USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Voluntary Report - public distribution

Date: 6/21/2006

GAIN Report Number: ID6013

Indonesia

Product Brief

Bakery Ingredients

2006

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Report Highlights:
The baking industry is spread throughout Indonesia and is very diverse, ranging from industrial-scale plants to home industries, and distribution ranges from upscale bakery outlets to low-end street side vendors. The rapid expansion of shopping malls and changing consumer preferences and lifestyles is driving demand for bakery products, development of the industry, and bakery product innovation. Pastry types are diversifying, and the popularity of bakery products containing whole wheat, nuts, and fruits are growing. Use of a dairy and other meat substitutes for fillings (red bean, green tea, yam, etc.) is also common.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Jakarta [ID1]
[ID]

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Like the overall food service sector, Indonesia's baking industry has expanded rapidly in recent years. Growing incomes and changing lifestyles has led to a diversification of food staples from rice to other carbohydrate sources, particularly those derived from wheat-based bakery productions. The growth in the number of large modern retail stores with attractive bakery sections has been part of the growth of bakery industry. In addition, a vibrant Home Baking Industry has increased the types and quantity of products available and has contributed to the growth of bakery ingredients use. A key development in the sector was when a prominent Singaporean boutique bakery entered the market in 2003. The success of this company quickly led to other companies following suit.

For the purpose of this report, bakery products consist of breads, puff pastries, croissants, Danish, and donuts, and pastries include cake, cookies, chocolate & confectionery (praline), cake, and pie. White bread, the most common and cheapest type of bread, is consumed mainly for breakfast. Pastries are consumed for breakfast and for snacking, especially chocolate and/or cheese filled pastries. Cakes are sold more for special occasions or as gifts, tend to be more expensive, and purchased by higher-income level consumers. In addition to independent bakery shops, restaurants, hotels, and modern retail outlets, industrial-scale companies, small scale/home industries, and street-side vendors also distribute bakery products.

Tabel 1. Retail Sales of bakery products

Description	Volume (000 ton)			Value (IDR billion)		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Baked goods	594	629	669	6,872	7,951	9.038
Biscuit	118	121	125	3,454	3,783	4,092
Breakfast cereals	2.75	3	3.25	187	221	262

Source: Euromonitor

Tabel 2. Retail sales growth of bakery products

Description	Volume growth (%)		Value growth (%)	
	2004/2005	2000/2005	2004/2005	2000/2005
Baked goods	6.3	37.9	13.7	125.8
Biscuit	2.8	24.7	8.2	52.8
Breakfast cereals	9.3	40.3	18.0	109.7

Source: Euromonitor

Advantage and Challenges Facing U.S. Bakery & Patisseries Ingredients Products in Indonesia	
Advantage	Challenges
Market scale population is around 225 million	Weak purchasing power of average consumer
Quality of US ingredient product is highly considered	At the end if the price is right, quality will only be the second determining factor
Bakery is produced nationwide from industrial to small-scale industry (home	European products considered equal in quality. In the last few years, China also

industry). Although fragmented, there is a huge potential to penetrate the market	produces and markets good quality food ingredients in Indonesia local market
Market rapidly adopts to new bakery product trends and innovations	The Muslim population (88%) does not consume non-halal products
Offering and serving bakery products for all occasion is a part of Indonesian culture/tradition	Import regulations are complex, often non-transparent, and require exporters to establish close business relationships with local importers/agents.

A variety bakery schools and training facilities have been established. The flour mills have also opened training facilities and focus on mid and small-scale bakeries to support their wheat flour sales.

