Indonesia’s Remarkable Handicrafts
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Introduction

Indonesia’s position in the global economy has never been more important. It is one of the few bright spots in the global economy and crucial to the growth and stability of the world economy. Indonesia’s hard working labor force, abundant natural resources, rich cultural heritage, and dynamic economy, provides the world with many important and valuable goods and services.

This book is titled “Indonesia’s Remarkable Handicraft”. It aims to elevate Indonesia’s wide variety of handicraft to a higher global stature. As the world’s leading source of handicraft, Indonesia has a rich repertoire of knowledge and commercial opportunities that would benefit the world.

The publication of this book is part of a series of efforts by the Directorate General of National Export Development to introduce the world to the best and the most important of Indonesian products. The content of the book is easily accessible for both professional and general readers. It is written and designed to launch the readers into an amazing journey of knowledge, discovery, inspiration and information.

We sincerely hope that this book will be both enjoyable and rewarding to the readers.

Director General of National Export Development
Once upon a time, Indonesians would make clothes, chairs, tools and other life’s necessities from materials that they could find around them—woods, stones, animal hides, etc. Using their hands, these natural materials were crafted into useful items. As time passes, Indonesia developed into a modern society where it is easy to purchase clothes, utensils and other items from nearby shops. But, the ancient skills of making things with one’s own hands survive to this modern age. It survives—and thrives—as the handicraft industry.

The handicraft industry is an important sector of the Indonesian economy. Every year, millions of dollar worth of handicraft products were sold to visitors or directly exported to various countries. Because many Indonesian handicraft makers live in small towns and rural areas, the income from handicraft trade would reach various corners of the country and increase their livelihood. The industry is also a link and medium of exchange between these villages to the global market and to people and communities in distant countries.

Indonesian handicraft is also the embodiment of national history, resourcefulness and way of life. It is the result of creativity and craftsmanship of the people. It brings much pride and delight. And, more importantly, I believe that this amazing tradition would be one of the foundations for Indonesia to build a strong national economy.

Minister of Trade
Republic of Indonesia
In this modern age we tend to forget that man’s most essential tool is not a computer or a power drill or a digital camera, it is the hands. Even in today’s world, a place where tools have become so advanced and powerful, there is a section of our modern world that still retains the ancient practice of crafting with one’s own hands. The world of handicraft is where our hands craft useful and decorative items, producing things that would have both functional and aesthetic dimensions.
Handicraft products have a wide range of variety. Furniture, articles of clothing, toys, basketwork, paper craft, etc. are considered handicraft items. Some are useful objects, others are decorative. Some are simple, others have elaborate design. The one thing that links them is the fact that they are made by hands or with the assistance of simple handheld tools.

In Indonesia, handicraft is not just a tradition; it is also an important economic sector. The handicraft industry employs thousands of people in towns and villages across the country. About half a billion dollar worth of handicraft is exported every year, and many more is consumed domestically.

Handicraft manufacturing, unlike most other manufacturing activities, has a social function as well. It is also a means for members of families or local communities to work together, collaboratively, in a commercial venture that would benefit each member. Businesses, small and large, in this industry have been known to cooperate and form organizations. Some of the most well-known are ASEPHI, ASMINDO, and the various batik cooperatives.
## Selected Items

### Indonesia’s Exports of Handicraft in 2013

(US$ thousand)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>HS Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Export Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>4420</td>
<td>Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4602</td>
<td>Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials; articles of loofah</td>
<td>69,577</td>
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<td>4414</td>
<td>Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors, etc.</td>
<td>51,485</td>
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<td>6505</td>
<td>Hats and other headgear, knitted etc., lace, etc. in piece, hairnets</td>
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<tr>
<td>9602</td>
<td>Worked vegetable, mineral carving material and articles of these materials, etc.</td>
<td>12,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>8306</td>
<td>Bells, gongs etc. (non-electric), statuettes, ornaments, etc. of base metal</td>
<td>12,097</td>
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<tr>
<td>4601</td>
<td>Plaits etc. &amp; products of plaiting materials</td>
<td>10,337</td>
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<td>6914</td>
<td>Other ceramic articles</td>
<td>4,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>9206</td>
<td>Percussion musical instruments, drums etc.</td>
<td>5,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>6913</td>
<td>Statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles</td>
<td>5,429</td>
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<tr>
<td>9601</td>
<td>Worked ivory, bone etc. &amp; articles thereof</td>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, processed by Ministry of Trade
Because handicraft industry is largely a cottage industry with thousands of men and women working in hundreds of homes and villages, activities are spread out across the country. Each villages, cities and regions have different kinds of handicraft products—a reflection of the diversity of cultural tradition, foreign interactions, raw materials, and economic development. However, some areas have played larger roles in commercial terms, with Bali, Yogyakarta, and Jakarta being the most notable.
For many foreigners, the Island of Bali is the best-known region of Indonesia, courtesy of its unique cultural heritage and world-class tourism industry. In Bali, ancient traditions are alive and are integral to everyday life, and, hence, many items we encounter in public and private spaces are still hand-made and in keeping with tradition. This does not mean that Balinese handicraft industry is old-fashioned and inefficient. The industry has adopted many contemporary methods of management, design, manufacturing, operation, and financing. In fact, Balinese handicraft business operators and artisans are some of the most innovative and dynamic people in the country.

