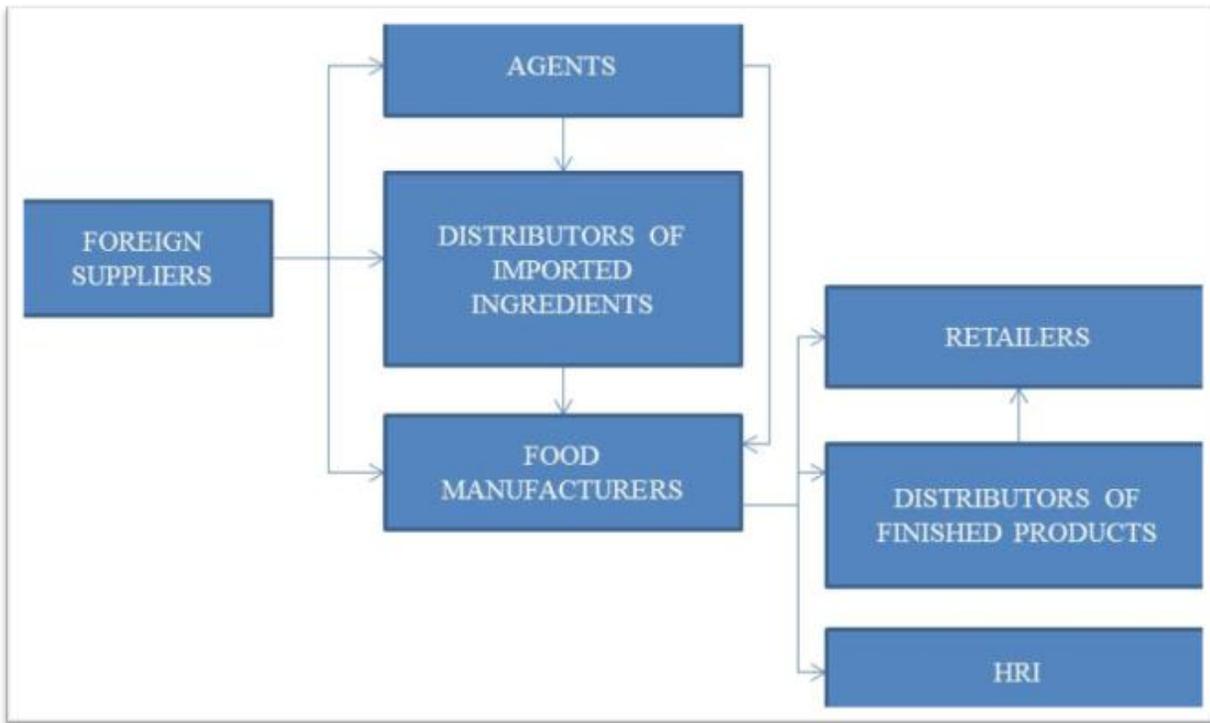
Participating in food ingredient shows to introduce your products to a large audience and to meet with potential importers is strongly suggested.

B. MARKET STRUCTURE

Food ingredients can be imported by agents, distributors, or food manufacturers. The diagram below

provides an overview of common distribution channels.

Figure 3. Indonesia: Distribution Channels



Food processors commonly import primary inputs, such as frozen meat or beef offal, wheat flour, skim milk and whey powder. Food processors generally purchase essential complementary inputs/food additive like flavorings, preservatives, emulsifier, and vitamin from a local agent or distributor because they are used in smaller quantities and often have limited shelf life.

Food processors that depend on a consistent supply of a product may have an exclusive sales agreement with a local agent. Some processors may choose to act as an importer if they find a better-priced alternative. Many multinational food processors operating in Indonesia must follow global product specifications. These companies have central purchasing offices, often in the United States or in Europe.

Larger, modern retail companies usually have an exclusive agreement with the processors to supply the food product that they need. Processors will reach an agreement with the retail company to supply specified quantities at agreed upon intervals and prices. In return, the retailer agrees to display products attractively and at agreed upon quantities. On the other hand, smaller independent retail stores and traditional markets get products mostly from distributors.

Although cold chain facilities are generally available in urban areas, many food items are sold without any temperature control in the more traditional distribution channels. Limited capital, low awareness of the benefits of refrigeration, and the practice of buying and consuming meals on the spot are still very common and limit the development of a cold chain network.

C. COMPANY PROFILES

Table 4. Indonesia: Major Food Processors

Company (Product Types)	Sales	End-Use Channels	Production Location in Indonesia	Procurement Channels
Dairy related products to include cheese, baby and toddler food				
Dairygold Indonesia, PT (cheese)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikarang - Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer
Danone Dairy Indonesia, PT (+ yogurt)	N/A	Retail	Cikarang – Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer
Diamond Cold Storage, PT (+ice cream, yogurt, cheese, dressing, fruit juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Jakarta, Cibitung-Bekasi (2)	Direct
Frisian Flag Indonesia, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Jakarta (2)	Direct
Greenfields Indonesia, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Gunung Kawi-Malang (1)	Direct
Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, PT (+snack food, instant noodle, pasta, sauces, ready meals, confectionery, biscuit)	IDR21.57 trillion (to include Indomilk, PT and Indolakto, PT)	Retail	All over Indonesia, mostly in Java (22)	Direct, Importer
Indolakto, PT (+ ice cream, oils & fats)	N/A	Retail	Sukabumi (1)	Importer
Indomilk, PT (+ yogurt)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Jakarta (1), Malang (1)	Importer
Kalbe Farma Tbk, PT (+meal replacement, snack bars, juice)	IDR13.63 trillion (to include pharmaceutical)	Retail	Bekasi, Bogor (2)	Direct
Kraft Foods Indonesia, PT (+cheese, sauces, biscuit, Juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikarang –Bekasi (1), Cimahi (1)	Direct
Mulia Boga Raya, PT (chese)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikarang - Bekasi (1)	Direct
Milko Beverage Industry, PT	N/A	Retail	Sukabumi (1)	Importer

