



KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Indonesian Gemstones

Exclusively

Captivating

MINISTRY OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

TREDA

Trade Research & Development Agency

Handbook of Commodity Profile

“ Indonesian Gemstones : EXCLUSIVELY CAPTIVATING ”

is developed as part of national efforts to create mutual beneficial economic cooperation and partnership between Indonesia and world communities.

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Cetakan Pertama



Introduction



The Trade Research and Development Agency is making continuous attempt to collect, analyze and present information on various products manufactured in Indonesia through printed media, and at this point, we proudly present information on the Gemstone industry and product of Indonesia.

This product profile gives picturesque information about Gemstone mining and products as well as creative jewelry industry of Indonesia. The Gemstone traders and jewelry designers dedicate their expertise and craftsmanship for the jewelry trade development. Their works and creativities have contributed and given big influence to the Gemstone industry in the country.

The reader will enjoy reading the historical development of Indonesian Gemstone, starting from the traditional mining activities in several provinces. More interestingly, the reader will have imaginary journey to different provinces around the country and get the knowledge on Indonesian Gemstone from the precious stone like Diamond to beautiful semi- precious stones such as Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Chalcedony and Quartz, etc. found in many provinces, which in recent years have become the basic materials used by silver and gold jewelry designers, especially in Bali and Java.

Besides, it will give a picture on Indonesian Gemstone and jewelry products produced by the potential national manufacturers, ranging from small and medium sizes. The industries have been developing and would be boosted up to enter international markets. Supporting data will be presented to figure out Gemstone product development.

We hope that the readers will find this book informative and enjoyable.



Minister of Trade
Republic of Indonesia

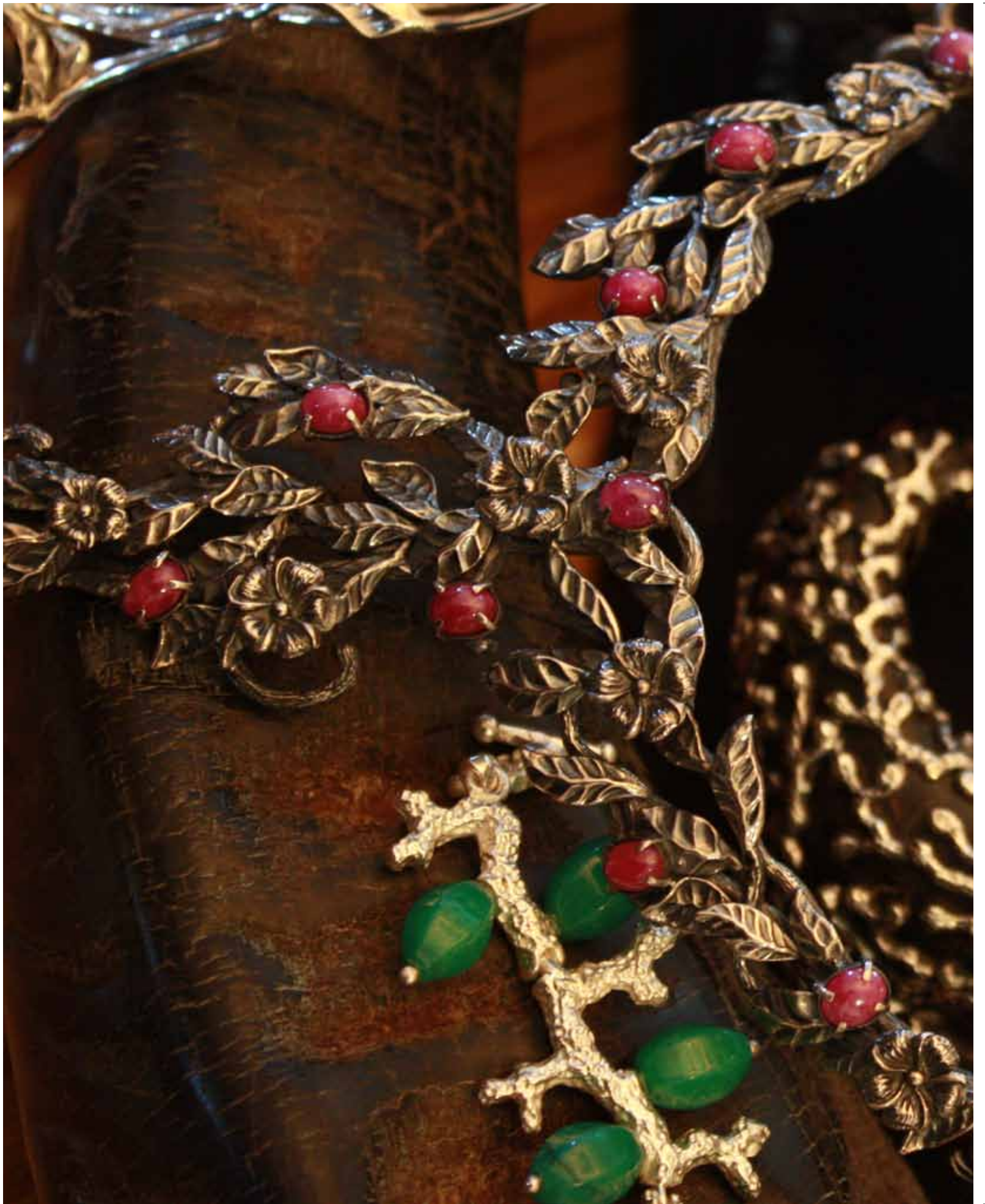
Message

It is with pride and joy that we share with you the information on the Indonesian Gemstone industry, one of the special types of numerous lines of Indonesian creative products. Indonesia is rich of mineral resources and cultural beauty which is reflected in the creation of the traditional and modern Gemstones jewelry.

Besides its decorative factor, most importantly gemstone which derived from the mineral substances under earth surface has potential economic benefits for the miners, the manufacturers, the traders and designers. In recent years, along with the development of women and men's fashion, Indonesian Gemstones products are also developing towards a more promising future as precious and semi-precious jewelry.

When in the past Gemstone might have been considered as an entertainment product to some collectors or treated as having mystical power to certain owners, however with more professional management in the production and business method, Gemstone is now counted up more as the new industrial business which brings revenue to the country. Indonesian Gemstone manufacturers, traders, and designers have made substantial inroads into the international market by working with partners who have good understanding of the Gemstone and jewelry industry in achieving maximum benefits.

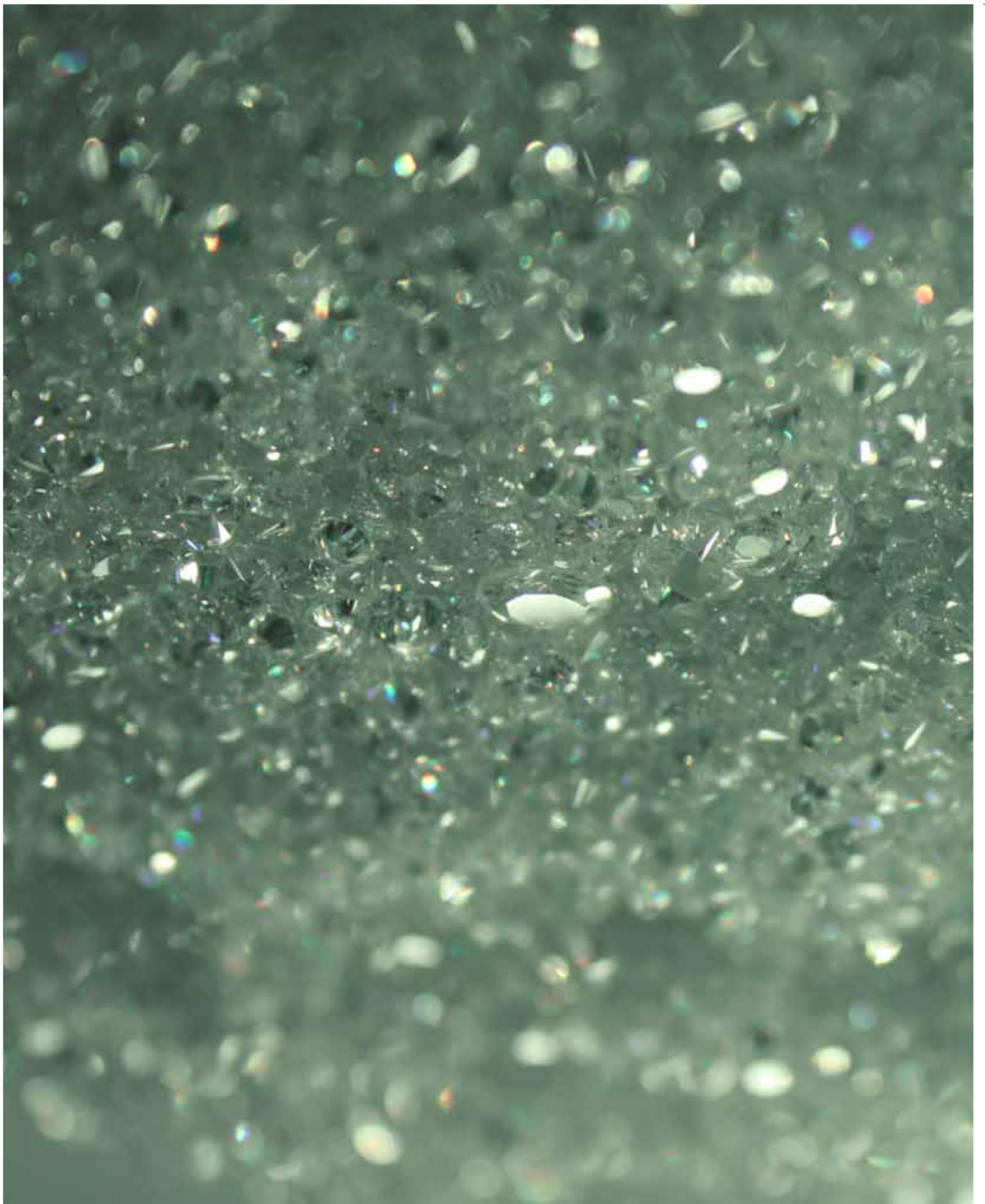
The Indonesian government, trade associations and the Gemstone community work collaboratively with private sectors to enhance the Gemstone business by organizing exhibition, trade mission, design competition and other business events. This booklet is presented to the readers who are interested in exploring the richness and economic potentials of Indonesian Gemstone.





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The Colors of The Rainbows

Gemstones and jewelry cannot be separated as they complement each other. Not only women who love gemstone, many men are looking for unique and rare gems to be worn as accessories too. Some gemstones are even believed to have supernatural powers to bring luck.



Not only precious for its decorative factor, gemstone also has economic value for the people who deal with it, not only the miners, but also the traders and designers. The numbers can speak for themselves. In 2004 there were about 14,049 Indonesian manufacturers dealing with gemstones. They employed around 38,004 workers and produce IDR 1,102.5 billion worth of products. Export was USD 8.85 million in 2004 and by 2009, it has exceeded USD 10 million.