The most popular tourism regions are in the souther part of the island, especially the regencies and cities of Badung, Gianyar, Denpasar and Ubud. These areas are the best place to shop for handicraft in art markets, galleries, and souvenir shops. The Regency of Gianyar is the most notable producer of handicraft, with villages specializing in different products: Celuk for silversmithing, Batubulan for stone carving, Mas for wood carving, Bona for woven cloths, Batuan for painting etc.
Jakarta is Indonesia’s commercial, industrial and financial capital. Its metropolitan area—usually referred as Jabodetabek—is home to around 28 million people, one of the world’s largest. The population is highly urbanized and educated with a large segment of upper and middle class residents. These statistics easily shows that Jakarta is the country’s most important consumer market. The port (Tanjung Priok) and airport (Soekarno-Hatta International) of Jakarta are the largest and busiest in the country, connecting the many regions of Indonesia, as well as Indonesia to the world market, making Jakarta Indonesia’s main gate for international and domestic distribution. Jakarta is also the place to be to stage a promotional event to reach national and international audience.

Commercial aspects aside, Jakarta is a cosmopolitan and modern global city, a perfect place for innovation to take place, even for a “traditional” sector like handicraft. Instead of ancient tradition and natural materials, Jakarta has plenty of exposure to foreign cultures and advance technologies, a different set of available raw materials, many schools and universities with new ideas, and an energetic creative community. In regards to raw material, for example, Jakartans are faced with modern city waste, so producers are recycling the waste to make unique handicraft products.
Jakarta’s Major Expositions

Jakarta is the main promotional platforms for handicraft makers. Two major annual exhibitions, the Trade Expo Indonesia and Inacraft, feature all kinds of handicraft products prominently to domestic consumers and international buyers alike. Besides these two, many smaller exhibitions are routinely held, usually with a more specific themes or product categories. Examples are IFFINA for furniture and Adiwastra Nusantara for clothing and fashion items.

Trade Expo Indonesia or TEI was conceived and organized by the Ministry of Trade in 1985 to be an international B-to-B event that would facilitate trade between Indonesian producers and international buyers. Although every potential export products are represented, handicraft is featured prominently in TEI.

Inacraft was the brainchild of the Indonesian Association of Handicraft Exporters and Producers with the support of the Ministry of Trade. Attended by thousands of companies from every provinces, making it a good place to exchange ideas and seek opportunity.
Indonesia’s Remarkable Handicrafts

The central part of Java has been the core area to various Indonesian kingdoms and dynasties for centuries, and hence, it has a rich heritage of art and culture. The two largest cities in southern central Java are Yogyakarta and Surakarta (more often called Solo), the power centers of Java’s last kingdom. Their cultural heritage ensures a reliable stock of able designers, artisans, and craftsmen within the city and beyond. Handicraft and art markets thrive from millions of tourists, travelers, and merchandisers that visit every year.

Malioboro Street and Beringharjo Market at the center of Yogyakarta are the best known places to look for handicraft. However, there are also other galleries, shops and markets all over the city. Some areas inside and around Yogyakarta are well-known as either producer or seller for different handicraft products: Kotagede for silver jewelry, Kasongan for pottery, Prawirotaman and Giriloyo for batik cloths, Manding for leather products, etc.