Nestle Indonesia, PT (+ breakfast cereals, confectionery, sauce, instant coffee)	N/A	Retail	Pasuruan (1), Karawang (1), Cikupa-Banten (1) Lampung (1- coffee)	Direct
Nutricia Indonesia Sejahtera, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1), Jakarta (1)	Direct
Nutrifood Indonesia, PT (meal replacement, fruit juice)	N/A	Retail	Jakarta (1), Bogor (1)	Importer
Sari Husada PT	N/A	Retail	Yogyakarta (2)	Direct; Importer
Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Co Tbk, PT		Retail and HRI	Cimahi (1)	Direct; Importer
Yakult Indonesia Persada, PT (yogurt)	N/A	Retail	Sukabumi (1)	Importer
Baked goods				
Marizarasa Sarimurni, PT (+spreads, chili sauces)	N/A	Retail	Rangkasbitung – Banten (1)	Importer
Nippon Indosari Corporindo Tbk, PT	IDR 1.19 trillion	Retail	Cikarang (3), Pasuruan (1), Semarang (1), Medan (1), Palembang (1), Makassar (1)	Importer
Pangan Rahmat Buana, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Swanish Boga Industrial, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Breakfast Cereals, biscuit, snack food, snack bar				
Amerta Indah Otsuka, PT (snack bar , energy drink)	N/A	Retail	Sukabumi (1)	Direct; Importer
Arnott's Indonesia, PT (biscuit)	N/A	Retail	Bekasi (1)	Direct
Dua Kelinci, PT (nuts/snack food)	N/A	Retail	Pati (1)	Importer
Garuda Food Group (+ chocolate	N/A	Retail	12 owned plants (Pakanbaru,	Direct, Importer

confectionery, snack food, dairy, tea, biscuit)			Lampung, Bandung, Tangerang, Bogor, Pati, Surabaya, Banjarmasin, Makassar); 16 beverage contract manufacturers; 11 food contract manufacturers	
Khong Guan Indonesia, PT (biscuit)	N/A	Retail	Bogor (2), Cikarang (1), Semarang (1)	Direct; Importer
Kobe & Lina Food CV (sauces)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Tangerang (1)	Importer
Konimex Pharmaceutical Laboratories, PT (confectionery, biscuit)	N/A	Retail	Solo (1)	Importer
Manohara Asri, PT/Kapal Api group (snack food)	N/A	Retail	Sidoarjo (1)	Direct; Importer
Mayora Indah Tbk, PT (+chocolate confectionery, biscuit, breakfast cereals, instant coffee)	IDR 10.5 trillion	Retail and HRI	Bekasi (1), Tangerang (3), Medan (2)	Direct; Importer
Nabisco Food, PT (biscuit)	N/A	Retail	Cikarang-Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer
Orang Tua group (+dairy products, yogurt, snack, biscuit, chocolate & sugar confectionery, biscuit)	N/A	Retail	Java and Makassar (more than 10 plants)	Direct; Importer
Sekar group (+snack food, sauces, frozen food)	N/A	Retail	Sidoarjo (3)	Direct; Importer
Siantar Top Tbk, PT (snack food)	N/A	Retail	Sidoarjo (1), Medan (1), Bekasi (1), Makassar (1)	Direct; Importer

Simba Indosnack Makmur, PT (+ ready meals, breakfast cereals)	N/A	Retail; HRI	Bogor (1)	Direct; Importer
Tata Nutrisana, PT (cereal)	N/A	Retail	Tangerang (1)	Importer
URC Indonesia, PT (+snack food, confectionery)	N/A	Retail	Cikarang (1)	Direct; Importer
Sauces, oils & fats, canned & dried products and noodles, soup and spread				
ABC President Indonesia, PT (instant noodles)	N/A	Retail	Karawang (1)	Direct; Importer
Asta Guna Wisesa, PT (spread)	N/A	Retail	Cikarang (1)	Importer
Bina Karya Prima, PT (+oils & fats)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bekasi (1)	Importer
Heinz ABC Indonesia, PT (+sauces, fruit juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Tangerang (3)	Direct; Importer
Nissin Mas, PT (+instant noodles)	N/A	Retail	Semarang (1)	Direct; Importer
Pido, PT (spreads)	N/A	Retail	Cikarang (1)	Importer
Pondan Pangan Makmur Indonesia, PT (baking mix)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Tangerang (1)	Importer
Perusahaan Industri Ceres, PT (Petrafood Group) (+chocolate confectionery, spread, chocolate powder)	\$353.3 million (Indonesia); \$124.4 (regional)	Retail, HRI and Food Processing	Bekasi (1), Bandung (1)	Direct; Importer
Pure Foods Suba Indah, PT (+sauces, chilled processed food)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bogor (1)	Importer
Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk, PT (oils & fats)	IDR 13.8 trillion	Retail, HRI HRI and Food Processing	Jakarta (1)	Importer
Sayap Mas Utama, PT/Wingscorp) (+instant noodles, sauces, fruit juice,	N/A	Retail	Surabaya (1), Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer

instant coffee)				
Sinar Meadow International, PT (+ oils & fats)	N/A	Retail, HRI and Food Processing	Jakarta (1)	Importer
Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk, PT (+noodles, snack foods)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Solo, Bogor, Medan, Sidoarjo (4)	Importer
Unilever Indonesia Tbk, PT (+ice cream, spreads, soup, sauces, oils & fats +fruit juice)	IDR 27.3 trillion	Retail and HRI	Cikarang (3)	Direct; Importer
Welco, PT (spread)	N/A	Retail	Surabaya (1)	Importer
Frozen and chilled products				
Aroma Duta Mandiri, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bali (1)	Importer
Belfoods Indonesia, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Bumi Menara Internusa, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Surabaya (1), Malang (1)	Direct; Importer
Eloda Mitra, PT (+soup)	N/A	Retail	Sidoarjo (1)	Direct; Importer
Frozen Food Pahala, PT (+ ready meals)	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Kemang Food Industries, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Jakarta (1)	Importer
Macroprima Pangan Utama, PT	N/A	Retail	Cikupa-Tangerang (1)	Importer
Madusari Nusaperdana, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer
Prima Food International, PT (Charoend Phokphand group)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikande-Tangerang (1)	Importer
San Miguel Pure Foods Indonesia, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bogor (1)	Importer
Soejasch Bali, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bali (1)	Direct; Importer
So Good Food, PT (+soup)	N/A	Retail	Serang-Banten (1)	Importer
Confectionery				
Agel Langgeng, PT (Kapal Api group)	N/A	Retail	Bekasi, Pasuruan (2)	Retail and HRI