There are more than 40 popular gem varieties and many rare collector gemstones. Although some gemstone varieties have been treasured since early history and others were only discovered recently, they are all nature's gifts. The gemstone found in Indonesia consists of two main groups: precious stones and semi-precious stones.


Precious Stones

Diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald, and opal are considered precious stones. Up to the discoveries of bulk amethyst in Brazil in the 19th century, amethyst was considered a precious stone as well, going back to ancient Greece. In the last century certain stones such as aquamarine, peridot and cat's eye have been popular and hence been regarded as precious. Indonesia is very rich in natural resources, including precious stones. Among the precious stones, diamond has been found in significant quantity in South Kalimantan and mined since the 16th century. Amethyst and opal are also found in numerous places in Indonesia.

Semi-Precious Stones

One of the greatest resources that only few people know about is the remarkable semi-precious stones which are found in almost every province in Indonesia from Nangroe Aceh Darussalam in the west to Papua in the east. The variation and their beauty compete with gemstones of other countries. Indonesian Postal Service had been inspired to preserve 24 Indonesian gemstones in Indonesian stamps issued annually from 1997 to 2001.

The semi-precious stones and quartz found in Indonesian provinces are rich in varieties such as:

- 
- Kecubung ungu (amethyst)
 - Kecubung kuning (citrine)
 - Kecubung teh (smoky quartz)
 - Kalimaya (opal)
 - Krisopras hijau (chrysoprase)
 - Krisokola biru (chrysocolla)
 - Kalsedon tembaga (copper chalcedony)
 - Batu meteorit (tektite)
 - Akik Yaman (carnelian agate)
 - Kecubung jarong (purple chalcedony)
 - Opal biru (blue opal)
 - Jasper (variegated jasper)
 - Biduri tawon (silicified coral)
 - Garnet (garnet)
 - Fosil kayu membatu (petrified wood)
 - Kalsedon (chalcedony)
 - Giok nefrit (nephrite jade)
 - Prehnit (prehnite)
 - Krisopal (chrysopal)
 - etc.

Characteristics

To distinguish a gemstone from one to another, a close examination is needed to know each characteristic, such as:

Hardness

A mineral can only be scratched by a harder substance. Hardness of a gemstone is its resistance to scratching and may be described relatively to a standard scale of 10 minerals known as the Mohs scale. The Mohs Hardness Scale starts with talc at 1 being the softest and ends with diamond at 10 being the hardest. This method is also useful for grading other gemstones to distinguish whether they are precious stones, semi-precious stones, genuine or fake.

Hardness

(Mohs Scale)	Minerals
1	Talc
2	Gypsum
3	Calcite
4	Fluorite
5	Apatite
6	Orthoclase
7	Quartz
8	Topaz
9	Corundum
10	Diamond

Gravity

Specific gravity is the number of times heavier a gemstone of any volume is than an equal volume of water; in other words, it is the ratio of the density of the gemstone to the density of water. There are no universally accepted grading systems for any gemstone other than white (colorless) diamond. However, to give some idea about gemstone classification, below is the sample of Gemstone Family Classification of precious and semi-precious stones originated from Indonesia. The specific gravity and a couple of simple measurements can be used to estimate the carat weight of a stone. Index of Refraction shows the amount by which light is refracted, an important feature of every gemstone. To measure the characteristic of the gemstones, special instruments are needed such as refractometer, dichroscope, microscope, etc.

Gemstone Name	Gemstone Gravity	Mohs Hardness	Index Refraction	Gemstone Family
Agate	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.530-1.550	Quartz
Color-change Garnet	3.50-4.30	6.5 – 7.5 Mohs	1.730–1.760	Garnet
Amethyst	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.532-1.554	Quartz
Citrine	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.532-1.554	Quartz
Smocky Quartz	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.540-1550	Quartz
Opal	1.98 - 2.25	5.5-6.5 Mohs	1.440 - 1.460	Opal
Chrysoprase	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.530 - 1.550	Quartz
Onyx	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.531-1.539	Quartz
Chalcedony	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.544 - 1.553	Quartz
Demantoid	3.50 - 4.30	6.5-7.5 Mohs	1.880 - 1.900	Garnet
Jasper	2.65	7.0 Mohs	1.540 - 1.550	Quartz
Andradite	3.50 - 4.30	6.5-7.5 Mohs	1.880 - 1.940	Garnet
Garnet	3.50 - 4.30	6.5-7.5 Mohs	1.730 - 1.760	Garnet
Diamond	3.51	10 Mohs	2.417	Diamond
Topazolite	3.50 - 4.30	6.5-7.5 Mohs	1.880 - 1.940	Garnet
Spessartine	3.50 - 4.30	6.5-7.5 Mohs	1.790 - 1.810	Garnet
Nephrite	2.90 - 3.10	6.0 Mohs	1.600 - 1.641	Jade



Source : Central Board of Statistics

Color

Gemstones are the most intensely colored natural material and have become synonymous with color; they lend their names to their colors. For example, ruby red, emerald green, sapphire blue, jade green, diamond white (colorless) etc. But the world of gemstones today has an even more extensive selection of colors. To know exactly whether a gemstone is genuine or not a more careful look should be given:

- The color of the real gemstone is not even and not sparkling like fake gemstone
- Man-made color is darker along the gemstone's crack lines.

Other Characteristics

Gemstones have other characteristics such as refraction, pleochlorism, mineral exclusion etc. One can only know these characteristics by making a close examination with special instruments such as refraction meter, dichroscope, microscope etc.

FROM EARTH ROCKS



TO GLITTERING JEWELS

Mining

Indonesia has great potential of precious stones, particularly diamond and varieties of semi precious stones. The most famous source is located in South Kalimantan, where many people are focused on the gemstone mining industry, particularly at Cempaka Village, 10 km from Martapura, the nearest major town, and 43 km southeast of Banjarmasin, the provincial capital. Besides Cempaka, there are some other 5 or 6 gemstone and diamond mining villages around the area. Here, there are about 30,000 to 40,000 people employed in gemstone industry, both in the mines and in Martapura. Exploration of gemstones is still done by using traditional technique by extending tunnel from the bottom of the shafts. In some other places people explore the gemstones by mining the base of the shallow rivers or by breaking up the wall of a hill.

The traditional technique used by the miners is to dig 5 m-deep shafts using traditional technique, extending tunnel from the bottom of the shafts. The mud is handed to the top of bamboo baskets, and then shifted and washed in flowing water in order to find the gems., There is an indication that a diamond is nearby if other precious stone is found in the pan such as kelulut or amparan stones.

Many large diamonds have been found over the past 150 years at Cempaka area. There was 167 carat diamond found in 1965, which was named Trisakti. In 1990, a 48 carat diamond was found and was named Intan Galuh Pampung, and later in 2008, a 200 carat diamond was also found. The cutting and polishing are centered in Martapura where there are many jewelry shops selling stones of all qualities.



Cutting

Gemstone Cutting

People usually cut the gemstone in two different shape, simple traditional round or oval shape with smooth surface or diamond shape cut with a lot of facets. Gems which are transparent are normally faceted; a method which shows the optical properties of the stone's interior to its best advantage by maximizing reflected light which is perceived by the viewer as sparkle. There are many commonly used shapes for faceted stones. The facets must be cut at the proper angles, which vary depending on the optical properties of the gem. If the angles are too steep or too shallow, the light will pass through and not be reflected back toward the viewer. The faceting machine is used to hold the stone onto a flat lap for cutting and polishing the flat facets. Rarely, some cutters use special curved laps to cut and polish curved facets.

In Indonesia, the traditional cut is simply using modest equipment made of an IDR 50,000 (about USD 5) bicycle wheels or more modern machinery which costs about IDR 40 million. The simplest equipment can produce around 40 pieces out of 1 kg rough gemstone, but in comparison, modern equipment can produce approximately 150 pieces out of 1 kg rough materials, more productive and more profitable.

The first step in processing gemstone is to remove all fractures and inclusion. This is done with the aid of a high speed diamond saw blade. The thin blade is specially designed to minimize weight loss when making a cut. This process must be done very carefully and thoughtfully, as this step determines the gems shape and size. A wrong cut can mean the difference between a profit and a loss.

The next step after the sawing is to form the gems into their actual shapes. The forming is usually done on a diamond grinding wheel lubricated by water. Depending on the type of gems, the amount of water used is critical to prevent the gems from getting too hot, which could crack them.

Gemstone cutting is done at various levels, ranging from household activities by farmers and ordinary people to larger scale production by factory workers. In many Indonesian mining sites, gem cutting are done with traditional techniques while in big cities the manufacturers have used more modern machineries.





Diamond Cutting

The process of maximizing the value of finished diamonds, from a rough diamond into a polished gemstone, is both an art and a science. The choice of cut is influenced by many factors such as market factors which include diamonds weight loss, and the popularity of certain shapes amongst consumers. Physical factors include the original shape of the rough stone, and location of the inclusions and errors to be eliminated.



A simplified round brilliant cut process includes the following stages:

- Sawing the rough stone.
- Table setting where one facet is created. The table facet is then used to attach the stone into a dop.
- Bruting (rounding or girdling) the girdle.
- Blocking 4 main pavilion facets.
- Transferring to another dop. This is done to rotate the stone.
- Blocking 4 main crown facets.
- Cutting and polishing all pavilion facets.
- Transferring to another dop.
- Cutting and polishing all crown facets.

The actual process includes many more stages depending on the size and quality of the rough stone. For example, bigger stones are first scanned to get the 3-dimensional shape, which is then used to find the optimal usage. The scanning may be repeated after each stage and bruting may be done in several steps, each bringing the girdle closer to the final shape.

Any style of diamond cutting other than the Round Brilliant or single cuts is called a 'fancy cut', or 'fancy shape'. The most popular fancy cuts include the Marquise, Emerald, Oval, Pear, and Heart. Smaller Brilliant-cut diamonds and other small diamonds, called 'melee' are used in decorative mountings for larger gemstones.

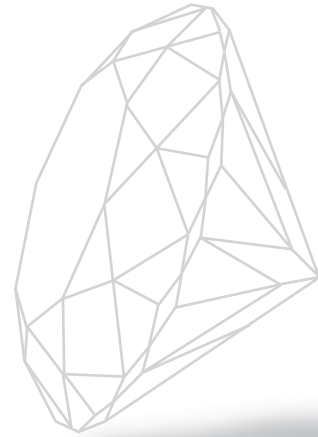
Diamond cutting must be done by highly skilled labor with advanced technology. The key technique is how to set the diamond proportion so that it will create the maximum brilliance and dispersion. A precise calculation must be made before cutting the diamond to the required shape and style. It takes at least three years for one to become a skilled cutter.