Solo is just 65 km north-east from Yogyakarta. Tourism and manufacturing have become the city’s important economic sectors, especially textile and medicine manufacturing. And, just like Yogyakarta, Solo and its surrounding areas are centers of handicraft. For example, the villages of Laweyan and Kauman produce batik cloths, rattan handicraft in Trangsan, pottery in Melikan, copper and brass in Boyolali, while Pasar Klewer in the city center is known as the country’s largest batik market.

Royal Heritage

Yogyakarta & Surakarta

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Other Regions

There are many varieties of handicraft from other regions. West Sumatera and South Sumatera are particularly noted for their songket cloths. Villages in Nusa Tenggara (the Lesser Sundas) produce ikat. Provinces in Kalimantan (Borneo) are long known for their basketry and weaving using rattan and other natural fabrics. Wood art produced by the Asmat people of Papua is highly valued.

However, in terms of industrial-scale capabilities in management, production, finance, quality and international trade, the industries in Java and Bali are on a different level compared to the rest of the country. In addition to the cities and districts mentioned earlier, other areas have their own distinct products and here are a few examples. Along the northern coast, Cirebon, Pekalongan, and Lasem are batik centers. For furniture, the important cities are Cirebon (for rattan) and Jepara (carved wood). Tasikmalaya is known for embroidery. Pasuruan also produces furniture and other products and may support stores and galleries in Bali. Bandung and Surabaya—both are modern, cosmopolitan, and industrialized cities—much like Jakarta but on a lesser scale, are creative cities with a variety of innovative startups.
THE MATERIALS

Minerals, Metals, and Organics

The best of handicraft are made from nature, from materials available in the environment around the home or workshop of an artisan. Modern technology and logistics enable artisans to also work with artificial or factory-made raw materials or with materials that were produced in other parts of the world. However, nature remains the most important source of materials. And, most importantly, it is also the main source of inspiration.

The diversity and quality of materials come from two great forces that created the Indonesian archipelago: geology and climate. Volcanic and tectonic activities have resulted in various kinds of rock structure and minerals. The fertile soil and climate lead to rich and astonishing flora and fauna.
Some of the most important raw materials in handicraft making are products of the forest. **Teak** is a durable hardwood species largely found in Java. Teakwood is a highly valued material in furniture, home decoration, and woodcarving industry. **Rattan** is a group of vine-like plants. Today rattan cane is used mainly for furniture, but in the past its usage is more diverse. About two-third of world rattan production comes from Indonesia, mainly from the forest of Borneo, Sulawesi, and Sumatera. Various species of **bamboo** are spread in all parts of Indonesia. Bamboo stalk is used in furniture, musical instruments, and building construction. Recently, many luxury houses and restaurants are built using bamboo. Almost all parts of the **coconut palm** can be used in handicraft, including the leaves, shells, trunk and roots. Shells, for example, could be used to make bowls, buttons, or other ornaments, while the leaves could be woven into baskets.

Other organic materials include **hide** and **leather** (especially those of cattle, but also from alligator, snake, and other animals). Wallet, shoes, and other leather products are very popular. As the world’s largest archipelagic country, the ocean is also a source of materials for handicraft. This includes rays, **pearls**, and **seashells**. Of course, obtaining raw materials from plants and animals requires care for the well-being of the plants and animals and observance to environmental sustainability, something the Indonesian Government and the business company are well aware of and continues to improve.

From the ground, rocks and other minerals are important resources in handicraft making. **Gold**, **silver**, and **gemstones** are mined for jewelry making. Other **metals**, such as copper, iron and aluminum are also used for various metal craft. Different islands and provinces have different kind of minerals, because the geology of each islands are different. Various **rocks**—especially black lava rock (locally called “batu candi”) and sandstone—are used for home and building decorations. They can be cut into bricks or carved into statues or other decorations. A variety of pottery products (including ceramics, porcelain and terracotta) are available, making use of Indonesia’s rich **clay** deposit.
Fabrics, Jewelry, and Accessories
There is no handicraft in Indonesia that is more iconic and beloved than batik and tenun. The two terms refer to types of Indonesian traditional fabrics. They are worn by everyone in the country, but they are not ordinary fabrics. A top quality cloth of batik or tenun would easily fetch thousands of dollars from avid collectors and socialites. In many families, they are part of valuable properties passed down from parents to children.