(+biscuit)				
Perfetti Van Melle Indonesia, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Kino Sentra Industrindo, PT	N/A	Retail	Semarang (1)	Importer
Yupi Indo Jelly Gum, PT	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1)	Importer
Ice cream				
Campina Ice Cream Industry, PT	N/A	Retail and HRI	Surabaya (1)	Direct; Importer
Beverages				
Lassale Food Indonesia, PT (fruit juice, + dressing, Del Monte sauces & dressing)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bogor (1)	Direct; Importer
Berri Indosari , PT (fruit juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Jakarta (1)	Direct
Coca-Cola Indonesia, PT (soft drink, fruit juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cibitung-Bekasi, Medan, Padang, Lampung, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar (8)	Direct
Sinar Sosro, PT (Rekso group) (fruit juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikarang (1)	Direct; Importer
Jaya Santos Abadi, PT (Kapal Api group) (instant coffee/coffee mix)	N/A	Retail	Sidoarjo (1)	Direct; Importer
Sari Incofood Corporation, PT (instant coffee/coffee mix)	N/A	Retail	Medan (1)	Direct; Importer
Canned fish/beef/vegetable				
Canning Foods Indonesia, PT (+ ready meals)	N/A	Retail	Bali (1)	Direct; Importer
Jakarana Tama, PT (+instant noodle , sauces)	N/A	Retail	Bogor (1), Medan (1), Surabaya (1)	Direct; Importer
Maya Muncar, PT	N/A	Retail	Banyuwangi	Direct; Importer
Medan Tropical Canning, PT	N/A	Retail	Medan (1)	Direct; Importer

Surya Jaya Abadi Perkasa, PT (canned vegetables/meat, sauces-CIP brand)	N/A	Retail	Jember (1)	Importer
Alcoholic beverages				
Arpan Bali Utama, PT (using local wine and imported grape juice)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Bali (1)	Direct; Importer
Bali Hai Brewery Indonesia, PT(beer)	N/A	HRI	Bekasi (1)	Direct; Importer
Delta Jakarta, Tbk, PT/San Miguel corporation (beer)	IDR 1.71 trillion	HRI	Bekasi (1)	Direct
Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk, PT (beer)	IDR1.56 trillion (Jan-Sep 2012)	HRI	Mojokerto (1), Tangerang (1)	Direct
Food Ingredients				
BT Cocoa (cocoa powder, cocoa butter, cocoa liquor)	N/A	Food processing and HRI	Tangerang (1)	Direct
Foodex Inti Ingredients, PT (seasoning, flavor ,meat extract)	N/A	Food processing	Cikarang-Bekasi (1)	Direct
Gandum Mas Kencana, PT (dessert mix, baking cocoa bar)	N/A	HRI and HRI	Tangerang (1)	Direct
Halim Sakti Pratama, PT (cake emulsifier, baking powder, jelly powder)	N/A	HRI	Surabaya (1)	Direct
Indesso Niagatama, PT (alavor, sweetener, seasoning)	N/A	Food processing	Bogor (1), Purwekerto (1)	Direct
Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, PT (wheat miller)	N/A	Food Processing, HRI and Retail	Jakarta (1), Surabaya (1)	Direct
Jaya Fermex, PT (yeast, bread	N/A	Food processing	Cimanggis-Bogor (1)	Direct

improver, flavor, premixes fruit filling)		and HRI		
KH Roberts Indonesia, PT (food flavor, food color)	N/A	Food processing	Bogor (1)	Direct
Kievit Indonesia, PT (creamer)	N/A	Food Processing	Salatiga (1)	Direct
Pachira Distrinusa, PT (extract, concentrate, thickener, stabilizer, flavor, seasoning	N/A	Food processing	Tangerang	Direct
Sukanda Djaja, PT (baking dough)	N/A	Retail and HRI	Cikarang (1)	Direct
Santos Premium Krimer, PT	N/A	Food Processing	Sidoarjo (1)	Direct

D. SECTOR TRENDS

Consumption Trends

Health Awareness: More consumers are making decisions based on health and wellness concerns and fortified foods are increasing in popularity. As a result, consumption of many products is expected to grow. These include:

- sports drinks
- liquid ready-to-drink milk
- yogurt and other dairy products
- energy foods
- fortified foods
- high-protein snacks

Processed frozen food products: More consumers are turning to frozen/chilled processed foods (especially poultry products like nuggets and sausages) outside of urban areas due freezers in traditional wet markets and major retail expansion.

Private label: There is an increasing tendency for hypermarkets and supermarkets sell private label food products. More and more consumers seek private labels for commodity items such as rice, cooking oil, and sugar as well as sauces, snack, bakery products and processed frozen/chilled products.

Popular flavors:

- strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate for ice cream, raisin and other berry fruit flavors
- fruity flavors for yogurt
- exotic cookie flavors

Alternative staple foods: Rice is an important staple for most Indonesians and is present at most meals. Noodles, bread, pasta, milk and cereals are starting to become important substitutes. As more food service outlets feature pasta and spaghetti on their menu, spaghetti is becoming more popular.

