



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

ANALYZING COMPETITIVENESS OF INDONESIA'S JEWELLERY

THESIS

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FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC POLICY

JAKARTA
December 2009



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THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Economics**

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**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC POLICY
ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION**

**JAKARTA
December 2009**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Admire and gratitude to God the Almighty for his blessing and graces, as a result I can complete this thesis entitled: “Analyzing Competitiveness of Indonesia’s Jewellery” to submit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Economics in International Trade Policy, Master of Planning and Public Policy Program, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.

At the moment I have finished for all courses start on smoothly due to the fact that support, guidance, and assistance from various parties, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, on this occasion the author would like to express the biggest possible expression in my humble acknowledgment.

In the first place, I would like to express my gratitude to Minister of Trade and USAID for giving me a prized opportunity to follow this scholarship program.

I am heartily thankful to my supervisor and also as the Secretary of the Program of Master of Planning and Public Policy, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia., Dr. Andi Fahmi Lubis, whose encouragement, guidance and support from the early to the final level made possible me to develop an understanding of the subject in all section of my thesis.

I would also I gratefully acknowledge Arindra A. Zainal Ph.D, Head of the Program of Master of Planning and Public Policy, Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia.

I am very grateful to the examiners of my thesis, Dr. Ir. Widyono Soetjpto and Dr. Maddaremmeng AP for giving me your ideas to open my insight to revision my thesis become well. Furthermore, I convey special acknowledgement all of the lecturers for giving their knowledge with us during the study process.

I gratefully acknowledge the Head of National Agency for Export Development and the Head of Indonesian Export Trade Center for giving me permission and support to follow the scholarships.

I would like to record my gratitude Mr. Rahayubudi and Mr. Robby Kumenaung, Mr. Roger Freeman, Mr. Stephen V. Marks, Mr. Michael Reed, Ms.

Ernawati Munadi, Ms. Dian Cahayani and all of ITAP-USAID staffs. My Special thanks for Mr. Lesman Sihombing, for your support and advice, Mrs. Tuminah and Mrs Merry, for giving me information and spirit to study in this scholarship program

Many thanks for all the academic bureau staffs, for helping us with the administrative process, especially for Mrs Ira, Mrs Siti, Mrs Keke, Mrs. Irma, Mr. Haris.

It is a pleasure to express my gratitude wholeheartedly to my family for their attentively during the completion of my thesis. My parents deserve particular mention for their indivisible support and prayers. My stars: Alma Sabrina Aditia and Azka Batrisyia Aditia thanks for yours praying. My lovely husband thanks for your love and patient. My brother and my sister in law have given me spirit and prayer.

I would like to express my thankfulness to Yonatan KS., Upik Sumarni, Pia, Herlina Budiarti, Hikmatul Afifah D., Venty Valentina, Teriana D. Maya for giving tutorial/practice as a real support throughout my thesis writing.

I would also acknowledge my colleagues at MITP Batch 3 Class whose present by some means everlastingly revived, supportive, impressive and gave me always spirit and happiness. Many thanks go specifically to Desy Rosmerya, Samuel L. Paskah, Niken Wulandari for giving me such a pleasant time when discussing together with them since I began this thesis.

As a final point, I would like to thank every person who supported me in any respect during the completion of prosperous insightful of the thesis, besides expressing my regret that I could not mention individually one by one. Hopefully everything that I would have been achieved, it could useful in facing the challenges of the future and presumably all the good that has been given by my lecturers be allowed as a religious god almighty

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ABSTRACT

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Title : Analyzing Competitiveness of Indonesian's Jewellery

Indonesian jewelries export are one of the non-oil and gas commodities from industrial manufacturing sector which has an important role to create an inflow of foreign exchange for Indonesia even though is only still relatively small in its contributions. This paper purposes at examining competitiveness of Indonesia's Jewellery (HS 71) and selected jewellery products in selected countries. The selected products are: Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117). Periods covered in this research are divided into four periods which are 1994-1998, 1998-2001, 2001-2005, and 2005-2008. The destination countries Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UAE, UK, USA

The Method of competitiveness analysis that it will be used in this research is using Constant Market Share (CMS) analysis. This method will be able to show the fluctuating competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery in the eleventh countries by seeing (1) export growth performance product; (2) distribution aspect problem; and (3) competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery (4) composition problem.

The result of competitiveness for HS 71 (whole category) and for selected products in every period has chances to penetrate in different countries of the eleventh countries. Selected products can be competitive and have demand to distributed well in the eleventh countries are in first period (1994 – 1998), that is HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117. Next; in second period: (1998 – 2001), that is, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, Furthermore, in third period: (2001 – 2005), that is, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, and the last in Period (2005 – 2008), that is, HS 7113, HS 7117. Commodity Composition effects for the whole of Indonesia's jewellery category had also fluctuated for all period. Commodity Composition of HS 7113 and HS 7114 had positive in the last period and HS 7117 in the third period. Nevertheless, HS 7101 value went down until the last period was negative.

Keywords: *Jewellery, competitiveness, CMSA*

ABSTRAKSI

Nama : Titi Nur Izzati
Program Studi : Magister Perencanaan dan Kebijakan Publik
Judul : Analisa Daya Saing Perhiasan Indonesia

Perhiasan Indonesia merupakan salah satu komoditi industri non-migas komoditas dari sektor industry manufaktur yang mempunyai peranan penting untuk menciptakan aliran devisa bagi Indonesia meskipun kontribusinya masih relatif kecil. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengukur daya saing produk perhiasan pada jenis produk perhiasan tertentu di negara-negara tertentu. Produk yang dipilih: Mutiara, alam atau budidaya, dikerjakan atau ditingkatkan mutunya maupun tidak, tetapi ditingkatkan mutunya maupun tidak, tetapi tidak diuntai, tidak dipasang atau tidak disusun; mutiara, alam atau budidaya, diuntai sementara untuk memudahkan pengangkutan (HS 7101), Barang perhiasan dan bagiannya, dari logam mulia atau logam mulia kerajang atas dasar logam (HS 7113), Barang hasil tempaan pandai emas atau pandai perak dan bagiannya, dari logam mulia kerajang atas dasar logam mulia atau logam. (HS 7114), dan perhiasan imitasi (HS 7117). Periode yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini terbagi dalam empat periode yaitu 1994-1998, 1998-2001, 2001-2005, 2005-2008 dengan negara tujuan Australia, Perancis, Jerman, Hong Kong, Italia, Jepang, New Caledonia, Swiss, Persatuan Emirat Arab, Inggris, Amerika

Metode analisa daya saing yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis pangsa pasar konstan (CMS). Metode ini menunjukkan fluktuasi daya saing perhiasan Indonesia di sebelas Negara tersebut dengan melihat (1) kinerja pertumbuhan ekspor produk; (2) masalah aspek distribusi, dan (3) variasi daya saing perhiasan Indonesia (4) masalah komposisi.

Hasil penelitian daya saing perhiasan dan untuk produk yang dipilih dari perhiasan Indonesia pada setiap periode memiliki kesempatan untuk menembus setiap negara yang dipilih dari kesebelas negara tersebut. Produk terpilih yang mempunyai kekuatan daya saing dan efek distribusi pasar yang bagus di kesebelas negara adalah sebagai berikut: periode pertama (1994 – 1998) adalah HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117. Selanjutnya pada periode kedua (1998 – 2001): HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117. Periode ketiga (2001 – 2005) adalah HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117 dan terakhir untuk periode keempat yaitu HS 7113, HS 7117 Efek Komposisi komoditi untuk seluruh kategori perhiasan di Indonesia juga telah berfluktuasi untuk semua periode. Komposisi komoditi HS 7113 dan HS 7114 bernilai positif dalam periode terakhir serta HS 7117 dalam periode ketiga. Namun, nilai HS 7101 adalah negatif.

Kata kunci: *perhiasan, daya saing, CMSA*

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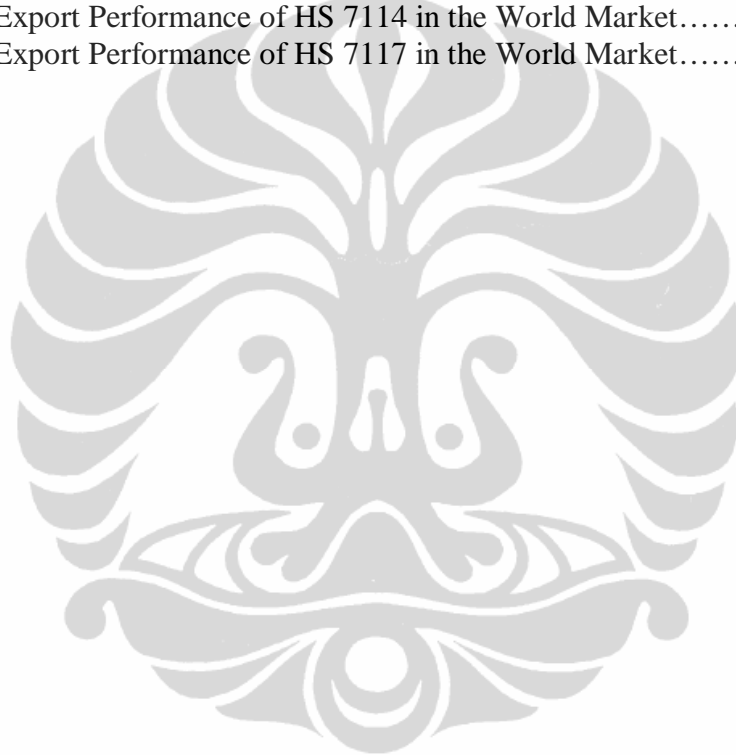
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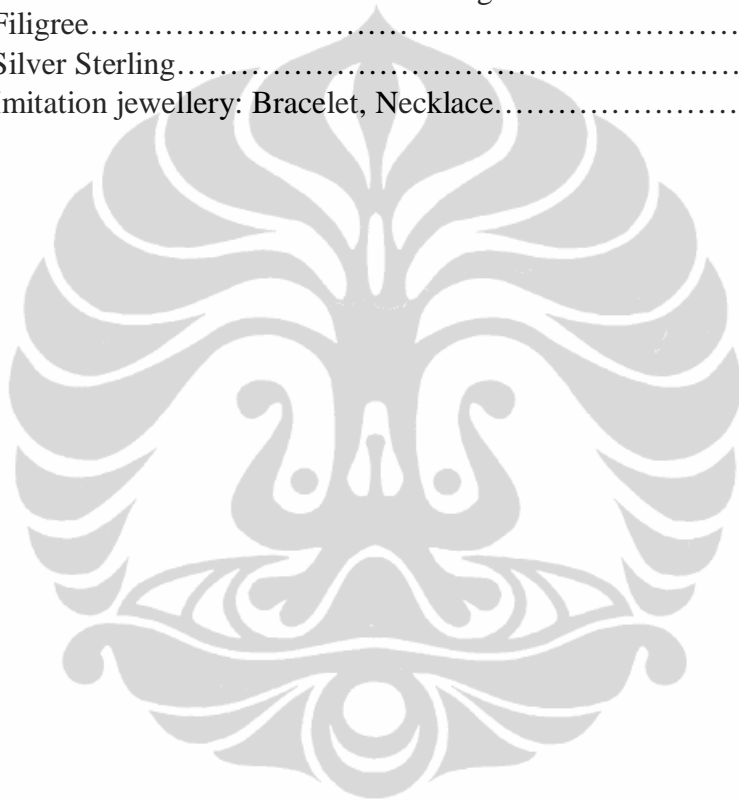
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesian jewelries are one of the non-oil and gas commodities from industrial manufacturing sector which has an important role to create an inflow of foreign exchange for Indonesia through its exports¹ though it's only still relatively small² in its contributions towards the non oil and gas export. (See table. 1).

Table 1.1- Indonesia's Export Performance Summary between 2005 & 2008 (including jewellery performance)

Description	FOB (US\$ Million)				% Change		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	06/05	07/06	08/07
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Export Total	85,660.0	100,690.3	114,100.9	136,761.7	18%	13%	20%
Oil and Gas	19,231.6	21,188.3	22,088.6	28,958.3	10%	4%	31%
Crude-Oil	8,145.9	8,168.8	9,226.0	12,418.7	0%	13%	35%
Oil Product	1,932.0	2,837.0	2,878.8	3,379.1	47%	19%	17%
Gas	9,153.7	10,182.5	9,983.8	13,160.5	11%	-2%	32%
Non-Oil and Gas	66,428.4	79,502.0	92,012.3	107,803.4	20%	16%	17%
Jewellery	329.725	698.074	897.502	1,068.795	112%	29%	19%

Source: WITS, WorldBsnk and BPS (processed)

The table 1.1 shows that the jewellery export performance has reached 1,068.795 US\$ million or has contributed 0.99% (relative small) towards the non-oil and gas 107,803.4 US\$ million in 2008. However, the value was gladden caused by the increment of trade value 329.725 US\$ million (0.5% towards the non-oil and gas) in 2005 to 1,068.795 US\$ million in 2008. In addition, (see annex-5b) market share of Indonesia's jewellery in the world market which reached still relative 0.32% (1,068.80 US\$ Million) of the total export of jewelry 329,315.75 US\$ Million. Meanwhile, the competitors of Indonesia from Asia

¹ Quoted from Peta Perdagangan Handicraft, Produk Perhiasan dan Permata, Ministry of Trade, 2007, p.1

² See Final Report 2006 of Trade R & D, Ministry of Trade, p.2-2

countries in the world market that is India (6.13%), Japan (2.99%), China (2.57%), Thailand (2.5%), Hong Kong (2.02%), Singapore (1.31%), and Malaysia (0.51%).

There are five points that can be considered to promote this research on jewelries. They are (1) its considerable factors to develop export of Indonesia's jewelry industry, (2) its export's performance, (3) its competitiveness, (4) its impediments, and (5) its potential destination country.

Earliest, consideration of this research derived from condition of jewellery has chosen by Ministry of Trade (MOT) to be one of the 10 potential commodities³ from Indonesia. This commodity has prospective to be developed intensively because its specific characteristic, there are five of them. First, its raw material is abundantly available. Next, it is labor intensive. Third, the human resources are needed for training to increase their skills also abundantly available. Fourth, it is a sensitive fashion products which influenced by model trend. Ultimately, it only needs medium level of technology and capital.⁴

Ministry of Industry (2005) also has intended to develop Indonesia's jewelry industry in the future beneath as a number of factors which have provided namely:⁵

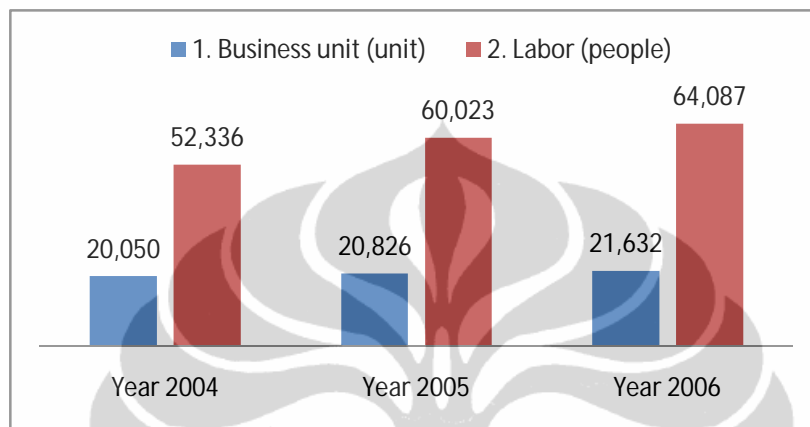
First of all, Indonesia has some jewelry's mining which is unexplored and untapped optimally; *secondly* Indonesia is enriched by cultural treasures from all over the archipelago led to the jewelry industry has unique and characteristic features, and unique come from each archipelago region, which has the value of comparative and competitive advantages are high. If it is continuing to be explored and developed in a serious and sustained; *thirdly*, the jewelry industry can be developed starting from the micro-scale or household to a large scale, even multinational companies. So, the jewelry industry can be developed into a formidable industry both from internal and external pressures. Furthermore, Indonesia has a labor force large enough creative talent and skill proper. Through

³ 10 potential products of the Road Map Project consist of: (1) Handicrafts, (2) Fish and Fisheries Products, (3) Medical Herbals, (4) Leather and Leather Products, (5) Processed Foods, (6) Jewelry, (7) Essential Oils, (8) Spices, (9) Non-Paper Office Supplies, and (10) Medical Equipments.

⁴ Quoted from Peta Perdagangan Handicraft, Produk Perhiasan dan Permata, Ministry of Trade, p.8, 2007

⁵ See Final Report 2006 of Trade R & D, Ministry of Trade, p.2-3

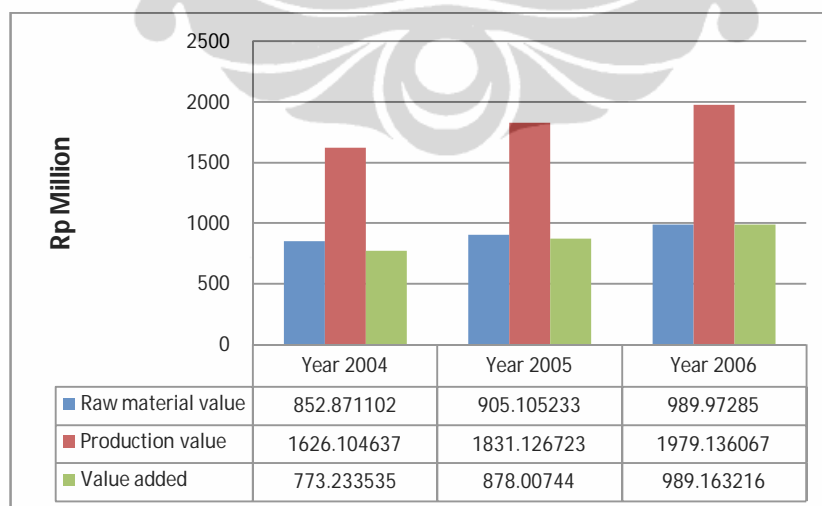
guidance, education, development and improve the capacity and capability of this force, will be achieved jewelry industry structure a strong, advanced and competitive. We can see comparison between business and labor. Total of labor almost three times business in each year. (See figure 1.1). It reflects that we have much people to create a new business which absorbs much labor.



Source: dj-idkm depperindag, 2007 (processed)

Figure 1.1- Indicator Industry base on priority Indonesian's jewellery for labor & business between 2004 and 2006

Besides the labor and business there is another indicator to see priority of Indonesian jewellery among 2004 – 2006 at figure 1.2.



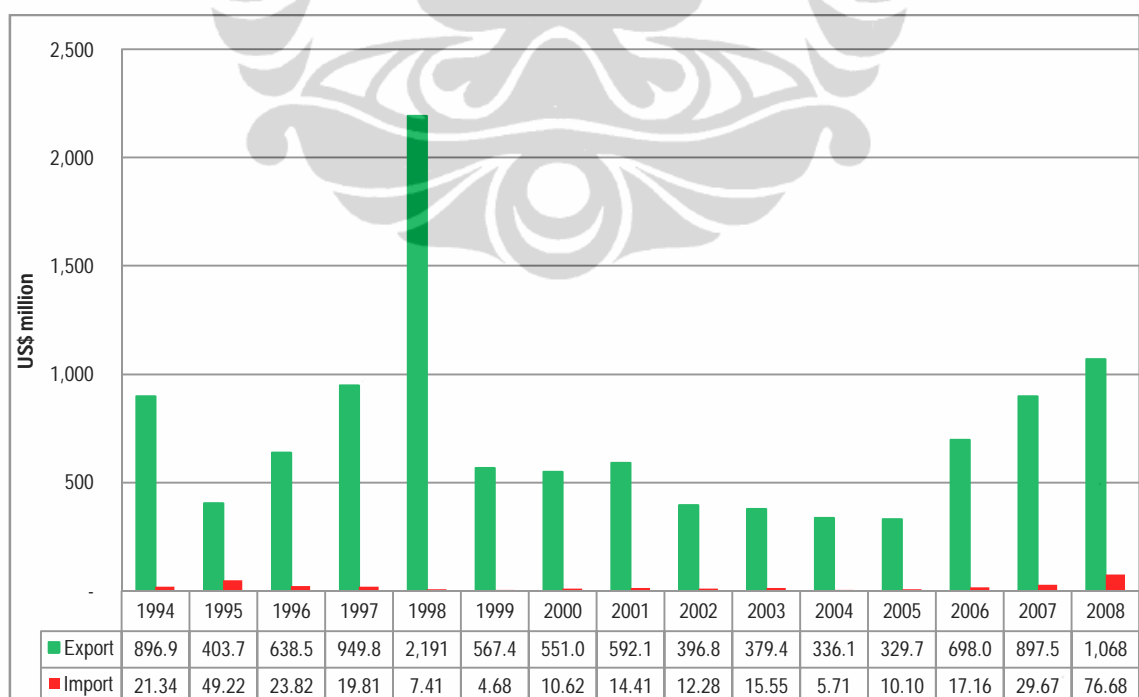
Source: dj-idkm depperindag, 2007 (processed)

Figure 1.2-Indicator Industry base on priority Indonesian's jewellery for raw material, production & value added between 2004 and 2006

As can be seen figure 1.2, it told us about production, raw material, value added. Then, it shown that production value has two times raw material, and was following by value added which nearly reach value of material.

Fifth, the jewellery Industry is concentrated and growing in certain areas in the scale of production centers, and each has its own value. It is necessary to continue built a strong industry network in the future; *sixth*, Indonesia's jewelry products have many recognized outside the country. It can be seen from the number of export destination countries such as USA, Europe, Middle East, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Malaysia. The numbers of export destination countries are showing great opportunity for the development of jewelry industry in the country with the target foreign markets.

The last consideration factors through seeing the real life, there are increasing demand of the jewelry products for a certain events and an investment lifetime. The events usually related with the time of day Islamic feast / Idul Fitri, Galungan and Kuningan Day and Christmas Day, Valentine Day, Wedding/Engaged, Birthday party, etc. which is generally needed in the adequate amount.



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

Figure 1.3-Export Performance of Indonesia's Jewellery in the World Market

The next point, it will discuss about export and import performance of Indonesia's jewellery in the world market between 1994 and 2008. It can be seen in figure 1.3. It is clearly that export and import value has further different distance among them. The import of jewellery has no significance value range from 4.68 US\$ in 1999 to 76.68 US\$ million in 2008, however; the export value of jewellery has fluctuation value from the lowest 329.73 US\$ million in 2005 and the highest 2,191 US\$ million in 1998. So, Indonesia's jewellery had a surplus in her balance of trade in the world market with different values between 1994 and 2008. See table 1.2

Table 1.2-Indonesia's Jewellery Balance of Trade in the World Market between 1994 – 2008 (US\$ Millions)

Year	Export	Import	Balance	% Change
1994	896.91	21.34	875.57	-
1995	403.70	49.22	354.48	(0.60)
1996	638.59	23.82	614.77	0.73
1997	949.87	19.81	930.06	0.51
1998	2,191.97	7.41	2,184.56	1.35
1999	567.41	4.68	562.73	(0.74)
2000	551.01	10.62	540.39	(0.04)
2001	592.14	14.41	577.74	0.07
2002	396.88	12.28	384.60	(0.33)
2003	379.44	15.55	363.89	(0.05)
2004	336.15	5.71	330.43	(0.09)
2005	329.73	10.10	319.62	(0.03)
2006	698.07	17.16	680.91	1.13
2007	897.50	29.67	867.83	0.27
2008	1,068.80	76.68	992.11	0.14

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)

The table reveals that the export of jewellery has been increasing which reach at a peak suddenly in 1998. It caused by gold prices rose too sharply⁶ and effected demand for gold was increase as one of the investment portfolio. So that Indonesia had experienced increasing for jewellery.

Furthermore, the export performance shown certain points which was attracting to be analyzed, that is, four point which reach at a peak 896.91 US\$

⁶ Hendrik, Indriany, "Investasi Emas", <http://www.blogger.com/feeds/2066198188265857613/posts/default>

million in 1994, 2,191.97 US\$ million in 1998, 592.14 US\$ million in 2001, and 1,068.80 US\$ million in 2008 and one point reach at a valley in 329.73 US\$ million in 2005.

These points reflected opportunity competitiveness from the past time to project the future. What if the value is at peak competitiveness increase or just the opposite? We can see the value 2,191.97 US\$ million in 1998 had reached at a peak suddenly and then sharpen falling at 567.41 US\$ million. Afterward, figure shows that value of jewellery 1,068.80 US\$ million in 2008 had reach one half of value in 1998. This value was occurred in a slow progress from 329.73 US\$ million 2005. Consequently, the opportunity of future can be forecasted by seeing many events and competitiveness of jewellery between 1994 and 2008.

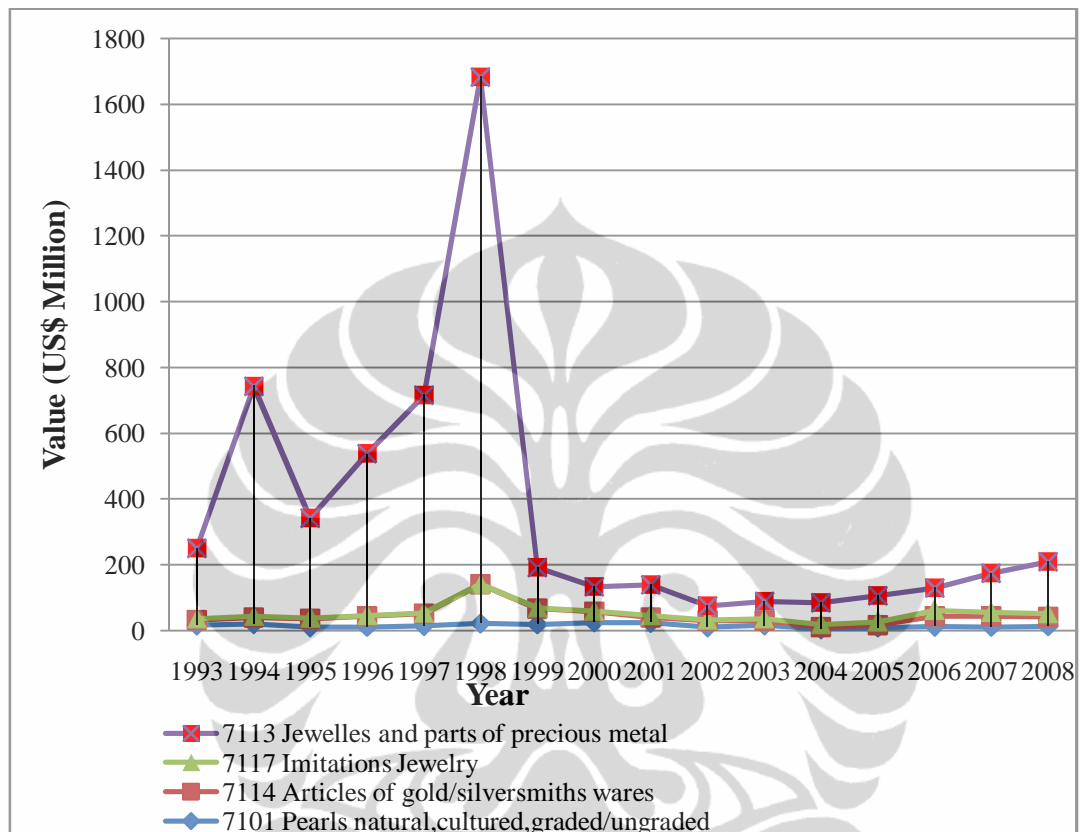
The impediments of Indonesia's jewellery are shaped by seeing the export performance of HS 71 (natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) and considering five certain points of year (1994, 1998, 2001, 2005, and 2008). It is attractive to know competitiveness for which category of Indonesian's jewelry in this research can be competitive in partner countries with the purpose of increasing and escalation Indonesia's export growth performance and what policy do government may create to face the shock at certain peak, so trend of export can incline to the peak like 1998 year.

Understanding of competitiveness illustrates of competitive ability in the past, present, and can be projected into the future. Furthermore, competitiveness is dynamic and will fluctuate from time to time depending on the level of competition, changes in demand behavior, and industrial base capabilities in the country concerned. In the modern trade theory says that at the level of trade with imperfect competition, comparative advantage still plays an important role to explain the pattern of trade is occurrence. However, economies of scale and strategic motivations also play an important role⁷.

In measuring competitiveness of Indonesia's jewelry here is used by Constant Market Share Analysis. This tool computed export growth performance to confine the world trade effect, the commodity composition effect, the market distribution effect and the competitiveness effect. In this case, analysis of

⁷ Quoted from Perdagangan Indonesia 2009-2014 (KADIN INDONESIA), "Peningkatan Daya Saing", Chapter V

competitiveness comprise for the four sub-periods: 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005 and 2005 – 2008. Competitiveness index which has positive value is connecting with positive value of Indonesia's market share in the world market and amelioration of commodity export performance⁸.



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

Figure 1.4-Export Performance of Indonesia's Jewelry for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117 in the World Market

The products of Indonesia's jewellery which can be researched, computed from all period base on trade value of export performance from Indonesia to destination countries. This research is using CMS Analysis to estimate products in two types: first, HS 2-digit for the whole categories that is HS 71 (natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc). Second, HS 4-digit is only in four categories (even the whole categories or HS 71 of Indonesia's jewellery consist of 18 HS category), that is, HS 7101 (Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily

⁸ See Sihaloho and Mualdy (2007) pg: 20

strung for convenience of transport), HS 7113⁹ (Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal), HS 7114 (Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal) and HS 7117 (Imitation jewellery). (See figure 1.4).

The figure 1.4 reveals that four types of jewelry's harmonized system and trend of trade value among them is markedly where HS 7113 has reached at peak in 1998 by 1540.29 US\$ million (see appendix 5). It is interesting that situation of Indonesia in 1998 was drop caused by monetary crisis but the trend of export value of four HS increase (except HS 7117); even the highest position has taken place by HS 7113.

This research analysis only three main destination countries of each periods of four HS; so, it become totally eleventh countries which Indonesia's jewelry exported are Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Further, the competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery is important to be analyzed in next chapter in order to get more information about export performance of the products. This is useful for export activities and hopefully, it can get a recommendation policy to escalate the export of Indonesian's jewellery.

1.2 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are: to identify and analyze competitiveness Indonesia's export in jewellery commodity for selected products in selected countries

1.3 Research Coverage

Indonesia's jewelry is one of 10 potential commodities become important to be developed and to be measured its competitiveness.

⁹ See Sihaloho and Mualdy (2007) are written Indonesia's jewelry of RCA index, 1999-2004 give result that main jewelry products with RCA > 1 was gold HS 710813), silver (HS 711311) and pearls (711610).

1.3.1 Markets of research

In this research, the markets which will be limited for analyzing are Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States. The chosen limitation is motivated by these countries could be a representative of main importer countries entire the world. Since these eleventh countries derived from Indonesia to three main exporting countries for each product of each period

1.3.2 Products of Research

Because of limitation trade value data of exporting jewellery and refers to consider to road map of Indonesia's Jewellery, Ministry of Trade (2007), the commodity are used by this research using for the whole categories in 2 digits level of Harmonized System (HS): HS 71 (natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) and the selection data in 4 digits level of HS: Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117).

1.3.3 Period of Analysis

The selection of analysis periods which are consist of four sub-periods: 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005 and 2005 – 2008, it encouraged by the fluctuation in export performance jewelry and limitation trade data

1.3.4 Methodology of Research

The weakness of methodology of Constant Market Share Analysis is¹⁰ neglectfully competitiveness alteration in the direction of time period between two point times which will be used. In addition, equation of CMS Analysis is identity

¹⁰ See Suprihartini (2005)

equation to explain export growth, in order that, if there are many reasons which has strung out effects of competitiveness alteration can not be evaluated.

However, a lack of methodology in the research can get the backing of descriptive analysis to explain the cause of competitiveness index alteration.

1.4 Research Methodology

1.4.1 Source of Data

The data which used in this study is export data between 1994 and 2008 which desparate four period. The data consist of export data from Indonesia to the world, export data from partner countries to the world, and export data all countries to all countries. Types of data: jewelry export trade value and all product trade value. Source of the data used; World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) of World Bank, ITC Statistic, BPS (Statistic Centre Bureau).

1.4.2 Methodology of Analysis

The methods of competitiveness analysis using Constant Market Share analysis as a tool which is computed export growth performance to confine the world trade effect, the commodity composition effect, the market distribution effect and the competitiveness effect. In this case, analysis of competitiveness comprise for the four sub-periods: 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005 and 2005 – 2008.

1.4 Writing Organization

In order to facilitate the understanding of this thesis, in this part, writer gives an early brief description about the content of each chapter of the thesis.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This part is an introduction chapter. It will discuss about background of the problem which explain about the recent condition of research object, objective of the research to answer the research impediment, research coverage which specifying research's object, and the writing organization.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of several theories which inspire writer in completing this research. The theories used in this research include international trade

theories. Moreover, this part also consists of several previous studies about the previous empirical research which related to the topics in this thesis

CHAPTER 3: INDONESIA'S JEWELRY PROFILE

This chapter contain of general descriptions about the condition of Indonesia's jewelry and trade. This part consists of the Indonesia chances, production, market and Indonesia export performance.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter will describe about how the problem being analyzed. This chapter consists of competitiveness estimation with CMS Analysis, data source and description, and analysis method.

CHAPTER 5 : RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, writer analyzes the data by using available method in Chapter 4 to achieve the objective of the research.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of the conclusion based on the analysis on Chapter 5, policy recommendation which can be used as an input for policy makers and also suggestion for other researchers in the future.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theory of International Trade

International trade occurs¹ when countries engage for two basic reasons, each of which contributes to their gains from trade. The first reason of countries trade since they desire to have advantage through their differences to reach an arrangement in which each does the things it does relatively well. The differences like natural resources endowment, ability, technology, cost, preference, etc. they can create the specialization, i.e. each country can specialize in certain goods and services. For example, if a nation is enriched the oil and other minerals may specialize in the production of oil and mining products for export and then converted (imported) with what is produced. Meanwhile, another nations is surrounded by a sea, it can be made as a center and a transit port for trade ships of the world, etc.

The next reason is countries engage in international trade desire to have economic scale. In addition, international trade² is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international boundaries or territories. Here, it in simply means state produces some of its own needs and exports the excess. It will give consequences, that is, opportunity to make trade expansion, finding the financial system with attention exchange rate between countries, the existence of superior countries could arrange the international trade through burdening protectionism such as tariff, quota. Shortly, International trade is the path to prosperity for the countries.