Equipment

There are three types of equipment used in the Indonesian gemstone cutting:

- Traditional Equipment
 - Table setting where the machine is placed.
 - The girdle for rounding or girdling the gems using bicycle wheel
 - Bamboo
- Electrical Machine
 - Big cutting machine
 - Small cutting machine
 - Polish machine
 - Smoother machine
 - Facet machine
 - Mechanical drill
- Modern Ultrasonic Machine
 - Ultrasonic driller
 - Ultrasonic Multi Form
 - Special Ultrasonic
 - Multiple cutter machine
 - Tumbler machine (Sujatmiko, 2006)



Gemstone and Jewelry Design

The 2003 finding by an Indonesian archeologist Lutfi Yondri in West Java area proved that gemstone as jewelry has been known by the Indonesian since 5600 up to 7300 BC. Ornaments like bracelets made of green jasper were also found in Purbalingga, central Java between 1983-1986 in an archeological research, it was proved that the jewelry was made circa 3500 BC.



Casting, forming and polishing of metal to be fixed with precious stones to form a piece of accessories needs a considerable skill and ability, particularly in fixing of jewels in the setting. Accessories designing now become very important due to competition in the international markets. Besides, jewelry and accessories are fashion products, always changing in style.

Nowadays precious or semi-precious stones, such a distinction is no longer made by the trade. Many semi-precious gemstones are used in even the most expensive jewelry, depending on the brand name of the designer, fashion trends, market supply, treatments etc. Nevertheless, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds still have a reputation that exceeds those of other gemstones.

Indonesian designers have been utilizing a lot of varieties of semi-precious stones in their jewelry designs and even on the fashionable evening dress. Considering on the development of jewelry products and designs with their product diversification, many jewelry designers feel that lapidary or stone-cutting work should be encouraged and developed.

Indonesian gemstones have been considered as the most beautiful stones to be used in modern fine designers work. For example Irwan Holmes, a US multi award-winning jewelry designer, on January 2010 managed to put together a jewelry exhibition in Jakarta that included over 1,000 incredible stones and some 300 unique and creative jewels, mostly agates and fossilized corals, all from Indonesia.



Although Jakarta is not a gemstone producer, it has become the jewelry manufacturing and trading center, absorbing all kinds of gemstones from all over Indonesia. Some famous and experienced jewelry traders in Indonesia, among others are Fritz and Linda Spiro, who have been dealing with precious, semi-precious stone and diamond jewelry for more than six decades. Other talented world class designer from younger generation is Kunang Andries, who in her career gained international education and experience from prominent jewelry designers including Mikimoto in Japan.

Among many gemstone shops there is one well known shop which attracts tourists and expatriates working in Indonesia. Fandiasta was established by Fan Sindhunata in 1976 and provides accessories for Javanese traditional wedding dress. In the 90s, the focus changed completely to the creation of pearl jewelry, utilizing pearls cultivated in farms in Maluku. The more recent introduction of semi-precious stones and crystal jewelry has further expanded the range of goods sold at Fandiasta. The semi-precious stone beads come both from Indonesia and beyond its borders, with over 30 types of stones – from amethyst to white onyx.







INDONESIAN GEMSTONE INDUSTRY

Development of Gemstones and Gemstones Industry in Indonesia

Geologically, the formation of Indonesia began since more than 410 million years ago, and is continuously undergoing tectonic and volcanic activities that is creating rich mineral source in gemstones formulation. This natural geological process has made Indonesia potential for its gemstone asset.

Gemstones are the substances from various kinds of minerals, organic substances under earth surface. Gemstone is also called precious or semi-precious stone, or jewel as a piece of attractive mineral, it is cut, polished and engraved into different shapes, and used to make jewelry or other adornments. However certain rocks, such as lapis-lazuli, and organic materials, such as amber are not minerals, but are still used for jewelry, and are therefore often considered being gemstones as well. Most gemstones are hard, but some soft minerals are used in jewelry because of their luster or other physical properties that have aesthetic value. Rarity is another characteristic that lends value to a gemstone. Natural organic substances such as amber, pearl, coral, ivory, and some others are included as gemstones.

Even semi precious stones are rich in colors and variation, they have less economic value if compared with the precious stones, however, they have important strategic value for the people's economy. Since the production sites are mostly found in less developed area, the abundance of resources could give great revenue to the village people. This potency can be explored by the government by developing the mines, processing and marketing the products. It is believed that the program would be able to decrease poverty and also to create employment opportunities for the poor.

Provinces where attractive types of gemstones were found in last few years are:

- Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (green aventurine, light green nephrite jade and fluorite)
- Bengkulu (good quality amber)
- South Sumatera (transparent agatized wood, mushroom chalcedony, crystal blue agate)
 - Banten (chrysoprase, jasper, geode, opal and fossilized wood)
 - West Java (fire jasper, calligraphic jasper, silicified coral, steel silicified)
 - Central Java (stalactite chalcedony, multi-color jasper, heliotrope)
 - East Java (mesolite, flower chalcedony, multi-color jasper)
 - South Kalimantan (amethyst, various quartz, chalcedony and diamond)
 - East Nusa Tenggara (various colored agate, opal)
 - Maluku (garnet)
 - North Maluku (chrysocolla, blue-green quartz , multi-color chalcedony)
 - Central Sulawesi (serpentine, green soap stone)
 - Southeast Sulawesi (white and light green opal, chrysocolla)
 - Others

More new explorations are expected in the future since many of the provinces are not yet explored, for instance Papua and Central Sulawesi. According to some recent explorations in Sukabumi, West Java has been found blue opal; some miners found purple chalcedony in Talaud archipelago; people in Banten newly found agate and geode. Among the provinces of Indonesia, there are 5 biggest areas producing such beautiful gemstones.

Gemstones Industry in South Kalimantan

South Kalimantan produces gemstones like amethyst, various beautiful quartz and diamond. This area's main product is diamond, which gives income to many people.

Based on some observations, the diamonds produced by this area are of high quality. Many foreigners who come directly to the mining sites would love to bring the diamonds abroad to be cut, polished and sold in overseas markets.

Martapura mining production reached up to 6000 carats per month. Many large diamonds have





been found over the past 150 years at the nearby Cempaka area. There was 167 carat diamond found in 1965, which was named Trisakti. In 1990, a 48 carat diamond was found and was named Intan Galuh Pampung, and later in 2008, a 200 carat diamond was also found. The cutting and polishing are centered in Martapura where there are many jewelry shops selling stones of all qualities.

Other provinces which produce semi-precious stones are the neighboring Central Kalimantan, in Pangkalan Bun, and West Kalimantan.

Diamond certification is administered by the Ministry of Industry provincial office whose officials have been train overseas to become experts in diamond and gem examination.

In Martapura small and big gemstone stores are spreading around the city displaying various kinds of gemstones, untied or designed jewelry, precious and semi-precious stones. One of the famous stores is Zamrud Plaza, which was established 40 year ago by the first generation of the family. The shop has three branches in the city and one in Jakarta; all are selling high quality diamond as their main product.

Besides diamond, a lot of local semi-precious stones are on the showcase and many other ornaments and handicrafts are made of gemstones, showing off the originality of the natural stones like beautiful amethyst and agate.



The display and the interior design of the shop are very much characterized and influenced by the western, modern gallery style. Farhat Abdullah has a vision towards modernization which reflects in the jewelry designs offered in the showcase. Farhat Abdullah has been actively promoting his products through overseas trade fairs either organized by the government as well as by the associations, such as:

1. 'Martapura Diamond Traders Association (Persatuan Pedagang Intan Martapura) chaired by H. Abdullah Assegaf
2. Gemstones Society (Masyarakat Batu Mulia) chaired by Soejatmiko, a gemstone expert.
3. Gemstones Foundation (Yayasan Mutu Manikam) chaired by Ani Soesilo Bambang Yudoyono.

The incomes of most of the medium and big size gemstone stores are about IDR 500 million per month, as they deal mostly with diamond. The precious and semi-precious stones are sold as souvenir items for the shoppers coming from different parts of Indonesia.

Several smaller gem shops in Martapura are Udin Permata, Al Hidayah and Indah Permata. All are located at Cahaya Bumi Selamat (CBS) gem-center in Martapura, and most have been in the business for more than 10 to 20 years. Merchandise sold is almost the same in each of the shops, men's and women's rings, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, brooches and different kinds of ornaments and handi-

crafts. Diamonds are sold in every shop at the CBS, but in different amount as compared to each other. Udin Shop for example, has less diamond collection but has different kinds of ethnical handicrafts and traditional herbs. A lot of synthetic gems and jewelery from China are also sold at these smaller shops to attract more buyers to visit the shops and to increase sales as the fake gems are cheaper and affordable for younger and frugal customers.

Very few gemstone shops found in Banjarmasin, the capital city of South Kalimantan, mostly located at the traditional market and shopping area, and at the airport, mixed with handicrafts merchandises.

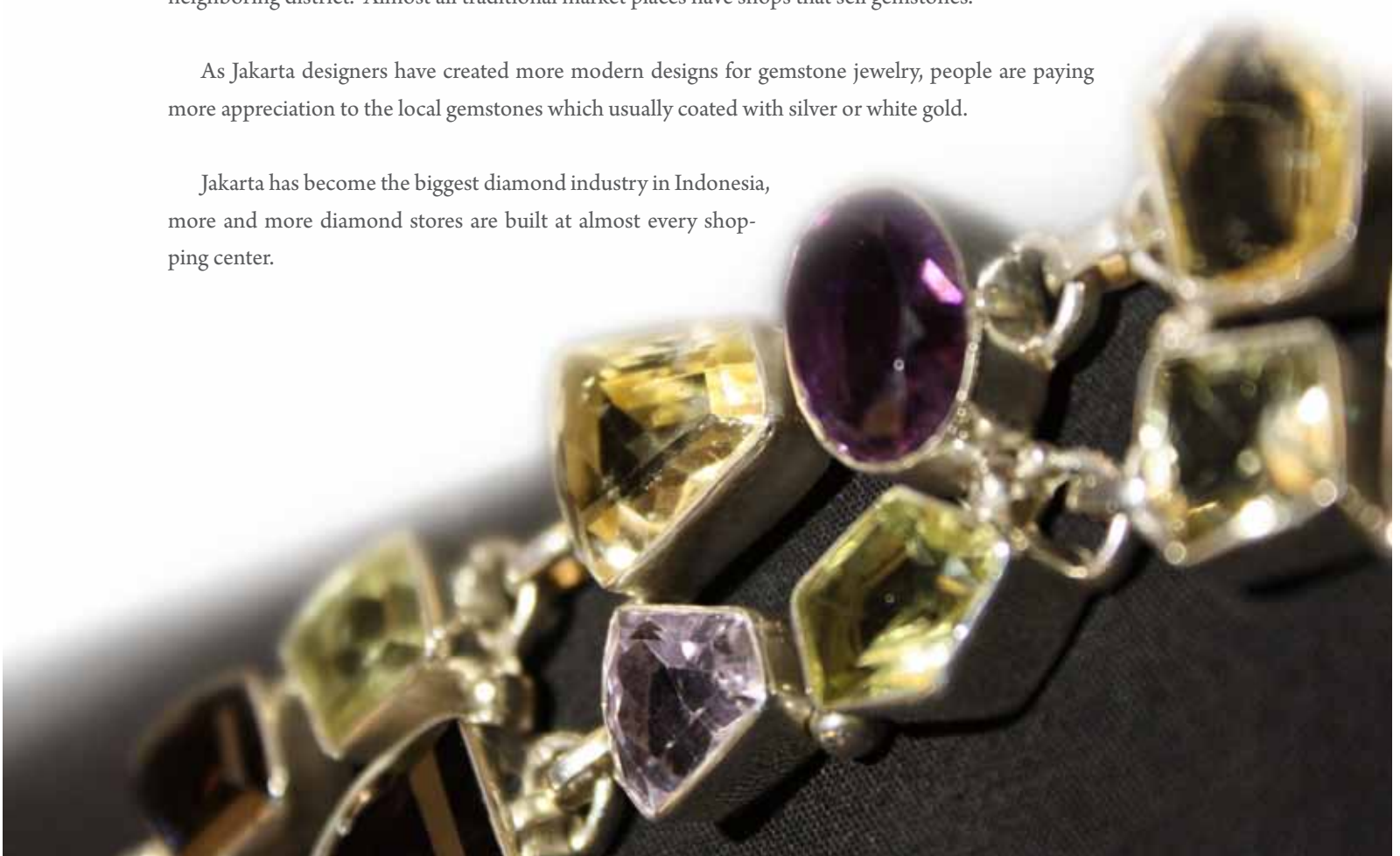
In Kalimantan, people prefer to use natural gold rather than silver or white gold (platinum) for their jewelry and diamond is commonly used with natural gold (yellow). The producers are having problems with the availability of metal or gold molding products.