SECTION II. MARKET SECTOR OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

1. *Entry Strategy*

Generally applicable principles for entry to the Indonesian market are as follows:

- Personal contact and local representation is essential if a permanent presence in the market is envisaged. The candidate companies have the import licenses and knowledge of customs clearance procedures that are required to successfully bring in products. They will also have the capability to be in a position
- Selection of a local representative requires careful and detail research to confirm claims. Commercial acumen is of greater value in the market than "good connections"
- Pay attention to accounting standards applied in the preparation of reports supporting the financial standing of candidate representative's or partners
- Strict adherence to the Muslim pure food requirements (halal certificate) MUST be taken seriously. Over 85% of the Indonesian population adhere to the Moslem faith, and foods that do not meet the halal requirements will not sell well.

2. *Market Structure*

Almost all bakery ingredients are imported. Importers usually act as exclusive agents for certain products. In the last few years, more and more importers have become involved in importing and/or producing bakery ingredients.

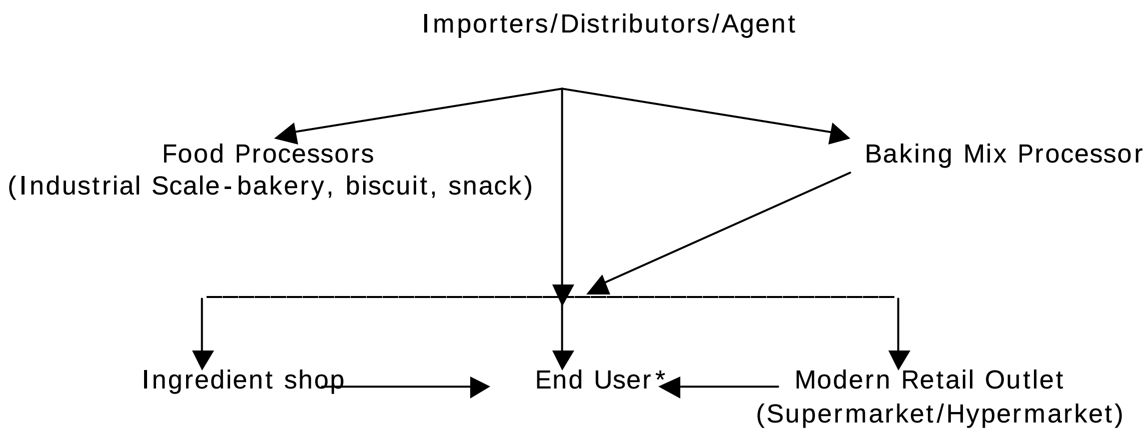
Wheat is imported by the four flour mills. Sugar is produced domestically (2.1 million MT) and also imported (1.8 million MT) by registered importers (white sugar) and producer importers (raw sugar). Other ingredients are imported for direct consumption or further processing to produce premixes.

In 2005, the consumption of wheat flour in Indonesia was 4.6 million tons. Most wheat flour is produced domestically (4.2 million MT in 2005), with some imports of specialty and lower quality flours (about 400,000 MT in 2005). The local flour mills produce primarily three quality grades of flour to supply bakery and noodle industry. The noodle industry (wet, dry, and instant) represents the largest user for wheat flour (50%), the bakery and snack food industry consume another 45 percent, and household use is estimated at about 5%. Indonesia's per capita consumption of wheat flour is 15.5 kg.

Refined sugar from imported raw sugar and some white sugar from domestic sugar cane are used for food and beverage industry. Direct consumption of sugar is estimated at 2.75 million tons per year while the remaining 1.1 million tons is consumed by the growing food and beverage industry. Per capita consumption of sugar is estimated at 15 kg per year. The food and beverage industry indicates a 120% increase in the use of other sweeteners including lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose as a substitute for more expensive refined sugar. In 2005, imports of these substitute sweeteners were 67,000 tons.

Use of dairy products as an ingredient is becoming increasingly common, with milk powder the leading component. Use of whey protein concentrate (WPC) is also increasing.

Distribution Channels



* bakery store, small scalebakery industry-home industry

Since bakery is a “non-indigenous” industry, the sector could benefit from technical training to improve baking methodology. The flour millers and major importers and distributors of bakery products are active in training bakers. Schools or training facilities are established in a number of cities and towns throughout Indonesia. US exporters should consider assisting in these training programs to improve the technology in the industry and thereby increase demand for ingredients.