2.1.1. Ricardian model of comparative advantage

In Ricardian theorem³ which is developed by David Ricardo relating to the pattern of trade, which is that, a country will export that commodity in which it

¹ Krugman and Obstfeld "International Economics 2006

¹² Josko, Mario (2008): The impact of implementation of regulation (EC) 178 years of 2002 for Indonesian shrimp export into several European Countries

¹³ Bhagwati, Panagriya and Srinivasan (1998)

has comparative labor productivity advantage. In addition, in a Ricardian model⁴, trade is determined by relative and not absolute efficiency in production. Dissimilar the theory of absolute advantage, it can be shown that it will be in the interests of every country to engage in trade since every country will find a product in which it has a comparative advantage.

Moreover, David Ricardo whose create Ricardian model state that a country has a comparative advantage in producing a good if the opportunity cost of producing that good in terms of other goods is lower in that country than it is in other countries⁵. It means that each country would benefit if it specializes in production and exports that can be produced at a cost of relatively cheaper, then; can import what it produces at the cost of relatively more expensive.

Once again specialization⁶ in production would occur and because trading countries face the same relative prices, specialization would occur in different goods, thus facilitating exchange between the two trading countries. *Laissez faire* policies would ensure production in goods in which the country has a comparative advantage. It is differences in technology that determine the goods in which the country has a comparative advantage⁷.

In Ricardian Model have some assumptions of analysis among them⁸.

1. Labor is the only resource important for production;
2. Labor productivity varies across countries, usually due to differences technology. However, labor productivity in each country is constant across time.
3. The supply of labor in each country is constant
4. Two goods are important for production and consumption. Two countries can trade two goods free of transport cost. The factor is immobile internationally.

¹⁴ Rangasamy, J (2003) – Chapter two: Trade Theory and implications to competitiveness-University of Pretoria etd

⁵ Krugman and Obstfeld “International Economics 2006

¹⁶ Rangasamy, J (2003) – Chapter two: Trade Theory and implications to competitiveness-University of Pretoria etd

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Panneungi (2008), International Economics lecture

5. Autarky competitive market equilibrium: $P_a/P_b =$ marginal opportunity cost of a (for example, a = milk and b = biscuits)
6. Only two countries are modeled in domestic and foreign.
7. Perfect competition in the goods and labor market.
8. There is no change in technology.

The lack of Ricardian Model⁹ are simple Ricardian model predict a high degree of specialization that does not exist in real world, neglect the effect of international trade on income distribution within countries, no role differences resource of trade among countries as cause of trade, and neglects the possible roles of economies of scale as a cause of trade.

2.1.2 Heckscher - Ohlin Theory (factor of endowments)

In the Heckscher-Ohlin model, comparative advantage and trade are determined by national differences in factor endowments. Meanwhile, Heckscher-Ohlin theory was argued that international differences in labor, labor skills, physical capital or land (factors production) create productive differences that explain why trade occurs¹⁰. It means countries have relative abundance of production factor and it is used by production with relative intensity.

The Heckscher-Ohlin has assumption in its trade model towards the existence endowment differences namely: characteristic of production in each country: production function for goods are X and Y (for example X is Labor and Y is Capital or Land), the supply of production function in each country is constant, the amount of production factors X and Y varies across countries and this variation influences productivity, each country produces two goods and consume two goods (excess demand = excess supply), autarky competitive equilibrium, only two countries are modeled : foreign and domestic. Moreover, the theorem said that the owners of a country's abundant factor gain from trade, in the other side the owner of scarce factors lose.

In addition, in Heckscher-Ohlin theory has given assumption that a nation will export the commodity whose production requires the intensive use of the

⁹ Soetjipto Widjono (2008), "Theory of International Trade", Quantitative Methode lecture

¹⁰ Panneungi (2008), International Economics lecture

nation's relatively abundant and cheap factor and import the commodity whose production requires the intensive use of the nation's relatively scarce and expensive factor¹¹. In other words, Heckscher - Ohlin theory (H-O) said if a Country would specialize in the production and export the kinds of thing that main input (production factor) relative have a large number in this Country and import the kinds of thing that was not owned by the Country (or in the limited amount). In the Indonesia case, Indonesia will export labor-intensive products (but from the unskilled workers category) or from raw materials that were abundant in the country, like oil, coal, and agricultural commodities¹².

2.2 Previous Research

The previous research can find theory to measure competitiveness of Indonesia's jewelry export to the partner countries through many researches. These researches had discussed competitiveness by many methods among them Constant Market Share Analysis, Revealed Comparative Advantage, Regression Model, etc.

2.2.1 Hadi and Mardianto

Hadi and Mardianto are researched (2004) "Analisa Komparasi Daya Saing Produk Ekspor Pertanian antar Negara ASEAN dalam Era Perdagangan Bebas AFTA" with using Constant Market Share Analysis Methodology.

The result of analysis are Indonesia's export growth to the ASEAN region in the 1997 – 1999 period was the highest one among the ASEAN countries, even higher than the world export to the same region, while in the period 1999 – 2001 period it decreased and became slower compared than Thailand, Filipina and world, Composition of the Indonesia's export product was the best one among the ASEAN country, even though it weakened in the 1999-2001 from the previous period, Market distribution of the Indonesia's export in the 1997 – 1999 period was worse than Singapore's only, but in the following period it weakened and

²⁰ Salvatore , Dominick (2007). pg:131, 9th edition

²¹ Josko, Mario (2008): The impact of implementation of regulation (EC) 178 years of 2002 for Indonesian shrimp export into several European Countries

become worse compared to Singapore and Vietnam, Competitiveness of the Indonesia's export in the 1997 – 1999 period was the best one among the aSEAN countries, but weakened in the subsequent period and become worse compared to the Philippines and Thailand

2.2.2. Nik Muhammad and Yaacob

Nik Muhammad and Yaacob are researched “Export competitiveness of Malaysian electrical and electronic (e&e) product” with using Constant Market Share Analysis and Revealed Comparative Advantage Methodology.

The analyses the structural effect on export competitiveness of Malaysian E&E products focusing on semiconductor (SITC 776), Telecommunication product (SITC 764), Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Part and necessary (SITC 772), Printed Circuit Board (SITC 759) and Disk drives, printers and PCs (SITC 752). Therefore, the objective of the study is:

1. To analyze the market share of Malaysia E&E exports using constant Market Share (CMS) approach in order to assess its competitiveness in the world market.
2. To identify the Malaysian competitive position in E&E exports to the major importing countries from 1990-2004.
3. To examine whether the decline in Malaysia E&E export performance over 1990 –2004 is associated with the decline in Malaysian Competitiveness and the emergence of China.

The result of CMSA and RCA are:

1. CMS result shows that Malaysia E&E export was increased but not due to market competitiveness but due to the structural effect - that is due to an increased in the world import.
2. In terms of export performance ratio, RCA results show that, Malaysia E&E product was only highly perform in the US market for almost all SITC

2.2.3 Suprihartini

Suprihartini (2005) is researched “Daya Saing Ekspor Teh Indonesia di Dunia” The result show that export growth of Indonesian tea was lower than world tea export growth due to product composition problem; distribution aspect

problem; and low competitiveness of Indonesian tea. Next, to increase the growth of Indonesian tea export, exporters should increase tea export in form of downstream products as well as bulk green tea. Finally, Competitive position of Indonesian tea is lower than that other tea producing country, except Bangladesh.

2.2.4 Kelman, Roxo, and Shachmurove

Kelman, Roxo, and Shachmurove (2002) are researched South Africa's International Competitiveness: A Product Level Analysis with using Constant Market Share Analysis and Revealed Comparative Advantage and macro exchange rate regression results.

The result of this research via regression analysis is found South Africa was able to flexibly react "rationally" to changes in relative market exchange rates in its manufactured exports. Such flexibility is typically not attributed to "developing countries", and marks an important indicator for likely success for the future of South Africa's foreign trade performance. For more detailed analysis suggests that this flexibility is primarily associated with relatively new or non-traditional sectors such as *scale intensive* and *science based* product groups.

After that, via CMS analysis, we examine the determinants the loss of market shares which occurred during the last half of the last decade. It is found to be attributed primarily to internal policy or structural causes, rather than external factors associated with negative environmental factors

2.2.5 D. Simonis March 2000

D. Simonis March 2000 is researched Belgium's export performance: a constant market shares analysis during the period 1991-1997 has been mainly influenced by an unfavorable geographical specialization, while the product specialization has played a rather marginal role.

The contributions of the residual effect and of the competitiveness effect were slightly positive. A rather similar analysis can be undertaken for Belgium's main European trading partners (Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy). For these countries, the main reason behind the loss in export market share is also related to the negative contribution of the market effect due to

the high degree of intra-EU15 trade in a period during which the EU rate of economic growth was lower than total world growth rate.

However, some European countries registered a more substantial positive contribution of the competitiveness effect than Belgium, or a positive contribution of the product effect (Germany and the United Kingdom). As already mentioned, Belgium's export performance is also hindered by a lower export share in the sector of electronics products than its main trading partners, in particular the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The concentration of Belgium's geographical trade pattern partly explains why Belgium's export performance did not benefit directly from the strong import demand from the Asian NICs, the European countries in transition, and the Americas. The main impact of this increasing demand on Belgium's exports came through indirect effects via its main European trading partners.

However, because of rapidly changing conditions within the Asian NICs and within the European countries in transition, the results presented above have to be taken with extreme caution. The recent crises in the Asian NICs and in Russia have shown that the orientation of Belgium's geographical trade pattern has served to limit the direct effects of the crises on Belgium's export performance. Certain sectors have nonetheless been hit more seriously by the Asian crisis. This is the case for the diamonds sector¹. According to the CHELEM database, in 1996 the exports of diamonds to Thailand and Malaysia represented 54% and 30% of the total bilateral trade from Belgium respectively, but this decreased by 42% and 30%, respectively in 1997.

Otherwise, to reiterate, the main impact of the crises on Belgium's trade performance came through indirect effects, via its main trading partner Germany. Nevertheless, in the long run, Belgium should remain aware of the trade growth potential associated with the Asian NICs, the European countries in transition, and the other emerging economies.

2.2.6 Mahmood and Akhtar

Mahmood and Akhtar are researched the export growth of Pakistan: a decomposition analysis", Articles in winter, 1996 issue of Pakistan Development Review commodities from the raw commodities. In this paper analysed the

export-growth of Pakistan for the periods: 1984-85-1988-89 and 1988-89-1992-93 which was using Constant Market Share Analysis Methodology. Then, for the destination of exports, twenty two foreign markets have been chosen. These markets are: USA, Germany, Hong Kong, UK, Japan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy, Korea, Netherlands, Canada, Bangladesh, Belgium, Spain, Australia, Singapore, Thailand, Sweden, Switzerland, Sri Lanka and India.

The result of this researched were the share of each commodity was one or more than one percent in total exports of Pakistan during the period under study (1984-85, 1988-89, 1992-93). Next the commodity composition of Pakistan's export has not changed much overtime. Pakistani exports remained concentrated mainly in the traditional commodities such as raw cotton, rice and semi-finished textile products. Furthermore, the market distribution effect (MDE) is small but positive for the first period and positive and large for the second period for the overall export growth. The positive sign suggests that Pakistan's exports are going to relatively rapidly growing markets

In addition, the competitiveness effect for the overall exports is positive and quite significant for both the periods. Moreover, it has improved drastically from 1984-85-1988-89 to 1988-89-1992-93 (from 38.26 percent to 83.28 percent)

Although the CE is negative for the non-traditional exports, such as toys, games and sporting goods, medical instruments, and fish and fish preparations, yet it has decreased significantly in the second period. It reflects that Pakistan does not have comparative advantage in these products but is specializing by concentrating in their production

Moreover, there is a further need to explore new areas of comparative advantage and increase the variety of exports by moving towards the exports of semi-manufactured and manufactured

2.2.7 Sitohang

Sitohang (2008) are researched "Assessing Indonesian footwear export's performance: Case study The U.S., Germany, Belgium, U.K., The Netherlands and Italian markets". The methodology of competitiveness analysis in his research is used such as CMS Analysis, RCA, ESI, and Econometric Model.

The result of RCA shows that Indonesia had comparative advantage in the world market during 2003 – 2006. Meanwhile for ESI method shows comparative advantage in sixth market, that is, The U.S., Germany, Belgium, U.K., The Netherlands and Italian markets.

In addition, CMS analysis shows export growth of Indonesia's footwear (HS 64) was positive in the sixth market, except US market. The competitiveness effect of HS 64 was positive Germany, UK, Netherlands, and Italy excepts US and Belgium. The market distribution of HS 64 was positive in the Germany, UK, Neteherland, and Italy except US, Germany, Uk, and Italian Markets. And the commodity composition is negative. This means that the composition of Indonesia's footwear was lessr than other products.

Econometric model shows that export demand for HS 64 is significantly influenced by variable of GDP partner country, nominal exchange rate, and relative price. In addition, for sports category, they are influenced by real GDP, Nominal Exchange Rate. Next, for non sport category is influence by nominal exchange rate and relative price.

CHAPTER 3

OVERVIEW INDONESIA'S JEWELRY PROFILE

3.1 Overview of Indonesia's Jewellery Profile

3.1.1 Description of Jewellery Products

3.1.1.1 Definition

Meaning of jewellery refers to the ornaments people wear on their person. These ornaments are used for decoration and are made generally of enamel, precious metal or precious stones. Furthermore, jewellery submits to jewels used for personal wear and sometimes jewels even adorn watches, idols and crowns¹.

In fact, jewellery (pronounced /'dʒu: əlri/ or /'dʒu: ələri/) or jewelry is an item of personal adornment, such as a necklace, ring, brooch or bracelet, that is worn by a person. It may be made from gemstones or precious metals, but may be from any other material, and may be appreciated because of geometric or other patterns, or meaningful symbols. Earrings and other body rings are also considered to be jewellery, while body art is not. Also, items affixed to a garment, such as buttons, are not considered to be jewellery, even if they are unusual and highly decorative. Also, items such as belts and handbags etc. are not considered to be jewellery, and are considered to be accessories.²

In addition, jewelry is known as one of general utility items worn by men and women as a tool to beautify themselves or complement to dress and even to improve the social status. The kinds of jewellery commodities in international trade distinguished as follows:³

- a. Precious metal jewelry, jewelry material is made of gold, silver, platinum and combined with precious stones which are often called real jewelry or fine jewelry.
- b. Costume jewelry/imitation jewelry product that is material made from different materials out of precious metals such as leather, plastic, shell, horn,

¹ See Shanbag, Amita,

² See "Jewellery", <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewellery>

³ See Final Report 2006 of Trade R & D, Ministry of Trade, p. 2-1

bone, bronze, wood etc. are formed in accordance with the purpose of use, which is often called fashion jewelry or imitation

- c. The noble rock jewelry made of precious stones; diamonds, pearls, and etc. They are processed in such a way to kind of rock or loose pieces that are used as jewellery or decoration that has a function or benefit from daily life. Jewelry has undergone changes from the classical to the modern view as a result of the development paradigm and culture

3.1.1.2. Level and Function of Jewellery

The function⁴ of jewellery is used for a number of reasons, namely as currency, wealth display, storage, or functionally as clasps, pins and buckles. And it also used as protection, in the form of amulets and magical wards, or as artistic display.

There are two-level of jewellery. Firstly, Jewellery is made out of various types of material and range from the less expensive, like costume jewellery which is mass produced and affordable. It is generally are made of glass, wood, often carved and turned, shells, animal substances such as bone and ivory, natural clay and even plastic. For example, beads are often used in jewellery which may be made of glass, gemstones, metal, wood, shells and clay. Secondly, the most expensive, made of gold, precious metals and gemstones. It is generally is made of gold, platinum alloy, diamonds and silver.

3.1.1.3. History of Jewellery

The history of jewellery can be traced region/period. For easier comprehension, these have been classified according to regions/periods below:⁵

1. Early

The first signs of jewellery came from the Cro Magnons, ancestors of Homo sapiens around 40000 years ago. Pre historic jewellery consisted of crude; necklaces and bracelets. Moreover, the jewellery pieces were made of bone, animal sinew and pieces of carved bone used to secure clothing together. In some cases, jewellery had shell and mother of pearl pieces. Then, carved bracelets made of ivory and copper pieces have also been discovered.

⁴ See Shanbag, Amita,

⁵ Ibid

2. Egypt

The first signs of jewellery making in ancient Egypt were around 3000 to 5000 years ago: Egyptians preferred gold over other metals where jewellery in Egypt symbolized power and religious sentiments of the community. Infact, Ancient Egyptians wore jewellery from a variety of gemstones in jewellery such as bracelets, brooches, head dresses, pendants and rings. Indeed, they believed gems have magical powers and bring good luck. In other sides, jewellery was also made from glass, tin oxide based earthenware and enamel. Then, Egyptians also included jewellery in tombs. Egyptian jewellery was made in large workshops attached to temples and palaces.

3. Mesopotamia

Jewellery in Mesopotamia was made of thin metal leaf, and was set with brightly coloured stones, mainly agate, layer, carnelian and jasper. Shapes of jewellery included leaves, spirals, and cones and bunches of grapes. Jewellery included work for personal use as well as for adorning statues and idols. Expert metal working techniques such as filigree, engraving and fine granulation were found.

4. Greece

The Greeks started using gold and gems in jewellery in 1400 BC and they valued metal work. Greek jewellery featured filigree, and lacelike decorations made by twisting fine wires of gold and silver into patterns.

Jewellery makers made two different styles of pieces, cast pieces and pieces made out of sheet metal Jewellery in Greece was mostly used for public appearances or on special occasions. Jewellery in Greece was given as gifts and predominantly worn by women to show their wealth, status and beauty.

5. Rome

Romans often used gems in their jewellery. They used gold settings and precious stones and they wore gems in rings. The most common artifact of early Rome was the brooch which used to secure clothing together.

Then, Romans used gold, bronze, bone, glass, beads and pearl. They imported Srilankan sapphires and Indian diamonds and used emeralds and amber

in their jewellery. Meanwhile, Early Italians also worked on crude gold, and created clasps, necklaces, earrings and bracelets.

6. Middle Ages

Post Roman Europe continued to develop jewellery making skills, especially the Celts and the Merovingians. Meanwhile, clothing fasteners, amulets, signets were the common pieces known at this time. Furthermore The Celts specialized in continuous patterns and designs, and the Merovignian designs are best known for stylized animal figures. Then, Visigothic work, and cloisonn and garnet are famous works of the Middle Ages.

7. India

The Indian subcontinent has a continuous legacy of jewellery production. The first to start jewellery making were people of the Indus Valley Civilisation where they created gold earrings, necklaces, bead necklaces and metallic bangles. Bead trade in the Indus Valley region was most common. Besides the bead maker would buy a rough stone and place it in the hot oven till it became deep red, the red stone would be chipped to the right size, and painted with designs.

Next, multifarious jewellery soon replaced simple jewellery, and necklaces were soon adorned with gems and greenstone. India was the first country to mine diamonds and Jewellery production and designs and then traditions are passed down to the children and family, and jewellery is ordinary in India during ceremony and weddings. For example, anklets, bracelets, and rings for the nose and toes are popular in India.

8. America

Jewellery developed in America about 5000 years ago, in Central and South America. Large amounts of gold were easily accessible and the Aztecs and the Mayans created numerous works in the metal. The Aztecs used jewellery for status and in sacrifices to appease the gods. The Mayans made beautiful jewellery from jade, gold, silver, bronze and copper.

And the Mayans also traded in precious gems, and made jewels out of bone and stone. Then, in North America, native Americans used shells, wood, turquoise and soapstone. So, American jewellery pre dominates the Modern Jewellery Movement.

9. Pacific

Jewellery wrought out in the Pacific began later than in other areas. In Early Pacific jewellery was made of bone, wood and other natural materials. Most Pacific jewellery is worn above the waist, with head dresses, necklaces, hairpins, arms and waist belts. Meanwhile, Opal gemstones are used in Australian jewellery. Then, Tribal jewellery still exists on some of the islands.

10. China

During the Song dynasty, jewellery became popular in China. The Chinese favored silver, enamel, feathers and jade. Jade was often carved and polished, and combined with metal. Chinese jewellery is delicate and elaborate, and often takes the form of ornate headdresses. Chinese use silver, blue gems and glass. Earrings and amulets are used with the Chinese symbol or dragon. Chinese also place jewellery in their graves

11. Africa

African craft workers have used local materials, such as bone, colored feathers, ivory, wood, and sometimes metals to make colorful ornaments. Moreover, necklaces of shells and seeds, studs of ivory or bone for the lobes of the ears and bronze bangles are popular in Africa.

3.2 Trade development of Indonesia's Jewellery in Indonesia economic

3.2.1. Potential of National Jewellery Industry⁶

Indonesia's jewellery of gold and silver concentrates is in West Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, West Java, D.I.Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java, Bali, NTB, South East Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi. Meanwhile, for gemstones jewellery (precious stone) locates in Lampung, West Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, etc.

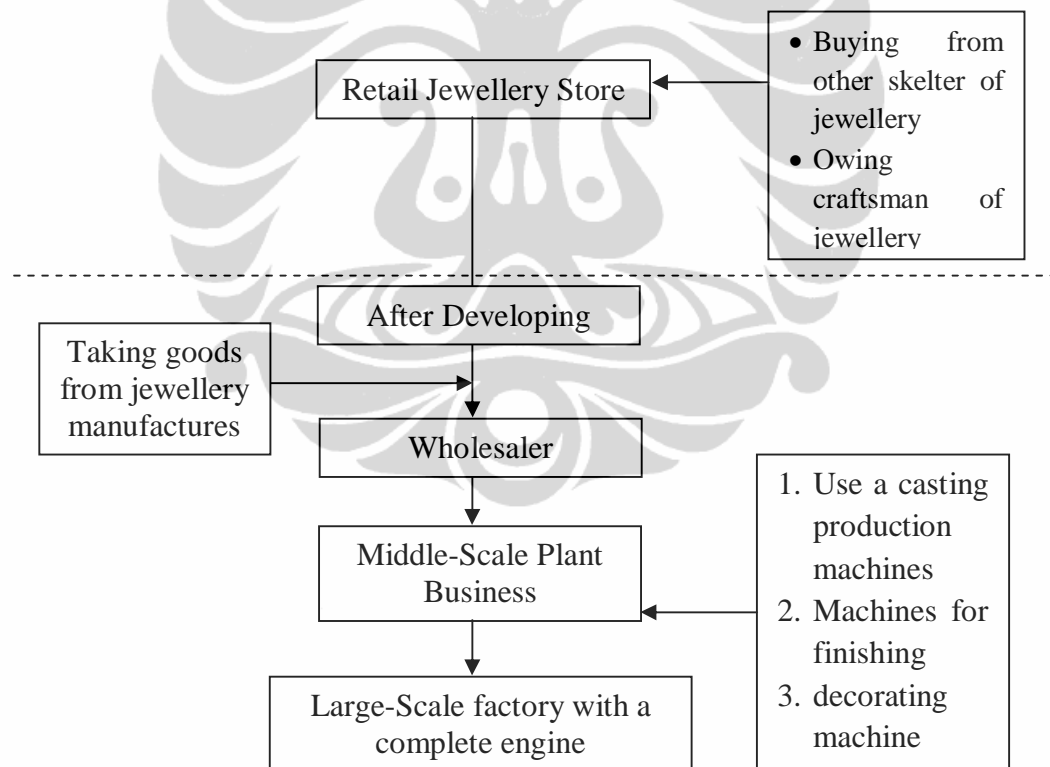
Jewellery products are one commodity that has the potential to be developed intensively as pledge product exports, which have characteristics as follows:

- a. raw material products such as gold jewelry, silver and precious stones is available;

⁶ Quoted from Peta Perdagangan Handicraft, Produk Perhiasan dan Permata,, Ministry of Trade, p.2, 2007

- b. labor intensive;
- c. available resources that can educate to master the techniques of making jewelry;
- d. a fashion product that is sensitive to changes in the model;
- e. equipment / machines for the jewelry industry that intermediate technology relatively large investment

In addition, business model of jewellery industry which developed in Indonesia are starting from retail jewelry store which has owing craftsman of jewellery or buying goods from other trades or skelter jewelry. Afterward, it will be developed and taking goods from jewelry manufacturers. Then, it will develop become wholesalers as well as establish a middle-scale plant business with using casting production machines, machines for finishing and decorating machine. Finally, turn into large-scale factory with a complete engine⁷. See diagram 3.1



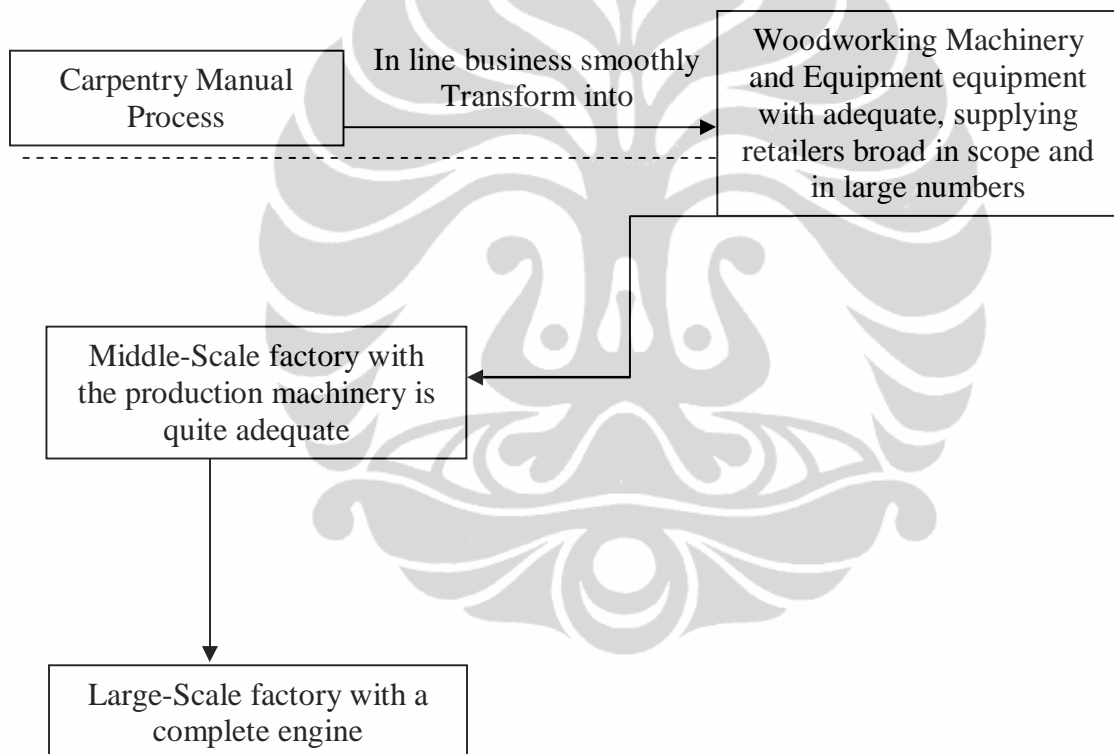
Source: Road Map of Trade in Handicraft, Precious Stone and Jewelry products, MoT (processed)

Diagram 3.1- Model-1 Business in Indonesia's Jewellery

⁷ Quoted from Peta Perdagangan Handicraft, Produk Perhiasan dan Permata, Ministry of Trade, p.33, 2007

Furthermore, there is another kind of business which starting from carpentry manual process and in line with the business smoothly transformed into wood working machinery and equipment with adequate, supplying retailers broad in scope and in large numbers. Moreover, it turned into a factory business in middle scale with the production machinery is quite adequate.

Afterward, the factory in middle increased to large-scale factories. Transform and improvement of this business is driven by the engine supplier that offers technologies or production of the pull investors or businessmen among cooperation jewelry⁸. See diagram 3.2



Source: Road Map of Trade in Handicraft, Precious Stone and Jewellery products, MoT (processed)

Diagram 3.2- Model-2 Business in Indonesia's Jewellery

3.2.2 Jewellery Trade Patterns⁹

Currently, jewellery trade patterns are the customer / buyer provides all the raw materials and auxiliary materials required by the manufacturer. After they

⁸ Quoted from Peta Perdagangan Handicraft, Produk Perhiasan dan Permata,, Ministry of Trade, p. 33, 2007

⁹ Ibid

become jewelry products, businesses submit to the customer ordering and employers receive payment in the form of cash or precious metals. Tax levies imposed in jewelry sales including retail tax-final 2% for individual businesses, VAT 10% for enterprises and 0% export tax.

In this case, employers' expect VAT 10% is used as 2%. Further than that is also proposed selling good for local and export, where production capital entirely from employers. After they become the goods, the buyers replace / exchange of raw materials. Meanwhile, a good manufacturing will be paid by cash for local and export sales, where production capital entirely from employers.

3.2.3 Trade development for HS 71

The development trade of Indonesian's jewelry products in general for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71). Meanwhile, HS 71 consists of eighteen HS Code (see table 3.1). The total exports values (HS 71) are far greater than the amount of imports. The table 3.1 showed the number of jewelry exports in 1994 about 896,909.883 US\$ million and the number of imports of about 21,339.629 US\$ thousands. This data indicate that a surplus in trade balance of Indonesia's jewelry products. The development of exports and imports of Indonesian's jewelry products in detail can be seen in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1-Export and Import Values of Indonesia's Jewellery Products in 1994

(US\$ Thousands)			
HS Code	Product Name	Export	Import
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7101	Pearls natural, cultured, graded/ungraded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	20,882.738	7.073
7102	Diamonds worked/not worked but not mounted or set.	15.994	34.251
7103	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	-	105.473
7104	Articles, synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded synthetic or reconstructed precious ungraded synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	3.863	19.174
7105	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones.	0.067	24.385

Continued

7106	Silver (including silver plated with gold or unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form.	3,058.391	272.457
7107	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	1.227	1.253
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form.	146,299.760	2,881.881
7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	0.830	0.022
7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured Forms, or in powder form.	389.253	453.662
7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi manufactured.	0.099	4.228
7112	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal.	14.912	44.316
7113	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	698,531.904	3,715.727
7114	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	19,448.668	24.795
7115	Other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	-	19.116
7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed).	3,528.389	15.162
7117	Imitations jewellery	4,522.773	902.401
7118	Coin	211.015	12,814.253
	Total HS 71	896,909.883	21,339.629

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

Furthermore, this research will discuss competitiveness with separating in four periods: 1994-1998, 1998-2001, 2001-2005, and 2005-2008. Comparison for HS 71 can be seen in Table 3.2 below between these periods showed the export and imports were point towards same fluctuation trend.

Table 3.2-Export and Import Values of Indonesia's Jewellery Products for HS 71
In 1994, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2008

(US\$ Thousands)

HS 71	1994	1998	2005	2001	2008
Export	896,909.883	2,191,969.11	329,725.05	592,143.81	1,068,795.09
Import	21,339.629	7,405.289	10,104.78	14,406.194	76,680.325

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

There are interesting cases in 1998 the export of about 2,191,969.11 US\$ million was increasing but the import of about 7,405.289 US\$ thousands was decrease. In addition, the export value in 1998 was more increase than the export

value in 2008. However, the trend of Indonesia's jewellery export from 2001 to 2008 is increase. Therefore, the data shows that Indonesia's jewellery in 1998 was not influence by crisis monetary and even by global in 2008. Moreover, this research will discuss only for products: HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117. The determinant of these selected products base on export performance which had a stable trend in all periods and Road Map of Trade in Handicraft, Precious Stone and Jewelry products (Ministry of Trade : 2007).

3.3 Export Performance

3.3.1 Export Performance for selected products

Export performance for selected products: Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117). The performance of each year is occurrence different in trade value of export import in detail can be seen in the table 3.3 as follows:

Table 3.3-Export and Import Values of Indonesia's Jewellery Products
For selected products in 1994, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2008

(US\$ Thousands)

Flow Name	HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008
Export	7101	20,882.738	22,861.956	25,257.326	10,734.587	14,295.241
	7113	698,531.904	1,540,291.2	92,762.416	79,362.316	156,231.227
	7114	19,448.668	118,283.56	15,313.78	5,490.306	27,924.691
	7117	4,522.773	1,560.497	6,762.349	12,336.622	11,642.662
Import	7101	7.073	17.02	40.6	13.688	36.398
	7113	3,715.727	2,647.061	207.006	234.421	8,852.193
	7114	24.795	76.006	96.343	8.225	32.567
	7117	902.401	801.091	663.452	3,510.657	12,995.055

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

According to the table, the total exports values of Indonesian's jewelry products for HS 7113 are far greater than the amount of imports. The table 3.3 showed the number of jewelry exports for HS 7113 in 1998 about 1,540,291.2

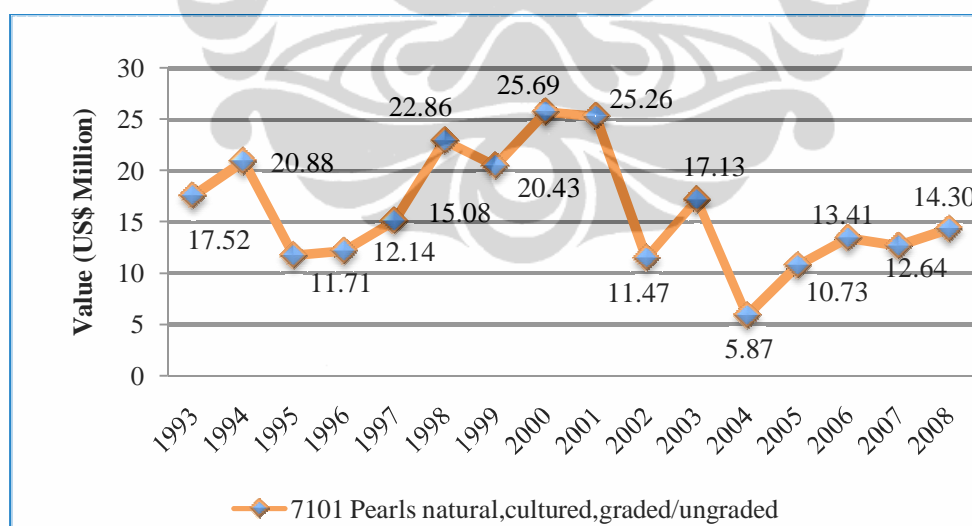
US\$ million and the number of imports of about 2,647.061 US\$ thousands. This data point towards that a surplus in trade balance of Indonesia's jewelry products.