**Batik** is a form of textile manufactured using wax-resist dyeing technique. Batik tradition is especially strong in Java, but it also exists in other islands. Different regencies and districts may have different motifs and colors, depending on each cultural heritage and interaction with outside cultures. The most established industrial centers are the cities of Pekalongan and Cirebon in the northern coast of Java and Yogyakarta and Solo in the south. Batik was designated as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2009.

**Tenun** (literally means weaving or woven) are hand-weaved cloths and refers to, in simplicity, two groups of woven cloth: *ikat* and *songket*. There are differences in the production process, but the main difference to the inexperienced is the use of gold and silver thread in songket. Although production centers are spread around the country, songket are usually identified with Sumatera, an island historically rich in gold, while ikat to the other islands, especially Sulawesi, Bali and other Lesser Sunda islands.
Indonesia—the world’s largest archipelago—is the world eminent producer of pearl, especially the highly coveted Golden South Sea Pearls. As the most bio-diversified region in the world, it has a rich collection of sea shells, corals, plants, and wildlife. While underground, the land is rich with gemstones, semi-gemstones, marble, gold, and other minerals. This wealth is expressed in the fashion accessories and ornamental jewelry of its people.

Jakarta, Bandung and Bali have many fashion designers and boutiques, making them the country’s trendsetter, but production of different crafts are scattered. Kotagede (in Yogyakarta) and Celuk (in Bali) are most well-known production centers for hand-made silver jewelry. However, big cities such as Surabaya, Semarang and Jakarta also contribute a sizable output in jewelry manufacturing. Beautiful handbags are produced in Yogyakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Jakarta. However, basketware (especially those that use natural plant fibers) are usually located in smaller cities, such as Yogyakarta, Tasikmalaya, Pekalongan, Klaten and Garut, where plantations and forest are nearby. Leather products, such as footwear, jackets, belts and wallets, are made in Garut, Sidoarjo, Magetan and Yogyakarta.

The latest trend in fashion accessories are application of recycled materials (from plastic, paper or other materials) to make useful and fashionable products. Most of the producers are located in the major population centers, where excess materials are easily found.
Indonesia's Remarkable Handicrafts
Furniture and Decor

Wood, along with bricks and stones, were the main materials for traditional houses. They formed the structural elements of a house, the ornamental elements, the furniture, and the household goods. Today, many modern materials have supplanted wood, brick and stones in many aspects. Concrete and steel are necessary structural elements in modern bridges, high-rise buildings, and even some large houses. Plastic and metals have become more ubiquitous inside the house. Nevertheless, traditional materials are still used, especially in furniture and décor.

Over the years entrepreneurs in Java have developed a robust industrial sector that can produce furniture, furniture components, and building components for the international market. Many of the raw materials, however, especially forest products, are supplied from the other islands, especially the large islands of Sulawesi, Sumatera and Kalimantan.
In terms of monetary value and tonnage, furniture is the most important handicraft export. Export of furniture has consistently exceeded US$ 1 billion in the past few years.

The main materials used in making furniture, building elements and decorations come from the forest. With one of the world’s largest rainforests, there are plenty of options to choose from and a lot of freedom to be creative. Teak, bamboo, and rattan are the most common materials in the industry.

Most rattan furniture is produced in Cirebon, a city in western Java, but Surabaya and Semarang also have a few large factories. Furniture with exquisite woodcarving can be easily found in Jepara, Yogyakarta, and Bali. But furniture that combines various natural materials is all the rage right now. Modern designers have made innovative use of materials such as water hyacinth, seagrass, or leather to add beauty to their products. Some others are using the obvious materials (e.g. wood, steel, rattan, bamboo) but in novel ways.

Other than furniture, a house also needs decorative items. We might want to put a statue, painting, plaque, wall hanging or other decoration to make our living room livelier, to make our bedroom cozy and warmer, or to make our garden more stunning. There are countless things that could be used as ornamental elements. The possibility is limited only by our imagination.
Housewares and Stationery
Aside from the structural elements of a house and the large furniture, there are other items that make a house a home. They are small elements and seem to be insignificant, but they are essential elements. Without them, a house will never be a home.

In the kitchen and dining room, no doubt a paramount part to a good living, hand-crafted items still fill the space, even in this day of factory-made goods. In remote villages, many utensils are handmade, but with simple design and cheaper material. Wealthier homes, however, own designer glassware and artisanal ceramics and limited-edition utensils that use high quality materials and have better aesthetics.