Packaging: Smaller package sizes are preferred due to convenience and price considerations. Inconsistent and unsteady incomes force many Indonesian to purchase food in small quantities, in some cases in daily portions. Toy inserts and individual cartons with bright colors and attractive designs including popular cartoon characters are popular for children. Shelf-stable milk and fruit juice in 90 and 125-ml packaging and bite-sized snacks in smaller package sizes for school children were successfully introduced in the last few years. Single serving jelly and ready to eat sausages for kids are also popular.

Table 5. Indonesia: Popular processed food products in retail outlets during 2012

Product type	Processed food
Baby food	Powder toddler milk formula (Nestle lead to 25% share baby food)
Baked goods	Bread, and filled pastry
Biscuit	Chocolate coated biscuit and sandwich biscuit
Breakfast cereal	Children breakfast cereal and hot cereal
Canned/preserved food	Canned sardines in chili sauces, corned beef and sausages
Cheese	Unspreadable processed cheddar cheese
Chilled processed food	Sausages and meat ball
Chocolate confectionery	Fill chocolate tablets (range of nut filled) and plain milk chocolate.
Dried processed food	Package rice and instant noodle
Milk products	Flavored powder milk, flavored UHT milk drinks, fresh & pasteurized milk, condensed & evaporated milk
Frozen processed food	Frozen processed poultry (chicken nugget, seasoned chicken wings , karaage), frozen processed beef (meat ball, sausages, beef patty), frozen processed fish (breaded fish fingers, coated prawns, crabsticks), frozen Chinese snack (dim sum, spring rolls, chicken/fish/shrimp dumpling, croquettes)
Ice cream	Chocolate, strawberry, vanilla, blueberry, mocha, coffee flavor
Yogurt	Drinking yogurt, spoonable yogurt with fruit flavor
Pasta	Dried pasta (spaghetti and fettuccini)
Sauces, dressing, and condiments	Soy sauces, chili sauces, mayonnaise, salad dressing, ketchup, pasta sauces, and ethnic cooking sauces.
Spreads and preserve	Chocolate, srikaya (egg and coconut milk based), fruit flavor/strawberry, honey
Sweet and Savory Snacks	Chips, extruded snacks, nuts, non-microwave pop corn, ethnic Indonesian snack, and cup jelly

Source: Euromonitor

Table 6. Indonesia: Popular soft drink products during 2012

Product type	Soft drink
Asian specialty drinks	Ready to drink tea, cooling water (larutan penyegar)
Concentrate	Sachet fruit-based powder concentrate, liquid concentrate (squash and syrup)
Carbonates	Non-cola carbonates
Fruit/vegetable juice	100% juice (fruit, vegetable or mix), nectars, fruit flavored drinks.

Source: Euromonitor

Note: The government strictly controls alcoholic beverage production, distribution, sale, consumption, and advertisement in Indonesia because the majority of Indonesians are Muslim. Alcoholic drinks are subject to specific import and excise duties.

Foreign Company Profiles:

A number of multinational companies have food and beverage manufacturing plants in Indonesia; some were acquisitions of existing companies while others are joint ventures.

Table 7. Indonesia: Foreign Companies active in Indonesia

Company	Notes
ABC President, PT (Hongkong and Taiwan)	The company is a joint venture company with Nan Gai Investment Co. Ltd, Hongkong and Yeuan Yeou Enterprises Co. Ltd, Taiwan. The company produces sauces and instant noodle.
Ajinomoto Indonesia, PT (Japan)	Ajinomoto products are manufactured in Mojokerto since 1969. The company produces flavor enhancer (Ajinomoto), flavor seasoning (Masako), ready to use seasoning (Sajiku), and oriental seasoning (Saori). Currently, the company has two plants in Karawang-West Java and Mojokerto-East Java.
Amerta Indah Otsuka, PT (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, Japan)	PT. Otsuka Indonesia launched canned Pocari Sweat in 1989. Then in 1997, PT. Amerta Indah Otsuka was established and start to produce Pocari Sweat domestically at Sukabumi-West Java i in 2004. The company produces Soy Joy in 2007. In 2010, new manufacturer was used in Kejayan – East Java
Arnott's Indonesia, PT (The U.S.)	PT Arnott's Indonesia ia a subsidiary of Campbell Soup Company Australian subsidiary and produces biscuit..
Berri Indosari, PT (Berrivale Orchads, Ltd, Australia)	PT. Berrivale Indosari was established in 1995 and in 2000 has changed to PT Berri Indosari. The company produces fruit juice in its plant at Serang-Banten
Ceres Meiji Indotama, PT (Japan)	The company is a joint venture between Meiji Seika Khaisa Ltd, Meiji Seika Singapore, Petra Foods Ltd and PT Perusahaan Industri Ceres. The company was built in 1991and the plant is in Karawang. The company produce snack food for export.
Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, PT (Thailand)	The company was established in 1972 as a feed miller for poultry feed. Currently the company also produces day old chick and frozen processed products. The processed frozen processed products are produced in Cikande-Banten (1997), Salatiga-Central Java (2010), Medan-North