Next, export performance of HS 7113 higher than the others. It is proven by export value for all HS in selected products in detail of the table that HS 7113 has number of jewelry exports 156,231.227 US\$ thousands, then; was followed by HS 7114 at 27,924.691 US\$ thousands, next HS 7101 about 14,295.241 US\$ thousands, and the last HS 7117 at 11,642.662 US\$ thousands

Here, it can be seen that all of HS in the table has experienced surplus in trade balance of Indonesia's jewelry products even though the trade value of each HS was decreasing from 1998 to 2008.

3.3.2 Export Performance for HS 7101

Export Performance of Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101). Pearls are one of commodity of jewellery which has potential chances to increase export value. Progress of pearls export value can be seen detail figure 3.1 below:



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

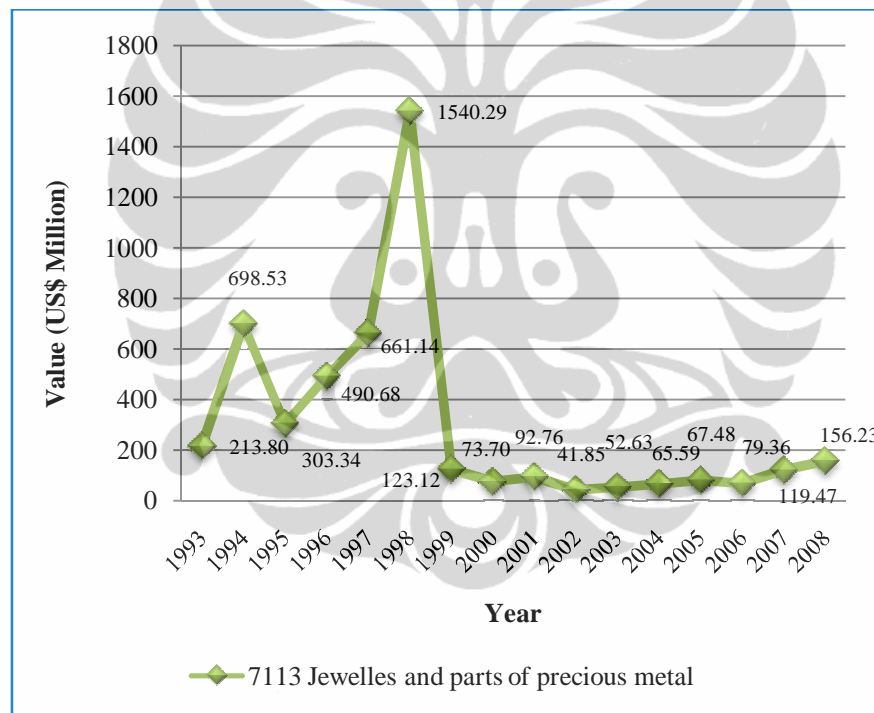
Figure 3.1-Export Performance of HS 7101 in the World Market

The figure 3.1 has revealed performance of Indonesia's Jewelry export for Pearls in the world market. It is Clearly that there is decreasing value of export

about 20.88 US\$ million in 1994 to 11.71 US\$ million in 1995. Again, it occurred reduction value of export from at a peak about 25.69 US million in 1998 to 11.47 US\$ million in 2001. Moreover, it continued drop over 5.87 US\$ million in 2004. Otherwise, the value of export is starting increase until 2008 at 14.30 US\$ million. In summary, there is inclination to reach more export value in the future. It is reflected by trend repetition of pearls export value from 1994 to 1998 and 1998 to 2008.

3.3.3 Export Performance for HS 7113

Export Performance of Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113). See figure 3.2 below:



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

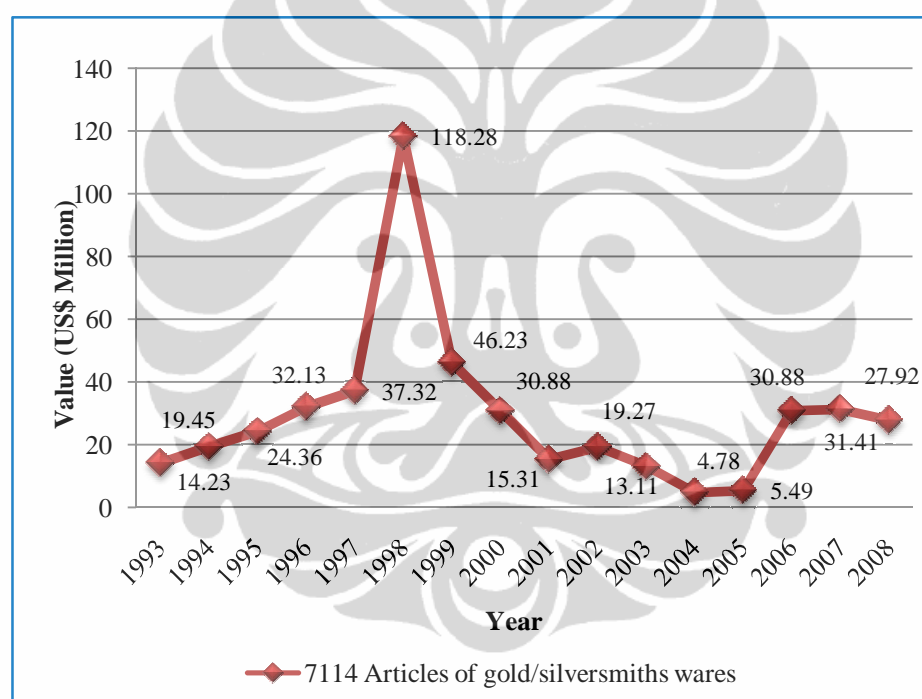
Figure 3.2-Export Performance of HS 7113 in the world market

The figure 3.2 shown performance of Indonesia's Jewelry export for Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal in the world market. It is obviously that there are two point of export value with a sudden climbing at a peak, that is, value of export about 698.53 US\$ million in 1994 and 1,540.29 US\$ million in 1998. Afterward, it

dropped at 123.12 US\$ million in 1999. Next, the value of export is a remained stable until 2007 starting increase at 119.47 US\$ million. Finally, it continued increasing to 156.23 US\$ million. In summary, there is tendency to reach more export value in the future. It is revealed by increasing the export value of HS 7113 in 2008 higher than 1999 and 2007.

3.3.4 Export Performance for HS 7114

Export Performance of Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114). See figure 3.3 below:



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

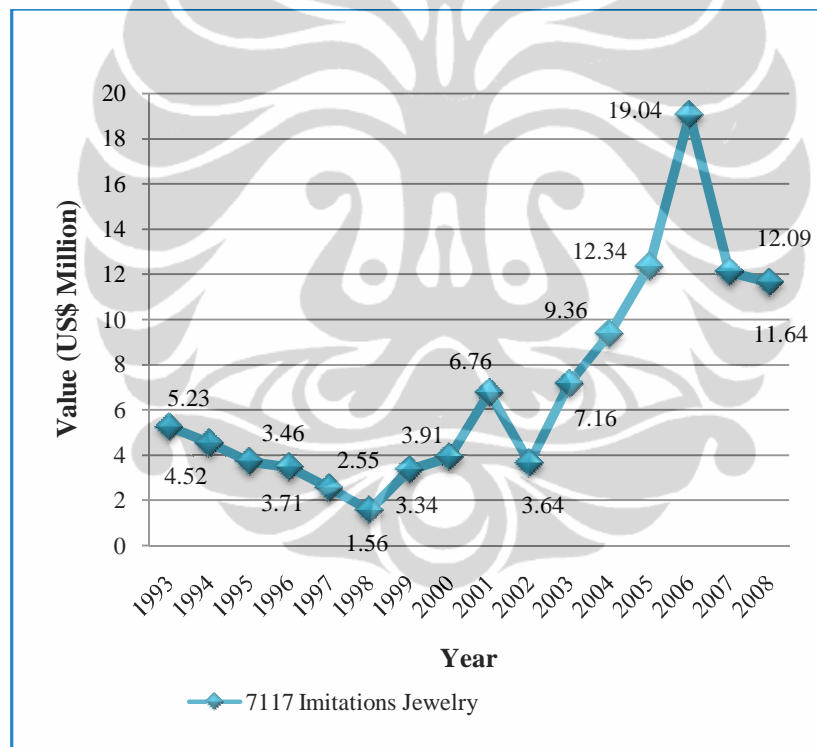
Figure 3.3-Export Performance of HS 7114 in the world market

The figure 3.3 shown performance of Indonesia's Jewelry export for Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal in the world market. It is visibly that there is only one point of export value reached a high point, that is, value of export about 118.28 US\$ million in 1998. Afterward, it sharp fallen at 46.23 US\$ million in 1999 then continued decrease at 4.78 US\$ million in 2004.

Next, the value of export is starting increase by 5.49 US\$ in 2005 to 30.88 US\$ million in 2006. Afterwards, it become a remained stable until 2008 at 27.92 US\$ million. In summary, it is discovered that there is future trend of HS 7114 to increase the export value. It caused by increment value of export in 2006 can ascend six times of export value in 2005.

3.3.5 Export Performance for HS 7117

Imitation Jewelry is jewelry that is made by raw material outside metal leather, plastic, horns, shells, bones, bronze, wooden, etc as suitable function destination which is called *fashion jewelry* atau *imitation*. Export Performance of Imitation jewelry (HS 7117). See figure 3.4 below:



Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

Figure 3.4- Export Performance of HS 7117 in the world market

The figure 3.4 presented performance of Indonesia's Jewelry export for imitation jewellery in the world market. It is clearly that there are two points at a peak, that is, it reached at 6.76 US\$ million in 2001 and at 19.04 US\$ million in 2006. Furthermore, there are three points at bottom, that is, it dropped by 1.56

US\$ in 1998, 3.64 US\$ million in 2002, and 12.09 US\$ million in 2007. The value of export from 1994 to 2008 has inclination to increase and decrease entire four or five years. So, the value export of 2008 can be supposed having inclination to increase the value export in the future, in addition; the fact of global crisis has influenced reduction of export value in 2008

3.4 Description product for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117

3.4.1 Opportunity of HS 7101

Pearls have opportunity to increase export value in the future. It can be seen from the table 3.4 which shown the trade value inclined to ascend about 14, 29 US\$ million in 2008 even the volume 1,632 kg in 2008 is decreasing ten times of previous year at volume 13,172 kg in 2007.

Table 3.4-Export, Import, and Quantity Values of Indonesia's Jewellery Products for HS 7101 in 2002 -2008

Year	Export		Import	
	Trade Value (US\$ million)	Quantity (kg)	Trade Value (US\$ million)	Quantity (kg)
2002	11,470.95	5,867.00	0,027.065	160.000
2003	17,127.52	12,222.00	0,076.478	1,565.000
2004	5,866.16	1,711.00	0,002.230	568.000
2005	10,734.59	13,266.00	0,013.688	668.000
2006	13,408.55	1,806.00	0,000.425	126.000
2007	12,644.48	13,172.00	0,000.046	23.000
2008	14,295.24	1,632.00	0,036.398	1,545.000

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), World Bank (processed)

In fact, the table 3.5 illustrated the export value of Indonesia's pearls higher than import value in the world market from 2002 until 2008. Import value of Indonesia's pearl was reached at 0,036 US\$ million in 2008 almost 400 persen lowest than export value of Indonesia's pearl at 14,295 US\$ million in 2008. It is proven that Indonesia's pearls is a potential commodity to developed in export

Moreover, Indonesia¹⁰ is the biggest producer of South Sea Pearls in the world market. It can be seen in the table 3.6 that Indonesia records for 41.2 %

¹⁰ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007, pg:5

volume share of South Sea Pearls, next; it followed by Australia at 34.3%, Philippines 18.1% and Myanmar at 5.5%. See the table 3.5 as follows:

Table 3.5-Export and Quantity Values of Indonesia's Jewellery Products for HS 7101 in 2002 -2008

Producing (country)	Production 2005 (kg)	Share (%)
Indonesia	3,833	41.2%
Australia	3,187	34.3%
Philippines	1,688	18.1%
Myanmar	510	5.5%
Others	83	0.9%
Total	9,300	100%

Source: Pearl Worl Journal, 2005 in Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007 (processed)

3.4.1.1 Description product for HS 7101

Pearl¹¹ is an organic "gem" that is, a gem that comes from a living thing (other examples of organic gems include coral and amber). A pearl is a living gem, and each pearl is a miracle of nature. It is a lustrous concretion (i.e. a rounded mass of compact concentric layers built up around a nucleus) produced by certain bivalve mollusks, including mussels and oysters. See picture 3.1



Source: Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007 (processed)

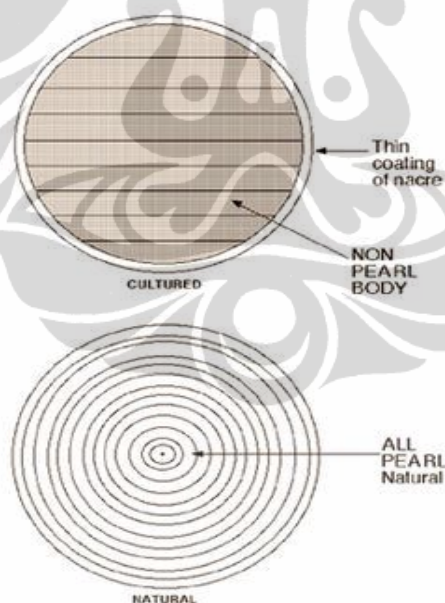
Picture 3.1-A pearl is a living gem, it made by certain bivalve mollusks

¹¹ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007, pg:8

The pearl is an abnormal growth resulting from the invasion of the body of the mollusk by foreign matter. The oyster soothe irritations caused by those external or internal stimuli (such as sand grains, mollusk eggs, parasites and other foreign particles) by secreting a brownish solution called conchiolin. Conchiolin is a fibrous protein that makes up the inner part of the oyster shell. Over this conchiolin, the oyster coats the invading material with layer upon layer of nacreous material. The conchiolin binds the nacre together. Nacre is the hard pearly internal layer of the oyster shells. It takes thousands of very thin layers of this nacre to make a single pearl.

3.4.1.2 Types of pearl

The types of HS 7101¹² is pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport. Differences of internal structure between natural pears and cultural pearls can be seen in diagram 3.2:



Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl>

Picture 3.2-Comparing a cross-section of a cultured pearl (upper) with a natural pearl (lower)

¹² See Indonesia Custom Tariff 2007, Ministry of Finance

A. Natural pearls

There are three kinds of sea¹³. First, akoya pearl comes from Japan and China. Secondly, the black pearl (pearl black) produced Tahiti or French Polynesia. Third, south sea pearl (pearl white) produced in Indonesia, Australia, Philippines, and Myanmar.

Natural pearls are made naturally, form within mollusks without human intervention, which are nearly 100% calcium carbonate and conchiolin. See picture 3.3. It is thought that natural pearls form under a set of accidental conditions when a microscopic intruder or parasite enters a bivalve mollusk, and settles inside the shell. The mollusk, being irritated by the intruder, secretes the calcium carbonate and conchiolin to cover the irritant. This secretion process is repeated many times, thus producing a pearl. Natural pearls come in many shapes, with perfectly round ones being comparatively rare¹⁴.



Source: Commodity profile, MoT

Picture 3.3-Natural Pearls

Natural pearls are less transparent than cultured pearls. If you place a natural pearl against a dark background—like a box lined in black cloth—and put it under a strong light, the natural pearl will look like a small, white, homogenous ball with no discernible inner rings. When you do the same to a cultured pearl, you will see a thin brown line between the nacre layer and the nucleus of the pearl.¹⁵

Otherwise, natural pearls of any commercial value or desirability are extremely rare. Because of rarely discovering of Natural Pearls, with the intention that, today they are often sold at auctions in New York, London and other international venues at investment prices.¹⁶ For example, in 2007, a double strand

¹³ See Poernomo, Soen'an Hadi, 2008, <http://www.majalahsamudra.at.ua/news/2008-12-10-4>

¹⁴ See www.wikipedia.org

¹⁵ See <http://www.shecypearljewelry.com/pearl-guide/natural-pearls.html>

¹⁶ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007, pg:12

of 68 perfect natural pearls known as the 'Baroda Pearls' was auctioned at Christie's Auction House for \$7 million¹⁷.

Natural pearls occur¹⁸ when some form of irritant – be it a piece of shell, bone, scale, or even a parasite – lodges itself into a pearl producing mollusk such as an oyster, mussel, or abalone. To protect itself from the foreign body, the mollusk forms a nucleus over the foreign element, and continues to coat it with layers of nacre over the next several years. The factors that determine the size, color and shape of the pearl have to do with the size and shape of the nucleus, and the region of the ocean in which the mollusk resides. The chance of this natural occurrence is very slim as it depends on unwelcome entry of foreign material that the oyster is unable to expel from its body.

Natural pearls of any commercial value or desirability are extremely rare. Instead, since the early part of the 20th century, cultured pearls have supplanted natural pearls as the most common and available pearls.

B. Cultured pearls

Cultured pearls¹⁹ (nucleated and non-nucleated or tissue nucleated cultured pearls) and imitation pearls can be distinguished from natural pearls by X-ray examination. Nucleated cultured pearls are often 'pre-formed' as they tend to follow the shape of the implanted shell bead nucleus. Once the pre-formed beads are inserted into the oyster, it secretes a few layers of nacre around the outside surface of the implant before it is removed after six months or more. When a nucleated cultured pearl is X-rayed, it reveals a different structure to that of a natural pearl. A cultured pearl shows a solid center with no concentric growth rings, whereas a natural pearl shows a series of concentric growth rings.



S

Source: Comoditi profile, MoT

Picture 3.4-Cultured Pearls variety: South Sea Pearls

¹⁷ See <http://www.pearl-guide.com/natural-pearls.shtml>

¹⁸ See <http://www.purepearls.com/pearl-library/natural-pearls.htm>

¹⁹ See www.wikipedia.org

A cultured pearl ²⁰ undergoes the same process. In case of natural pearl, the oyster is working alone, whereas cultured pearls are the products of human intervention. To induce the oyster to produce pearl, a technician purposely implants the irritant inside the oyster. The material that is surgically implanted is a piece of shell called Mother of Pearl. This technique was found and developed by a Japanese inventor, Kokichi Mikimoto, who patented the technique in 1916.

A few well known types of cultured pearls are Akoya Pearls, South Sea Pearls, Tahiti Cultured Pearls, Freshwater Cultured Pearls plus other types like Nlabe Cultured Half Pearls and Keshi Pearls. See Picture 3.4

1. Test for distinguish kinds of pearls: ²¹

a. Natural Pearls;

It was cultivated in the sea; the shape: oval, round, half circle and irregular; Color: white, gold, yellow, black, Hitan grayish, reddish black, white, yellow and silver; the weight: Big and heavy in the same weight or appropriate; the price is determined by weight, color, quality and sheen color; it must hold burned, and If bitten was sand but can not scratch.

b. Cultured Pearls

It was cultivated in the fresh water; the shape: Bakpau shape or half-circle and oval; Colors: black, blue, pink, white, orange, red green and yellow; the weight: Large and almost the same weight; the price is cheaper than sea water pearls; it Burned but not melted, and If bitten was not easy to sand scratches sand but cannot scratch.

2. Determining the quality of pearls: ²²

There are two mehods to determine the quality of pearls AAA-A and AD. In detail, the qualifications of pearls according to AAA-A system is as follows:

A. Method AAA:

1. AAA: the best quality pearls, with no blemish. It is very shiny and at least 95% surface not defected

²⁰ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007, pg:12

²¹ See <http://ramdhoni.blogsome.com/2009/07/17/penawaran-mitra-bisnis-perhiasan-mutiara-asli-lombok-kualitas-no-1-dunia/>

²² See <http://ramdhoni.blogsome.com/2009/08/14/sekilas-mutiara-lombok>

2. AA: Very shiny and 75%
3. A: Pearl jewelry lowest class, glow less and > 25% surface of the pearl unblemished

B. Method A-D:

1. A: Pearl of the best quality, very shiny, slightly flawed <10%>
2. B: Very shiny or glow is. Looks a little flawed, but no more than 30% of the surface area
3. C: Middle shiny with surface defects no more 60%
4. D: Have a little flawed, but not deeply and no more than 60% of the surface area

C. Indonesian South Sea Pearls

Indonesia's South Sea pearls naturally occur in several colors ranging from white and cream, to silver, pink, and gold. Indonesian cultured Southsea pearls are produced in the waters surrounding Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, and in West Papua Province (*Irian Jaya*), within the Raja Ampat (Four Kings) archipelago, at Alyui Bay's Waigeo Island. Irian Jaya is a remote and unpolluted region that is known as the "The last primitive land on the earth."²³

Bali's pearl farms are located in the calm waters off the island's north-western coast, in the Buleleng District, near Gerokgak. There are several pearl farms in the West Nusa Tenggara Barat region of Lombok, known for its "golden pearls" from the Gold-Lipped oyster (*Pinctada maxima*). Lombok has over 24 active pearl farms pearl farms, on or near Sekotong's ten islands, on south-western tip of Lombok.²⁴

Next, the Molucca Island is located in the eastern part of Indonesia near Malaysia. Pearl farming in the Molucca (*Maluku Province*) takes place around the Aru Islands group (*Aroe Islands*), a cluster of 95 islands in the Arafura Sea, and on Ambon Island in the Seram island group. Pearling has been a part of Aruese

²³ http://www.pearls.com/education/global_farming/indonesia/indonesia.html

³⁴ *ibid*

trade for hundreds of years. Pearl culturing began on Aru in the early 1900s as part of Kokichi Mikimoto's quest for the *Pinctada maxima*'s perfect growing conditions. Then, Pearl farming on Sulawesi Island (aka *Celebes*) takes place within Tomini Bay, in the waters off of the Togian Islands archipelago, and around the Banggai Archipelago off Sulawesi's north-east coast.²⁵

Indonesia's imperial gold pearl is the queen of south sea pearl

Picture 3.5
Indonesian's
South Sea Pearls



Indonesia²⁶ produces South Sea Pearls that are cultivated from *Pinctada Maxima*, the largest species of oyster. Today, as is the case with other natural pearls, the natural South Sea pearl has almost disappeared from the world pearl markets. The vast majority of South Sea pearls available today are cultivated on pearl farms in the South Sea. See picture 3.5

3.4.1.3 Pearl farming activities

Pearl farming²⁷ in United States begins with conducting a feasibility study to determine whether the proper conditions (financial, environmental, operational and biological) that allow pearl farming to be

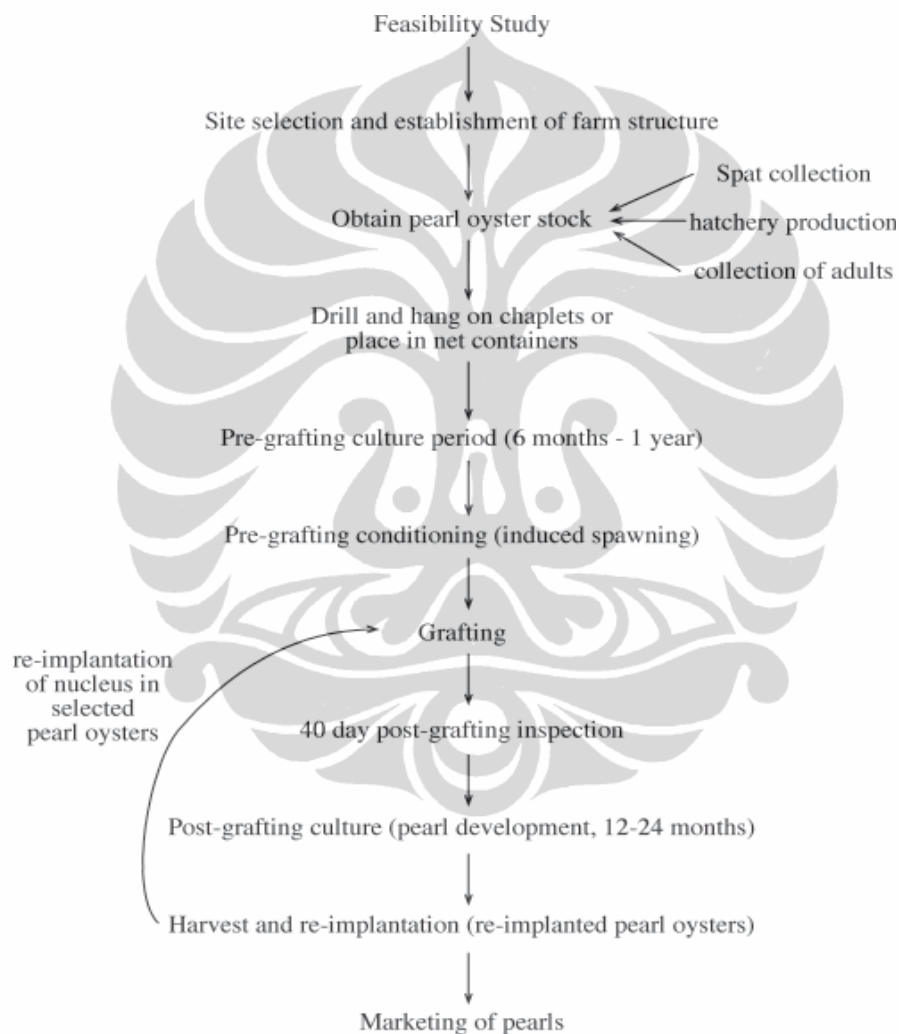
profitable exist for the situation in which you wish to farm. If the results of the feasibility study are positive, a farm site will be selected and the farm structure established. A source of pearl oysters must then be obtained. A new stock of young pearl oysters should be added each year to the

²⁵ http://www.pearls.com/education/global_farming/indonesia/indonesia.html

²⁶ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007 Indonesia as an archipelago with a pristine environment, provides the optimum environment for *Pinctada_Maxima* to produce high quality pearls. Indonesia's *Pinctada Maxima* produce pearls with more than a dozen of color shades. The rarest and most valuable pearls produced are the ones with gold and silver colors. A range of delicate shades, among others, silver, champagne, brilliant white, pink and gold, with the Imperial Gold Pearl as the most magnificent of all pearls. The Imperial Gold Color Pearl produced by oysters cultivated in pristine Indonesian waters is in reality the Queen of South Sea Pearl.

²⁷ See Haws, Maria, (2002), "The Basics of Pearl Farming: A Layman's Manual", Center for Tropical and Subtropical Aquaculture, Publication No. 127

existing pearl oysters on the farm, so that new cycles of grafting and harvesting can take place regularly. After young pearl oysters have reached about 2 years of age, they are ready for grafting, which starts the development of a cultured pearl. After an inspection 40 days after grafting to evaluate the results, the pearl oysters are kept on the farm for a further 12-24 months. The pearls are then harvested, and the pearl oysters that produce good quality pearls are grafted a second time²⁸. (Diagram 3.3)



Source: Haws, Maria, (2002) “The Basics of Pearl Farming:A Layman’s Manual”, Center for Tropical and Subtropical Aquaculture, Publication No. 127

Diagram 3.3- Pearl farming Steps

²⁸ See Haws, Maria, (2002), “The Basics of Pearl Farming:A Layman’s Manual”, Center for Tropical and Subtropical Aquaculture, Publication No. 127

Meanwhile, actions farming of Indonesian's Pearl starts with site selection direct to constructing pearling facilities for cultivation activities.



Source: Commodity profile, MoT

Picture 3.6-Indonesian's South Sea Pearls Farming

Site Selection

In pearl farming activity²⁹, the selection of culture site is of paramount importance, since the oysters require specific environmental conditions in which they can grow healthily and produce high quality pearls. See Picture 3.6

The good result is influenced by many factors among them: salinity, water temperature, speed of water currents, as well as to being free from industrial and domestic effluents that create serious hazards to pearl culture. Sheltered bays are ideal locations for pearl oyster farms which offer good protection to the culture structures such as rafts and cages. Moreover, shallow coastal waters where the sea is calm most of the year also provide a suitable site³⁰.

Pearls Cultivation³¹

Pearl cultivation operation can be divided into several phases as follows:

1. collection of healthy adult oysters,
2. hatchery production,
3. nursery rearing,
4. growing, grafting/nucleation,

²⁹ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007

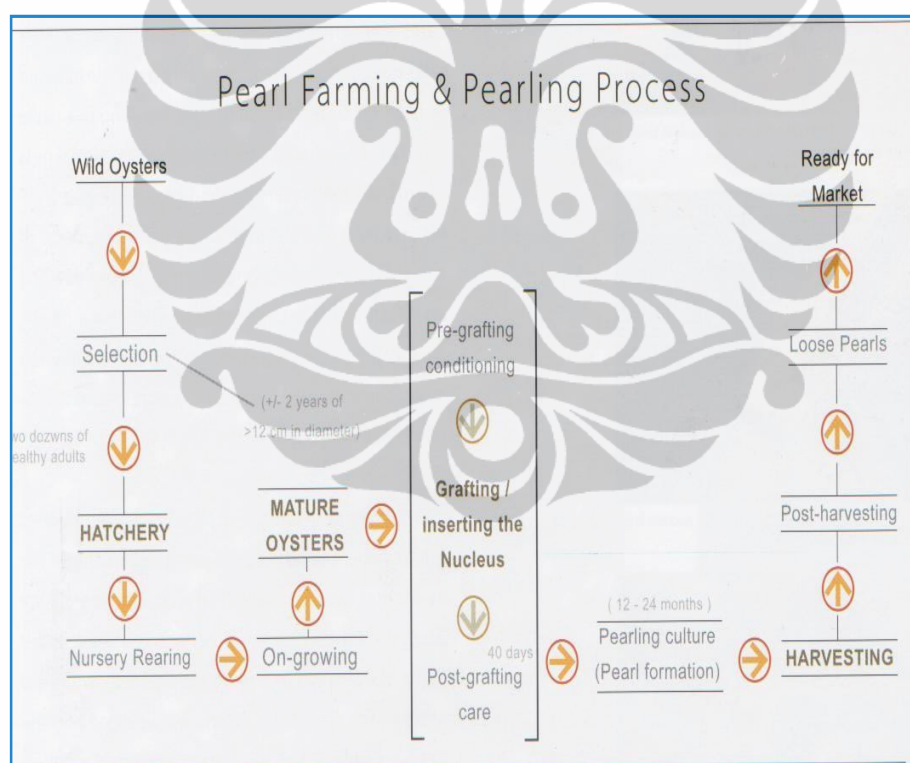
³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

5. Pearl formation and harvesting.

In Indonesia, pearl farmers have developed methods and techniques for *Pinctada Maxima* that have been adapted for specific characteristics of Indonesian's tropical marine environmental conditions.

The diagram 3.7 shown processing of Pearling and Pearl farming Steps in Indonesia. First of all, it must have to select the good quality brood stocks which have healthy and productive male and female oysters on the hatchery production for pearling oysters³². In this hatchery phase, oysters' larvae need micro alga (i.e. aquatic photosynthetic organism) as their food but in Indonesia, the pearl farmers' needs for larval feeds are supplied by the Technical Service Units under the Ministry of Marine And Fisheries Affairs spread all over the pearl farming regions.



Source : Commodity Profile Indonesia Pearls, 2007

Diagram 3.7-Pearl farming Steps & Pearling Process in Indonesia

³² See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007: Selection oysters before the 1990s the main source for pearling activities was collection of adult wild oysters from the sea-beds but after successful trial testing of hatchery techniques, as from early 1990s Indonesian pearl farmers have relied on the hatchery production for pearling oysters

After that, it must have to pass grafting/inserting the nucleus to get good quality oysters generally will be ready to be nucleated at 21 to 24 months of age³³. Next, harvest is able to be done when the size pearl is desirable to be attained, that is, the only potential oyster which produced good quality pearl (when more than 55% oysters harvested are containing pearls) will be taken out by another mean of operation and re-inserted directly with new nucleus. Then, the rest of the oysters will be killed and the pearl harvested.

Government policies and programs to support the pearling industry³⁴

1. Promotion Indonesian pearls, Indonesia Government through the Ministry of trade encourages and support pearl businessmen to actively participate in international trade fairs in jewelry so as to penetrate the world market.
2. Increasing production quality, Indonesian Government through the Ministry of Fishery and Marine Affairs supports the pearling industries through research and development activities with regards to breeding of high quality oysters and improvement in pearling activities and provides high quality feeds for spats to pearl farming business, on top of providing technical training on grafting and farming management.
3. Developing the pearling industries, the Government promulgated
 - a. The Presidential Act No.32/1990 on The Management of Pearl Cultivation Areas which regulates spatial arrangements that specify boundaries to ensure the environmental conditions that are conducive for pearling industries.
 - b. Law no. 24/1992 on Spatial Management of Land Use specifies areas allocated for different purposes that includes areas for pearling activities
4. The Government facilitated the establishment of Asbumi (Indonesian Pearl Culture Association) as the intermediary with the pearling business. As an independent entity, the organization's overall objective is to collectively improve the quality of Indonesian pearls in order to have a strengthened position in the world market.

³³ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007

³⁴ *ibid*

3.4.2 Opportunity of HS 7113 & HS 7114

Opportunity of these products is giving many creative and innovative for the craftsmen and interesting to have them. Indonesia's silver amazing to person who wear it. Ministry of Trade has been developed these products in silver working process. Because these products has unique selling points of Indonesia silver crafts³⁵, that is, quality advantages of Indonesia handmade silver, availability of skilled craftsmen, various types of unique design, availability of raw material .

Quality advantages of Indonesia handmade silver encounter silversmiths are very skilful, resulting handmade products which high in quality and art. Many cities in Indonesia have several silvers on their superiority. It is influence tourist to visit and attracted to do business with locals

Availability of skilled craftsmen: silversmiths gain experience and knowledge from training and apprenticeship that has been done from generation to generation until several generations.

Various types of unique design depend on traditional touch. Indonesia has enriched by many cultural motifs its own. It is attracted that result of design always different in many silvercraft from jewelry, houseware, other modern application.

Indonesia is number 14 as silver producing countries for raw material in the world. It gives opportunities to craftsmen to receiving basic materials and produces more silver products

3.4.2.1 Description of HS 7113 & HS 7114

1. Characteristics of Silver Jewellery³⁶

- a. Silver arises in the metallic state associated with gold, copper, lead and zinc. It also found 60 minerals including: argentite (a sulfide), cerargryte (a chloride), many sulfides and tellurides.
- b. Silver can be hammered into sheets so thin than it would take 100.000 of them to stick an inch high.