Gemstones Industry in Jakarta

Jakarta has no gemstone mines, but it has become the center for gemstone second biggest market after Martapura. Both diamond and gemstones are having big market. The table below shows the export of gemstone from Jakarta. Although Jakarta does not have gems mines; the gems traded here is quite good, especially after the inauguration of several gem centers at Rawabening and Ciputat, in the neighboring district. Almost all traditional market places have shops that sell gemstones.

As Jakarta designers have created more modern designs for gemstone jewelry, people are paying more appreciation to the local gemstones which usually coated with silver or white gold.

Jakarta has become the biggest diamond industry in Indonesia, more and more diamond stores are built at almost every shopping center.



JAKARTA EXPORT of Precious & Semi-precious Stones (2004-2009)

in (US\$)

HS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
7102210000	Diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, industrial	-	4,928,569	2,234,584	-	2,217,038	9,055
7102310000	Diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, non-industrial	-	-	5,018,643	3,357,777	431,863	-
7103910000	Rubies, sapphires & emeralds, worked	53,034	-	1,634	-	-	-
7104900000	Other synthetic precious stones, worked	5,932	3,884	623,561	-	-	-
7116200000	Articles of precious/semi-precious stones (natural / synthetic / reconstructed)	-	-	-	2,136	118,345	572,652
	Other categories of Gemstone products	3,441	24	-	-	10,008	-
TOTAL		62,407	4,932,477	7,878,422	3,359,913	2,777,254	581,707

Source : BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Gemstones Industry in Bali

Similar to Jakarta, Bali does not have gemstone mines, so all of the gemstones are imported from other provinces. However, jewelry export from Bali is quite big. The following table shows exports of gemstone from Bali.

It started in 1985 when tourists from many different countries poured in to Bali for vacation and holidays. They were amazed by the Balinese arts in making beautiful artistic silver jewelry combined with gemstone imported either from overseas or other gems producing provinces like South Kalimantan, East Java, Banten etc. The world has acknowledged that Balinese jewelry arts has high marketing value in the developed countries because of its highly artistic value. Many Balinese were bewildered when so many foreigners invested their money in the jewelry industry, especially gemstones-decorated silver jewelries. Some of these foreigners used traditional and ancestral motives and designs and claimed them as their own creation and demand intellectual property protection. It is a sensitive issue for many Balinese, but it doesn't stop them from creating new designs and products.

Maha Blanco Jewelry is one of the famous Balinese jewelry producer. It is named after the owner, Maha Dewi Blanco, daughter of the late Philippine-born Spaniard Antonio Blanco, a world-famous visual artist, and Ni Ronji, a celebrated Balinese dancer. Her jewelry designs are a combination of Spanish and Balinese arts.

BALI EXPORT of Precious & Semi-precious Stones (2004-2009)

in (US\$)

HS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
7102100000	Diamonds, unsorted	5,344	22,553	620	-	-	-
7103100000	Precious stones, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	2,889	22,331	-	-	-	-
7103910000	Rubies, sapphires & emeralds, worked	-	-	4,708	-	-	-
7103990000	Other precious stones, worked	1,052	208	6,295	-	-	-
7116200000	Articles of precious/semi-precious stones (natural / synthetic / reconstructed)	413	5,710	110,622	376,539	-	-
	Other categories of gemstone products	3,110	11,639	9,829	-	-	625
	Total	12,808	62,441	132,074	376,539	-	625

Source : BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Many of the jewelries use agate stones, which are available in the local markets like at the agate market in Kuta or Satria market in Denpasar. Besides for local consumption, her jewelry products are exported to USA, Spain, Italy and France. The company has also promoted its product through participation in several trade fairs organized by the Government of Indonesia.

Bali Jewelry Company is founded in 2004 by Deni Ariyasa, a local Balinese but had his share of experience in jewelry design from an American jewelry business in Bali. His application of traditional Balinese designs has been challenged by foreign-owned jeweler claiming intellectual property rights breached, a dispute he won in court and led to further growth to his company.

Deni's designs are silver jewelry with combination of gemstones, particularly amethyst from Pacitan and citrin from South Kalimantan. His silver jewelry business is potential to compete with other countries which produce similar products, such as Thailand, China, Mexico and India. The main export destination is USA and Europe.

Other jewelry businesses include Led Studio, Grammes and Prapen Jewelry companies. Led Studio was established in 1986, producing silver jewelry designs decorated with drusy stone or quartz from Java. In 1987 they started to produce jewelry combination of silver and shell. The product was exported to the United Kingdoms and United States of America. In 1996, Led opened a branch shop in Yogyakarta and they collaborate with a Dutch non-governmental organization and the World Bank to provide training to many

Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and sell the products through the internet.

Grammes Jewelry also uses agate and quartz in their products, which are available from local gems market Pasar Burung in Denpasar. They have already exported their products to Italy, Spain, France and Germany. It is common in Bali that the jewelry producers use a lot of amethyst, agate and druze quartz. Natural gold is less fashionable compared to silver which is most favored by the consumers.

Gemstones Industry in West Java

Sukabumi is the richest area for semi precious stones like assorted of jasper (fire and calligraphic jasper), silicified coral, and steel silicified coral, amethyst, chrysoprase, chrysocolla, citrine and blue opal. People here have started to create more unique pieces from the stones, although their exposure to the global market is less than Jakarta or Bali. In addition to gems, this area is producing huge amount of fossilized wood in different sizes, profiles and textures. Tasikmalaya area has been explored recently for its red jasper in huge amount, while South Garut is potential for its ruby and multi-colored agate (panca warna agate).



Panca warna means “five colors” in Sanskrit, a term used for decades or perhaps centuries to refer to the multi-colored agates and jaspers of Indonesia, more particularly for stones from Garut. Panca refers to stones with five colors that command the highest prices. If black and white are counted as colors, these rare and valuable stones could contain five, six, or even seven colors. It often contains a lot of black and white, thus showing deep contrast in the colors, which is one of its special features. These multi-colored agate are often very expensive. The picturesque chalcedony gemstone is found in Halu Mountain, a district in the west of Bandung.

Gemstones Industry in East Java

East Java, particularly Pacitan district, is rich with mesolite, picturesque chalcedony and multi-colored jasper. Fossilized wood and quartz can also be found. In Donorejo and many other villages around this area, small gemstone industries, mostly agate stones, are fully grown not just as contemporaneous home industries but have become the most important source of income of the local people.

The government supported partnership project, called Gemstone Industrial Advocacy Unit (UBIB-AM), together with the government own fertilizer company PT Pupuk Pusri, which act as the patron,





have been successful in developing 72 agate small industries and elevated the income of the people who are dealing in this business. The production of jewelry in these villages are as high as 37,500 pieces of gemstones per month, consisting of rings, earrings, pendants, necklaces, handicraft items like statues, fashion accessories and other kinds of ornaments and decorations. These products are marketed through Surabaya, the capital city of East Java and other cities like Solo, Yogyakarta, Sukabumi, Jakarta and well received in Saudi Arabia. The jewelry products of East Java for pearl, gemstones, gold, silver and imitation jewelry reached up to 839,089.60 kg in the year of 2000.

Gemstones Industry in Sumatra, Eastern Indonesia and Other Areas

Rich in mineral resources, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam in the northern end of the Island of Sumatra is famous for its beautiful gemstones, e.g. the light green nephrite jade and soap stone. Fluorite and green aventurine have recently found mainly at Blangkejeren village in Gayo Lues district.

Lampung, in the southern part of Sumatra has transparent agatized wood, mushroom chalcedony, and beautiful crystal blue agate. Further up north in Bengkulu people have found gemstone called biduri tawon which is silicified coral, and good quality amber. Belitung area has chrysoprase, chrysocolla, jasper and chalcedony.

Batu Bungur, a local name for beautiful agate, is found in abundance in Tanjung Bintang District, South Lampung and Blambangan Umpu district in Way Kanan. The gem, especially the agate rings, are favored by many young executives who mostly believe agate could give magical power to raise self confidence of the user and bring good luck. Many gemstone stores located at Pasar Tengah, Bandar Lampung sell beautiful sparkling purple agate (Batu Bungur), which has premier quality highly sought after by gem collectors from all over Indonesia. The stones can command higher price compared to the agate stones from other parts of Indonesia like Sukabumi in West java.

East Nusa Tenggara is potential for various colored agate and opal. Maluku has garnet. In North Maluku, chrysocolla, blue-green quartz, and multi-color chalcedony are found. Central Sulawesi has serpentine and green soap stone, while Southeast Sulawesi has white and light green opal and chrysocolla. A stone with local name, the green 'Bacan', is found in Bacan Island and Maluku.

The province of Banten is rich with gemstones and other minerals, including gold. Chrysoprase, jasper, geode, and opal are mainly found in Lebak and Pandenglang districts, while fossilized wood is found in Serang districts. Kalimaya is a famous gemstone found in Banten.

Stalactite chalcedony and multi-colored jasper are the main gemstone products of Central Java. However, a few years ago heliotrope stone, or also called Christ's blood stone, were found in Purbalingga district. Jewelry manufacturers in the neighboring tourist city of Yogyakarta are the consumer of the gems, although part of the production is send to the jewelers in the other cities.