	Sumatera (2011), Sidoarjo and Mojokerto both in East Java (2006).
Coca-Cola Bottling Indonesia, PT (Australia)	Coca-Cola Amatil from Australia entered Indonesia in 1992, however its Indonesian partner was already producing and distributing Coca-Cola products under license from the Coca-Cola Company since 1932. It operates under the name PT Coca-Cola Bottling Indonesia with a brand portfolio consisting of Coca-Cola, Diet Coke (1996), Sprite, Fanta, Schweppes, Frestea (2002), A&W, Powerade Isotonic, Aquarius, minute maid (2008), and Ades-water. The company has 9 owned bottling plants located in Cibitung-Bekasi, Medan, Palembang, Lampung, Cikedokan, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar and another contracted bottling company in Manado. The company also exports beverage base products to Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand from its plant in Cibinong since 1997
Danone Group (France)	There are six companies as sub diary of Danone group in Indonesia, Tirta Investama, PT (water), Nutricia Indonesia Sejahtera, PT (baby nutrition), Sari Husada, PT (baby nutrition), Sugizindo, PT (baby nutrition) Danone Dairy Indonesia, PT (dairy products), and Nutricia Medical Nutrition, PT (medical nutrition).
Delta Jakarta Tbk, PT (Philippines)	Delta Jakarta was established in 1932 by German firm Archipel Brouwrij. In 1970, the company was established as Delta Jakarta, PT and in 1984 went public as Delta Jakarta, Tbk, PT. Currently majority share is owned by San Miguel Malaysia. The company produces various brand of beer.
Effem Indonesia, PT (The U.S.)	The company established the cocoa processing plant in Makassar in 1996. The product is sold to Mars manufacturing's plants in other countries and to Ceres group.
Frisian Flag Indonesia, PT (Dutch)	Per 2009, Friesland Campina Indonesia has three plants in Indonesia; PT. Frisian Flag Indonesia (2 in Jakarta) and PT Kievit Indonesia in Salatiga. PT. Frisian Flag Indonesia was built the first plant in 1969 and the second one in 1974. The company produces powder milk, drinking milk and sweetened condensed milk. PT Kievit Indonesia was built in 2005 and produces creamer, fast powder and capsulated functional ingredients.
Heinz ABC Indonesia, PT (H.J. Heinz Company Limited, The U.S.)	PT ABC Central Food Industry that established in 1975 became PT. Heinz ABC Indonesia in 1999. The company has three plants in Indonesia, Jakarta, Karawang and Pasuruan. The company produces sauces, canned fish and beverage.
Indofood Fritolay, PT (The U.S.)	Indofood built a joint venture company with Seven-Up Nederland B.V. – Pepsico Inc. in 1990. The company produced snack food with various brand to include Lay's,
Kraft Foods Group (The U.S.)	Kraft Foods own PT Nabisco Foods and having joint venture company with PT Ultra Jaya to produce cheese.
Kraft Ultra Jaya Indonesia, PT (Kraft General Food Ltd, The U.S.)	PT Ultra Jaya Indonesia signed a licensing agreement with Kraft general Food Ltd produce cheese products in 1981. In 1994 the partnership was upgraded by establishing joint venture. The manufactures locates in Bandung.
KH Roberts Indonesia,	KH Roberts Indonesia and PT Jutarasa Abadi has built a partnership to

PT (Australia and Singapore)	supply food flavoring and coloring for food, beverage and pharmaceutical products since 1985. The company has a plant in Bogor.
Lotte Indonesia, PT (Japan)	The company was built in 1994 to produce gum and snack food in its Cikarang plant. PT Lotte Indonesia is a joint venture between Lotte, Gudang Garam group and Marubeni.
Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk, PT (Singapore)	Multi Bintang was established in 1929 and become public listed company in 1981. In 2010, Asia Pacific Breweries-Singapore based acquired majority share. The company produces various brand of beer.
Nestlé Indonesia, PT (Switzerland)	<p>Nestlé Indonesia as a subsidiary of Nestle SA is one of the leading International food companies in Indonesia. Their production line includes dairy (Dancow, Carnation, Bear brand), coffee (Nescafé brand), tea (Nestea brand), other beverages (Milo brands), sauces (Maggi brand), chocolate and candies (Kit-Kat, Fox'st and Polo brands), baby foods, cereals, and health nutrition. Nestlé's started in Indonesia was started in 1971 when Nestlé built a milk processing plant in Pasuruan- East Java. Currently the company has three plants, Pasuruan produces dairy products, Panjang-Lampung produces coffee products, and Cikupa Banten produces confectionery..</p> <p>Nestlé dominates the dairy product and baby food market with sweetened condensed milk, milk powder, baby formulas, and liquid milk.</p> <p>Nestlé Indonesia PT and Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk PT, each own half of a joint venture. Nestlé Indofood Citarasa Indonesia PT (NICI) was established in February 2005. The joint venture focuses on producing sauces, dressings, and condiments. The company markets both Indofood and Nestlé's brands, including Indofood brand, Piring Lombok and Maggi.</p>
Nippon Indosari Corporindo Tbk, PT (Japan)	The company was established in 1995 and starting produces various type of bread in 1997.
Nissin Mas, PT (Japan)	The company was established in 1992 as a joint venture between Nissin Food Product Co., Ltd and Roda Mas. Currently Indofood and Nissin Food Product Co., Ltd has a major share and the third share is hold by Nissho Iwai Corporation. The company produce instant noddle in Cikarang plant.
Pepsi-Cola Indo Beverages, PT (The U.S.)	The company was established by Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur and PepsiCo. Currently Asahi Group Holdings Ltd also involves in the company. The company has a plant in Purwakarta and produce Pepsi, 7 Up, Mirinda, Gatorade, Tropicana Twister, Tehkita, and Frutamin.
Perfetti Van Melle Indonesia, PT (Italia)	The company was established in 1997 with the name of PT Perfetti. Then in 2002, the company and PT Van Melle Indonesia became PT Perfetti Van Melle Indonesia due to the merging of Perfetti Group (Italia) and Van Melle group (Netherlands) in 2000. The company produces confectionery at its plant in Bogor for domestic and export to Muslim countries..