Moving on to the bedroom and living room, many linens, carpets, upholstery, and drapes are produced by home industry. Of course, most of the raw materials used are factory-made, but there are also plenty of materials that are made by small handicraft makers. Examples are fabrics from abaca fibers and ornaments from coconut shells.

Other handicrafts at home are stationery and toys. Latest tendency in education philosophy has resulted in the rise of low-cost, low-tech, educational toys. They are usually made from wood or textile. Handcrafted stationery includes pens, scrapbooks, pencil cases, photo albums, etc.

The production centers all of those items usually overlap with population centers, that is mainly in and near major cities, such as Jakarta (including Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang), Bandung (Cimahi, Sumedang, Lembang), and Surabaya (Sidoarjo, Gresik), Yogyakarta and Bali Island.
Indonesia is one of the world’s largest countries in the world. On the basis of Purchasing Power Parity, Indonesia belongs to a group of countries with GDP exceeding one trillion dollar. Indonesia is the only country in South East Asia to have a seat in the G-20. Indonesia’s economy has grown at a healthy 5.78% in 2013. From 2005 to 2013, export has more than doubled.

Indonesia has a total trade of more than USD 350 billion in 2013. Major trading partners include the US, the EU, and other Asian countries, with increasing relationship with South American, African, and Middle East countries. Indonesia is a large exporter of energy, e.g. coal, petroleum and natural gases. With its large agricultural land and rising manufacturing base, Indonesia is also a major player in many commodities and products, such as palm oil, rubber, textile, electronics, automotive, footwear, handicrafts, processed food, coffee, cocoa, fisheries, essential oils, and forestry products.

The Ministry of Trade has played its role in increasing Indonesia’s trade through its representatives abroad. We do so through 23 Trade Attaches, 1 Trade Consul in Hong Kong and 19 Indonesian Trade Promotion Centers in strategic location around the world, including Indonesian Economic & Trade Office in Taipei.
For the past ten years, Indonesia’s GDP has grown between 4.6 and 6.5 percent per annum. Population is expected to grow pass 250 million in 2015 with per capita income in excess of USD 5,000. These numbers not only represent a huge potential market, but also an opportunity for growth.

Indonesia’s increasingly urbanized middle-class population is not only affluent, but also skilled, educated and integrated to the world economy. A lot of Indonesia’s university graduates are trained in technical skills such as finance, economics, engineering and sciences. This large and dynamic labor force is one of the key factors of Indonesia’s competitiveness.

Government policies, such as the new Trade Law and Law on Mining of Minerals and Coal, are seen as Indonesia’s commitment to increase not only the value and volume of trade, but also to increase more value-added processing and sustainability in the Indonesian economy. Companies have steadily invested in factories and technologies to process agricultural crops and other natural resources, many of them would be on line in the next few years. The transformation of the Indonesian economy from agriculture and mining to manufacturing and services would provide new jobs and higher prosperity.

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), World Bank processed by Ministry of Trade
The Minister of Trade is the chief advisor to the President of the Republic of Indonesia on all trade matters, both domestic and international trade. The President, on advice from the Minister of Trade, may establish trade agreements with other nations. Strategically, the Ministry works to build and enhance sustainable national competitiveness. This requires optimizing the development of all national potentials and resources as well as building on all available opportunities.