Market Trends

Foreign bakery franchises, with key players from Singapore and Malaysia, targeting the middle to upper class market segment, have established outlets in several main cities in Indonesia. These franchises act as pioneers in the industry, driving marketing trends, with modern interior design and open kitchens visible to the public. This is a new and attractive retail bakery design in Indonesia replacing conventional design.

Domestic franchises and independent bakeries have followed the trends set by the foreign franchises, setting-up open kitchens and modern café type outlets. Nevertheless, older established players and hundreds of independent bakeries, with only one or a few outlets, continue to operate with minor changes. Home industry/small scale industries are found in the housing areas that serve the community. Some ingredient importers say that sales to bakery shops are 30 percent, while home industry accounts for the remainder.

The expansion of shopping malls, modern life-style influenced by media (TV), and the increasing consumption of bakery products as a breakfast substitute and/or snack alternative have been key factors in driving developments in the sector. The adoption of Japanese and Taiwanese (Asian) bakery products style has also driven demand for bakery ingredients.

Pre-bakery products or mixes have gained in popularity, and are produced by independent pre bakery industry or importers/distributors. Top selling domestic bakery ingredients are cooking chocolate, emulsifier, and mixes, while the top selling imported bakery ingredients are nuts, dry fruit, and canned fruit.

A growing trend towards healthy lifestyles among consumers and wide array of pastry types has driven demand for whole wheat, nuts, fruit and dairy bases as well as meat substitute filling (red bean, green tea, yam, etc) bakery ingredients. Consumption of dairy products such as cheese, milk, dairy cream, whey and lactose increase year by year for bakery industry and other food processors (biscuit, etc).

Bakery Ingredients imported from European countries are the most popular. European suppliers are reportedly the most responsive to inquiries and more willing to offer bakery ingredients products for specific needs (tailor made/specific taste). In general, importers import U.S. bakery ingredient when products are only available in U.S. and if they need a big volume of ingredient products. According to local importers, while U.S. price may be competitive, European suppliers offer greater customer service regarding innovation and application of ingredient products.

Market Size

In some cities, the bakery stores and hotels produce bite size (single serve consumption) bakery products. Besides being easy to consume, it is also affordable for all classes of the consumers. Bread and pastries are consumed regularly for breakfast, and these types of products are the best selling bakery product. Females and teenagers are mostly the target market of the bakery products, especially new ones.

Volume growth of bakery product is forecast to increase at average 7% per year during 2006-2010.

Tabel 3. Retail Sales of baked goods

Description	**Volume (000 ton)**			**Volume (IDR billion)**		
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Baked goods	594	629	669	6,872	7,951	9,038
Bread	123	130	139	1,330	1,510	1,728
- packaged/industrial bread	72	77	82	780	878	1,005
- unpackaged/artisanal bread	51	53	56	550	633	724
Pastries	442	469	500	4,631	5,401	6,155
Cakes	29	30	30	911	1,039	1,154
- package/industrial cakes	6	6	6	201	222	239
- unpackaged/artisanal cakes	23	24	24	710	818	915

Source: Euromonitor

Tabel 4. Retail Sales Growth of baked goods

Description	**Volume (000 ton)**		**Volume (IDR billion)**	
	2004/2005	2000/2005	2004/2005	2000/2005
Baked goods	6.3	37.9	13.7	125.8
Bread	6.7	34.7	14.5	128.1
- packaged/industrial bread	7.5	35.0	14.5	126.1
- unpackaged/artisanal bread	5.5	34.2	14.4	130.9
Pastries	6.5	40.5	14.0	132.0

Cakes	2.5	15.6	11.1	95.0
- package/industrial cakes	1.3	10.6	7.9	74.0
- unpackaged/artisanal cakes	2.0	16.8	11.9	101.3

Source: Euromonitor

Table 5. Retail Sales of baked goods by distribution channel

Description	Year	
	2000	2005
Supermarket/hypermarket	36.6	36.8
Independent food stores	26.7	19.3
Convenience stores	9.3	10.6
Others	27.2	33.1

SECTION III. COSTS AND PRICES

Low to upper class consumers are served by various bakery industries from fine bakery to street-side vendors. Bakery product prices per piece range between Rp 500-Rp1,000 for low income consumers, Rp 2,500-Rp 3,500 for middle income, and Rp 5,000-above for the upper class market.