Petra Foods Limited (Singapore)	Since 1950', Petra Foods Limited was an Indonesian company that produced Silver Queen and Ceres brands. In 1984, the company was registered in Singapore. The company produces chocolate confectionery for domestic and export to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines. In 1988 built a cocoa processing factory in Philippines and Thailand in 1989. Then the company acquired cocoa processing plants in Mexico and Brazil in 2003, then expand to Hamburg and France in 2007. In 2013the company terminated the cocoa ingredient business and sold to Barry Callebaut. Now the group focus on branded consumer business only
San Miguel Pure Foods Indonesia, PT (Philippines)	The company as one of subsidiary of San Miguel Pure Foods Company was established in 1995 and produces processed meat products.
Suntory Garuda Beverage, PT (Japan)	This is a joint venture company between Suntory Beverage & Food Ltd and the Indonesian food and beverage company Garuda Food Group. The company was established in 2001 and produce soft drink in 4 plants (Pati-Central Java, Gresik-East Java, Rancaekek and Bogor –West Java, and Banjarbaru-East Kalmantan)
Unilever Indonesia, Tbk, PT and its subsidiaries	The company established in Indonesia in1933. Unilever Indonesia's portfolio includes many of the world's best known and well-loved brands to include food and beverages (27%) such as Wall's (1992), Blue Band (1936), Royco, Bango (2000, Sariwangi tea (1990), Buavita fruit juice (2008) and snack (2004). The Company owns six factories in Jababeka Industrial Estate, Cikarang, Bekasi and two factories in Rungkut Industrial Estate, Surabaya, East Java, with its head office in Jakarta. Its products consist of about 43 key brands and 1,000 SKUs which are sold through a network of about 500 independent distributors covering hundreds of thousands of outlets throughout Indonesia. Products are distributed through its own central distribution centers, satellite warehouses, depots and other facilities.
URC (Universal Robina Corporation) Indonesia, PT (Philippines)	The company produces snack, wafers, candies, chocolate, and beverage at its plants in Cikarang.
Yakult Indonesia Persada, PT (Japan)	This is a company that produces yakult in its plant in Sukabumi starting 1996 under license of Yakult Honsa Co. Ltd.

Source: Website, Media

III. COMPETITION

Competition among food processors is expected to increase as the market matures. As companies grow, it is expected that food processors will slowly integrate their operations, expanding their business upstream and working with farmers to procure raw material directly.

Factors contributing to ingredient import growth include the establishment of new manufactures, production expansion, expanding product development, and improved distribution systems and storage

facilities. Several processors plan to expand their businesses serving the baking sector, food service, and retail.

On February 27, 2009, Australia and New Zealand signed a free trade agreement with ASEAN (AANZ-FTA). The agreement calls for Indonesia to gradually eliminate the tariff on imports of many Australian and New Zealand products. Most tariffs will be gradually reduced starting in October 2009 and completely eliminated by 2014, with exceptions for dairy and meat products. AANZFTA is the first region-to-region free trade agreement for both ASEAN and Australia and New Zealand. It is ASEAN's fourth free trade agreement with a dialogue partner after China, Korea, and Japan.

As of December 2012, Indonesia has free trade agreements (FTA) with ASEAN-South Korea, ASEAN-China, ASEAN-Australia and New Zealand, Indonesia-Japan; Indonesia-Pakistan. Despite these FTAs, exporters and importers still face lengthy and cumbersome custom procedures and non-tariff measures.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) will be integrated in 2015. AEC envisages the following key characteristics: (a) a single market and production base, (b) a highly competitive economic region, (c) a region of equitable economic development, and (d) a region fully integrated into the global economy.

Table 8. Indonesia: Competition between Domestically Produced Goods and Imports 2012

Product Category	Major Supply Sources	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers
Wheat Net Volume Import: 6,2 million ton Value: \$2.25 billion	Australia 70.7% Canada 14.9% U.S. 11%	Australia has a geographic proximity. Indonesia prefers Australian wheat due quality preference for specific purpose (noodle)	No wheat produced domestically
Sugar Net Volume Import: 2,8 million ton Value: \$1.66 billion	Thailand 53.7% Brazil 35.0% Australia 8.2% South Africa 1.9%	Thailand has a geographic proximity and Brazil is a major supplier.	Indonesia does not produce raw sugar
Soybean Net Volume Import: 1.9 million ton Value: \$1.21 billion	U.S. 94.2%	Indonesia prefers U.S. soybeans due to characteristics optimized for tempeh and tofu. The U.S. has exportable supplies and good quality.	Soybean are not produced extensively in Indonesia.
Dairy excl cheese Net Volume Import: 338 thousand ton	New Zealand 25.28% U.S. 16.18% Australia	New Zealand and Australia have a geographic proximity. Europe offers lower prices and they have milk	Less dairy produced locally (only around 25%)

Value:\$1.0 billion	12.19% France 11.17% Netherlands 8.47% Germany 5.80%	processing plants in Indonesia.	
Fish and Seafood products Net Volume Import:159,844 ton Value:\$219.53 million	China 52.74% India 12.10% Malaysia 6.79% Japan 5.49%	Tuna, Mackerel, and sardines are used as an additional source for the fish canning industry.	Local fish and seafood production is significant in volume
Wheat flour Net Volume Import: 479,6 thousand ton Value: \$188.8 million	Turkey 48.16% Sri Lanka 36.55% Ukraine 7.16% Australia 2.04% Belgium 2.02% India 1.70%	Turkey and Sri Lanka offer competitive prices compared to local wheat flour.	Locally-produced wheat flour price is higher than imported flour.
Non-alcoholic preparation used in beverages manufacturers Net Volume Import: 4,213 ton Value:\$67.36 million	China 45.41% Denmark 14.95% Singapore 10.59% The U.S. 7.07% Thailand 4.75% Taiwan 4.65% Italy 3.06%	Consumers seek novel flavors and new concepts.	Domestic beverage manufacturing is growing and requires inputs for new flavors.
Cocoa beans Net Volume Import: 23,943 ton Value:\$62.97	Cote d Ivory 23.03 % Papua New Guinea 21.93% Cameroon 16.26%	Industry needs a variety of cocoa beans for blending.	Domestic product is abundant.