INDONESIAN EXPORT OF PRECIOUS & SEMI PRECIOUS STONES BY PROVINCE, 2005 TO 2009

in US\$ (thousand)

NO.	PROVINCE	VALUE				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	JAKARTA SPECIAL PROVINCE	3.684	4.909	5.434	5.402	5.215
2	BALI	5.515	7.758	3.726	6.635	4.988
3	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	102	244	328	-	104
4	SOUTH SULAWESI	223	223	21	0	86
5	GORONTALO	-	122	101	-	27
6	CENTRAL JAWA	-	-	1,825	-	1
7	RIAU	73	-	21	11	0
8	NORTH SULAWESI	-	-	461	-	-
9	EAST NUSA TENGGARA	167	2	29	-	-
10	EAST JAWA	3	76	1	-	-
	TOTAL	9.767	13.334	11.946	12.048	10.422

Source : BPS - Statistics Indonesia



Selected Geographical Distrib

Gemstone Reso



Location of Gems in Indonesia

SERPENTINE



CHRYSOPAL



CHRYSOCOLLA



RHODOCHROSITE
MALACHITE



No	PROVINCE	GEMSTONES
1	Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	Green aventurine, light green nephrite jade and fluorite
2	Bengkulu	Good quality amber
3	South Sumatera	Transparent agatized wood, mushroom chalcedony, crystal blue agate
4	Banten	Chrysoprase, jasper, geode, opal and fossilized wood
5	West Java	Fire jasper, calligraphic jasper, silicified coral, steel silicified
6	Central Java	Stalactite chalcedony, multi-color jasper, heliotrope
7	East Java	Mesolite, flower chalcedony, multi-color jasper
8	South Kalimantan	Amethyst, various quartz, chalcedony and diamond
9	East Nusa Tenggara	Various colored agate, opal
10	Maluku	Garnet
11	North Maluku	Chrysocolla, blue-green quartz, multi-color chalcedony
12	Central Sulawesi	Serpentine, green soap stone
13	Southeast Sulawesi	White and light green opal, chrysocolla

AGATE





IN SUPPORT OF THE GEMSTONE INDUSTRY

Traditionally, gemstones are the domain of kings and the aristocracies. They, after all, are the ones that benefit most from the beauty, stature, and perceived magical power of gemstones.

But Indonesian effort to develop a national gemstone industry is not just an effort that will only benefit the upper-class. As we will see, it is a national effort by various levels of governments, academics, corporations, and gemstone community that will increase the prosperity of the whole country.



Government Supports

No one denies that a society has a close relationship with its nature and traditional art, for example the tradition of Indonesian gemstones mines and jewelry production has been handed over from generation to generation and has now become a part of the Indonesian piece of art and handicraft. The Indonesian government gives full supports and will continue to preserve them and give opportunities to the society to manage the natural wealth and learn the traditions as well as improve the economic condition of the people. However, the government is aware that various artworks in Indonesia could be marginalized if they can not adapt to changes.

A large number of miners prefer to sell raw materials, especially diamond, directly to foreign tourists and business buyers. They will bring those diamonds to other cities or countries for processing. For small businesses and individual miners, who are mostly poor laborers from surrounding villages, this decision is driven by economic pressure to earn money. Because of it, many added values from the processing stages are earned elsewhere, and the locals received the smallest number of income. The Indonesian government is well aware of this, and many policies are formed to keep most of the processing, and their respective added values, within domestic industries.

The Indonesian Government actively encourages and supports the art of gemstone production with its technology development in manufacturing jewelry and the increasing market demand which will increase the economic prosperity and condition of the people. The supports have been given to both government and independent institutions that are concerned about the beauty and natural attraction of the Indonesian gemstones.

This national government in Jakarta is not alone in this, many gemstone and jewelry manufacturers in the country also support this view. And for their parts, the local governments of regions with significant gemstone industry (such as Martapura, Banten, Sukabumi, Pacitan, Bandung, Lampung and other potential areas all over Indonesia) have also devised various policies to foster the gemstone industry. For most ordinary citizens, the most visible result is the development of various gemstone markets in the country. Take Martapura, a small city in South Kalimantan where nearly one third of the residents working as gemstone miners and traders. It is a popular attraction for tourists coming from various provinces or even foreigners to buy diamond and various kinds of colorful Indonesian semi-precious stones. As we will see, government and industry have worked together in Martapura to established a thriving industrial cluster, with Cahaya Bumi Selamat as a proud example, but more on this later.

Government Ministries

The government have constantly reviewed its trade policy and provided useful facilities such as building market places and gem centers, bought modern machineries etc. Improved financial systems enable banks to provide low-interest loans to help gemstone producers to increase and diversify products. The Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Industry are constantly providing training on product

development, trade promotion, design, etc. to enable gem producers to compete in global markets. Many trade exhibitions showcasing Indonesian handicrafts which include gemstones and other products have been organized in big cities.

National Agency for Export Development (NAFED), for instance, a unit of the Ministry of Trade is the organizer of Trade Expo Indonesia in Jakarta, the largest export-oriented exhibition in Indonesia. The online exhibition of Indonesian producers is also available at NAFED's virtual exhibition website at www.nafedve.com.

To increase the prosperity of the gemstone producers and people who work in the gemstone mines, the government through the Ministry of Trade had issued a Ministerial Decree number 385 year 2004 to ban the export of raw gemstone materials which regulates the general rules of export, which has the implication to the costumes duties as well. The regulation was meant to support gemstone product development by encouraging the miners and traders to process raw materials in the country so that the added value would increase and the selling price of the processed product would become much higher.

Banks

Besides providing loans for the small and medium scale enterprises, there are some programs that are financed by the government bank to develop the gemstone and jewelry industry in several provinces. Take as an example, the Gemstone Cutting Unit of the Bank Indonesia Employee Cooperation which is located at Km 37 between Banjarmasin and Martapura (45 Km from Banjarmasin). This project was promoted and supported by Bank Indonesia with the purpose of developing the quality of Martapura diamond product to the international standard level. It is the fact that Martapura diamond has the same quality as diamond produced by the United States of America and Europe. Diamond characteristics are determined by the Four Cs: color, clarity, cut and carat weight which needs modern machinery to produce better faceted diamond, so based on this consideration in 1980 the Bank through the project bought modern machineries from the Netherlands which is well-known of its Mesh Diamond cutting machines. Staff members were sent to the Netherlands to learn how to operate the machine. In 1997 the cooperative project was officially opened and it started to operate until now. Besides the gem cutting section, they operate a diamond and gems show room.



Gem Centers/Markets Developed by Local Governments

In various locations in Indonesia, the provincial, municipal or district governments have done a lot to provide their residents and local businesses with the best facilities to support their venture. The most important, perhaps, are the gem centers.

Jakarta Gems Center

The Jakarta market for gemstones is located at the Jakarta Gems Center in Rawa Bening, East Jakarta, located right in front of the Jatinegara train station. It was renovated and officially reopened in May 2010 by the Governor. The renovated gems center is part of the city's efforts to promote its specialized markets, and also to maintain traditional markets among tight competition with modern shopping centers. It has 1,355 stores consisting of 897 kiosks, and 372 counters. The market has been known as a center for jewels, gemstones and also manufactured gems for so many years. Its collection of beautiful gems is known throughout the country, even surpassing international boundaries.

All of them offer various selections of beautiful stones with prices ranging from IDR 5,000 to as much as IDR 150 million. Ready-to-wear gemstones are not the only goods to be seen here; people can also order various rings, bracelets and chains. The choices of design are varied to be made specifically according to customer's request.

One of the main attractions in this market in Rawabening is the agate stone, popularly known as 'akik' stone in Indonesia. The agate stone is easily found in many parts in Indonesia, with many varieties in colors. One of the characteristic of the agate which people like is its colors when biased by sunlight and the unique 'patterns' or 'pictures' inside the stone, sometimes holding unique imageries within it, such as silhouettes of animals and religious symbols. These rare stones are believed to bring good luck to its owner.

Buyers can get certain guarantees of the legitimacy of the gemstones they buy from an international certification institute in Central Jakarta.

Ciputat Gem Center, Banten

The Ciputat Gemstone Center or known as SBC (Sentra Batuan Ciputat) was built in 2006 located in Tangerang, Banten awarded by the local government. This place is designed to be a centralized location for gemstone display, promotion, sales and research in Indonesia. Experts believe that the establishment of the center will gear the gemstone society up to realize that Indonesia has very rich natural gemstones, valuable resources.

At the opening of the center, experts reminded the gemstone producers that the raw materials would bring enormous benefits if it is processed to become finished products and this will



bring Indonesia to become world class gemstone producer. For comparison, if the export of raw materials reach a total of USD 4 to 5 million, the export of finished gemstone would amount to USD 283 million per year.

Kebun Sayur Gemstone Center in Balikpapan

Kebun Sayur market in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, is a special traditional market for handicrafts and gemstones, one of the tourist attractions in this province. The market offers varieties of precious and semi-precious stones, such as agate, amethyst, opal, topaz and turquoise. The majority of the semi-precious stones come from Kalimantan's mines, however to meet different buyers' demands some of the jewelries are also decorated with gemstones from other countries. The local ethnic, Dayak people combine all kinds of colors in designing necklaces, bracelets, brooches and other kinds of jewelry making their creations rich in ethnical touch, classical and elegant.

Cahaya Bumi Selamat (CBS) Martapura

Martapura in South Kalimantan is well-known as "Diamond City," the icon of Banjar district. The diamond trade has been going on since 1950 until now; many traders do big diamond business deals in this small city.

Special attention is given to uphold the traditional diamond traders which are considered as national cultural asset. To preserve this tradition, in April 2008 the district government, Bupati Khairul Saleh had built a gem center called Cahaya Bumi Selamat, 40 km from Banjarmasin the capital city of South Kalimantan. The objective was to honor the traditional gemstone traders who have become the cultural symbol and prides of Martapura city.

The other objective was to give a better place for the traditional traders where they could display and market their products, and to create easy access for the customers to buy precious and semi precious stones at a one stop gem market. Besides various kinds of local gemstones products are displayed, gemstones from other provinces are also available on sales.

Cahaya Bumi Selamat Gem Center, which accommodates almost 100 diamond and gemstone stores, is visited daily by foreign and domestic tourists reaching up to 10,000 people on weekdays, and 20,000 at weekend or holiday.

The provincial government had planned to build a gold and silver casting site closed to the area of the gem center, as producing gemstone jewelry need metal or gold casts (rings, necklaces, brooches and other accessories).



Other Gems Centers

Gems Centers are spread out in many big cities in Indonesia, like Kayun Gems Market in Surabaya, Setinggal Gem Market in Solo, and plenty of small and big stores selling gemstone jewelry in Denpasar and Gianyar in Bali and several other cities.