Duties and taxes

Import duties applied on most bakery ingredients are 5%. Imported products are also assessed a VAT of 10 percent and sales tax 2.5%, plus a luxury tax which varies according to the product category.

Following is the exception of the import duty:

Description	HS Code	Import duty	Note
Wheat flour	1101.00.10.00	From India: 11.44% From China: 9.50%	Anti dumping import duty, effective November 11, 2005 for the next five years
		Others/Normal : 5%	
Wheat	1001.	0%	
Corn	1108.12.00.00	5%	Effective November 2005
Cassava	1108.14.00.00	10%	
Raw Sugar	1701.11.00.00	IDR 250/kg	Effective November 2005
Refined White Sugar	1701.99.11.00	IDR 530/kg	

SECTION IV. MARKET ACCESS

Food laws in Indonesia control domestic production, import of foodstuffs, processing and distribution. Many of Indonesia's regulation related to marketing food are either not enforced at all, or are only enforced in a haphazard manner. Therefore, it is essential that exporters confer with local importers/agents to determine prevailing requirements on import.

- Import licensing is no longer generally required (except for meat, poultry, and other livestock products), but imported food products for retail package must be registered with the POM (National Agency of Drugs and Food Control) before clearance through Customs. Some ingredients may require certain documentation for imported product.

- Import documentation must be complete and in accordance with Government regulations to avoid costly delay.
- It is important to obtain “Halal” certification to market a food product, particularly those of animal origin. The process should be checked with the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) because certification specifically for Indonesia must be obtained.
- Check price remain an issue among importers. Customs continues to use “check prices” to assess duties on food product imports. This allows duties to be raised without actually increasing the absolute level of the tariff. The list of check price is not made public and the manner in which the check prices are developed is arbitrary.
- Labeling regulations are primarily applicable to package food for retail sale. Packaging is legislated to provide for safety from contamination but no “green” regulations apply. There are no laws affecting waste disposal, except as applicable to time expired food. The use by date is to be determined by the manufacturer and must be shown on the label or on the package.
- Transportation and storage infrastructure in Indonesia is limited, and hence availability of suitable facilities should be checked before shipping. The tropical conditions lead to rapid deterioration of products if not adequately protected

For more information, please refer to the following report at FAS homepage:

- Food and Agricultural Import Regulation and Standard-Export Certificate Report: ID5023.
- Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards-Country report: ID 5017

SECTION V. POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of US 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 to the Indonesia market. Questions or comments regarding this report should be directed to the FAS Jakarta at the following local or U.S. mailing address:

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Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Embassy-Jakarta
Box 1, Unit 8129; FPO AP 96520-0001

For more information on exporting U.S. food products to Indonesia and exporting U.S. agricultural products to other countries, please visit the Attache Report Section at the Foreign Agricultural Service's Home Page: http://www.fas.usda.gov at the