million	Ghana 13.99% Malaysia 8.65% Singapore 6.72%		
Corn starch Net Volume Import: 77.6 thousand ton Value: \$38.5 million	China 58.48% India 34.79% South Korea 4.72%	China and India offer competitive prices.	Local corn starch is not produced extensively.
Chili powder Net Volume Import: 23 thousand ton Value: \$29.4 million	India 64.1% Malaysia 20.0% China 11.1%	Those countries offer competitive price.	No chili powder produced locally.
Potato starch Net Volume Import: 27.2 thousand ton Value: \$14.8 million	Netherland 71.96% Germany 14.04% France 6.63% Denmark 6.29%	European countries offer competitive prices and consistent supply.	No potato starch produced locally.
Onion powder Net Volume Import: 4,426 ton Value: \$11.6 million	U.S. 82.78% India 6.94% New Zealand 3.98% China 3.21%	U.S. produces high quality onions with whiter color and high total solid content.	No onion produced locally.
Dehydrated potato Net Volume Import: 5,706 ton Value:\$8.53 million	Germany 52.94% The U.S. 29.57% Denmark 8.92% Poland 6.94%	European countries offer competitive prices and consistent supply. Aggressive promotion of U.S. dehydrated potato is effective.	No domestic production.
Garlic powder Net Volume Import: 3.450 ton Value: \$5.1 million	China 94.99% U.S. 3.33%	China offers competitive price.	No garlic powder produced locally.
Bakery dough	Thailand 24.82%	Indonesia prefers Asian type of bakery products and also	Domestic product is just growing in past few years.

<p>Net Volume Import: 2,111 ton</p> <p>Value: \$5.1 million</p>	<p>Germany 17.67%</p> <p>Singapore 13.93%</p> <p>Malaysia 10.52%</p> <p>Japan 9.10%</p> <p>Vietnam 7.77%</p> <p>Australia 6.92%</p> <p>U.S. 5.02%</p>	<p>open to new Western type of bakery products.</p>	
<p>Fresh Fruit</p> <p>Net volume import: 776,679 Ton</p> <p>Value: \$824 million</p>	<p>China 55.7%</p> <p>Thailand 18%</p> <p>U.S. 9.2%</p> <p>Australia 2.6%</p>	<p>China offers very competitive prices.</p>	<p>Local fresh fruit is limited in variety and inconsistent in supply.</p>
<p>Red meats fresh, chilled, frozen</p> <p>Net volume import: 41,857 Ton</p> <p>Value: \$165.8 million</p>	<p>Australia 73%</p> <p>New Zealand 23%</p> <p>U.S. 3.7%</p>	<p>Australia and New Zealand have competitive pricing and no reported cases of FMD and BSE.</p>	<p>Shortage of supply. Most domestic production is sold fresh to traditional markets and modern retail outlets.</p> <p>Meat processing industry needs more input.</p>
<p>Processed fruit & vegetables</p> <p>Net volume import: 126,514 Ton</p> <p>Value: \$154 million</p>	<p>China 27.5%</p> <p>US 21.8%</p> <p>Thailand 13.6%</p> <p>Netherlands 6.1%</p> <p>New Zealand 4%</p>	<p>China and Thailand supply processed fruit and vegetable products. Brands are well known and prices are competitive.</p>	<p>Limited processed fruit and vegetables products produced locally.</p>
<p>Cheese</p> <p>Net volume import: 12,325 T</p> <p>Value: \$ 56.8 million</p>	<p>New Zealand 44.8%</p> <p>U.S. 25.2%</p> <p>Australia 21.1%</p>	<p>New Zealand and Australia have a competitive pricing and geographic proximity.</p>	<p>Domestic cheese production is growing but relies on imported dairy ingredients.</p>
<p>Tree nuts</p> <p>Net volume import: 4,016 Ton</p>	<p>Thailand 24.6%</p> <p>US 21.6%</p> <p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Thailand supplies repackaged tree nuts from the U.S.</p>	<p>Local tree nut production is limited to the cashew nut.</p>

Value: \$12.6 million	20.5% Singapore 14% China 10.3%		
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Source: GTA

IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS

CATEGORY A. Product Present in the Market with Sales Potential

Below is a list of major ingredients used by the Indonesian food processing industry

Table 9. Indonesia: Products Present in the Market with Good Sales Potential

Product Category	2012 Import (thousand tons)	2012 Import (\$mil)	5 Yr. Avg Annual Import (Volume) Growth (%)	Import Tariff Rates (%)	Key Constraints to Market Development	Market Attractiveness for USA
Wheat	6,250	2,253	6.5	0	Competition from Australian	Demand for high quality flour for bakery industry
Sugar	2,815	1,662	10.4	Rp 790/kg	Indonesia prefers cane sugar over sugar beet.	Food processing industry seeks low cost inputs..
Soybean	1,921	1,211	7.9	0	Trade barriers and food sovereignty issues.	Tempeh and tofu are staple proteins. The soymilk industry is growing.
Dairy excl cheese	338	1,070	3.7	5	Price competition with Australia, New Zealand and European countries.	Domestic dairy processing industry demand is growing.
Wheat flour	479	188.8	-1.7	5	Price competition with India and Sri	U.S. is a potential source for wheat to supply wheat

					Lanka.	milling industry.
Non-alcoholic preparation used in beverages manufacturers	4.2	67.3	-5.4	5	Complicated import permit processing.	Limited fruit options available in domestic market.
Onion powder	4	11.6	28.9	5	No concerns.	Seasoning for instant noodle and sauces/condiment industry is growing.
Bakery dough	2	5.1	14.5	10	No concerns.	Bakery industry is growing.
Fresh Fruit	776.6	824	10.7	5 20% for mandarin & mangoes	Current Government of Indonesia regulations inhibit some US fresh fruit import	Health awareness and rising middle class pushes demand of quality fresh products
Processed fruit & vegetables	126.5	154	13.1	Mostly 5	Complicated import permitting process.	Bakery industry and biscuit are growing and need processed fruit/vegetables.
Cheese	12.3	56.8	23.2	5	Cheese manufacturers must be approved by the GOI before they can export to Indonesia.	Cheese applications in food processing are growing.
Tree nuts	4.0	12.6	5.4	5	Price concerns.	Bakery industry is growing and consumer understand U.S. tree nut quality.