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The Directorate General of National Export Development (DGNED) is an arm of the Ministry of Trade tasked with formulation and execution of Government’s policies in export development and promotions, especially in expanding Indonesia’s exports outside its traditional petroleum, natural gas and natural resources industries. DGNED identifies provides market research, export product development insight, and advices on export procedures, licensing requirements and financing. It also assists exporters to participate in its regular trade exhibitions both domestic and overseas.
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<tr>
<td>Bali Puspa Embroidery</td>
<td>Jl. Drupadi V No. 1, Denpasar, Bali</td>
<td>T (62 361) 786 9982, 245666</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bali.puspa@gmail.com">bali.puspa@gmail.com</a>, bali puspa bordir.blogspot.com</td>
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<td>Batik Danar Hadi</td>
<td>Jl. Dr. Rajiman 164, Solo, Central Java</td>
<td>T (62 271) 644 126</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.danarhadibatik.com">www.danarhadibatik.com</a></td>
<td>Batik cloth and fashion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batik Keris</td>
<td>Cemani, Grogol, Sukoharjo, Central Java 57191</td>
<td>T (62 271) 717 500</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.batikkeris.co.id">www.batikkeris.co.id</a></td>
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<td>Batik Ninik Ichsan</td>
<td>Jl. Trusmi Kulon, Cirebon, West Java</td>
<td>T (62 231) 321 800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batik Qonita</td>
<td>Jl. Gajah Mada No. 49, Pekalongan, Central Java</td>
<td>T (62 285) 423 939, 422 915</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:qonitatabatik@yahoo.com">qonitatabatik@yahoo.com</a>, <a href="http://www.qonitatabatik.com">www.qonitatabatik.com</a></td>
<td>Batik cloth and fashion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batik Semar</td>
<td>Jl. Lu Adisucipto No. 101, Solo, Central Java 57144</td>
<td>T (62 271) 722 937, 710 976</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@batik-semar.com">info@batik-semar.com</a>, <a href="http://www.batik-semar.com">www.batik-semar.com</a></td>
<td>Batik cloth and fashion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batik Tobal</td>
<td>Jl. Teratai No. 24, Pekalongan, Central Java 51123</td>
<td>T (62 285) 423 885</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tobalbatik@yahoo.com">tobalbatik@yahoo.com</a>, <a href="http://www.batiktobal.com">www.batiktobal.com</a></td>
<td>Batik cloth and fashion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batik Winotosastro</td>
<td>Jl. Tirtoyoduran 54, Yogyakarta 55143</td>
<td>T (62 274) 375 218</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.winotosastro.com">www.winotosastro.com</a></td>
<td>Batik cloth and fashion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bimo Kurdo</td>
<td>Jl. Bimo Kurdo 25, Saper, Yogyakarta 55221</td>
<td>T (62 274) 553 633, 566984</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bimkur25@indosat.net.id">bimkur25@indosat.net.id</a>, <a href="http://www.batikkeris.co.id">www.batikkeris.co.id</a></td>
<td>Wooden handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cipta International</td>
<td>Jl. Achmad Yani 34, Ungaran, Central Java</td>
<td>T (62 246) 929 939</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.globalindonesia.com">www.globalindonesia.com</a></td>
<td>Songket cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayang Collections</td>
<td>Jl. Karya Baru, Bali Agung I Blok A. 14, Pontianak, West Kalimantan</td>
<td>T (62 8122 5613 4717)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallery Ida Bagus Marka</td>
<td>Jl. Raya Basangkasa No. 75, Komp. Pertokoan Seminyak Center, Kuta, Bali 80361</td>
<td>T (62 361) 941 047</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:istumantri@yahoo.co.id">istumantri@yahoo.co.id</a>, <a href="http://www.grammesbali.com">www.grammesbali.com</a></td>
<td>Various handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammes Bali</td>
<td>Jl. Raya Basangkasa No. 75, Komp. Pertokoan Seminyak Center, Kuta, Bali 80361</td>
<td>T (62 361) 941 047</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:istumantri@yahoo.co.id">istumantri@yahoo.co.id</a>, <a href="http://www.grammesbali.com">www.grammesbali.com</a></td>
<td>Various handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS4 Woodcraft</td>
<td>Jl. Gondokusil No. 4, Malang, East Java</td>
<td>T (62 ) 498 369</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>info@<a href="mailto:gs4woodcraft@yahoo.com">gs4woodcraft@yahoo.com</a>, <a href="http://www.gs4woodcraft.com">www.gs4woodcraft.com</a></td>
<td>Various handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Nyoman Karsa Gallery</td>
<td>Br. Teges Peletian, Ubud, Gianyar, Bali 80751</td>
<td>T (62 361) 978 034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indosurya Mahakam</td>
<td>BSD sektor 7, VII Blok O No.80, Tangerang, Banten 15322</td>
<td>T (62 21) 537 1228</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.indosuryafurniture.com">www.indosuryafurniture.com</a></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InSens' o</td>
<td>Jl. Tangkuban Perahu 1, Padang Sumbu, Kerobokan, Bali</td>
<td>T (62 361) 736 461, 738 691</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@insensobali.com">info@insensobali.com</a></td>
<td>Decorative lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenggala Keramik</td>
<td>Jl. Uludan II, Jimbaran, Bali</td>
<td>T (62 361) 703 312</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@jenggala.com">info@jenggala.com</a>, <a href="http://www.jenggala.com">www.jenggala.com</a></td>
<td>Ceramic wares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernel Indonesia Potential</td>
<td>Jl. Raya Domas Km 01, Menganti, Gresik, East Java</td>
<td>T (62 31) 791 5237, 791 5238, 791 5238</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@kernelindonesia.co.id">info@kernelindonesia.co.id</a>, <a href="http://www.kernelindonesia.com">www.kernelindonesia.com</a></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Check with associations or Ministry of Trade for regularly updated list