³⁵ See Commodity Profile "Indonesin Silver dazzling the imagination", Ministry of Trade, 2007

³⁶ Ibid

- c. Silver can be shapes by hammering, spinning, and drawing. It can be decorated with etching, chasing, and engraving. Sterling silver is the queen of metal and it doesn't have substitution

2. Silver working Process³⁷

The silver working has general process that produces a piece of high quality silverware in many steps namely:

- a. An artist plus design. Here, create model with carving design from sketch into any or plaster, it will services the pattern for the die
- b. Working from the design. Produce silversmiths who called steel cool called a die. It is derived from sheets of metal into desired shapes
- c. The shapes are through trimmed, polished, cosmetic treatment, and final inspection

3. Silver Maintenance³⁸

- a. Clean silver and gold jewelry with use a cloth and abrasive materials such as autosol that many are sold in supermarkets or used in a motorcycle repair shop. Use a soft cloth and the good of the former jersey cotton or cotton materials which have often been washed. Cotton, but scrubbing can also be rather difficult.
- b. Store in a cloth bag before entering the cabinet, or leather bag. If silica gel is easily available in supermarkets are also very good. Another safe place is a box of paper, plastic and metal.
- c. If you are gold or silver was too scratchy and you do not mind a little run-down (the same, serviced to the goldsmith had shrunk) use sandpaper no. 1000 when he was fine to use sandpaper to smooth 2000 no occasion may dip in the water. If it is enough just fine using autosol had to make another chink. If it does not blink, it means is less sandpaper. This is called polishing. This method cannot be done for goods dipped for older layers lost cause.

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ http://www.wariga.com/merawat_perhiasan_emas.htm

3.4.2.2 Types of HS 7113 & HS 7114

The types of HS 7113 & HS 7114³⁹ are Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113). Then, articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114).

Silver has divided two form/types are filigree, solid silver⁴⁰. Filigree (see picture 3.7) or silver wire has texture with holes, made from silver wire and created or formed to be miniature, jewelry, accessories. In addition, filigree is the art of curling, twisting, and plaiting metal tread or soft wire (gold, silver, or copper) to make jewellery or art objects. After wire is twisted or plaited, it is then shaped and joined with solder to



Source:
<http://www.perakjaya.com>

Picture 3.7-Filigree

create a certain form. Application of filigree can be making in bead making, art objects such as pillboxes and miniature sculptures⁴¹. The raw material silver of filigree is the silver bar with shape small bar cylinder in diameter of 1 cm and length 15 cm

Otherwise, solid silver craft⁴² was has no texture with holes, made from solid silver or silver bar of 100% pure silver. However, pure silver cannot directly be used to make silver object, as it can caused the final results to bcome unqualified, loose and fragile. Consequently, solid silver has to be formed mixed into one consist of 7,5 % copper then, it pattered to get a bar with 92.5% of silver level. The raw material silver of solid silver is the silver bar with shape small bar square in thickness 2 cm and length 15 cm, and 4 cm width.

A. Silverware

Products of silverware comprise flatware and holloware. Flatware is the 'knife, fork, lighter, and spoon'. Meanwhile, holloware is bowls, dishes, candlesticks, etc.

³⁹ See Commodity Profile "Indonesin Silver dazzling the imagination", Ministry of Trade, 2007

⁴⁰ See Indonesin Tariff Custom 2007, Ministry of Finance

⁴¹ See Sagita, Selly, " filigree indonesia", 2008

⁴² See Commodity Profile "Indonesin Silver dazzling the imagination", Ministry of Trade, 2007

B. Sterling Silver Jewellery

Indonesian silver has sterling silver which is the queen of metal which have a potential commodity of silver. Sterling silver personifies the individualistic approach to style with casual, comfortable, elegant and timeless For example, silver jewellery in Bali product. It can be seen in picture 3.8



Source: <http://www.kbsterling.com/>

Picture 3.8-Silver Sterling

3.4.2.3 The Role of Government

The role of government of ⁴³Indonesian silver has developed by venture capital institution, building training center to people in silver craft, doing promotion. However, here there is problem, that is, many craftsmen have limited capital and vary. Meanwhile, the venture capital institution gives high interest. It made many craftsmen stuck to produce. In addition, many craftsmen in SME's have lower skills and technologies cannot battle with big enterprises with using high- technology. Indeed, they cannot compete with the foreign company which has many local employers, high capital, and high-tech. It appears make Indonesian silver grow hardly. This is challenge for government to solve these problems

Furthermore, Indonesia's filigree has impediments⁴⁴ are the price of silver material within Indonesia is higher than the price paid overseas; due to the additional value tax of 10%, the continuity of material supply cannot be guaranteed, government laws under certain departments mean that export and import procedures are complicated, limitations of knowledge, tools, and other facilities for filigree jewellery making, a weak to penetrate market, and a lack of

⁴³ See Commodity Profile "Indonesin Silver dazzling the imagination", Ministry of Trade, 2007

⁴⁴ See Sagita, Selly, " filigree indonesia", 2008

understanding from certain artist and artisan about the market demands for flawless quality.

Moreover, many craftsmen do not register patent of their products. It is disadvantage for our silver; it can compete with other economic player both in local and international markets.

3.4.3 Imitation Jewellery (HS 7117)

3.4.3.1 Description of Imitation jewellery

Imitation jewellery can express your own unique style with composition of the less expensive means that it's easy to get the money worth of use out of it and allows a greater variety of larger, more daring, interesting colors and styles that can be mixed and matched according to your mood.⁴⁵



Source: See WFE Costume Jewelry, USA

Picture 3.9- Imitation jewellery: Bracelet, Necklace

The reason the person especially women are wearing imitation jewellery because it has multiple choice with various design, cheaper price, easy of stylize, safety, Meanwhile, genuine jewellery is that of valuable assets and an investment lifetime

Imitation jewellery has various designs like precious stone which almost as real as real jewellery. For example; in real jewellery for stone contained in sapphire, emerald, diamond, rubies etc. Meanwhile, imitation jewellery can be produced stone which often consist of cubic zirconia, rhinestone, synthetic crystal, or glass in any color you can imagine. Next, variety of jewellery design usually consists of a metal alloy coated with precious metals like gold, silver, rhodium, or platinum but imitation jewellery also can be made

⁴⁵ See Howard, TaTanisha, "Costume Jewelry Facts and Care Tips", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Costume-Jewelry-Facts-And-Care-Tips/498722>

from other materials such as nylon fiber, acrylic plastic or natural materials like wood, shells, or stones. This material allows for an even wider range of styles⁴⁶

Imitation jewellery same as costume jewelry well built with rings, bracelets, or necklaces⁴⁷ can have the beauty and shine of real diamonds colleagues for a fraction of the cost. Then, if it is maintained with the handling and proper care can lasting for several years. Moreover, costume jewelry with a layer of gold or silver or precious metal overlays tend to be the most durable and therefore more durable⁴⁸.

Furthermore, price of imitation jewellery is affordable and gives benefits. Because of disposable income⁴⁹, there is a fact of life that people have more money to buy luxury goods than others. So the imitation jewellery is a good opportunity to solve the people with low-income. This jewellery makes consumer to buy with lower price getting more various design appropriate with a variety of themes, colors, and styles to match or taste, wardrobe, mood, and even our hobbies and interests.

Moreover, imitation jewellery has versatility which can be worn in almost any event or occasion from formal parties' until informal meetings such as to attend wedding, working, party, halal bihalal, lebaran day, the family reunion, etc. For example, model of this jewellery like a necklace or bracelet made from natural stones or shells can be worn in working or reunion.

Finally, the person is wearing imitation jewellery having chances to get safety because this jewellery has value lower than real jewellery. People who rob imitation jewellery cannot sell with higher price. Besides price of jewellery, the losing of this jewellery could not shock the owner. So, people can wear this jewellery with coolly without burden.

⁴⁶ Howard, TaTanisha, "Costume Jewelry-The Benefits of Costume vs. Real Jewelry", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Costume-Jewelry--The-Benefits-Of-Costume-Vs--Real-Jewelry/526270>

⁴⁷ See http://www.windfall-costume-jewelry.com/store/contact_us.html

⁴⁸ Howard, TaTanisha, "Costume Jewelry-the Benefits of Costume Vs. Real Jewelry", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Costume-Jewelry--The-Benefits-Of-Costume-Vs--Real-Jewelry/526270>

⁴⁹ See Patel, Mayoor "Why Wholesale Costume Jewelry Is A Good Thing", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Why-Wholesale-Costume-Jewelry-Is-A-Good-Thing/170899#>

1. Raw material of imitation jewellery ⁵⁰

a. Man-made stones like cubic zirconium, rhinestone, glass, or epoxy main component of most costume jewelry.

- 1) The most popular of cubic zirconium is for physical characteristics. It is used to create a simulation version of precious stones such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. Its glittering appeal and low cost allowing much larger, more luxurious fashion pieces that immediately attract attention.
- 2) Stained glass can also be used to simulate precious stones and imitation pearls.
- 3) Rhinestone jewelry is also popular for luxury appeal and color choices.
- 4) Epoxy and acrylic plastic is often used to make inexpensive jewelry beads.

Even though the typical costume jewelry made from stones man-made sometimes semiprecious stones such as pearls, topaz, opal, black, amethyst jewelry is used to provide a better appeal

b. A metal such as tin, brass, nickel, aluminum or a combination of metals that have been modified to resemble more precious metals such as silver, gold, or platinum. This is achieved by various methods including:

- 1) Tone of costume jewelry called silver or gold tone. This means just what its name. Tone refers to the color of the metal only. Gold and silver tone silver and gold jewelry is the color but actually contain no gold or silver
- 2) Electroplating: In this process, the electrical current used to deposit thin layers, as little as 2 mils (a mile is a millionth of an inch) to the base alloy soaked in a solution of precious metal bath salts that will be used to plate objects
- 3) Layering: This method also uses electroplating process. layered object immersed for long periods of time allows a thicker layer of precious metal to be deposited. Gold plated or silver can be composed of about

⁵⁰ See Howard, TaTanisha, "Costume Jewelry Facts and Care Tips", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Costume-Jewelry-Facts-And-Care-Tips/498722>

20-50 mils of gold or silver. Although not sound like much, it produces a thick layer of a much more durable, more durable piece of jewelry, especially when coated with protective materials such as Tarniban which is organic matter that provides a protective shield and add the violence of the metal

- 4) Overlay: This method utilizing electric heat than to combine metal with precious metal to form a new alloy. This creates a permanent bond between the metal which create jewelry as durable and long lasting as the real thing with proper care. Gold overlay jewelry is also sometimes referred to as gold filled. It is generally safer for sensitive skin than costume jewelry made by other methods.
- 5) Technibond: one of the most desirable method of gold plating because it uses the full 40 mils of 14kt gold top, 925 sterling silver. However, as with the items covered, the protective layer must be added for best results.
- 6) Vermeil: This is the top of the line in the gold plating. This method uses as many as 100 mils of gold over silver, 925, and you can expect a little pricier. It might be valuable to someone looking for something closer to the original without paying too high a price for gold.
- c. Costume jewelry can also be composed of odd materials such as wood, stone, and shell that can be natural or colored

2. The treatment of imitation jewellery⁵¹

- a. Restrain Imitation/costume jewelry to come in contact with oils, soaps, perfumes, or chemicals that can fade or even damage the item.
- b. Remove wearing jewelry before sports, swimming, exercising, washing hands, bathing, cleaning, washing, or applying lotion or cream.
- c. Storing jewelry and always dry with a soft cloth before storing.
- d. Jewelry stores in a soft plastic Ziploc bag or a bag of jewelry to keep away from other objects and avoid scratching to jewelry items.

⁵¹ See Howard, TaTanisha, "Costume Jewelry Facts and Care Tips", <http://id.earticlesonline.com/Article/Costume-Jewelry-Facts-And-Care-Tips/498722>

- e. Jewelry stores in clean, dry, cool, and not store in cold from the heat and dust.
- f. Clean jewellery with using a soft toothbrush and clean jewelry specifically states that safe to the costume jewelry. Be sure not contain acids, alcohol, or ammonia. Only use jewelry cleaners as directed, do not over bushes.
- g. Use a cloth for buffing jewelry.
- h. Check regularly loose stones.

3.4.3.2 Types of Imitation jewellery

In general, imitation jewelry product that is material made from different materials out of precious metals such as leather, plastic, shell, horn, bone, bronze, wood etc. are formed in accordance with the purpose of use.

The types of HS 7117⁵² are imitation jewellery of base metal, whether or not plated with precious metal like Cuff-links and studs, Bangles. The products of this jewellery enchantment are almost real as pure jewellery. In depth, the products broadly widen comprise jewellery of ceramic, imitation jewellery of glass, imitation jewellery of tortoise- shell ,mother of pearl ,ivory ,etc, other imitation jewellery

Here, it wil discuss, for example, imitation pearls are a different story altogether. In most cases, a glass bead is dipped into a solution made from fish scales. This coating is thin and may eventually wear off. One can usually tell an imitation by biting on it. Fake pearls glide across your teeth, while the layers of nacre on real pearls feel gritty. The Island of Mallorca in Spain is known for its imitation pearl industry⁵³. Next, Imitation Pearl has meaning divided into: ⁵⁴

a. Imitation Pearls Are Manufactured

Imitation pearls are artificial, manufactured "pearls". As such, they have no real value as a gemstone. Imitation pearls can be made from glass, ceramic, shell or even plastic. The bead is then coated with varnish and/or other materials in order to produce a pearl-like luster and iridescence.

b. Imitation Pearls Must Be Labeled As Such

⁵² See Indonesin Custom Tariff 2007, Ministry of Finance

⁵³ See Commodity profile of Indonesia South Sea Pearl, MoT, 2007, pg:13

⁵⁴ See <http://www.pearl-guide.com/imitation-pearls.shtml>

Imitation pearls are generally marketed under descriptive terms such as "faux," "simulated," "artificial," or "man-made." Sometimes regional names are also used: "Mallorca pearls," "Red Sea pearls," "Laguna pearls," etc. In the United States, it is considered a deceptive trade practice to market imitation pearls without clearly identifying them as such.

c. **The Tooth Test Will Tell You If It's an Imitation Pearl**

Furthermore, Imitation Pearl has many types which can be divided into:⁵⁵

- a. Glass Beads, the beads are cover with as many as forty coats of pearl essence and hand polished between each coat.
- b. Plastic Beads, make in the same process as that of glass beads, but is much lighter than glass beads.
- c. Mother-of-pearl shell beads, these are coated with the same substances as plastic and glass imitations. There are also some occasions that people sell uncoated mother-of-pearl shell beads, and claim those are pearls

3.5 Policy Government in general of Indonesian's jewellery

According to Road Map of Ministry of Trade about jewellery mentions that jewellery trade is free goods for export and in the implementation of export can be done by any companies or individuals who have:

- a. Trade Business List (TDUP) or
- b. Letter City of Trading (SIUP) or
- c. a business license from the department of technical / non-departmental government institution under regulatory law applicable laws and
- d. Sign a list of companies.

Thus, exporters are not requiring a permit from Ministry of Trade. This aims of this policy is to encourage exports to increase and developing.

⁵⁵ See <http://www.shecyppearljewelry.com/pearl-guide/how-to-distinguish-between-real-and-false-pearls.html>

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Analysis Method

There are numerous methods to analyze of Indonesia's jewelry export competitiveness. This research used a decomposition method called Constant Market Share (CMS) analysis.

4.1.1 Constant Market Share (CMS)

CMS analysis¹ will be used in the present study in order to examine analyze of Indonesia's jewelry export competitiveness attributable to 'world trade effect', 'commodity composition effect', 'market distribution effect' and 'competitiveness effect'. As a note in this research, we have an assumption that a country's share in world markets should remain unchanged over time.

The world trade effect (standard effect) estimates the export growth that attributes to the overall growth in the world exports.

Commodity composition effect shows whether Indonesia has concentrated on the export of jewelry for which markets have been expanding rapidly, or on jewelry for which markets have expanding less rapidly. This effect reflects the factor endowment of the export country (for instance, Indonesia endowed with technology and labor intensive) and the income and price elasticity of demand for the products in which that country specializes.

Market distribution effect indicates Indonesia ability to concentrate on relatively growing countries. The change in exports due to market distribution depends on trade policies and income growth in foreign countries. Competitive effect is defined by the residual term of the CMS model. As a residual it picks up everything not explained by the first three effects. However, this term is taken to indicate the improvement or the deterioration in the competitiveness of exports depending on whether the term has a positive or negative sign. It is usually

¹ See Nik Muhammad, Nik Maheran and Yaacob, Haslina Che, "Export competitiveness of Malaysian electrical and electronic (e&e) product"

assumed that this effect is independent of other effects discussed above and it largely reflects the role of domestic factors of the exporting country.

Leamer & Stern (1970) was mention assumption that a country's exports may Succeed (fail) to grow as rapidly as the world average for three reasons: (1) exports may concentrate in commodities or manufactured product in which the demand is growing relatively fast (slowly); (2) exports may be going to relatively (stagnant) regions; (3) the country in question may have been able (unable) to compete effectively with other sources of supply. The differences between the export growth, implied by the constant-share norm, and the actual export growth are assumed to be caused by competitiveness, commodity-composition and market-distribution effect as mentioned earlier.

Based on these three reasons, the export competitiveness of a country (e.g. Indonesia) relative to competing countries can be seen in terms of export composition of exported products, economic conditions and the export destination is the position of the exporting country to its competitor countries

Constant Market Share Analysis a tool for measuring performance a country's exports relative to its competitors. This analysis provides a set of statistical indicators to determine whether exporting countries are able to manage the contribution of exports to all markets importer within a certain time interval. There are four terms in the CMS model (1) growth standards; (2) commodity composition effect; (3) the influence of market distribution and (4) the influence of competition.²

Many studies have been applied in among others by Hadi and Mardianto (2004), Suprihatini (2005) for agriculture product; Sitohang (2007) for footwear product who used analytical equations measures their reasearch with CMS analysis formula:

$$\frac{E_{(t)\cdot\cdot} - E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}}{E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}} = g \quad \text{Standard Growth effect}$$

$$+ \frac{\sum (g_i - g) E_{(t-1)i\cdot}}{E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}} \quad \text{Composition Commodity effect}$$

² See Suprihartini, Rohayati

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\sum_i \sum_j (g_{ij} - g_i) E_{(t-1)ij}}{E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}} \quad \text{Market distribution Effect} \\
& + \frac{\sum_i \sum_j (E_{(t)ij} - E_{(t-1)ij} - g_{ij} E_{(t-1)ij})}{E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}} \quad \text{Competitiveness Effect}
\end{aligned}$$

Where :

$$g = \frac{W_{(t)\cdot\cdot} - W_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}}{W_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}}$$

$$g_i = \frac{W_{(t)i} - W_{(t-1)i}}{W_{(t-1)i}}$$

$$g_{ij} = \frac{W_{(t)ij} - W_{(t-1)ij}}{W_{(t-1)ij}}$$

Note:

- $E_{(t)\cdot\cdot}$ Total value of all Indonesia's exports in year t
- $E_{(t-1)\cdot\cdot}$ Total value of all Indonesia's exports in year $t-1$
- $E_{(t)i}$ Total value of Indonesia's exports for commodity i in year t
- $E_{(t)\cdot j}$ Total value of all Indonesia's exports to country j in year t
- $E_{(t)ij}$ Total value of Indonesia's exports for commodity i to country j in year t
- $W_{(t)i}$ Total value of World's export for commodity i in year t
- $W_{(t)j}$ Total value of All World' export for commodity j in year t
- $W_{(t)ij}$ Total value of World's exports for commodity i to country j in year t
- $W_{(t)\cdot\cdot}$ Total value of All Worlds' exports in year t

In briefly, definition of three effect of CMSA namely:³

- **Competitiveness effect:** gain or losses in market shares associated with change in competitiveness
- **Initial (Commodity Composition) specialization:** gain or losses in market shares associated with initial specialization on dynamic markets
- **Adaptation (market distribution):** the ability to adjust the supply of exports to changes in world demand.

4.1.2 Determination of Destination Country of Indonesia's Jewellery Export

This research examines competitiveness in four periods: 1994-1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005, 2005 - 2008 for selected products: Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117).

In each period, it has chosen three main destination countries for each HS base on market share of Indonesian export to all countries. The result is eleventh countries, that is, Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Determination of the ways choosing the eleventh countries derived from:

1. Determine the three-main destination countries of Indonesia export HS 7101, 7113, 7114, 7117 to all countries base on market share percentage. It is gained for: (see annex- 6)
 - a. HS 7101 are Australia, Hong Kong, Japan.
 - b. HS 7113 are Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, United States, and United Arab Emirates
 - c. HS 7114 are Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Switzerland, United States, United Arab Emirates

³ See Munadi, Ernawati, handout of course lecture from ITAP, 2008 “competitiveness theory”

- d. HS 7117 are Australia, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, and United States

So, it is resulted eleventh countries, that is, Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

2. Estimate HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117 in the eleventh countries with CMS Analysis. Therefore, there are possibilities from the other of eleventh countries of other periods to have opportunity become destination country which can be estimated by CMS Analysis. (see annex-1 and 2)

4.2 Data and Data sources

The Data which are used in this research export of Indonesia's jewelry products from the year of 1994 until the year of 2008 from all countries to all countries and all countries to the world market. Source of the Data which are used WITS (World Integrated Trade Solution), BPS.

CHAPTER 5

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

1.1 Result and Analysis of Constant Market Share Analysis

The Constant Market Share (CMS) Analysis of export growth performance for Indonesia's jewelries is utilized at this point to confine the world trade effect, commodity composition effect, the market distribution effect and competitiveness effect for the periods: 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005 and 2005 – 2008.

5.1.1 Export Growth

5.1.1.1 Standard Export Growth

The result of the Standard Export Growth of World performance for period 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005, 2005 – 2008 are presented in the table.

5.1. As follows:

Table 5.1-World Standard Export Growth

Component	Period			
	I	II	III	IV
	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
Standard Export growth of World	0.407	0.133	0.684	0.354

Source: The result of CMSA Estimation (processed)

The table 5.1 reveals the fluctuation in standar export growth of world for four periods. For first and second period the growth shows reduction from 0.407 to 0.133. But growth shows ascension to 0.684 in third period. And the last, growth is experiencing decline to 0.354.

5.1.1.2 Indonesia Export Growth to the Eleventh Countries

The result of the export growth performance for the whole of Indonesia's jewelries category for period 1994 – 1998, 1998 – 2001, 2001 – 2005, 2005 –

2008 in the eleventh countries of which the third-main destination countries combination from each periods are displayed in the table. 5.2. As follows:

Table 5.2 -Export Growth of Indonesia's jewelry
For HS 71 in the Eleventh Countries

No	Destination Countries	Period			
		I	II	III	IV
		(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
		HS 71	HS 71	HS 71	HS 71
1	Australia	69.948	0.154	-0.392	3.923
2	France	-0.966	9.013	5.068	0.404
3	Germany	-0.535	0.085	0.315	1.458
4	Hong Kong, China	2.222	-0.893	-0.408	6.097
5	Italy	-0.901	-0.053	1.511	9.556
6	Japan	-0.074	1.482	-0.853	0.958
7	New Caledonia	n.a	n.a	176.365	-0.993
8	Switzerland	59.391	-0.392	-0.844	-0.784
9	United Arab Emirates	46.358	0.147	0.254	2.694
10	United Kingdom	1.059	0.617	-0.160	0.096
11	United States	0.858	-0.205	1.318	0.006

Source: The result of CMSA Estimation (processed)

A. Comparison between Export Growth of Standard in the World and Export Growth Indonesia to the Eleventh Countries in Each Period

Table 5.3 shows the comparison between export growth of standard in the world and export growth Indonesia for the whole of Indonesia's jewelries category to the eleventh countries (i.e Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States). The result is displayed in the table. 5.3.

I. Result

The result of this table mention about Indonesia export growth for the whole of Indonesia's jewelries category the standard growth in the world:

1. During 1994-1998

Indonesia export growth has occurred ascension to the sixth countries than standard growth 0.407

The sixth countries: Australia (69.948), Hong Kong (2.222), Switzerland (59.391), United Arab Emirates (46.358), United Kingdom (1.059) and United States (0.858)

Table 5.3-Comparison Export Growth of Indonesia and World Standard Growth

No	Destination Countries	Period			
		I (1994 -1998)	II (1998 -2001)	III (2001 -2005)	IV (2005 -2008)
		Standard Growth of the World			
		0.407	0.133	0.684	0.354
1	Australia	v	-	-	v
2	France	-	v	v	v
3	Germany	-	-	-	v
4	Hong Kong, China	v	-	-	v
5	Italy	-	-	v	v
6	Japan	-	v	-	v
7	New Caledonia	NA	NA	v	-
8	Switzerland	v	-	-	-
9	United Arab Emirates	v	v	-	v
10	United Kingdom	v	-	-	-
11	United States	v	-	v	-

Note: - : descent, v : ascent

Source: The result of CMSA Estimation (processed)

2. For period 1998 – 2001

Indonesia export growth has happened increase to the third countries than standard growth 0.133

The third countries: France (9.013), Japan (1.482), and United Arab Emirates (0.147).

3. Period 2001 – 2005

Indonesia export growth has inclined to increase to the third countries than standard growth 0.684

The third countries: France (5.068), New Caledonia (176.365), and United States (1.318)

4. The last period 2005 – 2008

Indonesia export growth has happened decrease to the fourth countries than standard growth 0.354

The fourth countries: New Caledonia (-0.993), Switzerland (-0.784), United Kingdom (0.096), and United States (0.006)

II. Analysis

a. All Period

In all period, growth of the eleventh countries has fluctuated among all periods. For first period, there are sixth countries (Australia, Hong Kong, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States) can hold out above standard growth but in the second period it is only three countries can adhere (France, Japan and United Arab Emirates). Then, it was followed by third period that shows four different countries (except France) have ascension. Furthermore, there are seven countries has experienced increase in the end period.

Here, we can analysis that there is decreasing of Indonesia export growth towards the eleventh countries has been influenced by economy crisis 1998 where there was depreciation rupiahs towards US\$¹. Furthermore, since there was tragedy of World Trade Center in United States America on September 2001, it has made economy growth in many regions in the world more deteriorate include the eleventh countries. For example, there was deficiency of consumption to jewelery like in Italy caused by ascension of raw material jewelry inter alia gold and changes of exchange rate from Euro towards US\$².

Moreover, if we look at annex-5b.export performance of HS 71 from all countries in the world market, we can see a fact that the eleventh countries are stable exporters of jewelery in the world market for all period except United Arab Emirates, France, Japan, and Hong Kong. For example, it can be seen from annex-5b United Arab Emirates always movable in the position of exporters from 39th in 2001 to 38th in 2005 and 17th in 2008. This situation has influenced Indonesia to

¹ See Hadi and Mardianto written the reinforcing factor rupiah towards US\$ has given big influence to Indonesia export growth during 1999 – 2001, that is, from 7,971 Rp in 1999 to 8,558 Rp in 2000 and 10,384 Rp in 2001

² See Atdag KBRI Roma in Forum ekspor (2007). “Pasar Perhiasan Italia”

penetrate the United Arab Emirates market as well as the table 5.3 in the first, second period, and last period. But for third period, this country is observly start to be exporters at the grade 39th.

Additionally, Indonesia enriched by motifs of jewelry in traditional but for example, in Italy³, Hong Kong, Japan, Switzerland, New Caledonia of the eleventh countries did not know the Indonesia's jewelry. Indonesia has lack of promotion to introduce our jewelery⁴. Meanwhile, competitor of jewelery has taken place to shift Indonesia export to Australia in 2001, 2005 inter alia European Union, Italy, Israel, New Zealand, USA, India, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea (see annex-8).

b. Last period

The last period, data shows almost 63% of the eleventh countries (about seven countries) can be importer countries: Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, and United Arab Emirates in the future after 2008. And four countries can be a potential markets. (See table 5.3).

Indonesia had to recover what effect does this have in economy since monetary crisis from second period and cope with crisis global 2008 (but the problem crisis was starting in 2007 when Fed had increased its interest). Indonesia desire to find and penetrate new markets incessant to the world beside the exist market (main partner like USA, EU, Japan etc). Many program like promotion, giving training for craftsmen skill for jewellery, increase the pearl farming for pearl, ensure competitiveness with ensure the efficiency of export and import like national single window, penetrating new markets, anticipate protectionist⁵.

For example, why do we have to endure export in Australia market? The reason of the existence of Indonesia's jewellery in Australia⁶ is competitiveness and comparative of Indonesia's jewelery which have many factors among them:

- Possess product of jewellery in much variation
- Posses comparative advantage in geography : the Indonesia position is one of member of Asia continent which near in distance towards Australia

³ See Atdag KBRI Roma in Forum ekspor (2007). "Pasar Perhiasan Italia"

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia presentation in TTI Forum 2008: "Indonesian Economy and Opportunity"

⁶ Development Center for Asia, Australia, New Zealand (2008). "Analisa Pasar Australia", MoT

- Having unique design; It is enriched Indonesia cultural and heritage
- Competitive price
- Posses raw material (resource)
- Plus there is bilateral between Indonesia and Australia

In general the reason why export growth Indonesia (0.32%) has decline (see market share in 2008 at annex-5b) in Switzerland 3.95%, United Kingdom 6.28%, and United States 11.38% since they become main of exporters of jewelery in the world markets or Indonesia's competitor (strong competitor). Meanwhile, Indonesia's jewelery export to New Caledonia in 2008 has shifted by Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof (24.429%), Furniture (15.438%), Paper & paperboard (14.606%), Aluminium (8.662%), Plastic (4.32%), etc. Their market share is above HS 71: 0.121%, meanwhile; market share HS 71: 26.879% in 2005 (see table 5.4)

Table 5.4-Trade value of all products from Indonesia export to New Caledonia
(US\$ Thousands)

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	2008	Market Share
1	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	88.758	0.821%	4,217.497	24.429%
2	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	1,653.746	15.302%	2,665.228	15.438%
3	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	279.789	2.589%	2,521.663	14.606%
4	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood	718.239	6.646%	2,027.867	11.746%
5	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	72.096	0.667%	1,495.480	8.662%
6	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	234.429	2.169%	745.825	4.320%
24	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	2,904.878	26.879%	20.900	0.121%
		Indonesia Total	10,807.394		17,264.593	

Source: WITS, Worldbank (processed)

For detail: all data export Indonesia to New Caledonia can be seen in annex-

B. Performance Level of Indonesia Export Growth in each period

Table 5.3 shows performance of Indonesia export growth in the eleventh countries for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71) over each period. It is clearly that over period 1994 – 1998, the highest performance of Indonesia export

growth was positive at 69.948 in Australia. In opposite, the lowest performance of Indonesia export growth was negative at -0.966 in France

Furthermore, for the next period 1998 – 2001, the maximum performance of Indonesia export growth was positive at 9.013 in France. In opposite, the minimum performance of Indonesia export growth was negative at -0.893 in Hong Kong, China.

Additionally, for the subsequently period 2001 – 2005, the greatest performance of Indonesia export growth was positive at 176.365 in New Caledonia. In opposite, the smallest performance of Indonesia export growth was negative at -0.853 in Japan.

Finally, over the last period 2005 – 2008, the utmost performance of Indonesia export growth was positive at 9.557 in Italy. In opposite, the least performance of Indonesia export growth was negative at -0.993 in New Caledonia.

C. Presumption of Indonesia Export Growth Performance over All periods

Here, it will discussed presumption about performance of Indonesia export growth for HS 71 which has reached by some countries taking place the highest and lowest in all period appropriate with performance level in previous section. Over all periods, we took random and explain the presumption of Indonesia export growth, that is, Australia, France, Japan, and Hong Kong.

Australia

Australia is the highest performance of Indonesia's jewellery at 69.948 in first period but there was a sharpen falling on 0.155 in second period; Indeed, it reached -0.392 in third period; in opposite, for last period 2005 - 2008 there is a sudden increase until 3.923

This section is presumable that we are experiencing a great crisis in 1998, called monetary crisis, at the moment gold prices rose too sharply⁷. This means equally, when interest rates drop so at that time, investors turned away from any direct banking instruments. This may open opportunities gold inclusion as one of

⁷ Hendrik, Indriany, "Investasi Emas", <http://www.blogger.com/feeds/2066198188265857613/posts/default>

the investment portfolio. If this happens it will automatically increase the demand for gold so the gold price to rise. Next, in third period, there is travel advice from Australia government and become a bad situation between Indonesia and Australia (Effect explosion in Indonesia).

Next, presume in previous section try to be explained by referring to see data of Indonesia's jewellery export of HS 71. It can be seen in -table 1 of annex-7 which mentions the highest of trade value of Indonesia's jewellery export in HS 4-digit of Indonesian to Australia was contributed by gold at 514,214.59 US\$ Thousand, and was followed by silver raw material, silver, precious metal jewellery, (HS 7106, HS 7113 & 7114) include silversmiths and goldsmith at 99,909.08 US\$ Thousands, imitation jewellery (HS 7114) at 2,394.41 US\$ Thousands and pearl (HS 7101) at 15,512.39 US\$ Thousands.

In addition, the next assessment derived from export performance of competitor which penetrates the Australia market (see appendix 8). Indonesia has thrived taking place in fifth-grade at 98,506.84 US\$ Thousands (3.96%) to export jewellery in 1998 below some competitors namely: Korea Rep. at trade value 827,931.90 US\$ Thousands (33.31%), Singapore 629,159.81 US\$ Thousands (25.31 %), United States 514,779.25 US\$ Thousands (20.71%) and New Zealand 104,126.22 US\$ Thousands (4.19%). However, Indonesia has graded at 17th with trade value 1,388.43 US\$ Thousands (0.40%) in 1994. Consequently, export growth performance in first period was decreasing.