Museums

Cempaka Gemstone and Diamond Museum

The Provincial Tourist Office in South Kalimantan planned to build a Diamond Museum near the diamond mining site at Cempaka village in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan, which has been projected as one of the tourist attractions. Besides gemstones and diamonds, the traditional mining and processing equipments will be displayed too. Some educational materials on the mining will be available for the visitors to learn more about traditional gemstone mining, considering that traditional techniques would fade away in the future, this move is meant so that younger generation would know the history of gemstone mining. Other space for exhibition, seminars and sales corner will be allocated in the museum for the visitors.



Gem Afia Gallery, Bandung

Hundreds of gemstone collected at the Gem Afia Gallery in Bandung , West Java is a small part of the evidence about the beauty of Indonesian gemstones. The Gem Afia Gallery was inaugurated on 8 October 2004 as the most complete gallery with various kinds of Indonesian beautiful gemstones. The owner is Sujatmiko, a senior geologist and gemstone expert, together with his wife Ai Mulyati. They built the gallery not only for business but they have strong commitment to dedicate it for research, workshop and gemstones conservation.

Universities

Institute Teknologi Bandung (Bandung Technology Institute)

The Institute, famously known as ITB, is Indonesia's leading university for engineering and science. Its Department of Geology is a respected research center for geology, including gemstones.

Universitas Kristen Maranata (Maranata Christian University)

This university has a Department of Gemology which provides various program of community development to assist the people in developing gemstones product in East Java.

Industry Groups, Foundations and Associations

BPPI (Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia = Indonesian Heritage Trust)

The Indonesian Heritage Trust or BPPI was inaugurated on August 17, 2004. It is a civil society organization aiming at strengthening and assisting heritage conservation in Indonesia, including Indonesia's rich and diverse culture and natural resources. A lot of the invaluable natural and cultural heritage could be lost, damaged, or endangered, due to ignorance, incapacity, or mismanagement. BPPI

will work together with various relevant institutions to strengthen the heritage conservation system, and assist the safeguard and maintenance of the heritage. BPPI has been active in providing inputs for policy and a strategy, launching of petition for conservation, organizing monthly discussions, and consultation with various organizations.

Permata Nusantara Indonesia (National Gemstones Society)

This organization aims at gathering gemstone sellers and collectors in one organization in order to exchange information on gemstones in Indonesia.

Asosiasi Pengusaha Emas dan Permata Indonesia (APEPI or Association of Indonesian Goldsmith and Jewelers)

The vision of APEPI is to gather all producers and traders and provide information and training to its members in the field of gold and gemstones and the mission is to create and develop good and healthy environment among the members who deals in gold and gemstones jewelry. The association provides online information constantly about prices of gold, platinum and silver in the international market. Other information about gold and jewelry activities is also provided online.

Yayasan Mutu Manikam (Gemstone Foundation)

The Foundation aims at developing not only the big, medium and small scale enterprises but also the workers. The Foundation provides training and research for the development of Indonesian Jewelry and gemstones to boost the reputation of Indonesian craftsmanship to the international level. It will promote Indonesian Jewelry to produce quality and competitive products the global market. Not only that but also to preserve the Indonesian traditional jewelry craftsmanship.

Persatuan Pedagang Intan Martapura (Martapura Diamond Traders Association)

The association was founded to share diamond trade information among its members and provide assistance in dealing with technology or human resource development. The organization becomes a mediator between the traders and the government especially on the policy formulation on the diamond mining, trade and market.

Masyarakat Batu Indonesia (Indonesian Gemstone Society)

The organization devoted itself for the study, research and preservation of Indonesian gemstones.

Trade Fair and Exhibition

Besides the Trade Expo Indonesia mentioned earlier, the Jakarta International Jewelry Fair 2010 (“JIJF 2010”) is one of many exhibitions which displayed jewelry and gemstones. It is an international event participated by both foreign and local gemstone traders and jewelry manufacturers.





The Strength of Indonesian Gemstones Industry in The Global Market

The availability of creative minds, skilled hands, enormous supply of materials, and adequate government attention are creating opportunities for Indonesian Gemstone industry in the global market. With proper vision and management, Indonesia is becoming a major global player.

After mining work, then comes gemstone processing, which is much associated with jewelry and accessories industry. This sector is labor intensive, relying dramatically on delicate craftsmanship and skills of workers which may not be substituted by machines. Labor can be divided by manufacturing process into four groups (excluding stone mining) namely gem cutting, diamond cutting, setting or casting and designing.

There are 4 categories of Indonesian jewelry which have been exported to 40 countries in the world, they are: gold, pearls, silver and gemstones. Indonesian gemstones have natural beauty with high competitive value in the world market. Although jewelry is considered to be secondary product for most people; the Government has categorized it as a special consumer product having high economic added value and has been prioritized as one of the creative industries that give large contribution to the country's revenue and absorb labor force.

Raw Material Supply for Gemstones Industry

All gemstones producing provinces have quite enough supply for the manufacturing needs of every single city in the country; that includes precious and semi-precious gemstones like diamond, agate, amethyst, citrine, smoky quartz, opal, chryso-prase, chrysocolla copper chalcedony, tektite, carnelian agate, purple chalcedony, blue opal, variegated jasper, silicified coral, garnet, petrified wood, nephrite jade, prehnite, chrysopal, etc. With sufficient gemstone supply, the industry is potentially able to produce jewelry by utilizing the available resources. A proper attention from the government to regulate and prohibit the gem traders selling raw materials overseas has guarantee sufficient supply of gemstones for the development of domestic jewelry industry. In other words, the abundance of raw materials would lead to increased production output.



Gemstones Production Facilities

World-class production facilities is essential for businesses to compete in the global market. The Government has worked to provide modern machineries to many medium and small industries. Traditional mining technique will gradually modernized with the availability of advanced equipment. For example, a large proportion of miners in Martapura are still using traditional equipment in exploring for diamonds, and only in some areas have people use semi-modern equipments. Nevertheless, this number is growing. Nowadays many big manufacturers have already had their own equipment for cutting and designing purposes, enabling them to produce and receive big orders.

Domestic Demand

With the increasing creativities in designing and producing modern jewelry product for wider domestic consumption, especially for fashion products, gemstone are having better position in the domestic market. Not only that diamonds have good markets in Indonesian major cities like Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Manado, Makassar and Martapura (as the biggest producer), but smaller cities are having good gemstones markets too, including the gem lovers and collectors who are dominated by male consumers.

Export Demand

Jakarta, Gianyar, Denpasar and Yogyakarta, the four famous centers of handicrafts and arts, are using a lot of gemstones in their creative jewelry products which usually combined with gold and silver. If we see the table below, Jakarta was the biggest exporter for jewelry products to world markets reaching up to USD 5 million in 2009, followed by Bali (Denpasar and Gianyar) with export value just slightly below USD 5 million in that same year. This number is rising.

Below is the Indonesian export of selected gemstones to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Germany.

**INDONESIA EXPORT OF GEMSTONE TO SELECTED COUNTRY
BY COMMODITY , 2009**

in US\$ (thousand)

NO.	HS	COMMODITY	VALUE				
			JAPAN	HONGKONG	MALAYSIA	AUSTRALIA	GERMANY
1	7101100000	Natural pearls	4	8	-	-	0.294
2	7101210000	Cultured pearls, unworked	6	0.413	-	0.003	-
3	7101220000	Cultured pearls, worked	0.268	166	-	0.015	-
4	7116200000	Articles of precious / semi - precious stones (natural / synthetic / reconstructed)	0.064	-	0.509	-	-
TOTAL			10	8	0.509	3	0.294

Source : BPS - Statistics Indonesia



Gemstones Product and Jewelry

In 2005, overall exports of handicrafts to USA, which included gemstone products, reached up to USD 219.3 million and increased to USD 250.6 million in 2006. Among this, exports of silver jewelry was USD 1.01 million in 2005 and increased in the period to USD 23 million with 9.21 % share of the total handicraft export.

Jewelry products demanded by the importers are mostly earrings, necklaces, bracelets, rings, and brooches made of silver which are combined and filled with gemstones. In Lampung, for instance, one gem processor can produce 20 pieces of gems ready to be casted for jewelry shop. The price is ranging from IDR 100 thousand to IDR 3 million per piece. The monthly earnings of the gem trader reach up to IDR 10 million.

Jewelry is taken as secondary product for most people; however it is categorized as a special consumer product which have economic added value and has been prioritized as one of the creative industries which can contribute to Indonesian revenue and absorb labor force. BPS-Statistics Indonesia noted that in 2009 jewelry contributed 31.7 present of labor force and gave 32.44 percent of Indonesian product export. In the same year jewelry export reached up to USD 1.02 billion, excluded the undocumented purchase by tourists.

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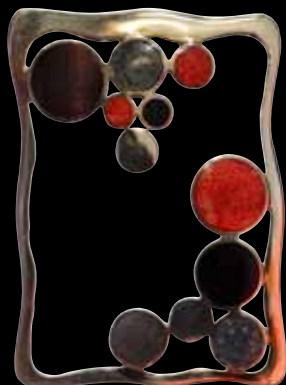
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47-49, Rue Cortambert
Paris, France 75116
T: (33-1) - 450302760 ext. 418, 45044872
F: (33-1) - 45045032
atdag-fra@depdag.go.id

Germany

Indonesian Embassy
Lehter Strasse 16-17
D-10557 Berlin, Germany 10557
T: (49-30) - 4780700
F: (49-30) - 47807209
atdag-deu@depdag.go.id

India

Indonesian Embassy
50-A Chanakyapuri
New Delhi, India 110021
(09-111) - 6114100
(09-111) - 6885460, 6886763
atdag-ind@depdag.go.id

Italy

Indonesian Embassy
Via Campania, 55
Rome Italia 00187
T: (39-06) - 4200911, 42009168
F: (39-06) - 4880280, 42010428
atdag-ita@depdag.go.id

Japan

Indonesian Embassy
5-2-9, Higashi Gotanda Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo, Japan 1410022
T: (81-3) - 34414201, 34470596
F: (81-3) - 34471697
atdag-jpn@depdag.go.id
www.indonesian_embassy.or.jp

Malaysia

Indonesian Embassy
No. 233 Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 50400
T: (60-3) - 21164000, 21164067
F: (60-3) - 21167908, 21448407
atdag-mys@depdag.go.id
www.kbrikl.org.my

Netherlands

Indonesian Embassy
8, Tobias Asserlaan
The Hague, Netherlands 2517 KC
T: (31-70) - 310 8115
F: (31-70) - 364 3331
atdag-nld@depdag.go.id

People's Republic of China

Indonesian Embassy
Dongzhimenwai Dajie
No. 4 Chaoyang District, Beijing, China 100600
T: (86-1) - 65324748 -65325488-3014
F: (86-1) - 65325368
atdag-chn@depdag.go.id

Philippines

Indonesian Embassy
185, Salcedo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati City, Metro Manila
T: (63-2) - 8925061-68
F: (63-2) - 8925878, 8674192
atdag-phi@depdag.go.id