APPENDIX

A. *MAJOR US BAKERY INGREDIENT PRODUCT IMPORTED*

Commodities	HS Code	Values in 1000 dollars				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
NFDM, <1.5% fat	0402100000	8,416	5,436	7,185	27,588	48,306
NFDM, >1.5% fat	0402210000	0	2,530	3,671	11,335	5
BUTTERMILK	0403900000	46	41	88	72	119
WHEY, PROT CONC	0404100500	411	348	66	462	179
MOD WHEY NESOI	0404100850	0	0	0	21	42
WHEY, DRIED	0404104000	600	549	719	1,261	2,046
FRESH CHEESE	0406100000	0	0	5	9	18
CHEESE,PROCESSED	0406300000	37	135	98	139	136
CHEESE, INC MIXT	0406909550	61	71	260	194	168
ALMDS,FR/DRD/SH	0802120000	525	654	692	1,336	1,771
WALNUT,FR/DR/SHL	0802320000	20	0	67	3	8
PSTCHIO,F/D/N,SH	0802502000	0	0	0	50	0
NUT,FR,DR,IN SHL	0802909100	0	63	46	46	59
GRAPE DR,RAISINS	0806200000	322	333	511	459	434
PRUNES,DRIED	0813200000	88	119	83	74	242
WHEAT FLOUR	1101000000	386	133	155	0	181
FLAKES 0F POTATO	1105200000	1,035	1,552	2,716	1,386	2,911
CORN STARCH	1108120000	69	64	95	223	328
CORN FLOUR	1102200000	9	15	0	17	31
SESAME SEED	1207400000	17	6	0	20	24
BKG/FRY FT,ED NE	1517903060	82	175	231	297	282
LACT,ANH>99%SLD	1702110000	326	288	279	187	660
LACT,SLD,NESOI	1702190000	3,337	4,817	3,952	2,918	4,049
MIXES, DOUGHS	1901200005	37	65	109	102	306
MIXES, DOUGHS	1901200015	48	75	93	45	44
MIXES, DOUGHS	1901200025	4	48	25	13	61
WHT-SOYA A BLNDS	1901909085	690	318	1,344	563	47
PASTRY NESOI	1905909090	28	14	24	37	503
POTATO GRANULES	2005200040	16	0	0	0	25
FR/NUT/FR-PEEL,P	2006005550	363	718	164	312	384
JAM/FR JELLY/MAR	2007999000	141	151	168	210	343
ALMONDS,PRE/PRS	2008194000	78	218	294	88	314
CHRY,MRSNG,PR,PS	2008600020	499	562	432	563	690
CHERRY,SWT,PR,PS	2008600040	112	195	337	522	365
YEASTS, ACTIVE	2102100000	0	0	0	0	15
YEAST, INACTIVE	2102200000	0	0	0	0	20
BAKING POWDERS	2102300000	0	0	0	11	68
CONC&TXT PRO SUB	2106100000	469	822	1,528	1,214	1,674
ALB/MLK,WHEY PRCN	3502200000	0	4	0	39	14
PROTEIN ISOLATES	3504001000	1,497	2,267	2,349	3,054	3,287

BICO/USDA DATA

B. REVIEW OF COMPETITION FOR U.S. BAKERY INGREDIENT PRODUCTS IN INDONESIA

Best market prospects for imported U.S. bakery ingredients products and competing suppliers presence, as identified by the FAS Jakarta based on Indonesian Central Bureau Statistics data are as follows:

Commodity	HS Code	Import value ($thousand)					
		2003		2004		2005	
		World	US	World	US	World	US
Non Fat Dairy Milk, <1.5% fat	0402100000	113,500	8,600	171,200	39,500	185,200	53,800
Non Fat Dairy Milk, >1.5% fat	0402210000	37,200	5,400	51,500	82	64,100	0
Buttermilk	0403900000	13,700	178	18,800	22	21,200	0
Whey	0404100000	16,600	2,800	28,400	3,500	37,200	3,676
Cheese Fresh	0406100000	6,300	2	6,000	0	6,700	0
Cheese Processed	0406300000	6,500	1,200	19,700	972	19,900	1,200
Cheese, inc mixt	0406900000	585	72	651	51	950	93
Almond, fr/drd/sh	0802120000	924	822	1,800	1,500	2,200	1,600
Walnuts	0802320000	41	29	33	21	86	64
Pistachious,sh	0802502000	15	6	44	12	105	47
Grape, drd,raisin	0806200000	898	171	777	313	920	423
Prunes, drd	0813200000	18	9	28	15	36	16
Wheat Flour	1101000000	75,300	177	79,400	0	128,000	320
Flakes of potato	1105200000	3,000	2,300	3,800	2,600	4,680	2,940
Corn (Maize) Flour	1102200000	174	62	94	0	107	0
Corn starch	1108120000	4,400	251	4,400	263	7,600	303
Sesame seed	1207400000	1,100	0	900	36	1,200	26
Lact, anh>99%sld	1702110000	3,800	1,600	3,900	800	4,100	1,132
Lact, sld, nesoi	1702190000	1,200	121	2,900	1,300	3,600	1,580
Mixes and doughs	1901200000	2,000	125	2,800	170	2,645	294
Malt Extract	1901900000	4,750	14	10,800	13	7,714	48
Other Bread or pastry	1905909000	3,400	346	6,300	166	6,900	143
Potato prepared/preserv	2005200000	104	58	2,000	1,800	1,830	1,650
Veg,fr,nuts,fr-peel, other part	2006000000	279	14	342	33	428	71
Jam/fr jelly/mar	2007990000	1,600	13	2,000	10	2,800	34
Cherries, prep or preserv	2008600000	248	217	270	263	440	423
Yeasts, Active	2102100000	5,464	1	6,825	0	7,538	172
Yeasts, inactive	2102200000	879	13	1,172	0	1,881	30
Baking Powders, prep	2102300000	107	9	365	3	441	13
Protein Concentrates	2106100000	3,585	1,142	11,694	3,128	10,500	2,165
Milk Albumin	3502200000	407	62	485	0	1,234	277
Peptones and derivate	3504000000	8,108	2,920	11,467	3,630	11,269	4,824

Country of Origin

Commodity	HS Code	Country of origin (import value)		
		2003	2004	2005
Non Fat Dairy Milk, <1.5% fat	0402100000	NZ 24.6%; Netherlands 22%; Australia 17%; Germany 9%; US 7.5%	US 23%; Australia 22%; NZ 19.5%; Netherlands 11%; Denmark 3%; UK 3%; Ireland 3%	US 29%; NZ 21%; Australia 20%; Canada 7 %; Netherlands 5%; Ireland 4%; German 3&; UK 3%
Non Fat Dairy Milk, >1.5% fat	0402210000	NZ 34%; Australia 33%; US 14.5%; Netherlands 6%; Malaysia 4%	NZ 47.5%; Australia 30%; Germany 6%; Netherlands 3%; France 2%	NZ 59.5%; Australia 27%;
Buttermilk	0403900000	NZ 32%; Ireland 22%; Australia 17%; Netherlands 10%; Denmark 10%	NZ 31%; Ireland 21%; Australia 17%; Netherlands 13%; Denmark 11%	NZ 44%; Netherlands 13%; Ireland 13%; Australia 13%; Denmark 7%; Belgium 6%
Whey	0404100000	Australia 27%; Netherlands 19%; France 18%; US 17%; Ireland 8%	Australia 40.5%; France 22%; Netherlands 21%; US 12%	Netherlands 32%; Australia 26%; France 22%; US 10%; NZ 4%; Ireland 3%
Cheese Fresh	0406100000	Australia 83.5%; NZ 15%	Australia 68.5%; NZ 28%	Australia 51%; NZ 46%
Cheese Processed	0406300000	NZ 41%; Australia 25%; US 18%; Netherlands 9%; France 6%	Australia 55%; NZ 32%; US 5%; France 3%	Australia 63%; NZ 25%; US 6%; France 8%
Cheese, inc mixt	0406900000	NZ 33%; Australia 28%; US 12%; Netherlands 12%	NZ 64%; Australia 8.5%; Netherlands 8.5%; US 8%; France 4%	NZ 58%; US 10%; Singapore 9%; Philippines 8%; Netherlands 7%; France 5%;
Almond, fr/drd/sh	0802120000	US 89%; Australia 11%	US 86%; Australia 11.5%	US 72%; Australia 25%; Turkey 3%
Walnuts	0802320000	US 70%; China 15%; Australia 9%	US 65%; Australia 27%; China 7%	US 75%; Australia 16%; Singapore 9%
Pistachious,sh	0802502000	China 49%; US 38%; Australia 12%	China 34%; Australia 33%; US 27%	US 44%; China 26%; Australia 18%; Iran 8%
Grape, drd,raisin	0806200000	Iran 20%; US 19%; South Africa 18%; China 16%; Turkey 13%	US 40%; Iran 36%; South Africa 9%; United Arab Emirates 5%; Turkey 5%	US 46%; Iran 24%; Turkey 12%; United Arab Emirates 7%; South Africa 3%
Prunes, drd	0813200000	US 50%; Australia 31%; Singapore 11%	US 54%; Australia 40%	US 43%; Argentina 26%; Taiwan 22%; Singapore 7%
Wheat Flour	1101000000	Australia 24%; China 22%; Belgium 16%; United Arab Emirates 12%; India 11%	Australia 51%; China 18%; United Arab Emirates 8%; Turkey 7%; Belgium 6%; Sri Lanka 5%	Australia 42%; Sri Lanka 16%; Belgium 13%; China 8%; Turkey 7%; United Arab Emirates 6%; Singapore 3%
Flakes of potato	1105200000	US 76.5%; Germany 9%; Netherlands 7%	US 70%; Germany 12%; Singapore 11%; Malaysia 4.5%	US 63.5%; Singapore 18%; Germany 14%; Canada 3%