This is also experiencing in 2008 Australia has taken place in the grade 8th for export to the world with market share 3.94% compare to the grade 1st for European Union 13.48%.(see annex-5b). It is a fact to encourage Indonesia doing export to Australia which includes ten main importers in the world for HS 71 (natural/cultred pearls, precious stone, metals, etc) in 2008. Furthermore, the last periods between 2005 and 2008 which mentions the position of Indonesia export jewellery to Australia reach grade at the 8th in 2005 and 6th in 2008. Assumption of this period that economy condition for this jewellery was growing to be developed, but there are huge differences of trade value between them. This made export growth of Indonesia's jewellery to Australia was decreasing (3.923) if it

compare with first period (64.948) but still exist and above standard growth of the world 0.354. (See table 5.5)

Table 5.5
The grade of Export of All countries' Jewellery
For HS 71 to Australia

Rank	Countries	Trade value (US\$ '000) In 2005	Market Share (%)	Rank	Countries	Trade value (US\$ '000) In 2008	Market Share (%)
1	Singapore	445,619.52	25.67	1	Thailand	1,432,644.54	29.73
2	European Union	214,909.88	12.38	2	Singapore	560,884.15	11.64
3	New Zealand	207,979.07	11.98	3	United States	533,455.75	11.07
4	United States	103,602.54	5.97	4	New Zealand	408,621.82	8.48
5	India	88,977.56	5.13	5	European Union	361,026.78	7.49
6	Israel	85,766.00	4.94	6	Indonesia	340,595.46	7.07
7	Italy	73,860.40	4.26	7	Japan	309,852.01	6.43
8	Indonesia	69,183.60	3.99	8	India	135,088.91	2.80
9	Others	445,836.18	25.69	9	Others	736,379.32	15.28
	TOTAL	1,735,734.75			TOTAL	4,818,548.74	

Source: WITS (processed)

France

Furthermore, we discussed about export growth performance of Indonesia's jewellery in France. For the first period, export growth performance of Indonesia's jewelry was decreasing. It is presumed that the trade value of Indonesia's jewellery export to France in table 2 of Annex-7 was influenced by imitation jewellery (HS 7117), pearl and precious stone (HS 7116) silver and precious metal jewellery (HS 7113 & 7114). There is a fact that mentions in 2005 USA, EU, and Japan have been growing to recover their economy. It means that the fact can be influence increment of performance of France export growth

Here, imitation jewellery has a great trade value but in the first period, there was decline led to 2.093 US\$ thousands in 1998 from 289.349 US\$ thousands in 1994; then, it is increasing from 68.199 US\$ thousands in 1998 to 645.741 US\$ thousands in 2001. Besides imitation jewellery is one of export commodity from Indonesia to France, silver and precious metal jewellery become

contributor of deterioration of jewellery's export from Indonesia to France between 1998 and 2008. (See table 2. Annex-7)

In addition, from competitor's point of view, (see annex-9) United States as market leader with market shares 28.33% from world jewelry export. Meanwhile, Indonesia is taking place at the 35th with value 417.86 US\$ Thousands (0.02 % of world jewellery export total) in 1994. But many new competitors export jewellery to France in 1998 among them Belgium-Luxembourg 313,953.38 US\$ Thousands (16.41%), and followed by Israel 44,112.00 US\$ Thousands, Guinea 43,931.41 US\$ Thousands, Cote d'Ivoire 15,376.09 US\$ Thousands, Burkina Faso 7,952.56 US\$ Thousands, Russian Federation 5,036.12 US\$ Thousands, Taiwan, China 4,761.84 US\$ Thousands, Yugoslavia 3,943.00 US\$ Thousands, Chile 3,832.85 US\$ Thousands, Australia 3,563.20 US\$ Thousands, French Polynesia 3,375.15 US\$ Thousands, Sudan 3,222.14 US\$ Thousands, Kazakhstan 1,729.50 US\$ Thousands.

Therefore, Indonesia was shifted to the 63rd at 14.21 US\$ Thousands in 1998. Likewise, Indonesia has processed through third and second period was increase until last period it made slow progress become decrease again (see table 5.1) it is triggered by many new competitors had export between all periods that made Indonesia shifting.

In commodity side, we can see in 2008 the export growth of Indonesia to France was decreasing than first period. It is affected by exporting other products from the world (but it is dominated by Germany) such as with market share 1st grade: HS 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery) 3.532%, 2nd grade: HS 87 (Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock etc) 3.476%, 3rd grade: HS 88 (Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof) 2.901%, 4th grade: HS 27 (Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc) 2.480%, 5th grade: HS 85 (Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof) 1.692%. Meanwhile, HS 71 (Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) in 24th grade with maret share 0.257% and Switzerland as big exporter to France (see annex-21a)

Hong Kong

Tendency led to decrease of export growth performance of Indonesia to Hong Kong from 2.222 (is triggered by a great crisis 1998 same as Australia,

caused increasing the demand for gold) in first period to -0.893 in second period until -0.408 in third period and the last period it become a sudden increase again in 6.097. The export performance can be seen (see table 2. appendix 7) in Indonesia's jewellery export was fluctuated of trade value. The export was dominated by gold as raw material 285,642.78 US\$ Thousands and jewellery of gold and silver was nearly equal in trade value 325,498.85 US\$ Thousands.

The decrement of export to Hong Kong was experiencing in 2005. It is presumable that many competitors had export to this country with good design. Meanwhile, Indonesia's jewellery has many obstacles⁸ started from the lack of participation in trade exhibitions, so, it is hardly to pursue the design trend/ antiquated, next; a smaller amount price competitive with the products marketed by competitors (Thailand, India, China and Turkey),

Then, many entrepreneurs have craftsmen to use low technology that cannot speed up production process in large numbers of demand a similar product. Besides Indonesia has low level of utilization in information technology (IT), catalogue for product promotion and communication with the prospective buyer, our jewelry scarcely to be recognized as internationally standard.

Unite Arab Emirates

Opportunity to penetrate the UAE market⁹ is influence by easy of export products without considering brand, always crowded visited by foreign tourists as well as local consumers, easy of following the trade policy is adopting UAE economic policy with the liberal market economic system is open economy. UAE also establish a low import tariffs between 0- 5%.

Next, terms of gold and jewelry, can be easily exported to the UAE and for gold jewelry only pay customs of 0.32%, for diamond and pearl jewelry 5%, and 0% fore cast-bar gold in the form of powder.

UAE has seven Emirates. Dubai gives highest income to UAE and also famous for its gold, so called as City of Gold. Government Dubai to build a

⁸ Trade Consul of KJRI-Hong Kong, in Trade Expo Indonesia presentation, 22-23 October 2008

⁸⁸ See "profil pasar produk jewellery di persatuan emirates arab", BPEN, MoT, 2008

market consisting of 350 gold shops that sell tens of thousands of models of gold jewelry gems from around the world. Market called as the Gold Souk.

Indonesia exported jewelry to UEA were recorded increase from U.S. \$ 199.47 to U.S. \$ 9,446.58 In 1998 and reach at a peak U.S. \$ 50,196.90 in 2008 but suddenly it drop to US\$194. It presumable that many competitors¹⁰ include ten main importer such as India, Siwtzerland, United Kingdom, Malaysia, Singapore, USA,Belgia, Rusia, south Africa, Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, Indonesia has took place int 17th grade export to UAE in 2002 – 2006

Japan

Tendency led to decrease of export growth performance of Indonesia to Japan from 148.23% in second period at -0.853 in third period and then increase at 0.959 in last period, it made Japan has performance fluctuation in all period. But potency of Japan as destination countries is well. Because Japan is famous as main market for pearl in the world which is giving chances to achieve our export of HS 7101. We can see in annex-5b. Japan is always including in the twentieth-main exporter of HS 71 (jewellery) to the world market above Indonesia except in 1998. And then, if quality and design of jewelry has same character as competitors, the competiton will stricter to enter Japan market. This is influenced Indonesia's competiton to penetrate Japan market.

D. Frequency Level of Indonesia Export Growth Performance over all periods

Table 5.2 explains frequency level of performance of Indonesia export growth in the eleventh countries for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71) over all period. It is clearly that over all period 1994 – 2008, the most frequency performance of Indonesia export growth has reached in United Arab Emirates which was positive starting at 0.464 of first period, followed by second period at 0.147, third period at 0.254 and the last period at 2.694.

¹⁰ See “profil pasar produk jewellery di persatuan emirates arab”, BPEN, MoT, 2008

Meanwhile, the fewest frequency of Indonesia export growth has achieved in Switzerland which was negative at second period -0.392, followed by third period at -0.844, and the last period at -0.784

Further, Japan has fluctuation export growth performance in all periods but Japan has opportunity to be the one of destination country for our export especially pearl (HS 7101) see table 4 annex-7 even though. In the table showed export pearl from Indonesia to Japan has highest trade value. Then, it was followed by HS 7113 & 7114 for jewellery.

E. Opportunity of Indonesia Export Growth Performance over all periods

Definition opportunity level in this research is seeing export growth performance of the eleventh countries in the last periods which has positive growth in order to be reference as good markets in the next future (after 2008) and we can maintain the relationship with the markets

Table 5.2 shows markets opportunity of Indonesia export growth performance in the eleventh countries for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71) for all period. It is obviously that over all period 1994 – 2008, there is opportunity for Indonesia having markets in Italy at 9.556, and then was followed by Hong Kong at 6.096 Australia at 3.923 and United Arab Emirates at 2.694, Germany at 1.458, Japan at 0.959.

Moreover, the export growth performance of Indonesia in France at 0.404 United Kingdom at 0.096 and USA at 0.006 has smallest value of percentage. However, they had considered value of export growth in previous three periods. So, these countries also have opportunity to be exported as the destination countries. The fact mentions in annex 5b that United Kingdom and United States are main exporters to the world market. This is obstacles for Indonesia to export to them because Indonesia have to compete with their product in many side such as quality, design, tastes, demand of local. As we know, Indonesia is famous in USA about pearl but Indonesia cannot obtain demand for USA to export pearl with diameter above 14 mm. It is one of obstacles in Indonesia;’s jewellery¹¹.

¹¹ See “Informasi Pasar Mutiara di Amerika Serikat”, BPEN, MoT,

5.1.2. Competitiveness Effects

Measures competitiveness effect of exported country has two result values in positive or negative; that is, the meaning of positive value is the competitiveness of the exporter country is better than other countries. *On the contrary*, the negative value gives suggestion the competitiveness of the exported country is worst than other countries¹².

This research can analysis competitiveness effects for HS 71 (the whole category of Indonesia's jewelry category) and for selected products for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117

5.1.2.1 Competitiveness Effects of Indonesia's jewellery for HS 71

Indonesia's jewellery for HS 71 (whole category) has competitiveness with positive sign in different countries of the eleventh countries for every period as well as the table 5.6 below:

Table 5.6-Competitiveness of Indonesia's jewelry
For HS 71 in the Eleventh Countries

No	Destination Countries	Period			
		I	II	III	IV
		(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
		HS 71	HS 71	HS 71	HS 71
1	Australia	0.002214160	0.001346274	-0.001309394	0.001608909
2	France	-0.000015006	0.000002493	0.000012293	-0.000003351
3	Germany	-0.000088639	-0.000004927	0.000000990	0.000008452
4	Hong Kong, China	0.004990316	-0.006928639	-0.000694782	0.001230527
5	Italy	-0.000237680	-0.000004207	0.000012708	0.000139153
6	Japan	0.000048099	0.000525978	-0.001207521	0.000036949
7	New Caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000335	0.000050950	-0.000037622
8	Switzerland	0.000957597	-0.000147748	-0.000473980	-0.000107475
9	United Arab Emirates	0.000225487	-0.000094413	-0.000437043	0.000327511
10	United Kingdom	0.000008054	0.000011846	-0.000019398	-0.000022995
11	United States	-0.000107413	-0.000213182	0.000347264	-0.000111818

Source: result of CMSA

¹² See Sitohang,

It is clearly that Indonesia's jewellery in first periods has gains (with positive sign in competitiveness) in markets such as Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom. However, in last period, Indonesia's jewellery has competitiveness in Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, and United Arab Emirates, For Australia and Hong Kong are Indonesia's market for jewellery which has strength story from first periods. They have to be considered greatly for our export in the next future. Meanwhile, Japan, United Arab Emirates and Italy could become a potential market. But, there are negative sign for France, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States which could be a challenge for Indonesia's jewellery to quarry deepens. So, Indonesia's jewellery can fight in export in these markets.

5.1.2.2 Competitiveness Effects for selected products for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117

A. HS 7101 (Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport)

Competitiveness effect has positive sign for HS 7101 in the seventh countries of the eleventh countries. The table 5.7 shows that those countries are not always having positive sign in all. See table 5.7. As follows:

Table 5.7-The result of specific market through competitiveness for HS 7101

Period	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV
Hs code	HS 7101	HS 7101	HS 7101	HS 7101
Australia	0.000012472	0.000047240	0.000032122	0.000022365
France	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000007	-0.000000005
Hong kong	0.000045204	0.000057538	-0.000234447	-0.000000389
Italy	0.000000000	0.000000385	-0.000000387	-0.000000007
Japan	-0.000136782	-0.000011187	-0.000226534	0.000044648
New caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000799	-0.000001592
USA	0.000002343	0.000010693	-0.000007974	-0.000000023

Source: result of CMSA estimation (processed)

The table 5.7 shows that competitiveness of HS 7101 for pearls has positive sign only in Australia, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, USA. From all countries in the table, it is Australia always gives Indonesia's jewellery to penetrate this market in all periods. However, France and New Caledonia did not give attracting challenge for Indonesia to penetrate them.

Furthermore, the table shows that Indonesia's jewellery has competitiveness in many markets of the eleventh markets for first and second period. But, the third and fourth periods become less. It is triggered by pearl farming process and diameter of pearls can not compete in the world market. Indonesia has weakness in size and shiny for pearls. For example, USA has demand for pearls with diameter above 14 mm and shiny with competitive price¹³.

A. HS 7113 (Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal)

Competitiveness of HS 7113 has fluctuated in the eleventh countries for every period. However, in the last periods Indonesia's jewellery competitiveness almost 80% of the eleventh countries have positive sign. It displayed on table 5.8:

Table 5.8- The result of specific market through competitiveness for HS 7113

PERIOD	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
HS CODE	7113	7113	7113	7113
Australia	0.001444528	-0.000420282	-0.000001689	0.000074600
France	-0.000000559	0.000000922	-0.000000178	0.000001542
Germany	-0.000032586	0.000014991	0.000000094	0.000033168
Hong kong	0.001609179	-0.002741731	-0.000150262	0.000179199
Italy	-0.000174464	0.000000179	0.000002898	0.000124664
Japan	0.000047342	-0.000109848	0.000004212	0.000006983
New caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000006	0.000000037
Switzer land	-0.000004249	0.000003397	0.000001101	0.000000163
UAE	0.000228398	-0.000067402	-0.000272867	0.000270726
UK	-0.000006150	0.000001062	0.000014444	-0.000009030
USA	0.000242963	-0.000300985	0.000615455	-0.000190550

Source: result of CMSA estimation (processed)

¹³ See "Informasi Pasar Mutiara di Amerika Serikat", BPEN, MoT,

The table 5. 8 shows that competitiveness of HS 7113 has negative sign only in UK and USA in the last periods. Competitiveness HS 7113 is really amazing for Indonesia's jewellery. Because of the competitiveness in all period has fluctuated and every countries has chance to become market for Indonesia's jewellery even though in last periods UK and USA become negative but there is possibility for the eleventh countries could be positive in the next future.

B. HS 7114 (Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal)

The table 5.9 below shows that competitiveness of HS 7114 has negative sign only in UK and Hong Kong in the last periods. However, competitiveness HS 7114 has many chances to penetrate market in Australia, France, Italy, Switzerland, UAE, USA.

Table 5.9-The result of specific market through competitiveness for HS 7114

PERIOD	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
HS CODE	7114	7114	7114	7114
Australia	-0.000005205	0.000000357	0.000003790	0.000000798
France	-0.000001963	0.000000133	-0.000000010	0.000000427
Hong kong	0.000698664	-0.000378801	-0.00013757	-0.000000332
Italy	-0.000005267	-0.000001936	0.000001004	0.000013942
Switzer land	-0.000000858	0.000007019	-0.000015990	0.000000879
UAE	-0.000000046	0.000012271	-0.000033415	0.000015364
UK	0.000000615	0.000006375	-0.000007180	-0.000003839
USA	0.000017486	-0.000001573	-0.000254620	0.000247502

Source: result of CMSA estimation (processed)

There are eight countries which has positive sign in every periods but not uniform. Sometimes, Indonesia's jewellery has competitiveness in two countries (see first period) and sometimes has six countries in the last periods. This products has many strength to develop and maintain caused by penetrating in the eleventh countries almost 65% can shows the positive sign in competitiveness

C. HS 7117 (Imitation jewellery)

The specific market of imitation jewellery has potency to increase the export of Indonesia's jewellery.

As can be seen from the table 5.10 from second periods until last periods, imitation jewellery has many chances to develop through the positive sign in the second, third, fourth period. See table 5.10 below:

Table 5.10- The result of specific market through competitiveness for HS 7117

PERIOD	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
HS CODE	7117	7117	7117	7117
Australia	0.000020756	0.000000000	0.000006785	-0.000006158
France	-0.000011967	0.000001343	0.000009156	0.000001038
Germany	-0.000002712	0.000001391	0.000004131	0.000002120
Hong kong	-0.000002946	0.000004204	-0.000002866	-0.000004298
Italy	-0.000004407	0.000000206	0.000001787	-0.000000816
Japan	-0.000005939	0.000017450	-0.000018621	0.000001083
New caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000335	0.000026713	-0.000005011
Switzer land	-0.000001640	0.000000345	0.000000545	0.000000075
UAE	0.000000000	0.000000272	-0.000007344	0.000000265
UK	-0.000005083	0.000001249	0.000007808	0.000002259
USA	-0.000046629	0.000027023	0.000022394	-0.000000347

Source: result of CMSA estimation (processed)

The table 5.20 shows that competitiveness of HS 7117 has positive sign Australia, France, Japan, Switzerland, UAE, and UK for the last periods. It almost 50% of the eleventh countries for HS 7117 can penetrated to the market. Indeed, Indonesia has a greatly stotry in second periods which the ten countries has positive sign fot Hs 7117 except Australia. This means chances for imitation jewellery as potential products can be considered to be main exported products of Indonesia's jewellery in the future. Moreover, imitation jewellery has many various design which almost like pure jewellery and cheaper, safety for the user.

D. Comparison between Competitiveness for HS 71 and Selected Products.

The competitiveness for HS 71 and selected products has many various result of positive design for every periods. For this research, all of selected products can be mixed to one table in order to get the result of the competitiveness products for Indonesia's jewellery in the specific market. See table 5.11

Table 5.11-The Specific Market of Indonesian's jewellery for HS 71 and selected products.

HS	Period			
	Specific Market			
	I	II	III	IV
	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
71	Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Switzerland, UAE, UK	Australia, France, Japan, New Caledonia, UK	France, Germany, Italy, New Caledonia, USA	Australia, Germany, Hong Kong Italy, Japan, UAE
7101	Australia, Hong Kong, USA	Australia, Hong Kong, Italy, USA	Australia, France, New Caledonia	Australia, Japan
7113	Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, UAE, USA	Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, UK	Australia, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UK, USA	Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UAE
7114	Hong Kong, UK, USA	Australia, France, Switzerland, UAE, UK	Australia, Italy	Australia, France, Italy, Switzerland, UAE, USA
7117	Australia	France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UAE, UK, USA	Australia, France, Germany, Italy, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UK, USA	France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, UAE, UK

Source: The result of CMSA estimation (processed)

The result of competitiveness for HS 71 (whole category) and for selected products in every period has chances to penetrate in different countries of the eleventh countries. All of the countries from the eleventh countries to be good market in every periods. Indeed, the HS 71 and the selected products have much similarity of chances for Indonesia's jewellery exports. It is proven that Indonesian's jewellery as a potential products has chances to penetrate the the world market thourgh the representative of the eleventh countries as third main

importer countries. Here, we increase program of market intelligence for our products penetrating (for whole market in the world) markets

5.1.3. Competitiveness and Market Distribution Effects

Measures competitiveness effect of exported country has two result values in positive or negative; *firstly*, the meaning of positive value is the competitiveness of the exporter country is better than other countries. *On the contrary*, the negative value gives suggestion the competitiveness of the exported country is worst than other countries¹⁴

The definition of market distribution effect broadly widen on the consequence of a general augment in demand for import in the specified market. The value of market distribution is reflected by positive or negative value. If the value is positive, it means the destination market is a prospective market for the specific product.

5.1.3.1 Competitiveness and Market Distribution Effects for HS 71 (the whole category of Indonesia's jewellery category)

Table 5.12 & 5.13 show Indonesia competitiveness and market distribution effects in the eleventh countries for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71) over each period. It is clearly that over period 1994 – 1998, the highest effects of Indonesia competitiveness was positive at 0.004990316 in Hong Kong. In opposite, the lowest effect of Indonesia competitiveness was negative at -0.000088639 in Germany. Meanwhile, the effect of Indonesia market distribution was negative at -0.001032416 in Hong Kong and was followed by -0.000021726 in Germany.

This indicates that competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery very weak (-) in Germany as specific market and this country was not exact enough chosen to be exporting destinations because the market could not distribute well (-). Similarly, Hong Kong market could not distributed well (-) even though competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery very good (+).

¹⁴ Sitohang

This is a question. We can presume (see annex 10) that if we compare exporter to Hong Kong in 1994 and 1998, there was new comers (competitor) export to Hong Kong in 1998 with high trade value from Israel at US\$ 627,310.98, Belgium-Luxemburg at US\$ 493,591.84. Indeed, China has increased its export to Hong Kong US\$ 1,402,267.39 in 1998 from US\$ 1,041,962.18 in 1994 and shifted India to second-grade and China become number one of exporter to Hong Kong.

Here, it can strengthen the presumption that much product china could flood Hong Kong with lower price. Another assumption, there was less promotion where Indonesia has the lack of participation in trade exhibitions. It is hardly to follow the design trend which always growing because of stylize transformation and it is supported by figuration of public perception in Hong Kong not to choose or attract Indonesian's jewellery because is not as well-known¹⁵ (in quality and design). In term, if you did not know him so you do not care about him.

Table 5.12- Competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery For HS 71 in the Eleventh Countries

No	Destination Countries	Period			
		I	II	III	IV
		(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
		HS 71	HS 71	HS 71	HS 71
1	Australia	0.002214160	0.001346274	-0.001309394	0.001608909
2	France	-0.000015006	0.000002493	0.000012293	-0.000003351
3	Germany	-0.000088639	-0.000004927	0.000000990	0.000008452
4	Hong Kong, China	0.004990316	-0.006928639	-0.000694782	0.001230527
5	Italy	-0.000237680	-0.000004207	0.000012708	0.000139153
6	Japan	0.000048099	0.000525978	-0.001207521	0.000036949
7	New Caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000335	0.000050950	-0.000037622
8	Switzerland	0.000957597	-0.000147748	-0.000473980	-0.000107475
9	United Arab Emirates	0.000225487	-0.000094413	-0.000437043	0.000327511
10	United Kingdom	0.000008054	0.000011846	-0.000019398	-0.000022995
11	United States	-0.000107413	-0.000213182	0.000347264	-0.000111818

Source: WITS, WorldBank (processed)

¹⁵ Trade Consul of KJRI-Hong Kong, in Trade Expo Indonesia presentation, 22-23 October 2008

Furthermore, for the next period 1998 – 2001, the maximum effects of Indonesia competitiveness was positive at 0.001346274 in Australia. In opposite, the lowest effect of Indonesia competitiveness was negative at -0.000004927 in Germany. Meanwhile, the effect of Indonesia market distribution was negative at -0.001221365 in Australia but market distribution was positive at 0.000004676 in Germany.

This shows that competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery very good (+) in Australia as specific market but the country was not precise to be exporting destinations in this period because the market could not distribute well (-). Unlike, Germany market can distributed well (+) but competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery weak (-).

Table 5.13-Market Distribution of Indonesia's jewellery
For HS 71 in the Eleventh Countries

No	Destination Countries	Period			
		I	II	III	IV
		(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
		HS 71	HS 71	HS 71	HS 71
1	Australia	0.000187996	-0.001221365	-0.000740438	0.000989245
2	France	-0.000001863	0.000000102	-0.000001065	0.000000309
3	Germany	-0.000021726	0.000004676	-0.000011274	0.000013237
4	Hong Kong, China	-0.001032416	0.000367376	0.000058925	0.000062042
5	Italy	0.000016533	0.000002512	-0.000004245	0.000000198
6	Japan	-0.000477085	0.000099063	-0.000221786	-0.000013271
7	New Caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000159	-0.000019992
8	Switzerland	-0.000005098	-0.000241281	-0.000147378	0.000042681
9	United Arab Emirates	0.000002140	0.000105004	0.000365884	-0.000012142
10	United Kingdom	-0.000001116	0.000003218	-0.000012182	0.000009427
11	United States	0.000185571	0.000042029	-0.000071498	-0.000311463

Source : WITS, WorldBank (processed)

This is can explain that there was possibility of Indonesia's jewellery could not fill demand in Germany about quality appropriate with EU regulation in this period product. In addition many competitors (see annex-11) export to

Germany which shifted Indonesia from rank 35th in 1998 to rank 50th in 2001. It is presumable that caused by economy recovering of developed countries such as USA, EU, Japan, etc from crisis that influenced all countries to export. They were export to developed countries to reach more profit.

Additionally, for the subsequently period 2001 – 2005, the greatest effect of Indonesia competitiveness was positive at 0.000347264 in United States. In opposite, the smallest effect of Indonesia competitiveness was negative at --0.000019398 in United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the effect of Indonesia market distribution was negative at -0.000071498 in United States and similarly was negative at -0.000012182 in United Kingdom

This means that competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery very good (+) in United States as specific market and this country was not appropriate chosen to be exporting destinations because the market could not distribute well (+). Similarly, United Kingdom market could not distributed well (-) though competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery weak (-). This is presumable that safety and economy instability in Indonesia, so it enhanced incredulity of foreign country. It caused by explosion in some place in Indonesia and flood of China products. In addition, raw material of silver was got tax 10% made silver jewellery hardly to develop.

Finally, over the last period 2005 – 2008, the utmost effects of Indonesia competitiveness was positive at 0.001608909 in Australia. In opposite, the least effect of Indonesia competitiveness was negative at -0.000003351 in France. For the moment, the effect of Indonesia market distribution was positive at 0.000989245 in Australia and similarly was positive at 0.000000309 in France

This can be explained that Australia (+) and France (+) were distributed well as destination countries. Even though competitiveness of Indonesian's jewellery for France was very weak but it is opportunity for Indonesia made France as market not specified market.

Situation in this period can be illustrated that there was recovering economy in all countries entire the world but suddenly it was occurred global crisis. They were trigger Indonesia and other countries to get benefit with export activity. Here, Indonesia and Australia has build up trust again to corporate and get benefit from export each other.

5.1.3.2 Export Growth, Competitiveness and Market Distribution Effects for HS 71 (the Whole category of Indonesia's jewelry category)

As can be seen in the table 5.14, it is clearly that Indonesia has interpretation in six type's analysis in export growth, competitiveness and market distribution effect namely:

1. EG: negative value, C: negative value MD: Market Distribution: negative value
2. EG : positive value, C: positive value MD: Market Distribution: positive value
3. EG : negative value, C: negative value MD: Market Distribution: positive value
4. EG : positive value, C: positive value MD: Market Distribution: negative value
5. EG : negative value, C: positive value MD: Market Distribution: negative value
6. EG : positive value, C: negative value MD: Market Distribution: positive value
7. EG : positive value, C: negative value MD: Market Distribution: negative value

Table 5.14-Comparison between Export Growth, Competitiveness and Market Distribution of Indonesia's jewellery (HS 71) in the eleventh countries

No	Destination Countries	Period											
		I			II			III			IV		
		(1994 -1998)			(1998 -2001)			(2001 -2005)			(2005 -2008)		
		HS 71			HS 71			HS 71			HS 71		
		Effects			Effects			Effects			Effects		
EG	C	MD	EG	C	MD	EG	C	MD	EG	C	MD		
1	Australia	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
2	France	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
3	Germany	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	Hong Kong	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
5	Italy	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
6	Japan	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
7	New Caledonia	N. A	N. A	N. A	N. A	+	N. A	+	+	+	-	-	-
8	Switzerland	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
9	United Arab Emirates	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
10	United Kingdom	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
11	United States	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-

Note: EG: Export Growth, C: Competitiveness, MD: Market Distribution
Source: result of CMSA (processed)

At the first point, Indonesia had negative value of its export growth, competitiveness and market distribution effect in France and Germany market for the first sub-periods 1994-1998, Switzerland market for the second sub-period 1998 – 2001, in the third sub-period 2001-2005 Australia, Japan, Switzerland, and United Kingdom and in the last period for New Caledonia. The negative value point towards that export growth of Indonesia's jewelry is negative caused by its competitiveness and market distribution effect which are weak in that market.

Next, Indonesia had positive value in the export growth, competitiveness and market distribution effect. This has occurred in Australia, United Arab Emirates market for the first sub-periods 1994-1998. Then, it also had taken place at France, Japan, United Kingdom the second sub-period 1998 – 2001. Moreover, Indonesia had positive value in New Caledonia market in the third period, and also in the last period Indonesia had positive value in Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, and Italy. These means export growth is positive caused by Indonesia's competitiveness and also demand of each Australia, United Arab Emirates (first period), France, Japan, United Kingdom (second period), New Caledonia (third period), and Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, and Italy (fourth period).

At the third point, the table has shown five markets which influenced negative in Indonesia's export growth. Among them: Italy in first period, Hong Kong, the United States and Italy from the second period, Hong Kong of the third period, and Switzerland from the last period. These indicates export growth had negative value caused by Indonesia's competitiveness, In opposite, there is demand from Italy in first period, Hong Kong, the United States and Italy from the second period, Hong Kong of the third period, and Switzerland (last period). Furthermore, Indonesia's export growth had positive value caused by competitiveness of Indonesia. In contrary, the value of market distribution is negative. It has occurred in Hong Kong, Switzerland and United Kingdom market (first period), Australia market (the second period), France, Germany, Italy, and the United States (third period), for the last period in Japan and United Arab Emirates markets. The market distributions were fragile in these all market.

At the fifth point, Indonesia had negative value of export growth, positive value in competitiveness, and negative value in market distribution. It had only

occurred in Japan and also only for the first period. This means Indonesia has no demand from Japan and market distribution is weak in Japan, even Indonesia's competitiveness is positive

Moreover, in the United States market for first sub-periods 1994-1998, Germany and UAE market (1998 – 2001), for third sub-periods 2001-2005 in UAE market, and France and the United Kingdom for the last period. All of them have positive value in export growth caused by Indonesia's competitiveness and also demand of the US, Germany, UAE, France and the United Kingdom.

Finally, for the last period 2005 – 2008 the United States is only country which exports growth had positive and there was a demand from the United States, but there is no influence of Indonesia's competitiveness.

F. Presumption Analysis towards Performance Competitiveness and Market Distribution in the Last Period

Base on table 5.4 we can see in the last period, competitiveness of Indonesia's jewellery has negative in France, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. Meanwhile market distribution has negative in Japan and United Arab Emirates. It is interesting to be analyzed because it could be made consideration to predict what happen in export of Indonesia's jewellery in the future at these markets and face to the world market. The interpretation of the result of competitiveness and Market Distribution base on CMSA for HS 71 category in last period between 2005 and 2008 are covered in table 5.15 as follows:

Table 5.15

Interpretation of Competitiveness and Market Distribution
In the last period (2005-2008)

E G	C	M D	Meaning
+	+	+	The export growth is positive caused by Indonesia's competitiveness and also demand of Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, and Italy . This means Indonesia is better in these markets.

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
+	+	-	<p>The export growth is positive caused by Indonesia's competitiveness but it is not caused by demand of United Arab Emirates and Japan</p> <p>To UAE, the export market distribution is negative because world market share export growth of jewellery in all countries 70.6152% higher than world market share export growth in UAE 62.96%. Similarity in Japan 56.47% . Because of main attention market of Indonesia's export to main importers of the world like USA, UK, Switzerland, Australia, etc. Many exporters are starting to think new market when crisis occurred. It is made exporters to start learn marketing strategy and understand about distribution in UAE.</p> <p>According to market brief about jewelery market in UAE from NAFED, MoT. It mentions that distribution of jewellery is determined by market condition in UAE. UAE Buyers consist of low income (visitor, workers with low income like waitress, servants), middle income (government employee, s employees wiyh low income), upper income (Citizen of UAE with high income, visitor from USA, EU, workers of oil company). Next, taste of market, demand pattern, and business culture.</p> <p>The market distribution in Japan is negative is presumable that many competitors in Japan market export same products with quality, design price that have competitive. Indonesia has to learn about J with making market intelligence that can be used exporter of indonesia's jewellery.</p> <p>Meanwhile, see annex-5b Japan is main competitor in export of jewelry in the world market with the grade 12th below EU, United states, United Kingdom, India, Israel, Belgium, Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, Germany, and Canada. Meanwhile, Indonesia has taken place in the grade 33rd. Those competitors have</p>

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>a good quality and design which has price competitive. It is made Indonesia's jewelry is hardly to distribute well in Japan. Moreover, Asian countries like Thailand, China, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia has produce product with strict competition. For example, China is famous in beads as imitation jewelry with good quality, design, many choices with competitive price.</p>
+	-	-	<p>The export growth of Indonesia in United States (period IV) is positive. It is not caused by Indonesia's competitiveness and demand of destination countries</p> <p>Analysis</p> <p>The table 5.14 shows competitiveness of Indonesia become negative and we can explain below the reason through facts and presumption:</p> <p>Indonesia's jewelry exports growth experienced a decrease of 0.006 (0.6%) in the last periods (2005 -2008). The decline is expected as a result of the weakening U.S. economy, which affect consumer purchasing power in class medium, so that jewelry consumption in the class that produced through Indonesia also experienced a decline. One of the causes is influenced the weakening U.S. Economy is WTC tragedy in September 2001. It is made deterioration in many regions in the world like USA, EU countries, Japan and until period 2005-2008 those countries have been growing to recover their economy.</p> <p>A fact mentions that competitiveness is negative because world market share export growth product of jewellery in USA 0.191 higher than Indonesia market share export growth in USA 0.006. Moreover, market distribution is negative because world market share export growth of jewellery in all countries 0.706 higher than world market share export growth in USA 0.191. (see table 5.16) :</p>

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning																																																					
			<p style="text-align: center;">Table 5.16-World Market Share Growth Jewelry in the USA and the world market</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">HS CODE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">World Market Share Growth Products i</th> <th style="text-align: center;">World Market Share Growth Products i in the USA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">$g_i = \frac{W_{(t)i} - W_{(t-1)i}}{W_{(t-1)i}}$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$g_{ij} = \frac{W_{(t)ij} - W_{(t-1)ij}}{W_{(t-1)ij}}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">71</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.706</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.191</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7101</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.129</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.076)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7113</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.452</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.106)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7114</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.473</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.323</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7117</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.199</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.095</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Estimation of CMSA in this research</p> <p>Next, it was a sudden event starting in 2007 when FED increases its interest. It is affected to appearing global crisis in 2008 which hit US economy. Automatically, Indonesia has got affect from this tragedy and it is influence competitiveness our export, especially jewellery directly. It guessed that United States has started to trial and error to accept import commodities from another country. We can see in annex-17a in 2005 HS 71 has 13th grade and in 2008 decline to 18th. It caused by new many commodities has shifted HS 71 in USA market in 2008 inter alia : see Table 5.17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 5.17-New Commodities in 2008 above HS 71 from all countries to USA Markets</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">HS</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Product Label</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Trade value (US\$ Thousand) in 2008</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Market share</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">95</td> <td>Toys, games & sports requisites</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,297,502.398</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.601%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">73</td> <td>Articles of iron or steel.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,731,601.830</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.524%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">48</td> <td>Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,074,901.172</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.492%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">76</td> <td>Aluminium and articles thereof.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,415,640.906</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.460%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">64</td> <td>Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,339,804.959</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.456%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">62</td> <td>Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,104,618.003</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.445%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td>Beverages, spirits and vinegar.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,829,193.644</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.431%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source WITS(processed)</p>	HS CODE	World Market Share Growth Products i	World Market Share Growth Products i in the USA		$g_i = \frac{W_{(t)i} - W_{(t-1)i}}{W_{(t-1)i}}$	$g_{ij} = \frac{W_{(t)ij} - W_{(t-1)ij}}{W_{(t-1)ij}}$	71	0.706	0.191	7101	0.129	(0.076)	7113	0.452	(0.106)	7114	1.473	1.323	7117	0.199	0.095	HS	Product Label	Trade value (US\$ Thousand) in 2008	Market share	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	12,297,502.398	0.601%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	10,731,601.830	0.524%	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	10,074,901.172	0.492%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	9,415,640.906	0.460%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	9,339,804.959	0.456%	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	9,104,618.003	0.445%	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	8,829,193.644	0.431%
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Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>Conversely, the Indonesia export growth shows positive value in United States. It means that there is opportunity to increase and expand the share of exports in the U.S. for jewelry products. Because according progress ITPC LA (2008) the U.S. State jewelry market is the global market, where U.S. domestic demand met by imports about 90%. This condition gives hope that Indonesian products still have the opportunity to increase exports in the U.S. market. Then, progress ITPC LA (2008) mention Indonesia has to improve productquality. It is caused by Indonesia product of crafting jewelry, especially the quality of silver jewelry has benefits in the average is still at the level of lower middle income, although some products are handmade. But If Indonesia is compared with Thailand that has enjoyed the benefits of high product level.</p> <p>The reality shows Indonesia could not beat competitor level. This is one of cause competitiveness in Indonesia negative. Furthermore, market distributibution has given negative value. Next according to progress ITPC LA (2008) is presumable that most of the products they reach the United States brought by the tourists or traders backpack, especially for Indonesia's silver jewellery export. So that we could not be tracked the distribution performance of our export. The product is our own or not. Next, presumption has derived from information from NAFED, MoT about pearl market there is impediments in pearl (south seas white) in USA namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indonesia Pearl become commercial product with cheaper price and is not exclusive even though growth of Indonesia pearl in USA markets higher b. The diameter of Pearl export relative small (<14 mm), meanwhile trend of pearl is bigger almost reach 18 mm c. Indonesia pearls is not give shiny than competitors.