Russia

Indonesian Embassy
Apt. 76, Entr. 3 Korovy val 7
Moscow Russia 117049
T: (7-495) - 2385281
F: (7-495) - 2385281
atdag-rus@depdag.go.id

Saudi Arabia

Indonesian Embassy
Riyadh Diplomatic Quarter P.O. Box 94343
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 11693
T: (966-1) - 4882800, 4882131 ext 120
F: (966-1) - 4882966
atdag-sau@depdag.go.id

Singapore

Indonesian Embassy
7 Chatsworth Road
Singapore 249761
T: (65) - 67375420, 68395458
F: (65) - 67375037, 67352027
atdag-sgp@depdag.go.id

South Korea

Indonesian Embassy
55, Yoido-dong Young
Deoung po-Ku Seoul Korea Selatan
T: (82-2) - 7835371-2, 7827750
F: (82-2) - 7804280, 7837750
atdag-kor@depdag.go.id

Spain

Indonesian Embassy
65, Calle de Agastia
Madrid, Spain 28043
T: (34-91) - 4130294
F: (34-91) - 4157792
atdag-esp@depdag.go.id

Switzerland

Indonesian Mission on The United Nations And
Other International Organizations
16, Rue de Saint Jean Geneva Switzerland
1203
T: (41-22) - 3455733
F: (41-22) - 3383397
atdag-che@depdag.go.id

Thailand

Indonesian Embassy
600-602 Pitchburi Road, Rajthevi P.O.Box
1318
Bangkok, Thailand 10400
T: (66-2) - 2551264 ex 123
F: (66-2) - 2551264, 2551267
atdag-tha@depdag.go.id

United Kingdom

Indonesian Embassy
38 Grosvenor Square
London, England W1K2HW
T: (44-20) - 72909613, 74997881
F: (44-20) - 74957022
atdag-gbr@depdag.go.id

United States of America

Indonesian Embassy
2020 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington DC, USA 20036
T: (1-202) - 7755350, 7755200 ext 350
F: (1-202) - 7755354, 7755365
atdag-usa@depdag.go.id
www.inatrade-use.org

INDONESIAN TRADE PROMOTION CENTER

ITPC Barcelona

Calle Aribau 250, Ground Fl.
Barcelona, Spain
abuamar98@yahoo.com
itpc-esp@depdag.go.id

ITPC Budapest

1051 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky ut.12, IV
Floor, No. 409 Budapest Hongaria
T: (36-1) 3176382
F: (36-1) 2660572
itpc-hun@depdag.go.id

ITPC Busan

103 Korea Express Building 1211-1 Choryang
Dong, Dong-GU Busan, South Korea
T: (82-51) 4411708
F: (82-51) 4411629
ari_satria2000@yahoo.com

ITPC Chennai

Ispahani Center - 2nd Floor 123/124,
Nungambakkan High Road, Chennai
Chennai, India
itpc-ind@depdag.go.id

ITPC Chicago

70 West Erie 3rd FL. Chicago
Chicago, USA
itpc-chicago@depdag.go.id

ITPC Dubai

Arbift Tower4 floor # 403 Baniyas street Deira
PO.Box 41664, Dubai - UAE
T: (971-4) 2278544
F: (971-4) 2278545
itpc-are@depdag.go.id
www.itpcdubai.com

ITPC Hamburg

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Hamburg - Germany
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F: (49-40) 33313-377
inatrade@itpchamburg.de

ITPC Jeddah

Jeddah Intl.Business Center / JIBC 2nd Fl
PO.BOX 6659, Jeddah 21452KSA.
Ruwais District, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
itpc-sau@depdag.go.id

ITPC Johannesburg

Suite 02/E4, 2nd Floor, Village Walk Sandton
P.O. Box 2146, RSA Johannesburg X9916
T: (27)-118-846-240
F: (27)-118-846-242
itpc-zaf@depdag.go.id

ITPC Lagos

Lagos, Nigeria
itpc-nga@depdag.go.id

ITPC Los Angeles

3457, Wilshire, Blvd, Suit 101
Los Angeles, USA 90010
T: (1-213)-3877041
F: (1-213)-3877047
itpc-usa@depdag.go.id
itpcla@sbcglobal.net
www.itpcla.org

ITPC Lyon

Lyon, France
bambang.purnomo@gmail.com
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ITPC Mexico City

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ikhwan_aman@yahoo.com
itpc-mex@depdag.go.id

ITPC Milan

Via Vittor Pisani, 8 - 6° Piano 20124 Milano, Italy
T: (39-02) 3659 8182
F: (39-02) 3659 8191
itpc-ita@depdag.go.id
www.itpcmilan.com

ITPC Osaka

ITM-4-J-8, Asia and Pasific Trade Center
2-1-10 Nanko Kita, Suminoe-ku Osaka, Japan
T: (81-6) 66155350
F: (81-6) 66155351
itpc-jpn@depdag.go.id
www.itpc.or.jp

ITPC Santiago

Claro Solar Street No. 835, Office 304
Temuco District and City Santiago, Chili
aliakbar_h2000@yahoo.com

ITPC Sao Paulo

Alameda Santos, 1787 - Conj. 111 Cerqueira
Cesar, CEF: 01419.002
Sao Paulo, Brasil
T: (55-11) 32630472 / 35411413
F: (55-11) 32538126
itpc-bra@depdag.go.id

ITPC Shanghai

Xu Hui Distrik, Weng Ding Road
4th Fl, Shanghai RRC
itpc-chn@depdag.go.id

ITPC Sydney

Level 2, 60 Street, NSW 2000
Sydney, Australia
T: (61-2) 92528783
F: (61-2) 92528784
itpc-aus@depdag.go.id
www.itpcsydney.com

ITPC Vancouver

1500 West Georgia, Vancouver
Vancouver, Canada
Olvyandrinita@yahoo.com
itpc-can@depdag.go.id



CONSULATE-GENERALS

United Arab Emirates

Indonesian Consulate General Villa No. 1
Community 322/2A Al Hubaida
P.O. Box 73759 Dubai UAE
T: (971-4) 3985666, 3985103
F: (971-4) 23980804

Hong Kong

Indonesian General Consulate 127-129
Leighton Road, 6-8 Keswick Street
Causeway Bay Hongkong
T: (852) - 28904421 - 28902481
F: (852) - 28950139
kondag-hkg@depdag.go.id

INDONESIAN ECONOMIC AND TRADE OFFICE

Taiwan

Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Tai-
pei Twinhead Bld 6F No. 550 Rui Goang Road
eihu District Taipei Taiwan 114
(886-2)-87526170
(886-2)-87423706
kakdei-twn@depdag.go.id
http://kdei-taipei.org

Selected Exporter for Gemstones

Al_Hidayah

Cahaya Bumi Slamet Number Blok CBS No. 3B
- 4B No. 1, Martapura, South Kalimantan
Phone : 62- 511- 472 0264

Alia Jewelry [Jakarta Branch]

Hotel Kemang, Ground Floor,
Jl. Kemang Raya No. 2-H, Kebayoran Baru,
South Jakarta 12730, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 7194131, Fax. (021) 7194151
Phone : (021) 7194121
Product : Jewelry, precious stone

Alia Jewelry

Jl. Raya Magelang Km. 19, Salam, Magelang,
Central Java, Indonesia
Fax : (0293) 588182
Phone : (0293) 588182
Product : Jewelry and precious stone

Al-Mukhlies

Jl. Pramuka No. 5-D, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta,
Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 385971
Phone : (0274) 385971
Product : Silver ware and jewelry

Amie Silver & Leather

Jl. Kemasan No. 24-28, Kotagede, Yogyakarta
55172, Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 378341
Phone : (0274) 371298
Product : Leather and silver goods, jewelry

Amulet Indonesia

Jl. Kusumanegara No. 189, Yogyakarta 55121
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 583324
Phone : (0274) 583324
Product : Souvenir, fashion and custom jewelry

Arandas Silver

Jl. Kemasan No. 30, Kotagede, Yogyakarta
55172, Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 377872
Phone : (0274) 376870
Product : Silver jewelry

Aristya Silver (Jewelry)

Jl. Raya Celuk Sukawati, Gianyar, Bali
Phone : (0361) 298174
Mobile : 08123800837/08123870946
Fax : (0361) 298174
E-mail : aristya@eksadata.com

Association of Exporters and Producers of Indonesian Handicraft (ASEPHI) - Asosiasi Eksportir dan Produsen Handicraft Indonesia

(ASEPHI)

Jl. Wijaya I No. 3-A, Kebayoran Baru,
Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 7252062
Phone : (021) 7252032, (021) 7252033

Asosiasi Pengusaha Emas dan Per- mata Indonesia (APEPI) (Association of Indonesian Goldsmith and Jewel- ler (APEPI))

Gajah Mada Tower, 22nd Floor Suite 2201,
Jl. Gajah Mada No. 19-26, Jakarta Pusat
10130, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 6345105
Phone : (021) 63858888, (021) 6340863
Product : Goldsmith and jewelry

Asosiasi Pertambangan Indonesia (IMA) (Indonesian Mining Association (IMA))

Wisma Gajah, 5th Floor Unit A-2,
Jl. Dr. Sahardjo No. 111, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan
12810, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 8303632, (021) 8280763
Phone : (021) 83705657, (021) 8303632

Bali Gold

Contact Person: I Made Wasanta
Jl. Raya Celuk Sukawati, Gianyar, Bali
Phone : (0361) 298152
Fax : (0361) 298152

Bali Jewelry

Jl. Kecubung D78, Denpasar, Bali
Fax: 62 361 462 288
Contact Person: Deni Aryasa
Website : www.preciousbali.com
Email : info@preciousbali.com

Bandung Art Shop

Jl. Pasar Baru No 18, Jakarta Pusat 10710,
Indonesia
Fax : (021) 3803193
Phone : (021) 3812722, (021) 3858701
Product : Handicraft, statue; Jewelry, silver

Blue Safir Permata

Komplek Martapura Plaza Lantai Dasar
Martapura - South Kalimantan
0511-4721052
Product : Gold and Gemstones
Contact Person: H. Abdulah Gawis

Borobudur Silver

Jl. Menteri Supeno No. 41, Umbulharjo, Yogya-
karta 55162, Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 375439
Phone : (0274) 374037
Product : Jewelry & souvenir from silver

Crown Jewellery Inc

Plaza Indonesia, 3rd Floor No. 102,
Jl. MH. Thamrin Kav. 28-30, Central Jakarta
10350, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 31930836
Phone : (021) 3142954
Product : Jewelry, diamond

DC Interior House

Jl. Kemang Timur No. 46-A, Jakarta Selatan
12730, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 71792920
Phone : (021) 7194856
Product : Wooden furniture; Antiques; Jewelry;
Handicraft; Souvenir

Duta Bintang Permata, PT.