Source: GTA

CATEGORY B. Product Not Present in Significant Quantities but which have Good Sales Potential

Table 10. Indonesia: Products Not Present in Significant Quantities but That Have Good Sales

Product Category	2012 Import (thousand tons)	2012 Import (\$mil)	5Yr. Avg Annual Import (Volume) Growth (%)	Import Tariff Rates (%)	Key Constraints to Market Development	Market Attractiveness for USA
Corn starch	77.6	38.5	40.4	10	Price concerns.	Corn starch is a key ingredient in the snack food industry.
Potato starch	27	14.8	39.8	5	Price concernss	Potato starch is needed by snack industry.
Garlic powder	0.3	5.1	31.5 (average from 2009)	5	No concerns.	Seasoning for instant noodles, sauces/condiments. The snack industry is growing.
Onion powder	4	11.6	28.9	5	No concerns.	Seasoning for instant noodles, sauces/condiment. The condiment industry is growing.
Chili powder	23	29.4	13.0	5	No concerns.	Not at all.
Dehydrated potatoes	5.7	8.5	10.1	5	Price concerns.	The snack food industry is growing.

Source: GTA

Category C: Products not Present (only a few) in the Market Because They Face Significant Barriers

The frozen processed beef and poultry industry is growing. However, the GOI regulates beef and poultry imports. Indonesia has a number of major integrated poultry companies that own up-stream and down-stream production. There is also a possibility to supply alcoholic preparations used by alcoholic beverages manufacturers. The GOI has set strict import regulations and high tariffs for alcoholic products.

Table 11. Products not Present in the Market Because They Face Significant Barriers

Product Category	2012 Import (Volume, thousand T)	2012 Import (\$mil)	5Yr. Avg Annual Import (Volume) Growth (%)	Import Tariff Rates (%)	Key Constraints to Market Development
Red meats fresh, chilled, frozen	41.8	165.8	-4.8	5	GOI regulations inhibit meat imports.
Alcoholic beverages preparation	N/A	N/A	N/A	150%	GOI put strict import regulations on alcoholic preparation

Source: GTA

V. POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Embassy Jakarta maintains up-to-date information covering food and agricultural import opportunities in Indonesia and would be pleased to assist in facilitating U.S. exports and entry into the Indonesian market. Questions or comments regarding this report should be directed to FAS Jakarta at one of the following local or U.S. mailing addresses:

International Post: **Foreign Agricultural Service**
U.S. Embassy Jakarta
Sarana Jaya Building, 8th Floor
Jl. Budi Kemuliaan I No. 1
Jakarta 10110
Tel: +62 21 3435-9161
Fax: +62 21 3435-9920
e-mail: agjakarta@fas.usda.gov

U.S. mail: **Foreign Agricultural Service**
FAS
Unit 8200 Box 437
DPO, AP 96520-0437

Please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service's Home Page at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov> for more information on exporting U.S. food products to Indonesia and to other countries

Additional related reports for Indonesia:

1. [Ministries of Agriculture and Trade Revise Horticulture Import Regulation](#)
2. [The GOI'S New Regulation on Meat and Meat Products Imports](#)
3. [Revised GAIN Report ID 1345](#)
4. [Unofficial Translation of Ministry of Agriculture Decree No 4390/2013](#)

5. [Ministry of Agriculture and Trade Revised Regulations on Imported Horticulture Products](#)
6. [Ministry of Agriculture and Trade Revised Regulation on Imported Meat](#)
7. [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#)
8. [FAIRS Country Report](#)
9. [Indonesia Extends Import Requirements on Food and Beverage Products](#)
10. [Indonesia Officially Recognize Safety Control System of United State's Fresh Food of Plant Origin](#)
11. [Phytosanitary Requirement for Fresh Bulb](#)
12. [Exporter Guide Update](#)
13. [U.S. Fresh Foods and Vegetables Retain Access to the Port of Jakarta](#)
14. [New Indonesian Import Duties on Alcoholic Beverages](#)
15. [Mandatory Labeling of Imported Food and Beverage Products](#)
16. [New Import Duty on Beverage content certain Ethyl Alcohol](#)
17. [New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages Excise Tax](#)
18. [Indonesian Market Brief on Functional Beverage Ingredients](#)
19. [Processed Meat-Chicken and Fish Products Ingredient](#)
20. [Snack Food Ingredient](#)
21. [Bakery Products Ingredient](#)
22. [Market Brief-Wine](#)

Table 12. Indonesia: Exchange Rate (Rp./1US \$) on Period Month Ending Basis

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
2006	9,369	9,280	9,117	8,826	9,212	9,353	9,124	9,119	9,205	9,110	9,165	9,020	9,158
2007	9,090	9,160	9,118	9,083	8,828	9,054	9,186	9,410	9,137	9,379	9,376	9,419	9,187
2008	9,304	9,051	9,199	9,234	9,318	9,225	9,118	9,153	9,378	10,995	12,151	10,950	9,756
2009	11,330	11,975	11,575	10,713	10,340	10,225	9,920	10,060	9,681	9,545	9,480	9,400	10,354
2010	9,365	9,335	9,070	9,012	9,180	9,038	8,952	9,041	8,952	8,928	9,013	9,014	9,075
2011	9,057	8,823	8,709	8,574	8,537	8,597	8,508	8,578	8,823	8,835	9,055	9,170	8,772
2012	9,000	9,158	9,188	9,180	9,565	9,468	9,485	9,573	9,588	9,605	9,605	9,670	9,424
2013	9,680	9,713	9,745	9,722	9,811	9,929	10,277	10,936	11,532	11,076	11,997	11,946	10,542

Source: National Statistical Agency (BPS-Badan Pusat Statistik) and Business Indonesia Daily Newspaper