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>This problem can be improved by standard determination to pearl farming get high quality pearl (it needed farming process more than 6 months). Last presumption is lack of promotion in exhibition which has purposed introduce product, brand, design and broadly widen networking.</p>
-	-	-	<p>The export growth is negative caused by Indonesia's competitiveness and market distribution is weak in New Caledonia market. Competitiveness and market distribution of Indonesia export in New Caledonia becomes negative. Base on a fact mention New Caledonia is starting in 2001 attracted to import from Indonesia in Jewellery, for example, imitation jewellery start at 16.38 US\$ Thousand in 2001 and 1,756.60 (in 2005) but silver star from 2005 at 1,101.81 US\$ Thousand.</p> <p>It is presumable that Indonesia has tried to accept penetrating new market from others countries. Moreover, Indonesia has competitors from other countries and other product in New Caledonia market: see annex-18, 19a and 19b.</p> <p>Base on competitor countries:</p> <p>Many main competitors has dominated export to New Caledonia inter alia : Singapore, EU, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan</p> <p>Base on product competitors:</p> <p>First, in product competitor from the all countries to New Caledonia: Jewelery only took place in the grade 42nd after other products such as ten main products export from all countries to New Caledonia Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc, Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof, Pharmaceutical products, Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt, Articles of iron or steel,</p>

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>Beverages, spirits and vinegar, Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus, Plastics and articles thereof, Miscellaneous edible preparations.</p> <p>Meanwhile, market share of Indonesia's jewellery export to New Caledonia only took place in the grade 24th is 0.121%</p> <p>Base on the CMS analysis, New Caledonia has negative in three effects, so these countries are weak to be penetrated. But, through seeing the export of all countries to this country and especially, for the case of Jewellery exports. There is probability for this country can be a potential market in jewelry but it is needed to be researched further.</p>
-	-	+	<p>The export growth is negative caused by the weakness of Indonesia's competitiveness but it is not influenced by demand of Switzerland</p> <p>In geography position, Lucia H. Rustam ambassador of Indonesia for Switzerland (2009) mentions the location of Switzerland lies in the middle of Europe continent. This country must have to depend on EU as main partner to international trade. Because impor of Swiss almost 80% has derived from EU markets, especially, Germany France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Spain. In contrary, Switzerland export from EU markets reached 67%. It is proving that export growth Indonesia in this country decreasing as effect that Switzerland condition.</p> <p>Next, base on briefing Swiss (2005) Switzerland is a small market but has production and distribution with complex. Moreover, this country is not appllied quota system and the market relative open, so that the import product can be desperate well. It is expected that market distribution in Switzerland is well. Then, competitiveness can be analyzed by seeing Indonesia has competitors from other</p>

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>countries and other product in Switzerland market: see annex-20a and 20b.</p> <p>Base on competitor countries:</p> <p>Many main competitors has dominated export to Switzerland inter alia : EU, USA, Khazakhstan, Zambia, China</p> <p>Base on competitor products:</p> <p>First, in product competitor from the all countries to Switzerland: Jewellery only took place in the grade 3rd after other products such as five main products export from all countries to Switzerland but it is dominated by EU, that is, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof, Pharmaceutical products above Jewellery (HS 71). Secondly, market share ofIndonesia's jewellery export to Switzerland only took place in the grade 22nd is 0.191 (annex-20a).</p> <p>The next presumption is Switzerland in 2005 and 2008 are the highest exporter to France and competitors of Jewellery to Indonesia. This means Switzerland become one row with us become main exporter. Consequently, this country is main competitors.</p>
+	-	+	<p>Indonesia has negative in competitiveness France and United kingdom. Main presumption factors that can be analyzed are:</p> <p>In France</p> <p>France is one of EU members which affected by the weakening of EU economy. Attache of Paris (2009) mention this country has experienced increasing unemployment until 7.3% in 2007. This situation makes consumption in France become fragile. It is motivate competitiveness our jewelry goes down. Many competitors and many products (see annex-9, annex21-a and 21b) has shifted Indonesia's jewellery export to France inter alia:</p> <p>Germany, Begium, China, Italy, Netherlands, has dominated export</p>

Continued

E G	C	M D	Meaning
			<p>another products. Though Hs 71 (jewelry) from 2005 until 2008 the export of Indonesia has dominated by Switzerland. By seeing competitors, Indonesia's jewellery export to France has to increase so that can compete with another product from and all countries with design, quality and promotion in order to adapt with international high design. To reach the purpose, Indonesia has to follow many exhibitions in international and add more frequency to exhibit in France which gives advantages in adapting the progress of international jewellery.</p> <p>In United Kingdom (see Annex-5b , 15 and 23)</p> <p>United Kingdom is one of main exporter which has good quality product. Their product is preferred by the world market. Though Jewellery in United Kingdom has grade of 4th position after Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc, Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. Then, it is exported by United States as main exporter, then Bostwana, Canada, South Africa China, Germany, Italy, etc (see annex -23). Moreover, Indonesia's jewellery has took place at the grade 62nd in 2008 and shifted by main exporters like USA, EU and ASEAN exporters like Philippines, Thailand, (see annex-15) So, It is hardly to Indonesia competing with them. Except we can increase our jewelery paralel design, quality in United Kingdom. Moreover, according to Attace for London-United Kingdom in 2009 economy of United Kingdom has experiencig deteriorate which can not focus on financing, banking, money market and insurance. So, right now it only focuses on chemicals and pharmaceuticals and militer. It is a fact that motivated Indonesia to make presumption that it is hardly to penetrate United Kingdom with jewellery products faster.</p>

Source: literature survey and WITS (processed)

5.1.3.3 Competitiveness and Market Distribution Effects for specific: HS 7101, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117.

The effect of Indonesia's jewelry competitiveness in selected products, that is; Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117) through CMS Analysis will result specific market of the eleventh market from all period.

Obtaining the specific market with attention the sign of competitive is positive value in CMS Analysis result in each period as detail see annex-1. For example, collect the countries which have positive sign in competitiveness for HS 7101(pearls) see annex-1 and then, we can obtain many countries as specific market like table 5.18.

Table 5.18-The Competitiveness for HS 7101

Period	Period I	Period II	Period III	Period IV
Hs code	HS 7101	HS 7101	HS 7101	HS 7101
Australia	0.000012472	-0.000047240	0.000032122	0.000022365
France	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000007	-0.000000005
Hong kong	0.000045204	0.000057538	-0.000234447	-0.000000389
Italy	0.000000000	0.000000385	-0.000000387	-0.000000007
Japan	-0.000136782	-0.000011187	-0.000226534	0.000044648
New caledonia	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000799	-0.000001592
USA	0.000002343	0.000010693	-0.000007974	-0.000000023

Source: result of CMSA estimation (processed)

As can be seen in table 5.18 HS 7101 can compete in Australia, Hong Kong, USA for period I. Next, in second period this product can compete in Australia, Hong Kong, Italy, and USA. Moreover, we can see that Australia, France, New Caledonia is competing in third period. Finally, HS 7101 can stand in Australia and Japan. This result will input in table 5.18. This method also treat

in same way for another products (HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117) until we get specific market from competitiveness and market from market distribution.

According to table 5.18, it is obviously those four categories in HS 2-digit: HS 7101, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117 of four periods in the eleventh countries have a different result of market. It means opportunity to export can be applied in countries which was following all period or one period regularly. For example, Australia become destination country for all selected HS in first period.

Next, the other option is chasing export opportunity to countries which had appeared in all period in certain HS. For instance, export to New Caledonia is HS 7117 and HS 7101. Even though, New Caledonia has started to do import from Indonesia in 2001.

Table 5.19-The Specific Market of Indonesian's jewellery

HS	Period			
	Specific Market			
	I	II	III	IV
	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
7101	Australia, Hong Kong, USA	Australia, Hong Kong, Italy, USA	Australia, France, New Caledonia	Australia, Japan
7113	Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, UAE, USA	Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, UK	Australia, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UK, USA	Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UAE
7114	Hong Kong, UK, USA	Australia, France, Switzerland, UAE, UK	Australia, Italy	Australia, France, Italy, Switzerland, UAE, USA
7117	Australia	France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UAE, UK, USA	Australia, France, Germany, Italy, New Caledonia, Switzerland, UK, USA	France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, UAE, UK

Source: The result of CMSA estimation (processed)\

For period 1994 – 1998, Opportunity of HS 7101 (pearls) Indonesia's jewelry in specific market has different chance in each country of the eleventh countries. For example, we can see that Indonesia can export pearls (HS 7101) easier to Australia in Period I until period IV but HS 7117 (imitation jewelry) can not chances to export in all periods to Australia. For silver HS 7113 have chances in the eleventh countries in all period including Australia.

Furthermore, the result of CMS Analysis showed effect of Indonesia's jewelry market distribution in selected products for HS 7101, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, and HS 7117 which had positive value of the eleventh countries (see annex-2). It means the market in list of table 5.20 was distributed selected products well in the eleventh countries. We can see in detail the result of market distribution in below:

Table.5.20-The Market of Indonesia's jewelry
For HS 7101, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117

HS	Period			
	Market			
	I	II	III	IV
	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
7101	Australia, Switzerland, USA	Australia, Hong Kong	Hong Kong, Japan, Italy	Hong Kong, New Caledonia
7113	Australia, Hong Kong, Italy, Switzerland, UAE, UK	Italy, Japan,UAE, UK, USA	Italy, UAE	France, Hong Kong, Italy, Switzerland, UAE, UK
7114	Australia, Hong Kong, Switzerland, USA	Germany, France, Italy, Japan, USA Switzerland,	Australia, Germany, UAE	Germany, Japan
7117	Australia, France, Italy, Switzerland, UK	France, Italy, USA	Australia, Italy, New Caledonia, UAE, UK	France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, UAE, UK

Source: The result of CMSA estimation (processed)

The result of CMS Analysis for specific market and market between all periods were giving opportunity to Indonesian's jewellery to penetrate market of the eleventh countries and could be develop corporation to countries which have frequency level of all period in the future. Next, Indonesian's jewellery could make priority to enter specific market about quality products, so that, it can be lasting in export relationship in the market.

Further, we can acquire the result in specific product of Indonesia's jewelry category. The way that we can use is choosing which countries were dominated by competitiveness and market distribution in the same market of the eleventh countries (see table 5.19 & 5.20). In short, you can match between table 5.6 and 5.7 then we can get outcome as revealed in the table 1 – 2005, and 2005 – 2008) is revealed in table 5.21. As follow:

Table.5.21- The Specific Product of Indonesia's jewelry
For HS 7101, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117

HS	Period			
	Market			
	I	II	III	IV
	(1994 -1998)	(1998 -2001)	(2001 -2005)	(2005 -2008)
7101	Australia, USA	Australia, Hong Kong	-	-
7113	Australia, Hong Kong, UAE	Italy, UK	Italy	France, Hong Kong, Italy, Switzerland, UAE
7114	Hong Kong, USA	France, Switzerland	Australia	-
7117	Australia	France, Italy, USA	Australia, Italy, New Caledonia, UK	France, Germany, UAE, UK

Source: The result of CMSA estimation (processed)

As can be seen in the table 5.21 that in the first and second period all HS (7101, 7113, 7114, 7117) had positive value of competitiveness and market distribution effect in the same market. In contrary, the selected products for HS

7101 had no market in the third period and fourth period caused by competitiveness and market distribution effect had no same market.

In addition, it was following by HS 7114 in the fourth market had no same market. This means only two products can be competitive in the same market for all period are HS 7113 and HS 7117. We have to develop more forward to penetrate further for this two HS because these HS can hold out until last period even though with vary destination countries. It showed that HS become potential export in the future.

Nevertheless, for HS 7101 and HS 7114 are still having opportunity to reach same market in the future if there is desire to take actions to eliminate obstacles in many aspects like promotion, penetrating market, increasing pearl farming with higher quality, eliminating tax for raw material silver, and increasing imitation jewellery quality, skills, technology especially SME's.

The reason increase HS 7101 and HS 7114 base on presumable of HS 7101 opportunity¹⁶ are seeing the high demand for pearls, the pearl farming prospects in the country is bright. Not only the domestic market that requires the pearls, but also overseas market is still wide open. Moreover, the pearl of Indonesia's renowned quality in various parts of the world. Indonesia is known as producer of South Sea Pearls (south sea pearl) which is also called The Queen of Pearls. In addition, there is evidence that show Indonesia has potential of pearl. It was showed by sale auction events which Indonesian Pearl Culture Association (Asbumi) in 1998. In reality, many buyers was excited to achieve the Indonesian's Pearl in the world market. It is proof that not the only Japan as pearl market.

Next, presumable of HS 7114 obstacles are tax of raw material for silver 10% higher in Indonesia than other countries which use tax. It caused many craftsmen to produce more as demand of abroad in many design was experiencing hardly. So craftsmen could not penetrate more countries because of limitation of raw material. Besides that there are others obstacles like low quality, low

¹⁶ See Demersal Magazine, "Mutiarra The Queen of Pearl, Kilaunya Kian Mempesona " , <http://ikanmania.wordpress.com/2008/01/01/mutiara-the-queen-of-pearl-kilaunya-kian-mempesona/>

¹⁸ Pannunugi, 2008, Lecture module of Quantitative Metod of International Trade Policy

technology, low skills, low capital for craftsmen compared with big enterprises with foreign capital.

In summary, base on the table of 5.21 we can summarize that which category of selected products can be competitive and distributed well in the eleventh countries are in period I : 1994 – 1998, that is HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, Next; in period II: 1998 – 2001, that is, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, Futhermore, in period III :2001 – 2005, that is, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, and the last in Period IV 2005 – 2008, that is, HS 7113, HS 7117

5.1.3.4 Commodity Composition Effects

Definition of Composition Effect is increasing of exports which the country would have experienced had each of its products grown at the increase rate of the given market less general increase rate¹⁷.

The value of composition effect can be negative or positive¹⁸. The meaning of these are the growth of commodity i less than another commodity. Analysis of Commodity Composition Effects can be seen in the appendix- 4. In the whole of the jewelry category (HS 71), the commodity composition effects was 0.005466903 (positive) in the first period and 0.00135639 (positive) for the last period of Indonesia's export for this category are better than other commodities. However, the commodity composition effects was -0.001801833 (negative) in the second period and -0.000639334 (negative) for the third period of Indonesia's export for this category are less than other commodities.

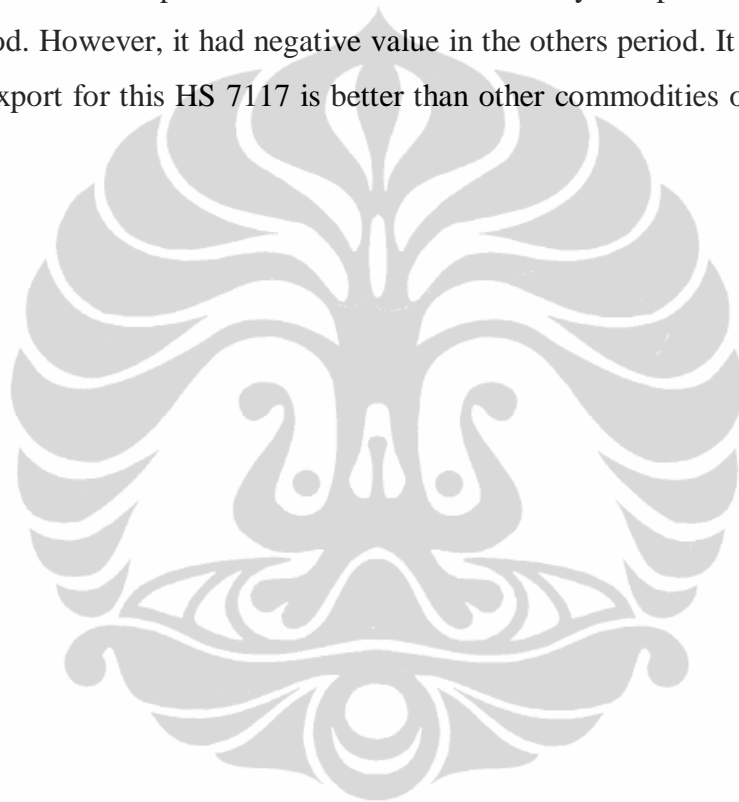
As can be seen in the appendix-3, the value of HS 7101 category was 0.000186894 (positive), Indonesia had positive value of the commodity composition effect in the first sub-period. However, it had negative value in the others period. It means that Indonesia's export for this HS 7101 is better than other commodities only for the first period.

Meanwhile, the value of HS 7113 category was 0.000090932.Indonesia had positive value of the commodity composition effect in the last sub-period. However, it had negative value in the others period. It means that Indonesia's export for this HS 7113 is better than other commodities only for the last period.

¹⁸ Sitohang, YK, 2007

Next, the value of HS 7114 category was 0.000057334 (positive) in the third period and 0.000071734 (positive) for the fourth period, Indonesia had positive value of the commodity composition effect in the last two-period. However, it had negative value in the others period. It means that Indonesia's export for this HS 7114 is better than other commodities only for the third period and the fourth period

As a final point, the value of HS 7117 category was 0.000038911 (positive). Indonesia had positive value of the commodity composition effect in the third period. However, it had negative value in the others period. It means that Indonesia's export for this HS 7117 is better than other commodities only for the third period.



CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

Contribution of Indonesia Jewelry (HS 71: natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) has given for economic and Indonesia export, especially, for Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117). They are reflected as the potential commodity in the jewelry sector play important role in Indonesia's jewelry export. Until now, the market of Indonesia's jewelry export is dominated by Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Switzerland, UK, UAE, New Caledonia and United States.

In conformity with the result and analysis of Constant Market Share Analysis on Indonesia's exports which is described on the previous chapter, there are several points can be conclude, which is stated as follows:

- a. Base on the analysis comparison between Indonesia Export Growth, Competitiveness and Market Distribution towards HS 71 (natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) in last period (2005 – 2008), the market indentified for Indonesia's jewellery has better in Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy markets. In contrary, Indonesia'jewelery in New Caledonia market is weak. For the market distribution of Indonesia's jewelry export United Arab Emirates and Japan, New Caledonia become negative in the last period. Then, competitiveness of Indonesia's jewelry in the last period is decreasing in France, New Caledonia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. Meanwhile, it become positive in Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, United arab Emirates
- b. The comparison between export growth of standard in the world and export growth Indonesia for the whole of Indonesia's jewelries category: HS 71

- (natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc) result that there is seven market is good to be importer countries: Australia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, and United Arab Emirates in the future after 2008.
- c. Performance of Indonesia's Jewelry export growth in all periods has showed Indonesia has potential fervency in different countries of the eleventh countries to do export and forward more export. The highest performance of export growth in all period for HS 71 (whole category of jewellery) is dominated by Australia, France, New Caledonia, Italy and the lowest of performance export growth in all period for HS 71 are France, Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia.
 - d. Opportunity of Indonesia Export Growth Performance over all periods for natural/cultured pearls, precious stone (HS 71) in the eleventh countries are. Italy, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Germany, Japan, France, United Kingdom, and USA
 - e. The selected products of Indonesia's jewelry: Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (HS 7101), Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7113), Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (HS 7114), and Imitation jewelry (HS 7117) can be identified through comparison between competitiveness and market distribution. They can give result which category of selected products can be competitive and have demand to distributed well in the eleventh countries are in first period (1994 – 1998), that is HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117. Next; in second period: (1998 – 2001), that is, HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, Furthermore, in third period: (2001 – 2005), that is, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117, and the last in Period (2005 – 2008), that is, HS 7113, HS 7117.
 - f. New Caledonia is only one of the eleventh countries become a weak market through seeing competitiveness, market distribution, export growth for Indonesia's jewellery export.

- g. Export performance of Indonesian's jewellery as potential commodity is proven by performance of four HS competitiveness which can enhance market and specific market of the eleventh countries. The eleventh countries derived from three main importer countries in each period
- h. Commodity Composition effects for the whole of Indonesia's jewelry category had fluctuated from the first period was positive enduring negative in the second and third period, but the last period it come back with positive value even though the value more decrease than the first period. It proven that Indonesia's jewelry has probability to create more creative, qualify for obtaining market in export activity and knowing demand from potential markets.
- i. Commodity Composition of HS 7113 and HS 7114 had positive in the last period and HS 7117 in the third period. These prove opportunity of these HS to be exported potential. Nevertheless, HS 7101 value went down until the last period was negative. This means that it has to be found the potential demand of importers by another strategy of export which considering HS 7101 is potential resources in Indonesia

6.2 Recommendation

There are following strategy which should be taken in Indonesian's jewellery:

- a. Indonesian's jewellery is a potential product for export which can be developed by producer, craftsmen with the support from government through ministry of Trade and Ministry of Industry through creativity art design of jewellery.
- b. Competitiveness for HS 71 and selected products have much similarity of chances for Indonesia's jewellery exports to penetrate the the world market thorough the representative of the eleventh countries as third main importer countries. The ways to easy of exporters has position in the markets with make improvement of stronger brand image and promote Indonesian's jewelry which a potential products in abroad and make market intelligence in order to provide market information for exporter through ITPC, Ministry of Trade.

- c. Competitiveness for selected products compares market distribution in the last periods only HS 7113 and HS and 7117. This can trigger has to Indonesia's jewellery increase competitiveness by enhance training for craftsman of producer (include SME's) to produce a good design of jewelry as same as international to Indonesia's jewelry with maintaining by government and could cooperate with trade partner countries to provide the training for the craftsman.
- d. Competitiveness and market distribution for HS 7101 (pearls) give result pearls is a potential product in the first and second period which is a biggest producers in the world, especially the south sea pearls, So that, it has to be developed through support pearl farming process more than 6 months development, that is, standard determination to pearl farming get high quality pearl (i.e diameter of pearl above 14 mm and shine) with high capital in many areas of Indonesia
- e. By seeing the competitiveness of Indonesian's jewellery in the eleventh markets, Ministry of Trade can be applied strategy to increasing marketing promotion, establishment en exhibition in domestic and international for potential participants and new comer. It is not only support the famous producer but emerge the new participants with having selection good products to be exported
- f. New Caledonia as a weak market for Indonesia's jewellery export. It is good for further research finding opportunity and restriction of jewelelry in New Caledonia

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Annex-22b Indonesia and the Biggest Countries of the World Market Export to Switzerland in 2007 (US\$ Thousands)

The World export to Switzerland						Indonesia export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
1	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	15,880,112.371	5.065%	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of thereof	146,661.222	46.667%
2	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	12,594,630.033	4.017%	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	58,956.855	18.760%
3	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	9,676,887.939	3.086%	26	Ores, slag and ash.	35,361.811	11.252%
4	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	8,824,043.878	2.814%	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf,	12,800.792	4.073%
5	Russian Federation	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	7,322,276.045	2.335%	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	10,352.029	3.294%
6	United States	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc	6,966,449.213	2.222%	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	9,434.792	3.002%
7	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	6,582,602.616	2.099%	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	8,897.480	2.831%
8	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	4,939,876.799	1.575%	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, n	5,128.024	1.632%
9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,715,055.692	1.185%	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	4,016.863	1.278%
10	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	3,402,370.498	1.085%	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	3,001.670	0.955%
11	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,240,438.835	1.033%	72	Iron and steel.	2,513.609	0.800%
12	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	3,139,507.388	1.001%	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,343.712	0.746%
13	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,704,155.831	0.862%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; par	1,990.183	0.633%
14	Russian Federation	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	2,698,812.266	0.861%	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	1,705.661	0.543%
15	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,392,000.405	0.763%	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,098.559	0.350%
16	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,902,567.547	0.607%	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood ch	1,018.679	0.324%
17	Zambia	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,864,126.474	0.595%	29	Organic chemicals.	815.460	0.259%
18	United Kingdom	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,616,122.393	0.515%	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	704.573	0.224%
19	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,532,548.500	0.489%	55	Man-made staple fibres.	704.025	0.224%
20	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,489,903.134	0.475%	69	Ceramic products.	692.750	0.220%
21	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,391,737.447	0.444%	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	663.383	0.211%
22	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	1,224,390.180	0.390%	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts the	492.803	0.157%
23	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,206,031.583	0.385%	95	Toys, games & sports requisites; pa	481.908	0.153%
24	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,181,502.151	0.377%	02	Meat and edible meat offal	363.821	0.116%
25	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,168,355.519	0.373%	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon	340.043	0.108%
26	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1,133,979.816	0.362%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	292.754	0.093%

Continue

The World export to Switzerland						Indonesia export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
27	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,099,657.575	0.351%	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	291.549	0.093%
28	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	962,140.141	0.307%	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco su	290.301	0.092%
29	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	858,663.745	0.274%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	245.244	0.078%
30	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	825,361.125	0.263%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	245.244	0.078%
31	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	818,211.736	0.261%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pu	231.760	0.074%
32	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	780,849.915	0.249%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pu	231.760	0.074%
33	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	720,259.049	0.230%	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	223.387	0.071%
34	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	645,017.265	0.206%	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	191.456	0.061%
35	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	639,188.715	0.204%	70	Glass and glassware.	168.696	0.054%
36	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	528,828.404	0.169%	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	154.171	0.049%
37	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	503,229.621	0.160%	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	153.256	0.049%
38	Russian Federation	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	496,574.100	0.158%	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	144.364	0.046%
39	European Union	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	488,863.586	0.156%	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	140.444	0.045%
40	European Union	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	487,998.972	0.156%	54	Man-made filaments.	138.508	0.044%
41	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	485,279.702	0.155%	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	137.031	0.044%
42	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	467,708.401	0.149%	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	127.690	0.041%
43	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	455,531.826	0.145%	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	120.718	0.038%
44	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	429,011.164	0.137%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	105.559	0.034%
45	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	377,957.763	0.121%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	105.559	0.034%
46	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	367,543.921	0.117%	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	92.052	0.029%
47	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	342,098.856	0.109%	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fu	74.696	0.024%
48	European Union	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	319,550.235	0.102%	52	Cotton.	71.870	0.023%
49	European Union	02	Meat and edible meat offal	296,815.230	0.095%	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	57.413	0.018%
50	European Union	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	276,249.082	0.088%	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	44.810	0.014%
51	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	273,788.121	0.087%	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	37.340	0.012%

Continue

The World export to Switzerland						Indonesia export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
52	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	258,418.400	0.082%	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	28.323	0.009%
53	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	253,850.527	0.081%	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	26.575	0.008%
54	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	250,720.288	0.080%	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereo	25.370	0.008%
55	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	210,117.046	0.067%	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	20.546	0.007%
56	European Union	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	204,320.779	0.065%	13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable	18.136	0.006%
57	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	197,705.949	0.063%	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	17.490	0.006%
58	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	185,918.795	0.059%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	15.719	0.005%
59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	183,541.083	0.059%	01	Live animals	9.254	0.003%
60	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	179,968.207	0.057%	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	7.924	0.003%
61	European Union	10	Cereals	167,653.357	0.053%	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	5.990	0.002%
62	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	158,880.554	0.051%	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	5.368	0.002%
63	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	151,927.858	0.048%	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	3.611	0.001%
64	European Union	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	143,084.682	0.046%	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1.362	0.000%
65	European Union	52	Cotton.	141,787.562	0.045%	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	0.800	0.000%
66	China	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	138,700.008	0.044%	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	0.749	0.000%
67	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	134,090.712	0.043%	30	Pharmaceutical products.	0.237	0.000%
68	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	128,328.595	0.041%	37	Photographic or cinematographic goo	0.231	0.000%
69	Russian Federation	31	Fertilisers.	125,184.424	0.040%	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl, r	0.016	0.000%
70	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	121,501.136	0.039%	45	Cork and articles of cork.	0.011	0.000%
71	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	120,527.153	0.038%	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; pap	0.003	0.000%
72	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	84,157.887	0.027%	31	Fertilisers.	0.001	0.000%
73	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	82,852.243	0.026%		Indonesia Total	314,268.557	
74	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	66,506.686	0.021%				
75	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	66,130.429	0.021%				
76	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	63,659.984	0.020%				

Continue

The World export to Switzerland					
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
77	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	51,521.362	0.016%
78	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	51,163.951	0.016%
79	European Union	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	48,703.718	0.016%
80	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	48,678.050	0.016%
81	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	43,582.166	0.014%
82	European Union	01	Live animals	37,897.587	0.012%
83	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	32,950.603	0.011%
84	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	31,098.157	0.010%
85	European Union	78	Lead and articles thereof.	24,667.378	0.008%
86	European Union	50	Silk.	14,329.098	0.005%
87	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	14,185.209	0.005%
88	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	12,662.266	0.004%
89	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	14,090.760	0.004%
90	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	13,402.100	0.004%
91	European Union	80	Tin and articles thereof.	11,608.799	0.004%
92	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	10,869.325	0.003%
93	European Union	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	9,504.577	0.003%
94	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	3,192.268	0.001%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to Switzerland				313,548,542.273	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-22a Indonesia and the Biggest Countries of the World Market Export to Switzerland in 2006 (US\$ Thousands)

The World export to Switzerland						Indonesia export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share
1	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	14,312,674.172	5.289%	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of th	98,898.645	41.712%
2	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	10,874,410.302	4.018%	72	Iron and steel.	55,170.189	23.269%
3	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	9,242,278.241	3.415%	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	33,302.928	14.046%
4	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	7,844,501.238	2.899%	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	8,592.589	3.624%
5	European Union	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	6,921,394.131	2.558%	26	Ores, slag and ash.	5,318.923	2.243%
6	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	5,268,272.440	1.947%	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, n	5,050.035	2.130%
7	European Union	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, etc	4,699,165.595	1.736%	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	4,113.265	1.735%
8	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	4,621,981.057	1.708%	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perfume	3,909.870	1.649%
9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,395,524.899	1.255%	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,108.901	1.311%
10	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,741,277.206	1.013%	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	2,888.290	1.218%
11	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	2,629,195.673	0.972%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; part	2,493.445	1.052%
12	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	2,559,584.245	0.946%	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	1,277.834	0.539%
13	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,304,902.570	0.852%	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	1,220.001	0.515%
14	Russian Federation	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	2,221,294.074	0.821%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pu	1,149.176	0.485%
15	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,174,830.447	0.804%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pu	1,149.176	0.485%
16	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,564,673.004	0.578%	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,103.694	0.465%
17	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,455,920.402	0.538%	80	Tin and articles thereof.	910.000	0.384%
18	Zambia	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,427,310.876	0.527%	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	909.883	0.384%
19	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,276,052.320	0.472%	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts the	747.886	0.315%
20	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,192,136.137	0.441%	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	689.929	0.291%
21	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,125,072.899	0.416%	69	Ceramic products.	609.892	0.257%
22	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,079,897.771	0.399%	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	555.554	0.234%
23	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,067,667.014	0.395%	29	Organic chemicals.	549.945	0.232%
24	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1,058,052.335	0.391%	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco su	542.733	0.229%
25	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	1,055,912.911	0.390%	95	Toys, games & sports requisites; pa	394.287	0.166%
26	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,023,136.322	0.378%	55	Man-made staple fibres.	363.562	0.153%