Jl. Kebayoran Lama No. 18, Jakarta Barat
11560, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 7256232
Phone : (021) 7256233
Product : Silver jewelry

Fandiasta

Jl. Olah Raga I No. 1-B Kemanggisan, Slipi,
West Jakarta 11480, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 5364520
Phone : (021) 5346771, (021) 5330021
Product : Jewelry of stone and pearl

Gema Afia Group

Contact Person: Sudjatmiko
Jl. Pasir Luhur No. 20 Padasuka Bandung, West
Java
Phone : 022- 6012545, 022-7103666
Fax : 022-6075855

Grammes Jewelry

Jl. Raya Basangkasa No 75 B, Kompleks Perto-
koan Seminyak Center, Seminyak, Kuta, Bali
Phone : 62 361 731 562, 62 818 562 212
Fax : 62 361 420 428
Website : www.grammesbali.com
Email : teguhjw@indosat.net.id
Contact Person : Teguh Budi Rahardjo

Indah Permata

Cahaya Bumi Slamet Number Blok C No. 1,
Martapura, South Kalimantan
Phone : 62 0511 472 0212, 62 856 5100 4530
Contact Person: H. Faisal

Itamaraya Gold Industry Tbk., PT.

Jl. Rungkut Industri II No. 45, Surabaya 60291
East Java, Indonesia
Fax : (031) 8439212
Phone : (031) 8418289, (031) 8419365,
Product : Gold jewelry

Jakarta Raya Golden Industri, PT.

Jl. Rungkut Industri III No. 25, Surabaya 60292
East Java, Indonesia
Fax : (031) 8495921
Phone : (031) 8495922, (031) 8490904,
Product : Gold jewelry

Kahyangan (Jewelry)

Address: Jl. Raya Celuk 8 X Gianyar 80030, Bali
Phone : (0361) 298040
Fax : (0361) 298041
E-mail : bali_kahyangan@indo.net.id
Website : www.balikahyangansilver.com
Contact Person: I Nyoman Jabud

Koming Ayu (Mutiarajewelry)

Jl. Raya Celuk Sukawati, Gianyar, Bali
Phone : (0361) 298302
Contact Person: Nyoman Rupadana

**Indonesia Central Bank - Employee
Coopertives****Modern Diamond Cutting (and Shop)**

Jl. Jen. A. Yani Km 37 No. 1-2 Banjarmasin
Phone : 0511- 772519
Fax : 0511 - 780132

Krida Margaritas, PT.

Jl. Gedong Panjang No. 2 BD, Jakarta Barat
11240, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 6918206
Phone : (021) 6918204, (021) 6918205
Product : Pearl jewelry, real and culture

LED Studio / Sawah Jewelry

Jl Bisma / Simpang Nakula No 9 X , Legian Kaja,
Kuta, Bali
Phone : 62 361 757702, 62 81 238 47424
Fax : 62 361 757 701
Website : www.led-studio-bali.com
Email : led22@indosat.net.id
Contact Person: Susan Roziadi

Maha Blanco Jewelry

Contact Person: Mahadewi Blanco
The Blanco Renaissance Museum,
Jl. Raya Campuhan , Ubud, Bali 80571
Phone : 0361 975 502, 62 81 388 800
Fax : 62 361 975551
Website : www.mahablanca.com
Email : info@mahablanca.com

Megaria Putra Nusantara

Villa Aster 1/C-17, S. Asri, Semarang Central
Java
Phone : 6224 - 747 8417
Email : mpn_astanmegrania@yahoo.co.id

Milas Silver

Jl. Kemasan No. 52, Kotagede, Yogyakarta
55172 Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 377872
Phone : (0274) 371196
Product : Silver jewelry

Modern Jewels, PT.

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 14, Jakarta Pusat 10120,
Indonesia, Jakarta
Fax : (021) 3847044
Phone : (021) 3814070
Product : Jewelry, goldsmith and silver

Nadia Gemes

Kp. Cipedes RT 02/05 Desa Ciperang Purabaya
Sukabumi
Phone : 08164632215
Contact Person: Bebeng Anwari

New Hongkong Jewelry

Gajah Mada Plaza, 2nd Floor Room 78-87,
Jl. Gajah Mada No. 19-26, Jakarta Pusat
10130, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 6338845
Phone : (021) 6346037, (021) 6336038
Product : Gold and precious stone; Jewelry

Nufas Silver

Jl. Kemasan No. 68-A, Kotagede, Yogyakarta
55172 Indonesia
Fax : (0274) 375589
Phone : (0274) 375589
Product : Silver jewelry; Handicraft

Nyoman Mantra

Jl. Raya Besakih Undisan Tembuku, Bangli, Bali
Phone : (0366) 91926
Contact Person: Nyoman Mantra

Patra's Collection

Br. Cemenggawon, Celuk Sukawati Gianyar Bali
Phone : 0361- 298758, 0361 - 299310
Fax : 0361 - 298121
Email : nympatra@indo.net.id

Permata Albasiah

Komplek Pertokoan Cahaya Bumi Selamat
(CBS) Blok A No. 22
Martapura, South Kalimantan
Mobile : 0811507476
Product : Gold and Gemstones

Permata Borneo

Komplek Pertokoan Bumi Selamat
Martapura – Kaltim
Phone : 0511- 4721840
Product : Silver and Gemstones
Contact Person: H. Amdan Azan

Prapen Jewelry

Jl. Jagaraga No 66, Celuk, Sukawati, Gianyar,
Bali
Phone : 62 361 291 333
Email : Contact Personus@prapen.com
Contact Person: Komang

Reny Feby Jewelry

Jl. Barito No. 7B (Kramat Pela) South Jakarta
Phone : 021 - 72784016
Email : info@renyfebyjewelry.com
Website : www.renyfebyjewelry.com
Contact Person: Solochin

Sogar production

Jl. Rajawali, Bungbulang Kabupaten Garut, West
Java
Fax : 0262 – 541488
Contact Person: D. Sogar

Sumberkreasi Ciptalogam

Jl. I Gusti Ngurah Rai No. 1,
Cipinang Lontar, Jakarta Timur 13420, Indonesia
Fax : (021) 8199223
Phone : (021) 8199403
Product : Gold and silver jewelry

Ubiban Sri Pati

Jl. Sukodono, Kec. Donorejo Pacitan, East Java
Phone : 0347- 511178
Contact Person: Pardianto

Udin Permata

Cahaya Bumi Slamet Number 5C, Martapura,
South Kalimantan
Phone : 62-511-472 2436, 62-813-4971 7845
Contact Person: Rachmat Hidayat

Waya Wirata

Br. Seseh Singapadu Gianyar , Bali
Phone : (0361) 298165

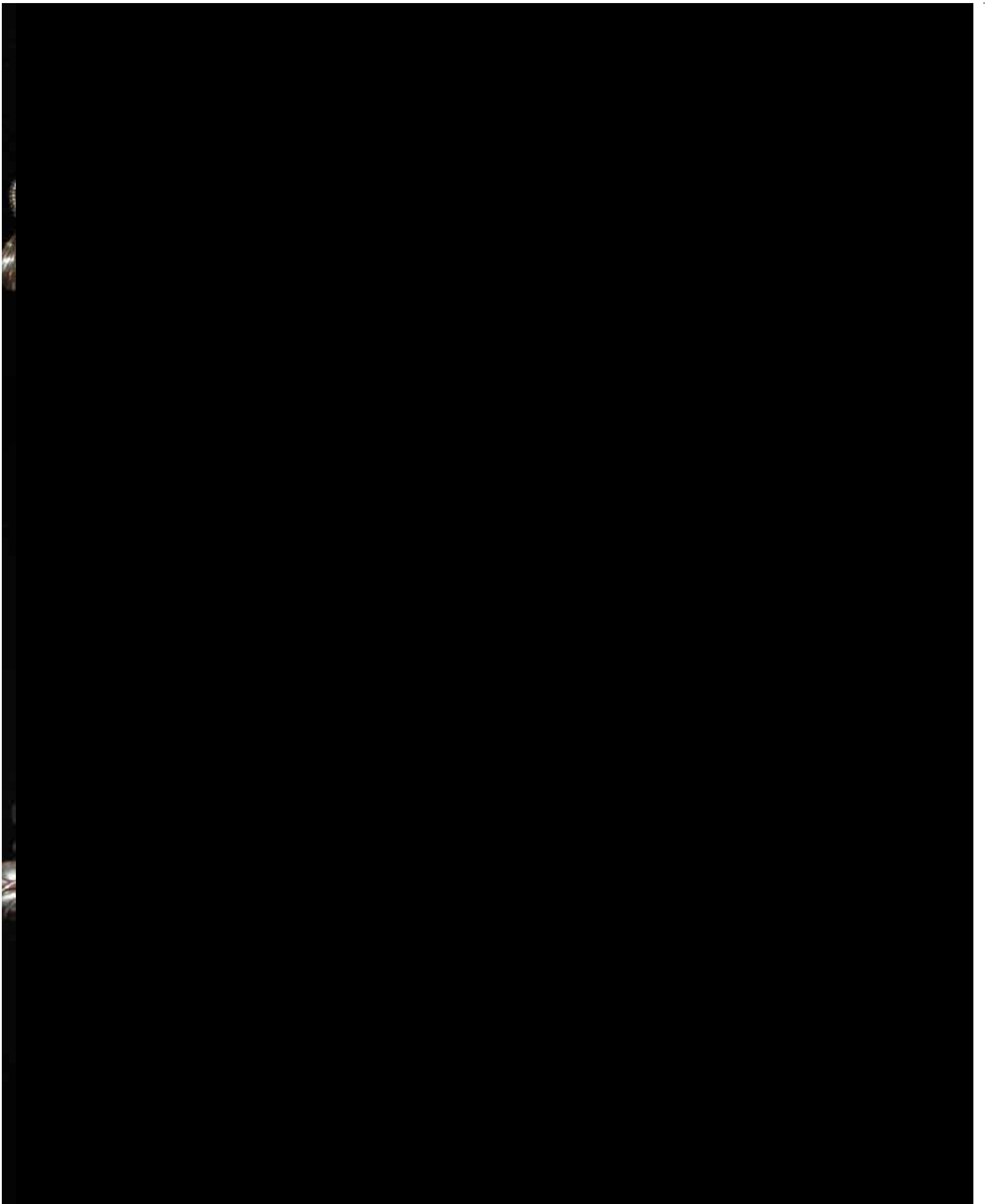
Zamrud Plaza

Jl. Raya A. Yani No. 132 Martapura
South Kalimantan
Phone : 0511-4720751, : 0511-4721276
Fax : 0511 - 4720751
Email : marketingpermatazamrud@gmail.com
Website : http://www.permatazamrud.com
Product : Gold and Gemstones
Contact Person: Farhan Abdulah

UC Silver, a UC Group Company.

Jalan Raya Batubulan Gg. Candrametu No. 2,
Batubulan, Gianyar, Bali 80582 - Indonesia
Phone : 62.361.461511 / +62.361.461800,
Fax : 62.361.461512,
Email : info@ucsilverbali.com







TREDA

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