Corn (Maize) Flour	1102200000	US 35.5%; Japan 19%; Belgium 18%; Australia 9%; Malaysia 7%; China 6%	Spain 41.5%; South Korea 38%; Singapore 9%; Belgium 9%	South Korea 41%; Spain 32%; Singapore 19%; China 4%
Corn starch	1108120000	South Korea 42%; China 11%; Japan 10%; Germany 6%; US 6%	South Korea 41%; Germany 11%; Japan 11%; China 7%; Italy 6%; US 6%; Malaysia 5%; France 5%	China 63%; South Korea 13%; Japan 6%; Italy 4%; US 4%; Germany 3%
Sesame seed	1207400000	India 82.5%; China 16%	India 89%; US 4%	India 91%; Malaysia 3%
Lact, anh>99%sld	1702110000	US 41%; Netherlands 28%; NZ 14%; Canada 7%	Netherlands 41%; NZ 21%; US 21%; Australia 8%; Germany 6%	NZ 29%; US 28%; Netherlands 23%; Australia 7%; Canada 6%; Germany 4%
Lact, sld, nesoi	1702190000	Thailand 49%; Netherlands 24%; US 10%; China 8%; NZ 4%	US 46%; Netherlands 26%; Germany 10%; France 7%; Japan 6%	US 44%; Netherlands 19%; NZ 15%; France 9%; Japan 5%; Germany 3%
Mixes and doughs	1901200000	Thailand 48%; Canada 11%; Australia 9%; Germany 9%; Belgium 6%; US 6%	Thailand 53%; Germany 13%; Australia 11%; US 6%; Belgium 5%; Canada 4&	Thailand 49%; Germany 15%; US 11%; Australia 4%, Belgium 4%; Netherlands 4%; Canada 3%; Malaysia 3%
Malt Extract	1901900000	Philippine 40%; France 17%; Malaysia 15%; Thailand 9%; Singapore 5%; Australia 4%	Netherlands 34%; Philippine 21%; Malaysia 17%; France 16%; Singapore 4%; Thailand 3%	Netherlands 32%; France 27%; Malaysia 25%; Singapore 5%; Philippine 5%
Other Bread or pastry	1905909000	China 42%; Thailand 25%; US 10%; South Korea 8%; Malaysia 7%	China 37%; Thailand 24%; Singapore 15%; Malaysia 9%; Taiwan 6%; South Korea 3%; US 3%	Malaysia 26%; China 24%; Singapore 13%; Philippine 13%; Thailand 11%; Russia 5%; South Korea 4%; US 2%
Potato prepared/preserv	2005200000	US 56%; Australia 25%; Netherlands 12%	US 91%; Australia 7%	US 91%; Australia 6%
Fr,nuts,fr-peel, other part	2006000000	China 70%; Netherlands 9%; US 5%; Taiwan 4%	China 69%; South Korea 11%; US 10%; Hongkong 8%	China 58%; US 17%; South Korea 10%; Singapore 4%; France $%
Jam/fr jelly/mar	2007990000	China 22%; Austria 13%; Belgium 10%; Australia 10%; Taiwan 6%; Germany 6%; Malaysia 5%; India 5%; France 5%; Netherlands 4%	China 20%; France 14%; Austria 13%; Belgium 7%; Germany 6%; Malaysia 6%; India 6%; Netherlands 4%	Singapore 29%; France 11%; China 9%; Austria 6%; Malaysia 6%; India 6%; Germany 4%
Cherries, prep or preserv	2008600000	US 88%; Australia 5%	US 98%	US 97%
Yeasts, Active	2102100000	France 46%; Netherlands 23%; China 15%; Belgium 9%; Turkey 7%	France 30%; China 24%; Belgium 23%; Netherlands 16%; Turkey 7%	China 30%; Belgium 25%; France 20%; Netherlands 16%; Turkey 8%
Yeasts, inactive	2102200000	Brazil 39%; Singapore 14%; France 11%; Malaysia 11%; China 6%	Germany 36%; Brazil 34%; China 9%; Belgium 8%; UK 5%	Russia 48%; Brazil 16%; Germany 10%; UK 9%; France 5%; Czech Republic 5%;