Continue

The World export to Switzerland						Indonesia export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share
27	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	899,940.672	0.333%	47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellu	353.761	0.149%
28	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	837,142.253	0.309%	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	330.836	0.140%
29	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	814,568.315	0.301%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	297.126	0.125%
30	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	731,302.047	0.270%	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	227.314	0.096%
31	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	728,780.593	0.269%	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	202.353	0.085%
32	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	660,066.125	0.244%	70	Glass and glassware.	166.715	0.070%
33	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	648,958.092	0.240%	02	Meat and edible meat offal	136.319	0.057%
34	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	613,328.737	0.227%	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	133.976	0.057%
35	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	527,243.679	0.195%	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	126.709	0.053%
36	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	456,299.173	0.169%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	122.085	0.051%
37	European Union	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	438,509.735	0.162%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	122.085	0.051%
38	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	436,694.736	0.161%	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	121.801	0.051%
39	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	435,675.698	0.161%	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & f	114.797	0.048%
40	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	428,213.666	0.158%	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	104.345	0.044%
41	European Union	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	422,860.802	0.156%	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	101.931	0.043%
42	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	395,866.759	0.146%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	89.927	0.038%
43	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	372,875.621	0.138%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	89.927	0.038%
44	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	332,393.474	0.123%	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	76.087	0.032%
45	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	329,142.965	0.122%	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	66.370	0.028%
46	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	326,671.828	0.121%	52	Cotton.	56.395	0.024%
47	European Union	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	303,704.471	0.112%	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	52.627	0.022%
48	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	277,392.296	0.103%	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	48.954	0.021%
49	European Union	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	258,401.284	0.095%	30	Pharmaceutical products.	45.781	0.019%
50	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	239,496.903	0.089%	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	41.480	0.017%
51	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	233,855.087	0.086%	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fu	37.694	0.016%
52	European Union	02	Meat and edible meat offal	232,304.289	0.086%	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	30.808	0.013%

Continue

The World export to Switzerland					Indonesia export to Switzerland				
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share
53	European Union	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	223,574.705	0.083%	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	21.771	0.009%
54	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	219,937.741	0.081%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	18.176	0.008%
55	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	218,553.240	0.081%	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	18.071	0.008%
56	European Union	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	197,645.138	0.073%	23	Residues & waste from the food indu	11.951	0.005%
57	Russian Federation	31	Fertilisers.	176,494.380	0.065%	54	Man-made filaments.	11.138	0.005%
58	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	174,501.114	0.064%	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	10.633	0.004%
59	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	171,628.677	0.063%	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	8.356	0.004%
60	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	162,157.983	0.060%	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	7.082	0.003%
61	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	156,639.112	0.058%	74	Copper and articles thereof.	5.926	0.002%
62	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	154,102.574	0.057%	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	5.806	0.002%
63	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	149,451.438	0.055%	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	5.545	0.002%
64	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	145,821.514	0.054%	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	5.469	0.002%
65	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	142,192.155	0.053%	13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable	4.106	0.002%
66	European Union	52	Cotton.	140,474.658	0.052%	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	2.698	0.001%
67	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	137,730.205	0.051%	31	Fertilisers.	1.930	0.001%
68	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	126,970.654	0.047%	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1.742	0.001%
69	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	112,889.626	0.042%	01	Live animals	0.640	0.000%
70	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	111,245.121	0.041%	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	0.599	0.000%
71	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	102,698.501	0.038%	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	0.582	0.000%
72	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	99,202.280	0.037%	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	0.328	0.000%
73	European Union	10	Cereals	83,646.363	0.031%	57	Carpets and other textile floor co	0.237	0.000%
74	Bolivia	26	Ores, slag and ash.	80,000.500	0.030%	56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; tw	0.231	0.000%
75	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	66,275.094	0.024%		Indonesia Total	237,100.664	

Continue

The World export to Switzerland					
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share
76	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	61,127.995	0.023%
77	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	59,195.079	0.022%
78	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	56,620.782	0.021%
79	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	52,164.992	0.019%
80	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	47,536.971	0.018%
81	European Union	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	47,460.447	0.018%
82	European Union	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	46,487.553	0.017%
83	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	45,059.260	0.017%
84	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	42,808.331	0.016%
85	European Union	01	Live animals	31,798.152	0.012%
86	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	29,702.346	0.011%
87	Kazakhstan	78	Lead and articles thereof.	22,955.514	0.008%
88	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	18,028.538	0.007%
89	European Union	50	Silk.	13,360.232	0.005%
90	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	12,744.933	0.005%
91	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	11,989.696	0.004%
92	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	11,898.679	0.004%
93	European Union	80	Tin and articles thereof.	9,039.578	0.003%
94	European Union	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	8,969.590	0.003%
95	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	2,173.148	0.001%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to Switzerland				270,616,331.330	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-21a. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest of All Countries Export to France in 2005 and 2008

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	15,866,822.000	3.381%	1	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	20,263,298.000	3.532%
2	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	14,813,809.000	3.157%	2	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	19,943,898.000	3.476%
3	Germany	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	10,145,302.000	2.162%	3	Germany	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	16,642,153.000	2.901%
4	Germany	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	8,749,725.000	1.865%	4	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	14,231,611.235	2.480%
5	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	8,027,848.685	1.711%	5	Germany	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	9,708,326.000	1.692%
6	Germany	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	4,859,566.000	1.036%	6	Belgium	72	Iron and steel.	7,050,167.725	1.229%
7	Belgium	72	Iron and steel.	4,364,898.659	0.930%	7	Germany	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	6,461,198.000	1.126%
8	Germany	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,489,241.000	0.744%	8	Belgium	30	Pharmaceutical products.	4,426,905.852	0.772%
9	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,900,878.000	0.618%	9	Germany	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,884,494.000	0.677%
10	Belgium	29	Organic chemicals.	2,765,191.221	0.589%	10	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	3,231,427.000	0.563%
11	Belgium	30	Pharmaceutical products.	2,440,762.279	0.520%	11	Belgium	29	Organic chemicals.	3,075,297.135	0.536%
12	Germany	73	Articles of iron or steel.	2,055,647.000	0.438%	12	Germany	73	Articles of iron or steel.	3,048,871.000	0.531%
13	Italy	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	1,896,385.875	0.404%	13	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	2,405,552.000	0.419%
14	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,767,548.000	0.377%	14	Italy	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,353,435.252	0.410%
15	Belgium	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	1,624,039.376	0.346%	15	Belgium	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,135,856.654	0.372%
16	Spain	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,296,052.696	0.276%	16	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,960,797.000	0.342%
17	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,240,100.741	0.264%	17	Chile	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,854,612.059	0.323%
18	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,229,241.000	0.262%	18	Belgium	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,737,502.653	0.303%
19	Italy	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,161,608.374	0.248%	19	Germany	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	1,605,755.000	0.280%
20	Belgium	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,105,395.484	0.236%	20	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,485,992.000	0.259%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
21	Chile	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,067,202.722	0.227%	21	Switzerland	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	1,475,961.145	0.257%
22	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,043,555.000	0.222%	22	Italy	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,429,263.515	0.249%
23	Switzerland	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	823,132.023	0.175%	23	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,228,168.488	0.214%
24	Italy	69	Ceramic products.	785,434.684	0.167%	24	Belgium	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,085,756.199	0.189%
25	Spain	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	785,187.162	0.167%	25	Germany	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	1,072,156.000	0.187%
26	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	776,633.000	0.166%	26	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,058,827.789	0.185%
27	Netherlands	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	774,536.270	0.165%	27	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	1,028,385.000	0.179%
28	Spain	02	Meat and edible meat offal	740,996.948	0.158%	28	Italy	69	Ceramic products.	1,004,846.671	0.175%
29	Belgium	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	729,797.349	0.156%	29	United Kingdom	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,003,485.369	0.175%
30	United Kingdom	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	705,776.167	0.150%	30	Belgium	31	Fertilisers.	967,283.255	0.169%
31	Belgium	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	679,117.694	0.145%	31	Belgium	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	953,829.922	0.166%
32	Belgium	70	Glass and glassware.	668,032.499	0.142%	32	Brazil	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	953,315.935	0.166%
33	Brazil	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	610,425.139	0.130%	33	Netherlands	02	Meat and edible meat offal	902,065.241	0.157%
34	Italy	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	585,834.522	0.125%	34	Belgium	70	Glass and glassware.	835,655.008	0.146%
35	Belgium	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	581,311.352	0.124%	35	Germany	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	813,347.000	0.142%
36	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	577,544.000	0.123%	36	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	806,571.329	0.141%
37	Belgium	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	561,275.118	0.120%	37	Germany	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	768,313.000	0.134%
38	Germany	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	554,744.000	0.118%	38	Norway	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	768,149.387	0.134%
39	Germany	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	553,471.000	0.118%	39	Germany	19	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	761,797.000	0.133%
40	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	543,138.628	0.116%	40	Belgium	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	755,205.859	0.132%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
41	Germany	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	531,469.000	0.113%	41	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	752,896.000	0.131%
42	Germany	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	525,124.000	0.112%	42	Germany	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	745,636.000	0.130%
43	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, etc of base metal	496,276.000	0.106%	43	Netherlands	20	Prep. of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	697,916.945	0.122%
44	Norway	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	471,087.894	0.100%	44	Belgium	08	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	670,747.045	0.117%
45	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	436,849.482	0.093%	45	Belgium	07	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	643,958.645	0.112%
46	Belgium	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	412,953.737	0.088%	46	United States	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	638,555.261	0.111%
47	Italy	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harness,	399,548.418	0.085%	47	Belgium	18	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	635,487.234	0.111%
48	Germany	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	387,795.000	0.083%	48	Italy	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harness, travel goods	634,193.207	0.111%
49	Belgium	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	379,491.399	0.081%	49	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, etc of base metal	607,867.000	0.106%
50	Spain	15	Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	375,958.888	0.080%	50	Netherlands	15	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	585,933.709	0.102%
51	Belgium	31	Fertilisers.	367,393.543	0.078%	51	Germany	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	526,867.000	0.092%
52	Italy	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	362,594.930	0.077%	52	New Caledonia	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	520,400.310	0.091%
53	Germany	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	378,645.000	0.071%	53	Belgium	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	448,941.026	0.078%
54	Spain	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	375,668.137	0.071%	54	Germany	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	447,260.000	0.077%
55	Belgium	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	359,495.276	0.068%	55	Spain	15	Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	427,098.958	0.074%
56	Germany	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, sea	341,863.000	0.064%	56	Germany	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, sea	384,351.000	0.066%
57	United States	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and	321,909.945	0.061%	57	United States	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	306,933.420	0.053%
58	United States	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	276,886.507	0.052%	58	United States	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and	306,561.932	0.053%
59	Belgium	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices.	263,882.506	0.050%	59	Netherlands	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	284,982.002	0.049%
60	Italy	52	Cotton.	232,911.075	0.044%	60	Belgium	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	264,147.049	0.046%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
61	Italy	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	232,118.575	0.044%	61	Belgium	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	260,737.577	0.045%
62	Germany	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	224,472.000	0.042%	62	Germany	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	255,864.000	0.044%
63	Italy	54	Man-made filaments.	219,636.579	0.041%	63	Belgium	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	249,614.323	0.043%
64	Portugal	45	Cork and articles of cork.	211,941.621	0.040%	64	Italy	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	248,698.306	0.043%
65	Belgium	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	211,808.031	0.040%	65	Portugal	45	Cork and articles of cork.	246,721.742	0.043%
66	New Caledonia	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	208,450.138	0.039%	66	Italy	54	Man-made filaments.	238,644.195	0.041%
67	Belgium	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	199,582.278	0.038%	67	Italy	52	Cotton.	237,085.020	0.041%
68	Germany	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	199,509.000	0.038%	68	New Caledonia	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	232,786.557	0.040%
69	Germany	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	197,950.000	0.037%	69	Germany	96	Miscellaneous manufactured article	208,847.000	0.036%
70	Belgium	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	196,813.805	0.037%	70	Belgium	55	Man-made staple fibres.	206,173.121	0.036%
71	Belgium	55	Man-made staple fibres.	179,777.227	0.034%	71	Belgium	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	173,880.352	0.030%
72	Germany	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	162,561.000	0.031%	72	Germany	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	157,846.000	0.027%
73	Germany	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	128,198.000	0.024%	73	Germany	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	156,188.000	0.027%
74	Italy	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	127,041.406	0.024%	74	Italy	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	142,381.829	0.025%
75	Italy	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	126,611.841	0.024%	75	Germany	78	Lead and articles thereof.	140,120.000	0.024%
76	United Kingdom	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and acc	120,618.590	0.023%	76	Belgium	10	Cereals	138,917.788	0.024%
77	Italy	10	Cereals	109,444.555	0.021%	77	Italy	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	131,468.770	0.023%
78	Germany	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	96,482.000	0.018%	78	Netherlands	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	103,657.900	0.018%
79	Netherlands	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	94,311.044	0.020%	79	Belgium	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	99,603.524	0.017%
80	Italy	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	78,819.028	0.017%	80	United Kingdom	01	Live animals	98,926.681	0.017%
81	Belgium	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	77,023.541	0.016%	81	Belgium	11	Cereals	96,609.235	0.017%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
82	Belgium	01	Live animals	75,902.111	0.016%	82	Italy	50	Silk.	81,549.057	0.014%
83	Italy	50	Silk.	67,496.967	0.014%	83	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	79,488.788	0.014%
84	Italy	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	66,072.440	0.014%	84	Italy	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	66,870.553	0.012%
85	Belgium	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	56,795.382	0.012%	85	Germany	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	56,204.000	0.010%
86	Germany	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	54,950.000	0.012%	86	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	51,278.060	0.009%
87	Belgium	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	51,971.954	0.011%	87	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	48,901.485	0.009%
88	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	37,233.503	0.008%	88	Nigeria	13	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	44,984.887	0.008%
89	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	33,029.643	0.007%	89	Italy	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	44,431.052	0.008%
90	Sudan	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	27,745.208	0.006%	90	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	40,605.414	0.007%
91	Belgium	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	27,394.513	0.006%	91	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	39,533.385	0.007%
92	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	24,456.440	0.005%	92	Belgium	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	37,168.174	0.006%
93	United States	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	14,342.068	0.003%	93	Germany	80	Tin and articles thereof.	24,219.000	0.004%
94	Netherlands	80	Tin and articles thereof.	10,112.261	0.002%	94	Italy	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	15,816.276	0.003%
95	Spain	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	4,028.436	0.001%	95	Belgium	14	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	2,839.823	0.000%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to France				469,262,637.507		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to France				573,747,446.815	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-21b. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest of All Countries Export to France in 2006 and 2007

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
1	United Kingdom	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	17,813,502.406	3.357%	1	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	19,988,461.000	3.458%
2	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	16,597,225.000	3.128%	2	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	18,064,688.000	3.125%
3	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	14,794,065.000	2.788%	3	Germany	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	14,654,648.000	2.536%
4	Germany	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	12,886,377.000	2.429%	4	Germany	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	9,276,544.000	1.605%
5	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	8,295,639.191	1.563%	5	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	8,846,362.739	1.531%
6	Belgium	72	Iron and steel.	5,512,868.509	1.039%	6	Belgium	72	Iron and steel.	6,868,096.493	1.188%
7	Germany	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	5,217,488.000	0.983%	7	Germany	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	5,786,216.000	1.001%
8	Germany	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,551,214.000	0.669%	8	Germany	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,609,371.000	0.624%
9	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,909,622.000	0.548%	9	Belgium	30	Pharmaceutical products.	3,297,722.412	0.571%
10	United Kingdom	30	Pharmaceutical products.	2,796,169.317	0.527%	10	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	3,042,748.000	0.526%
11	Belgium	29	Organic chemicals.	2,634,122.461	0.496%	11	Belgium	29	Organic chemicals.	3,028,188.791	0.524%
12	Italy	73	Articles of iron or steel.	2,327,539.359	0.439%	12	Italy	73	Articles of iron or steel.	2,823,860.689	0.489%
13	Chile	74	Copper and articles thereof.	2,080,535.304	0.392%	13	Italy	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,284,341.281	0.395%
14	Italy	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,032,131.770	0.383%	14	Chile	74	Copper and articles thereof.	2,027,129.264	0.351%
15	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,882,985.000	0.355%	15	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	2,001,209.000	0.346%
16	Belgium	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	1,693,824.606	0.319%	16	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,867,378.000	0.323%
17	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,590,105.000	0.300%	17	Belgium	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	1,809,740.359	0.313%
18	Spain	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,302,660.952	0.246%	18	Belgium	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,497,452.147	0.259%
19	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,247,891.427	0.235%	19	Spain	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,435,425.489	0.248%
20	Belgium	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,245,323.498	0.235%	20	Italy	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,379,668.043	0.239%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
21	Italy	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,219,475.435	0.230%	21	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,367,820.000	0.237%
22	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,191,479.000	0.225%	22	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,290,223.521	0.223%
23	United Kingdom	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	942,283.974	0.178%	23	Germany	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	1,231,980.000	0.213%
24	Switzerland	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	899,790.322	0.170%	24	Switzerland	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	1,018,898.941	0.176%
25	Netherlands	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	881,706.803	0.166%	25	Belgium	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,017,283.474	0.176%
26	Spain	02	Meat and edible meat offal	837,322.300	0.158%	26	United Kingdom	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,011,142.302	0.175%
27	Spain	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	834,505.760	0.157%	27	Netherlands	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	997,607.238	0.173%
28	Italy	69	Ceramic products.	833,664.132	0.157%	28	Italy	69	Ceramic products.	959,623.320	0.166%
29	Belgium	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	811,271.545	0.153%	29	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	908,800.000	0.157%
30	Germany	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	788,084.000	0.149%	30	Spain	02	Meat and edible meat offal	896,358.776	0.155%
31	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	776,194.000	0.146%	31	Spain	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	892,482.032	0.154%
32	Belgium	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	748,831.447	0.141%	32	Belgium	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	883,637.683	0.153%
33	Belgium	70	Glass and glassware.	698,322.295	0.132%	33	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	827,226.797	0.143%
34	Germany	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	694,420.000	0.131%	34	Germany	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	823,764.000	0.143%
35	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	656,659.160	0.124%	35	Belgium	70	Glass and glassware.	753,667.763	0.130%
36	Norway	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	599,944.683	0.113%	36	Germany	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	713,429.000	0.123%
37	Belgium	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	585,785.943	0.110%	37	Germany	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	710,155.000	0.123%
38	Germany	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	584,904.000	0.110%	38	Belgium	49	Printed books, newspapers, picture	703,339.717	0.122%
39	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	581,989.000	0.110%	39	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	683,217.000	0.118%
40	Germany	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pre	578,486.000	0.109%	40	Italy	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes	662,969.855	0.115%
41	Italy	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	562,317.366	0.106%	41	Germany	34	Soap, organic surface-active agent	654,911.000	0.113%
42	Germany	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	559,237.000	0.105%	42	Norway	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & othe	650,658.694	0.113%
43	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fo	522,117.000	0.098%	43	Belgium	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	639,121.241	0.111%
44	Korea, Rep.	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	497,505.368	0.094%	44	Germany	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; p	628,402.000	0.109%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
45	Belgium	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	496,992.259	0.094%	45	Brazil	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	616,104.029	0.107%
46	Italy	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, t	490,820.439	0.093%	46	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon &	595,532.000	0.103%
47	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	484,513.717	0.091%	47	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	552,521.572	0.096%
48	Spain	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	458,566.991	0.086%	48	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	525,173.600	0.091%
49	Brazil	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	454,234.543	0.086%	49	Belgium	31	Fertilisers.	501,438.281	0.087%
50	Belgium	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	454,019.876	0.086%	50	Belgium	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	498,618.426	0.086%
51	Belgium	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	414,705.656	0.078%	51	Italy	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	497,648.415	0.086%
52	Belgium	31	Fertilisers.	386,007.320	0.073%	52	Germany	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	467,226.000	0.081%
53	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,416.805	0.052%	53	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,626.751	0.048%
54	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,341.462	0.050%	54	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,602.551	0.047%
55	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,289.962	0.048%	55	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,558.271	0.046%
56	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,262.487	0.047%	56	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,445.141	0.042%
57	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,213.830	0.045%	57	France	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,326.916	0.039%
58	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,038.621	0.038%	58	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,188.685	0.035%
59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	742.793	0.027%	59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	1,006.349	0.030%
60	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	695.556	0.026%	60	New Zealand	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	957.889	0.028%
61	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	695.342	0.026%	61	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	903.102	0.027%
62	Australia	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	601.063	0.022%	62	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	893.590	0.026%
63	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	577.338	0.021%	63	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	754.037	0.022%
64	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	491.424	0.018%	64	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	719.681	0.021%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
65	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	485.966	0.018%	65	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	604.015	0.018%
66	Australia	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	424.740	0.016%	66	European Union	52	Cotton.	486.037	0.014%
67	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	366.421	0.014%	67	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	459.157	0.013%
68	European Union	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	364.433	0.013%	68	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	433.961	0.013%
69	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	323.858	0.012%	69	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	386.030	0.011%
70	European Union	52	Cotton.	315.600	0.012%	70	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	312.170	0.009%
71	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	314.142	0.012%	71	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	309.851	0.009%
72	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	311.615	0.012%	72	Japan	26	Ores, slag and ash.	284.271	0.008%
73	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	295.032	0.011%	73	Australia	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	275.264	0.008%
74	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	258.835	0.010%	74	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	267.739	0.008%
75	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	255.190	0.009%	75	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	243.842	0.007%
76	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	254.700	0.009%	76	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	240.721	0.007%
77	Australia	50	Silk.	229.108	0.008%	77	Australia	01	Live animals	179.518	0.005%
78	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	220.812	0.008%	78	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	161.061	0.005%
79	Germany	78	Lead and articles thereof.	86,552.000	0.016%	79	Belgium	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	89,554.372	0.015%
80	Italy	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	75,680.510	0.014%	80	Italy	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	79,370.152	0.014%
81	Belgium	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	70,846.773	0.013%	81	United Kingdom	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	79,223.563	0.014%
82	Italy	50	Silk.	69,652.076	0.013%	82	Italy	50	Silk.	78,290.685	0.014%
83	Spain	01	Live animals	67,984.495	0.013%	83	Spain	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	77,516.017	0.013%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
84	Belgium	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	66,349.005	0.013%	84	Spain	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	66,292.480	0.011%
85	Italy	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	64,910.122	0.012%	85	Belgium	01	Live animals	62,347.538	0.011%
86	Germany	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	52,356.000	0.010%	86	Germany	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	56,483.000	0.010%
87	Belgium	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	43,315.249	0.008%	87	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	52,406.511	0.009%
88	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	42,585.535	0.008%	88	Belgium	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	48,000.345	0.008%
89	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	39,141.558	0.007%	89	Nigeria	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	43,471.326	0.008%
90	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	25,398.032	0.005%	90	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	40,395.686	0.007%
91	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	25,135.237	0.005%	91	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	34,643.427	0.006%
92	Italy	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	22,494.989	0.004%	92	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	33,056.580	0.006%
93	Ireland	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	12,961.035	0.002%	93	Belgium	80	Tin and articles thereof.	21,707.588	0.004%
94	Netherlands	80	Tin and articles thereof.	12,465.421	0.002%	94	Ireland	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches,	13,539.027	0.002%
95	Spain	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	3,989.359	0.001%	95	Spain	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, veget	5,144.573	0.001%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to France				530,590,021.652		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to France				577,978,175.010	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-20b Indonesia and the Biggest Countries of the World Market Export to Switzerland in 2005 (US\$ Thousands)

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share
1	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	13,433,883.646	5.581%	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of thereof	83,272.828	63.74%
2	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	10,371,220.509	4.308%	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	7,528.690	5.76%
3	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	8,299,371.577	3.448%	62	Art of apparel & clothing access	5,881.744	4.50%
4	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	7,309,497.782	3.036%	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	3,725.813	2.85%
5	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	5,914,391.538	2.457%	72	Iron and steel.	3,626.162	2.78%
6	European Union	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	5,473,088.069	2.274%	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	3,462.744	2.65%
7	European Union	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	5,093,830.456	2.116%	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	3,266.618	2.50%
8	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	4,111,369.093	1.708%	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,668.763	2.04%
9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,096,381.830	1.286%	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf,	2,614.749	2.00%
10	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,517,990.067	1.046%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts	2,089.561	1.60%
11	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,207,910.357	0.917%	29	Organic chemicals.	1,658.705	1.27%
12	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	2,203,331.976	0.915%	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	1,072.275	0.82%
13	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	2,198,066.717	0.913%	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	961.579	0.74%
14	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,163,046.510	0.899%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	894.891	0.69%
15	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,032,335.918	0.844%	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood	795.874	0.61%
16	Russian Federation	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	1,681,156.132	0.698%	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	790.026	0.60%
17	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,359,184.334	0.565%	95	Toys, games & sports requisites; part	741.743	0.57%
18	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,191,531.570	0.495%	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other	517.263	0.40%
19	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,116,939.735	0.464%	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	490.545	0.38%
20	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,099,202.212	0.457%	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	367.085	0.28%
21	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,087,694.712	0.452%	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	357.704	0.27%
22	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,057,976.534	0.440%	80	Tin and articles thereof.	299.730	0.23%
23	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	998,020.231	0.415%	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco su	294.174	0.23%
24	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	977,633.209	0.406%	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	272.497	0.21%
25	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	897,838.381	0.373%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	258.309	0.20%
26	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	864,120.670	0.359%	55	Man-made staple fibres.	257.837	0.20%
27	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	762,216.146	0.317%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	236.053	0.18%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share
28	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	748,719.236	0.311%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	225.965	0.17%
29	Russian Federation	74	Copper and articles thereof.	705,348.280	0.293%	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	209.287	0.16%
30	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	677,653.667	0.282%	69	Ceramic products.	174.463	0.13%
31	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	653,058.929	0.271%	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	162.007	0.12%
32	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	621,771.768	0.258%	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	135.141	0.10%
33	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	593,850.588	0.247%	02	Meat and edible meat offal	126.768	0.10%
34	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	554,563.789	0.230%	70	Glass and glassware.	101.397	0.08%
35	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	502,410.552	0.209%	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	94.664	0.07%
36	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	416,616.089	0.173%	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & f	94.262	0.07%
37	European Union	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	405,991.329	0.169%	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	81.311	0.06%
38	European Union	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	404,647.268	0.168%	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	77.812	0.06%
39	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	389,069.661	0.162%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbes	76.739	0.06%
40	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	380,144.414	0.158%	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	72.809	0.06%
41	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	373,072.943	0.155%	52	Cotton.	72.065	0.06%
42	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	371,225.389	0.154%	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	69.185	0.05%
43	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	345,665.875	0.144%	54	Man-made filaments.	56.378	0.04%
44	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	308,676.922	0.128%	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	45.359	0.03%
45	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	296,886.070	0.123%	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell	43.618	0.03%
46	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	293,060.731	0.122%	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans,	43.170	0.03%
47	European Union	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	270,527.665	0.112%	26	Ores, slag and ash.	40.568	0.03%
48	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	256,311.342	0.106%	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and acc	39.728	0.03%
49	European Union	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	234,112.916	0.097%	41	Raw hides and skins (other than further)	37.377	0.03%
50	European Union	02	Meat and edible meat offal	225,206.161	0.094%	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	27.878	0.02%
51	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	208,469.292	0.087%	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	17.785	0.01%
52	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	203,570.613	0.085%	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	15.633	0.01%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share
53	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	200,151.394	0.083%	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	15.301	0.01%
54	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	196,526.388	0.082%	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	11.589	0.01%
55	European Union	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	177,237.765	0.074%	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	10.744	0.01%
56	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	167,364.383	0.070%	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	8.494	0.01%
57	European Union	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	152,924.168	0.064%	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	7.180	0.01%
58	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	151,300.668	0.063%	05	Products of animal origin, nes	5.074	0.00%
59	European Union	52	Cotton.	148,995.656	0.062%	74	Copper and articles thereof.	4.751	0.00%
60	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	146,064.705	0.061%	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl, r	4.618	0.00%
61	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	140,389.489	0.058%	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	4.315	0.00%
62	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	134,975.569	0.056%	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	4.031	0.00%
63	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	133,468.194	0.055%	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	2.377	0.00%
64	Russian Federation	31	Fertilisers.	128,619.820	0.053%	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	2.346	0.00%
65	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	124,166.582	0.052%	11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches;	2.170	0.00%
66	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	122,535.469	0.051%	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1.994	0.00%
67	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	120,548.692	0.050%	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1.722	0.00%
68	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	112,118.358	0.047%	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	1.590	0.00%
69	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	105,951.719	0.044%	56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; tw	1.236	0.00%
70	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	104,693.582	0.043%	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1.225	0.00%
71	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	91,173.710	0.038%	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	0.809	0.00%
72	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	86,007.713	0.036%	13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable	0.650	0.00%
73	European Union	10	Cereals	74,352.607	0.031%	30	Pharmaceutical products.	0.256	0.00%
74	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	63,041.069	0.026%	57	Carpets and other textile floor co	0.053	0.00%
75	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	56,676.928	0.024%		Indonesia Total	130,637.856	

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland					
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share
76	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	53,608.045	0.022%
77	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	46,026.462	0.019%
78	European Union	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	45,819.993	0.019%
79	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	45,529.178	0.019%
80	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	42,853.214	0.018%
81	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	37,800.970	0.016%
82	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	34,041.982	0.014%
83	European Union	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	32,054.758	0.013%
84	European Union	01	Live animals	30,979.320	0.013%
85	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	29,336.758	0.012%
86	Bolivia	26	Ores, slag and ash.	28,503.070	0.012%
87	Australia	78	Lead and articles thereof.	19,310.436	0.008%
88	European Union	50	Silk.	14,114.814	0.006%
89	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	12,662.266	0.005%
90	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	12,518.821	0.005%
91	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	11,175.456	0.005%
92	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	10,988.534	0.005%
93	European Union	80	Tin and articles thereof.	9,499.190	0.004%
94	European Union	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	8,214.452	0.003%
95	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	1,789.286	0.001%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to Switzerland				240,721,382.621	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-20a Indonesia and the Biggest Countries of the World Market Export to Switzerland in 2008 (US\$ Thousands)

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	18,175,609.216	5.199%	72	Iron and steel.	185,086.707	43.918%
2	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	11,395,178.012	3.259%	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of th	99,192.319	23.537%
3	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	10,903,591.260	3.119%	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	48,304.160	11.462%
4	United States	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	10,896,656.447	3.117%	26	Ores, slag and ash.	25,315.640	6.007%
5	Kazakhstan	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	10,329,773.853	2.955%	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf,	11,314.082	2.685%
6	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	9,875,433.067	2.825%	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	8,824.303	2.094%
7	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	6,111,155.690	1.748%	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	6,042.164	1.434%
8	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	5,481,235.882	1.568%	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, n	5,400.698	1.282%
9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	4,195,384.612	1.200%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; par	3,405.119	0.808%
10	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	3,750,571.970	1.073%	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,074.334	0.729%
11	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	3,559,018.199	1.018%	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	3,025.499	0.718%
12	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,521,002.854	1.007%	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	2,375.534	0.564%
13	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	3,009,926.341	0.861%	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	2,208.565	0.524%
14	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,650,056.476	0.758%	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	1,792.636	0.425%
15	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,476,790.466	0.708%	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,469.310	0.349%
16	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	2,014,955.607	0.576%	23	Residues & waste from the food indu	1,377.038	0.327%
17	Zambia	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,972,475.586	0.564%	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	1,092.258	0.259%
18	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,742,826.230	0.498%	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	1,088.468	0.258%
19	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,696,732.486	0.485%	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	921.389	0.219%
20	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,689,101.671	0.483%	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	859.496	0.204%
21	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,592,942.403	0.456%	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	852.574	0.202%
22	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	1,444,518.624	0.413%	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	806.583	0.191%
23	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,377,562.492	0.394%	29	Organic chemicals.	778.161	0.185%
24	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,320,799.436	0.378%	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco su	725.500	0.172%
25	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,281,152.415	0.366%	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & f	666.048	0.158%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
26	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,221,889.359	0.349%	95	Toys, games & sports requisites; pa	575.063	0.136%
27	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,131,859.087	0.324%	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	552.806	0.131%
28	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	937,954.466	0.268%	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts the	487.214	0.116%
29	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	925,330.622	0.265%	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	474.926	0.113%
30	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	919,036.263	0.263%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	370.857	0.088%
31	Russian Federation	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	895,690.763	0.256%	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	311.505	0.074%
32	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	864,053.663	0.247%	69	Ceramic products.	300.063	0.071%
33	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	864,053.663	0.247%	69	Ceramic products.	300.063	0.071%
34	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	775,005.035	0.222%	02	Meat and edible meat offal	260.077	0.062%
35	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	747,588.546	0.214%	52	Cotton.	220.281	0.052%
36	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	726,780.695	0.208%	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	213.895	0.051%
37	European Union	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	599,282.477	0.171%	70	Glass and glassware.	188.588	0.045%
38	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	589,767.483	0.169%	55	Man-made staple fibres.	178.761	0.042%
39	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	581,995.109	0.166%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	174.321	0.041%
40	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	578,985.015	0.166%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	145.402	0.035%
41	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	561,284.171	0.161%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	141.364	0.034%
42	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	523,759.448	0.150%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	174.321	0.041%
43	European Union	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	521,825.684	0.149%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	145.402	0.035%
44	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	507,727.363	0.145%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	141.364	0.034%
45	Zambia	26	Ores, slag and ash.	446,447.498	0.128%	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	131.309	0.031%
46	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	426,680.988	0.122%	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	122.978	0.029%
47	European Union	02	Meat and edible meat offal	423,632.822	0.121%	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	107.404	0.025%
48	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	422,975.494	0.121%	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	64.821	0.015%
49	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	412,276.879	0.118%	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	48.910	0.012%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
50	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	398,250.060	0.114%	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	48.750	0.012%
51	China	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	354,302.112	0.101%	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	31.980	0.008%
52	European Union	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	353,815.732	0.101%	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	31.723	0.008%
53	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	326,679.369	0.093%	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	31.593	0.007%
54	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	315,755.784	0.090%	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	31.510	0.007%
55	European Union	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	315,562.326	0.090%	30	Pharmaceutical products.	30.641	0.007%
56	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	283,620.025	0.081%	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fu	28.892	0.007%
57	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	257,060.188	0.074%	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	25.974	0.006%
58	European Union	10	Cereals	253,981.333	0.073%	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	19.988	0.005%
59	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	249,940.867	0.071%	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	17.376	0.004%
60	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	230,540.427	0.066%	54	Man-made filaments.	17.007	0.004%
61	United States	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	226,976.160	0.065%	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	11.996	0.003%
62	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	221,316.142	0.063%	01	Live animals	9.025	0.002%
63	European Union	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	207,748.919	0.059%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	8.630	0.002%
64	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	204,302.415	0.058%	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	8.007	0.002%
65	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	190,708.410	0.055%	74	Copper and articles thereof.	4.045	0.001%
66	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	179,362.800	0.051%	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	3.770	0.001%
67	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	173,134.076	0.050%	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	2.349	0.001%
68	European Union	52	Cotton.	166,232.267	0.048%	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	0.836	0.000%
69	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	154,416.596	0.044%	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	0.737	0.000%
70	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	134,357.797	0.038%	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell gr	0.350	0.000%
71	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	133,473.185	0.038%	11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches;	0.215	0.000%
72	Namibia	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	116,677.834	0.033%	57	Carpets and other textile floor co	0.141	0.000%
73	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	115,202.537	0.033%	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	0.075	0.000%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
74	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	102,952.047	0.029%	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl	0.019	0.000%
75	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	94,408.983	0.027%	37	Photographic or cinematographic	0.025	0.000%
76	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	88,827.829	0.025%	45	Cork and articles of cork.	0.030	0.000%
77	Kazakhstan	78	Lead and articles thereof.	79,241.447	0.023%		Indonesia Total	421,434.814	
78	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	77,973.078	0.022%				
79	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	74,392.502	0.021%				
80	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	70,755.900	0.020%				
81	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	64,125.993	0.018%				
82	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	62,172.155	0.018%				
83	European Union	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	56,508.945	0.016%				
84	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	49,713.041	0.014%				
85	European Union	01	Live animals	45,759.361	0.013%				
86	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	41,316.916	0.012%				
87	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	36,503.268	0.010%				
88	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	32,325.752	0.009%				
89	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	21,826.491	0.006%				
90	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	18,049.259	0.005%				
91	European Union	50	Silk.	17,382.292	0.005%				
92	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	14,281.800	0.004%				
93	European Union	80	Tin and articles thereof.	14,241.162	0.004%				
94	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	11,447.343	0.003%				
95	European Union	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	10,392.031	0.003%				
96	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	3,265.959	0.001%				
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to Switzerland				349,620,354.380					