**Indonesian Crafts Council (Dekranas)**
Jl. Ampera Raya No. 1000, Jakarta 12560
T (62 21) 789 2140, 789 2141
F (62 21) 789 2135
E info@dekanas.or.id

**Association of Indonesian Producers and Exporters of Handicrafts (ASEPHI)**
Jl. Wijaya I No.39, Kebayoran Baru Jakarta
T (62 21) 725 2032, 725 2033
F (62 21) 725 2062
E asephipusat@hotmail.com

**Indonesian Furniture and Craft Industry Association (ASMINDO)**
Jl. Pegambiran 5-A RT 012 RW 07 Pulo Gadung, Jakarta 13220
T (021) 47864028
W www.asmindo.org

**Indonesian People’s Handicraft Foundation APIKRI**
Jl Imogiri Brt Km 4, 5/163 A
Yogyakarta, Center Java, 55163
P 0274-371932, 0274-386565
W www.apikri.com

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**Lunar Mulia Kreasi**
Jl. Palagan Tentara Pelajar Km 10.2 No. 45, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55581
T (62 274) 749 6523, 865 685
F (62 274) 865 685
E info@lunar.co.id,
W www.lunar.co.id
Prod Furniture, handbags, accessories

**Mandiri Craft**
Jl. Parangtritis, Km 9 T 01/ RW 5, Dusun Gatak, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
M 0812-2966-474

**Palem Craft Jogja**
Jl. KH Ahmad Dahlan 8
Yogyakarta 55122
T (62 274) 545 485, 548 080
F (62 274) 548 080
E palemcraft@idola.net.id,
palemcraft@palemcraft.com
W www.palemcraft.com
Prod Interior decoration

**Promosi Dagang Asia**
JL. Dukuh Kupang X/6
Surabaya, East Java 60225
T (62 31) 568 7116
F (62 31) 563 1345
E frezamm@yahoo.com,
cs@promosia.biz
W www.promosia.biz
Prod Home interior

**Putri Ayu**
Jl. Lapangan Astina Jaya, Blahbatu
Gianyar, Bali 80581
T (62 361) 942658
F (62 361) 60016
Prod Ikat fabrics

**Rattan Land Furniture**
Jl. Pandawa no. 9 Blok Kenir, Plumbon Cirebon, West Java
T (62 231) 733 3999
F (62 231) 342 391
E furniture@rattanland.com
W www.rattanland.com
Prod Furniture

**Risang Aji**
Jl. Kauman III No 7 RT 003/01, Banjarsari
Solo, Central Java
T (62 271) 665207
Prod Glass art

**Samby Handicraft**
Jl. A Yani, Parit Sembim
Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan
T (62) 852 4657 9466
Prod Wood craft

**Sunvisi International**
Beringin Indah Estate
Jl. Beringin Raya III Blok D II No. 21
Ngaliyan, Semarang, Central Java
T (62 24) 7036 1771
F (62 24) 762 6000
E sunvisi@yahoo.com
W sunvisiinternational.com
Prod Furniture

**Tashinda Putraprima**
Jl. Bibis, Des Kulon Gangin Tamantirto, Kashiwan Bantul, Yogyakarta - Indonesia
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F +62-274-4342132
E info@tashinda.com;
cvtashinda@indo.net.id
Prod Jewelry

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**Timboel Keramik**
Tirtos, Kasongan, Kashiwan
Bantul, Yogyakarta
T (62 274) 711 2537
F (62 274) 370 542
E timboel@timboel.co.id,
timboel@hotmail.com
Prod Pottery

**Tosan Aji**
Jl. Kahar Muzakar No.15 RT 03/08,
Pasar Kliwon
Solo, Central Java
T (62) 8139 3199 088
Prod Keris decoration

**UC Silver**
Jl. Rayat Batubulan,
Gg. Candrametu No. 2
Gianyar, Bali 80582
T (62 361) 461 511, 461 800
F (62 361) 461 512
E info@ucsilverbali.com
W ucsilverbali.com
Prod Jewelry
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