				China 4%
Baking Powders, prep	2102300000	Australia 57: China 20%; Singapore 9%; US 8%	China 44%; Australia 27%; Singapore 18%	France 45%; Malaysia 16%; Australia 14%; Singapore 8%; China 7%; US 3%
Protein Concentrates	2106100000	US 32%; Japan 29%; Netherlands 9%; China 6%; Australia 5%; Taiwan 4%	Japan 39%; US 27%; China 16%; Australia 5%; Netherlands 3%	Japan 29%; China 28%; US 21%; Australia 9%; Netherlands 3%
Milk Albumin	3502200000	NZ 52%; France 27%; US 15%	NZ 49%; Australia 43%; France 5%	Australia 44%; NZ 32%; US 22%
Peptones and derivate	3504000000	US 36%; Netherlands 30%; Brazil 10%; UK 9%; Japan 4%; China 4%	Netherlands 37%; US 32%; Japan 11%; Brazil 8%; China 5%	US 43%; Netherlands 16%; Japan 13%; China 11%; Brazil 10%; Germany 4%

C. EXCHANGE RATE (IDR/US$1)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	7,414	7,517	7,598	7,988	8,728	8,742	9,055	8,370	8,891	9,483	9,524	9,385
2001	9,488	9,914	10,460	12,117	11,423	11,436	9,744	9,045	9,696	10,358	10,476	10,450
2002	10,383	10,222	9,779	9,441	9,823	8,741	9,171	8,938	9,057	9,257	9,020	8,929
2003	8,877	8,917	8,957	8,711	8,274	8,259	8,643	8,488	8,468	8,627	8,537	8,528
2004	8,417	8,439	8,586	8,631	9,290	9,406	9,104	9,257	9,189	9,099	8,994	9,361
2005	9,149	9,235	9,518	9,682	9,467	9,705	9,819	10,240	10,310	10,090	10,035	9,830
2006	9,395	9,230	9,075	8,785	9,445							

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau Statistics data