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-20a Indonesia and the Biggest Countries of the World Market Export to Switzerland in 2008 (US\$ Thousands)

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	18,175,609.216	5.199%	72	Iron and steel.	185,086.707	43.918%
2	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	11,395,178.012	3.259%	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of th	99,192.319	23.537%
3	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	10,903,591.260	3.119%	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	48,304.160	11.462%
4	United States	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	10,896,656.447	3.117%	26	Ores, slag and ash.	25,315.640	6.007%
5	Kazakhstan	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	10,329,773.853	2.955%	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf,	11,314.082	2.685%
6	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	9,875,433.067	2.825%	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	8,824.303	2.094%
7	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	6,111,155.690	1.748%	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	6,042.164	1.434%
8	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	5,481,235.882	1.568%	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, n	5,400.698	1.282%
9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	4,195,384.612	1.200%	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; par	3,405.119	0.808%
10	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	3,750,571.970	1.073%	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,074.334	0.729%
11	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	3,559,018.199	1.018%	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	3,025.499	0.718%
12	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	3,521,002.854	1.007%	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	2,375.534	0.564%
13	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	3,009,926.341	0.861%	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	2,208.565	0.524%
14	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,650,056.476	0.758%	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	1,792.636	0.425%
15	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,476,790.466	0.708%	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,469.310	0.349%
16	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	2,014,955.607	0.576%	23	Residues & waste from the food indu	1,377.038	0.327%
17	Zambia	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,972,475.586	0.564%	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	1,092.258	0.259%
18	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,742,826.230	0.498%	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	1,088.468	0.258%
19	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	1,696,732.486	0.485%	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	921.389	0.219%
20	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,689,101.671	0.483%	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	859.496	0.204%
21	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,592,942.403	0.456%	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	852.574	0.202%
22	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	1,444,518.624	0.413%	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	806.583	0.191%
23	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,377,562.492	0.394%	29	Organic chemicals.	778.161	0.185%
24	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,320,799.436	0.378%	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco su	725.500	0.172%
25	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,281,152.415	0.366%	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & f	666.048	0.158%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
26	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,221,889.359	0.349%	95	Toys, games & sports requisites; pa	575.063	0.136%
27	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	1,131,859.087	0.324%	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	552.806	0.131%
28	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	937,954.466	0.268%	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts the	487.214	0.116%
29	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	925,330.622	0.265%	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	474.926	0.113%
30	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	919,036.263	0.263%	73	Articles of iron or steel.	370.857	0.088%
31	Russian Federation	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	895,690.763	0.256%	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	311.505	0.074%
32	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, etc of base metal	864,053.663	0.247%	69	Ceramic products.	300.063	0.071%
33	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, etc of base metal	864,053.663	0.247%	69	Ceramic products.	300.063	0.071%
34	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	775,005.035	0.222%	02	Meat and edible meat offal	260.077	0.062%
35	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	747,588.546	0.214%	52	Cotton.	220.281	0.052%
36	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	726,780.695	0.208%	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	213.895	0.051%
37	European Union	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	599,282.477	0.171%	70	Glass and glassware.	188.588	0.045%
38	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	589,767.483	0.169%	55	Man-made staple fibres.	178.761	0.042%
39	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	581,995.109	0.166%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	174.321	0.041%
40	European Union	19	Prep. of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	578,985.015	0.166%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	145.402	0.035%
41	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	561,284.171	0.161%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	141.364	0.034%
42	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	523,759.448	0.150%	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	174.321	0.041%
43	European Union	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	521,825.684	0.149%	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbe	145.402	0.035%
44	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	507,727.363	0.145%	63	Other made up textile articles; set	141.364	0.034%
45	Zambia	26	Ores, slag and ash.	446,447.498	0.128%	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	131.309	0.031%
46	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	426,680.988	0.122%	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	122.978	0.029%
47	European Union	02	Meat and edible meat offal	423,632.822	0.121%	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	107.404	0.025%
48	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	422,975.494	0.121%	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	64.821	0.015%
49	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	412,276.879	0.118%	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	48.910	0.012%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
50	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	398,250.060	0.114%	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	48.750	0.012%
51	China	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	354,302.112	0.101%	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	31.980	0.008%
52	European Union	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	353,815.732	0.101%	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	31.723	0.008%
53	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	326,679.369	0.093%	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	31.593	0.007%
54	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	315,755.784	0.090%	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	31.510	0.007%
55	European Union	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	315,562.326	0.090%	30	Pharmaceutical products.	30.641	0.007%
56	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	283,620.025	0.081%	41	Raw hides and skins (other than fu	28.892	0.007%
57	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	257,060.188	0.074%	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	25.974	0.006%
58	European Union	10	Cereals	253,981.333	0.073%	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	19.988	0.005%
59	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	249,940.867	0.071%	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	17.376	0.004%
60	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	230,540.427	0.066%	54	Man-made filaments.	17.007	0.004%
61	United States	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	226,976.160	0.065%	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	11.996	0.003%
62	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	221,316.142	0.063%	01	Live animals	9.025	0.002%
63	European Union	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	207,748.919	0.059%	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	8.630	0.002%
64	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	204,302.415	0.058%	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	8.007	0.002%
65	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	190,708.410	0.055%	74	Copper and articles thereof.	4.045	0.001%
66	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	179,362.800	0.051%	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	3.770	0.001%
67	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	173,134.076	0.050%	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	2.349	0.001%
68	European Union	52	Cotton.	166,232.267	0.048%	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	0.836	0.000%
69	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	154,416.596	0.044%	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	0.737	0.000%
70	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	134,357.797	0.038%	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell gr	0.350	0.000%
71	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	133,473.185	0.038%	11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches;	0.215	0.000%
72	Namibia	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	116,677.834	0.033%	57	Carpets and other textile floor co	0.141	0.000%
73	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	115,202.537	0.033%	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	0.075	0.000%

Continue

The World Export to Switzerland						Indonesia Export to Switzerland			
No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
74	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	102,952.047	0.029%	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl	0.019	0.000%
75	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	94,408.983	0.027%	37	Photographic or cinematographic	0.025	0.000%
76	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	88,827.829	0.025%	45	Cork and articles of cork.	0.030	0.000%
77	Kazakhstan	78	Lead and articles thereof.	79,241.447	0.023%		Indonesia Total	421,434.814	
78	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	77,973.078	0.022%				
79	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	74,392.502	0.021%				
80	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	70,755.900	0.020%				
81	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	64,125.993	0.018%				
82	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	62,172.155	0.018%				
83	European Union	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	56,508.945	0.016%				
84	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	49,713.041	0.014%				
85	European Union	01	Live animals	45,759.361	0.013%				
86	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	41,316.916	0.012%				
87	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	36,503.268	0.010%				
88	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	32,325.752	0.009%				
89	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	21,826.491	0.006%				
90	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	18,049.259	0.005%				
91	European Union	50	Silk.	17,382.292	0.005%				
92	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	14,281.800	0.004%				
93	European Union	80	Tin and articles thereof.	14,241.162	0.004%				
94	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	11,447.343	0.003%				
95	European Union	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	10,392.031	0.003%				
96	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	3,265.959	0.001%				
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to Switzerland				349,620,354.380					

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-19a. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest Countries of the All Countries Export to New Caledonia in 2005 and 2008

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	Singapore	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	267,393.402	11.257%	1	Singapore	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	462,863.380	12.109%
2	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	151,507.137	6.378%	2	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	239,624.878	6.269%
3	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	121,024.182	5.095%	3	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	226,010.237	5.912%
4	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	79,304.622	3.339%	4	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	125,960.257	3.295%
5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	70,182.841	2.955%	5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	100,533.159	2.630%
6	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	34,424.730	1.449%	6	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	47,746.010	1.249%
7	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	24,892.880	1.048%	7	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	44,304.959	1.159%
8	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	23,179.644	0.976%	8	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	36,804.369	0.963%
9	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	22,225.051	0.936%	9	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	35,790.844	0.936%
10	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	21,567.631	0.908%	10	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	32,322.215	0.846%
11	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	15,111.432	0.636%	11	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	30,029.129	0.786%
12	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	14,311.560	0.602%	12	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	22,171.693	0.580%
13	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	13,803.124	0.581%	13	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	20,927.448	0.547%
14	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	12,561.553	0.529%	14	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	19,088.077	0.499%
15	New Zealand	72	Iron and steel.	11,004.912	0.463%	15	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	18,852.951	0.493%
16	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	10,023.223	0.422%	16	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	16,488.703	0.431%
17	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	9,335.217	0.393%	17	New Zealand	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	15,815.314	0.414%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
18	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	9,115.907	0.384%	18	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	15,496.049	0.405%
19	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	9,034.628	0.380%	19	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	15,391.810	0.403%
20	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	9,032.231	0.380%	20	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	14,471.498	0.379%
21	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	8,904.284	0.375%	21	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	14,133.180	0.370%
22	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	8,845.470	0.372%	22	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	13,686.761	0.358%
23	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	8,790.270	0.370%	23	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	13,683.872	0.358%
24	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	8,489.521	0.357%	24	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	12,939.699	0.339%
25	New Zealand	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	8,080.133	0.340%	25	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	11,955.122	0.313%
26	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	7,965.922	0.335%	26	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	11,334.776	0.297%
27	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	7,509.656	0.316%	27	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	11,184.418	0.293%
28	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	7,493.102	0.315%	28	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	10,563.084	0.276%
29	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	7,058.866	0.297%	29	Australia	10	Cereals	10,362.983	0.271%
30	New Zealand	02	Meat and edible meat offal	6,917.104	0.291%	30	New Zealand	02	Meat and edible meat offal	9,368.321	0.245%
31	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	6,583.079	0.277%	31	Canada	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	9,128.061	0.239%
32	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	5,616.862	0.236%	32	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	8,953.902	0.234%
33	European Union	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	5,322.222	0.224%	33	Australia	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	8,375.837	0.219%
34	Australia	10	Cereals	4,891.173	0.206%	34	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	7,578.327	0.198%
35	Australia	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4,331.062	0.182%	35	New Zealand	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	7,212.693	0.189%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
36	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	4,120.017	0.173%	36	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	6,449.317	0.169%
37	France	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	3,580.929	0.151%	37	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	6,219.335	0.163%
38	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,392.433	0.143%	38	Canada	29	Organic chemicals.	5,246.158	0.137%
39	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	3,286.230	0.138%	39	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	5,218.029	0.137%
40	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	3,249.658	0.137%	40	New Zealand	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	5,217.888	0.137%
41	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,235.352	0.136%	41	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	4,582.531	0.120%
42	Indonesia	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	2,904.878	0.122%	42	European Union	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	4,562.824	0.119%
43	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	2,819.881	0.119%	43	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	4,457.038	0.117%
44	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,792.498	0.118%	44	France	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4,413.548	0.115%
45	New Zealand	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	2,346.867	0.099%	45	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	4,144.278	0.108%
46	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	2,337.995	0.098%	46	New Zealand	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	3,784.733	0.099%
47	Japan	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	2,109.415	0.089%	47	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,502.486	0.092%
48	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	2,013.191	0.085%	48	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	3,475.189	0.091%
49	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	1,885.107	0.079%	49	New Zealand	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3,216.668	0.084%
50	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,797.756	0.076%	50	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	3,094.699	0.081%
51	New Zealand	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,712.139	0.072%	51	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,084.765	0.081%
52	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,450.484	0.061%	52	New Zealand	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,516.382	0.066%
53	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,153.015	0.049%	53	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	2,448.648	0.064%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
54	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,122.925	0.047%	54	Malaysia	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	2,414.974	0.063%
55	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,055.779	0.044%	55	Australia	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	2,177.042	0.057%
56	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,010.538	0.043%	56	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	2,110.536	0.055%
57	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	994.456	0.042%	57	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	1,764.051	0.046%
58	European Union	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	916.655	0.039%	58	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,728.529	0.045%
59	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	745.504	0.031%	59	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,631.516	0.043%
60	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	743.008	0.031%	60	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,577.433	0.041%
61	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	704.511	0.030%	61	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,528.660	0.040%
62	United States	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	649.785	0.027%	62	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,509.484	0.039%
63	Thailand	55	Man-made staple fibres.	604.031	0.025%	63	Australia	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	1,204.410	0.032%
64	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	562.320	0.024%	64	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,027.764	0.027%
65	European Union	52	Cotton.	509.864	0.021%	65	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	959.475	0.025%
66	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	490.198	0.021%	66	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	768.288	0.020%
67	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	459.209	0.019%	67	Australia	54	Man-made filaments.	526.849	0.014%
68	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	453.050	0.019%	68	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	494.434	0.013%
69	Australia	01	Live animals	369.747	0.016%	69	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	452.992	0.012%
70	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	276.832	0.012%	70	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	417.986	0.011%
71	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	263.519	0.011%	71	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	417.390	0.011%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
72	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	240.794	0.010%	72	European Union	52	Cotton.	395.110	0.010%
73	European Union	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	239.539	0.010%	73	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	376.735	0.010%
74	New Zealand	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	234.871	0.010%	74	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	369.095	0.010%
75	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	220.850	0.009%	75	Australia	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	290.790	0.008%
76	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	190.866	0.008%	76	Japan	26	Ores, slag and ash.	256.892	0.007%
77	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	179.993	0.008%	77	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	245.444	0.006%
78	Namibia	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	172.156	0.007%	78	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	242.673	0.006%
79	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	165.339	0.007%	79	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	165.408	0.004%
80	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	124.805	0.005%	80	New Zealand	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	160.495	0.004%
81	Indonesia	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	85.623	0.004%	81	Singapore	78	Lead and articles thereof.	141.783	0.004%
82	Japan	26	Ores, slag and ash.	79.496	0.003%	82	New Zealand	01	Live animals	137.055	0.004%
83	Australia	80	Tin and articles thereof.	73.597	0.003%	83	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	103.083	0.003%
84	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	72.164	0.003%	84	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	84.060	0.002%
85	Singapore	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	56.481	0.002%	85	European Union	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	72.209	0.002%
86	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	55.920	0.002%	86	France	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	54.579	0.001%
87	New Zealand	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	44.464	0.002%	87	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	48.862	0.001%
88	Australia	78	Lead and articles thereof.	21.144	0.001%	88	Australia	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	32.990	0.001%
90	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	12.232	0.001%	90	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	13.354	0.000%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
91	Sri Lanka	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	7.863	0.000%	91	Australia	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	13.015	0.000%
92	France	50	Silk.	7.465	0.000%	92	Australia	80	Tin and articles thereof.	11.687	0.000%
93	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	6.867	0.000%	93	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	9.684	0.000%
94	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	6.756	0.000%	94	New Zealand	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	7.195	0.000%
95	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	1.192	0.000%	95	European Union	50	Silk.	1.828	0.000%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to New Caledonia				2,375,430.325		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to New Caledonia				3,822,596.142	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-19b. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest Countries of the All Countries Export to New Caledonia in 2006 and 2007

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
1	Singapore	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	256,133.167	9.464%	1	Singapore	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	317,676.326	9.325%
2	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	160,372.937	5.925%	2	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	223,248.868	6.553%
3	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	151,485.477	5.597%	3	European Union	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	186,513.076	5.475%
4	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	90,147.354	3.331%	4	European Union	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	106,578.265	3.129%
5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	76,195.128	2.815%	5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	86,286.211	2.533%
6	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	62,074.254	2.294%	6	Philippines	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	69,048.769	2.027%
7	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	32,894.581	1.215%	7	France	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	42,153.953	1.237%
8	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	30,360.897	1.122%	8	European Union	73	Articles of iron or steel.	38,900.861	1.142%
9	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	26,271.362	0.971%	9	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	31,261.221	0.918%
10	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	23,364.521	0.863%	10	European Union	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	27,132.978	0.796%
11	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	18,800.908	0.695%	11	European Union	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	25,505.419	0.749%
12	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	17,073.154	0.631%	12	European Union	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	22,242.792	0.653%
13	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	16,944.994	0.626%	13	European Union	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	19,436.169	0.571%
14	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	15,682.054	0.579%	14	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	18,766.602	0.551%
15	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	13,858.997	0.512%	15	European Union	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	16,811.252	0.493%
16	New Zealand	72	Iron and steel.	12,927.336	0.478%	16	New Zealand	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	16,661.999	0.489%
17	European Union	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	11,935.634	0.441%	17	New Zealand	72	Iron and steel.	15,965.031	0.469%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
18	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	11,117.272	0.411%	18	New Zealand	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	15,624.748	0.459%
19	New Zealand	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	11,095.763	0.410%	19	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	14,868.159	0.436%
20	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	10,557.418	0.390%	20	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	13,727.804	0.403%
21	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	9,532.863	0.352%	21	European Union	19	Prep. of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	13,660.999	0.401%
22	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	9,146.144	0.338%	22	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	13,291.894	0.390%
23	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	8,900.759	0.329%	23	European Union	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	12,299.299	0.361%
24	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	8,633.426	0.319%	24	European Union	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	11,917.277	0.350%
25	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	8,370.871	0.309%	25	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	11,590.598	0.340%
26	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	8,098.322	0.299%	26	European Union	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	11,537.602	0.339%
27	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	8,098.159	0.299%	27	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	11,511.646	0.338%
28	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	7,841.285	0.290%	28	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	10,267.769	0.301%
29	New Zealand	02	Meat and edible meat offal	7,838.227	0.290%	29	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	9,274.529	0.272%
30	European Union	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	7,694.672	0.284%	30	European Union	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	8,936.815	0.262%
31	European Union	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	6,737.616	0.249%	31	New Zealand	02	Meat and edible meat offal	8,850.058	0.260%
32	Australia	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	6,696.365	0.247%	32	European Union	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	8,583.220	0.252%
33	Australia	10	Cereals	5,731.940	0.212%	33	Australia	10	Cereals	7,879.594	0.231%
34	New Zealand	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	5,721.310	0.211%	34	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	7,495.298	0.220%
35	European Union	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	5,408.736	0.200%	35	Australia	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	6,930.045	0.203%
36	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	5,356.698	0.198%	36	New Zealand	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	6,456.296	0.190%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
37	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	4,488.912	0.166%	37	European Union	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	6,105.225	0.179%
38	Australia	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	3,878.390	0.143%	38	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	4,417.848	0.130%
39	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,816.811	0.141%	39	European Union	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	4,415.542	0.130%
40	Australia	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	3,554.772	0.131%	40	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	4,022.224	0.118%
41	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	3,298.085	0.122%	41	European Union	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	3,810.116	0.112%
42	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,209.959	0.119%	42	European Union	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	3,771.793	0.111%
43	France	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	3,109.479	0.115%	43	New Zealand	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	3,702.800	0.109%
44	New Zealand	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	2,989.693	0.110%	44	Australia	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	3,673.537	0.108%
45	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	2,826.835	0.104%	45	Japan	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	3,619.720	0.106%
46	Japan	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	2,799.349	0.103%	46	European Union	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,618.281	0.106%
47	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,615.500	0.097%	47	European Union	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	3,192.295	0.094%
48	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	2,513.321	0.093%	48	European Union	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,700.232	0.079%
49	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	2,496.641	0.092%	49	European Union	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	2,243.760	0.066%
50	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,838.920	0.068%	50	New Zealand	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,224.549	0.065%
51	Vanuatu	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	1,747.101	0.065%	51	Vanuatu	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	2,135.996	0.063%
52	New Zealand	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,570.332	0.058%	52	European Union	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,985.959	0.058%
53	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,416.805	0.052%	53	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,626.751	0.048%
54	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,341.462	0.050%	54	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,602.551	0.047%
55	New Zealand	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,289.962	0.048%	55	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,558.271	0.046%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
56	European Union	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,262.487	0.047%	56	European Union	74	Copper and articles thereof.	1,445.141	0.042%
57	European Union	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	1,213.830	0.045%	57	France	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	1,326.916	0.039%
58	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	1,038.621	0.038%	58	European Union	31	Fertilisers.	1,188.685	0.035%
59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	742.793	0.027%	59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	1,006.349	0.030%
60	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	695.556	0.026%	60	New Zealand	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	957.889	0.028%
61	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	695.342	0.026%	61	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	903.102	0.027%
62	Australia	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	601.063	0.022%	62	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	893.590	0.026%
63	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	577.338	0.021%	63	European Union	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	754.037	0.022%
64	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	491.424	0.018%	64	European Union	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	719.681	0.021%
65	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	485.966	0.018%	65	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	604.015	0.018%
66	Australia	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	424.740	0.016%	66	European Union	52	Cotton.	486.037	0.014%
67	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	366.421	0.014%	67	New Zealand	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	459.157	0.013%
68	European Union	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	364.433	0.013%	68	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	433.961	0.013%
69	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	323.858	0.012%	69	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	386.030	0.011%
70	European Union	52	Cotton.	315.600	0.012%	70	European Union	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	312.170	0.009%
71	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	314.142	0.012%	71	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	309.851	0.009%
72	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	311.615	0.012%	72	Japan	26	Ores, slag and ash.	284.271	0.008%
73	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	295.032	0.011%	73	Australia	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	275.264	0.008%
74	European Union	54	Man-made filaments.	258.835	0.010%	74	European Union	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	267.739	0.008%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
75	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	255.190	0.009%	75	European Union	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	243.842	0.007%
76	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	254.700	0.009%	76	Australia	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	240.721	0.007%
77	Australia	50	Silk.	229.108	0.008%	77	Australia	01	Live animals	179.518	0.005%
78	European Union	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	220.812	0.008%	78	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	161.061	0.005%
79	European Union	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	205.401	0.008%	79	European Union	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	149.778	0.004%
80	European Union	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	198.588	0.007%	80	France	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	133.103	0.004%
81	Australia	01	Live animals	198.380	0.007%	81	Indonesia	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	104.146	0.003%
82	Japan	26	Ores, slag and ash.	162.777	0.006%	82	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	44.719	0.001%
83	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	118.884	0.004%	83	European Union	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	43.923	0.001%
84	Indonesia	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	103.969	0.004%	84	European Union	78	Lead and articles thereof.	37.431	0.001%
85	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	96.221	0.004%	85	European Union	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	28.550	0.001%
86	European Union	78	Lead and articles thereof.	90.778	0.003%	86	Thailand	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	26.102	0.001%
87	Australia	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	73.494	0.003%	87	European Union	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	19.052	0.001%
88	Australia	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	51.995	0.002%	88	European Union	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	12.353	0.000%
89	Australia	80	Tin and articles thereof.	43.266	0.002%	89	Australia	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	10.422	0.000%
90	European Union	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	42.574	0.002%	90	Switzerland	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	9.425	0.000%
91	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	24.938	0.001%	91	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	9.306	0.000%
92	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	21.482	0.001%	92	Australia	80	Tin and articles thereof.	8.989	0.000%
93	Namibia	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	19.872	0.001%	93	Vanuatu	50	Silk.	5.670	0.000%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
94	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	11.816	0.000%	94	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	4.900	0.000%
						95	China	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	0.060	0.000%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to New caledonia				2,706,507.452		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to New caledonia				3,406,688.835	

Source, WITS (Processed)



Annex-18 . Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from Indonesia Export to New Caledonia

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2006	2007	2005	Share 05	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07
1	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	54.133	73.840	88.758	0.821%	4,217.497	24.429%	4651.68%
2	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,109.026	2,401.861	1,653.746	15.302%	2,665.228	15.438%	61.16%
3	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pu	812.252	2,390.402	279.789	2.589%	2,521.663	14.606%	801.27%
4	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood ch	1,123.015	1,478.455	718.239	6.646%	2,027.867	11.746%	182.34%
5	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,043.487	1,079.191	72.096	0.667%	1,495.480	8.662%	1974.29%
6	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	94.065	433.641	234.429	2.169%	745.825	4.320%	218.15%
7	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, n	681.058	583.841	602.178	5.572%	733.616	4.249%	21.83%
8	70	Glass and glassware.	104.416	188.191	528.538	4.891%	489.581	2.836%	-7.37%
9	83	Miscellaneous articles of base meta	125.397	325.167	9.911	0.092%	487.687	2.825%	4820.66%
10	63	Other made up textile articles; set	267.479	305.413	190.092	1.759%	337.566	1.955%	77.58%
11	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk;	156.288	177.245	119.620	1.107%	262.703	1.522%	119.61%
12	61	Art of apparel & clothing access,	125.323	203.378	253.975	2.350%	235.493	1.364%	-7.28%
13	73	Articles of iron or steel.	147.160	126.492	70.185	0.649%	170.205	0.986%	142.51%
14	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & m	181.896	189.189	1,911.704	17.689%	155.722	0.902%	-91.85%
15	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbes	1,036.527	100.521	551.794	5.106%	146.840	0.851%	-73.39%
16	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other	103.969	104.146	85.623	0.792%	96.490	0.559%	12.69%
17	69	Ceramic products.	34.462	21.668	43.333	0.401%	60.611	0.351%	39.87%
18	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	59.530	23.306	26.941	0.249%	52.661	0.305%	95.47%
19	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	65.792	35.704	7.887	0.073%	51.741	0.300%	556.03%
20	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	52.320	49.568	60.239	0.557%	49.097	0.284%	-18.50%
21	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces an	19.813	28.211	33.678	0.312%	38.956	0.226%	15.67%
22	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	-	-	-	-	33.102	0.192%	N.A
23	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	6.362	13.914	40.471	0.374%	32.042	0.186%	-20.83%
24	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	40.489	27.511	2,904.878	26.879%	20.900	0.121%	-99.28%
25	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	-	154.739	0.208	0.002%	20.705	0.120%	9854.33%
26	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	1.800	1.800	21.251	0.197%	18.372	0.106%	-13.55%
27	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	-	10.711	52.031	0.481%	15.699	0.091%	-69.83%
28	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; par	58.996	90.796	22.392	0.207%	11.682	0.068%	-47.83%

Continue

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2006	2007	2005	Share 05	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07
29	36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; match	8.855	17.710	8.470	0.078%	10.010	0.058%	18.18%
30	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	1.444	2.745	0.743	0.007%	9.773	0.057%	1215.34%
31	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their clea	13.875	-	12.915	0.120%	8.887	0.051%	-31.19%
32	52	Cotton.	0.999	5.837	51.543	0.477%	5.952	0.034%	-88.45%
33	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1.881	-	2.037	0.019%	4.803	0.028%	135.79%
34	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	0.868	-	-	-	4.752	0.028%	N.A
35	56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns	-	-	0.107	0.001%	4.566	0.026%	4167.29%
36	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	5.317	8.182	1.490	0.014%	2.769	0.016%	85.84%
37	43	Furskins and artificial fur; manuf	-	-	-	-	2.072	0.012%	N.A
38	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl	-	-	-	-	1.950	0.011%	N.A
39	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	1.714	1.588	1.714	0.016%	1.781	0.010%	3.91%
40	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.351	3.917	76.097	0.704%	1.747	0.010%	-97.70%
41	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf,	0.409	6.997	11.695	0.108%	1.550	0.009%	-86.75%
42	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower;	0.218	0.409	4.384	0.041%	1.289	0.007%	-70.60%
43	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins &	49.947	0.672	0.654	0.006%	1.129	0.007%	72.63%
44	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	21.817	0.083	0.120	0.001%	1.125	0.007%	837.50%
45	55	Man-made staple fibres.	-	1.152	5.937	0.055%	0.967	0.006%	-83.71%
46	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	-	0.105	0.087	0.001%	0.814	0.005%	835.63%
47	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans,	-	-	-	-	0.755	0.004%	N.A
48	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	1.937	0.011	8.688	0.080%	0.675	0.004%	-92.23%
49	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	3.908	0.385	0.305	0.003%	0.668	0.004%	119.02%
50	04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural ho	-	-	-	0.000%	0.410	0.002%	N.A
51	57	Carpets and other textile floor co	12.600	1.843	9.988	0.092%	0.392	0.002%	-96.08%
52	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	-	-	-	-	0.255	0.001%	N.A
53	45	Cork and articles of cork.	-	-	0.030	0.000%	0.175	0.001%	483.33%
54	74	Copper and articles thereof.	0.354	0.133	2.294	0.021%	0.150	0.001%	-93.46%
55	29	Organic chemicals.	-	1.370	0.185	0.002%	0.144	0.001%	-22.16%
56	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & f	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.000%	N.A
57	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	-	0.057	0.042	0.000%	-	-	-100.00%

Continue

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2006	2007	2005	Share 05	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07
58	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	-	-	0.093	0.001%	-	-	-100.00%
59	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots	-	16.720	-	-	-	-	N.A
60	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A
61	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	0.120	-	-	-	-	-	N.A
62	11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches;	-	-	6.176	0.057%	-	-	-100.00%
63	13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable	-	0.144	0.069	0.001%	-	-	-100.00%
64	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of th	0.135	-	-	-	-	-	N.A
65	41	Raw hides and skins	-	-	0.042	0.000%	-	-	-100.00%
66	54	Man-made filaments.	29.946	208.611	2.057	0.019%	-	-	-100.00%
67	72	Iron and steel.	-	-	8.016	0.074%	-	-	-100.00%
68	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	N.A
69	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	-	-	7.430	0.069%	-	-	-100.00%
		Indonesia Total	8,661.755	10,897.572	10,807.394	100%	17,264.593	100%	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-17a. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest Countries of the All Countries Export to United States in 2005 and 2008

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	Canada	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	69,152,888.334	3.905%	1	Canada	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	116,249,454.103	5.679%
2	Canada	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	61,876,268.629	3.494%	2	Mexico	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	65,590,560.793	3.204%
3	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	54,782,942.006	3.094%	3	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	63,554,866.113	3.105%
4	Mexico	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	48,018,564.098	2.712%	4	Japan	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	52,430,702.176	2.561%
5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	23,440,877.738	1.324%	5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	33,216,142.615	1.623%
6	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	21,232,873.435	1.199%	6	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	27,242,080.660	1.331%
7	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	21,231,930.006	1.199%	7	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	23,625,458.509	1.154%
8	Canada	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	14,683,214.263	0.829%	8	China	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	14,456,107.183	0.706%
9	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	12,623,948.107	0.713%	9	China	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	12,297,502.398	0.601%
10	Canada	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	10,832,679.288	0.612%	10	Canada	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	11,020,219.132	0.538%
11	Canada	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	10,681,387.961	0.603%	11	China	73	Articles of iron or steel.	10,731,601.830	0.524%
12	China	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	9,513,155.722	0.537%	12	Canada	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	10,074,901.172	0.492%
13	Israel	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins,	8,260,924.000	0.467%	13	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	9,669,205.334	0.472%
14	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	7,598,115.318	0.429%	14	Canada	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	9,415,640.906	0.460%
15	China	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	7,532,359.357	0.425%	15	China	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	9,339,804.959	0.456%
16	Canada	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	6,982,582.204	0.394%	16	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	9,104,618.003	0.445%
17	China	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	6,791,214.275	0.384%	17	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	8,829,193.644	0.431%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
18	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or	6,603,794.883	0.373%	18	Israel	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	8,606,144.000	0.420%
19	China	73	Articles of iron or steel.	5,599,012.799	0.316%	19	China	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	7,295,394.948	0.356%
20	China	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	5,118,797.183	0.289%	20	Canada	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	7,115,689.150	0.348%
21	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	4,865,822.384	0.275%	21	Canada	72	Iron and steel.	6,392,699.760	0.312%
22	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	4,182,551.917	0.236%	22	Canada	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	6,105,778.067	0.298%
23	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,367,474.399	0.190%	23	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	4,663,726.233	0.228%
24	United Kingdom	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3,367,078.093	0.190%	24	Canada	31	Fertilisers.	4,504,461.360	0.220%
25	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,296,346.812	0.186%	25	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	4,266,078.724	0.208%
26	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	3,066,791.984	0.173%	26	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	4,230,698.200	0.207%
27	Mexico	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2,995,776.150	0.169%	27	Mexico	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3,684,426.082	0.180%
28	Canada	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	2,974,200.451	0.168%	28	Canada	74	Copper and articles thereof.	3,664,261.416	0.179%
29	Canada	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	2,410,932.148	0.136%	29	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	3,436,332.141	0.168%
30	Canada	02	Meat and edible meat offal	2,244,940.525	0.127%	30	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	3,317,881.170	0.162%
31	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	2,233,265.527	0.126%	31	China	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	3,119,548.190	0.152%
32	Canada	31	Fertilisers.	2,087,344.970	0.118%	32	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	2,972,926.245	0.145%
33	Canada	74	Copper and articles thereof.	2,083,463.373	0.118%	33	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	2,756,534.062	0.135%
34	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	1,880,467.156	0.106%	34	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	2,257,246.216	0.110%
35	Canada	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,822,319.636	0.103%	35	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	2,226,971.267	0.109%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
36	Mexico	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	1,793,348.673	0.101%	36	China	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	2,105,329.099	0.103%
37	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,771,142.708	0.100%	37	Canada	01	Live animals	2,101,773.703	0.103%
38	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock,	1,757,225.335	0.099%	38	Canada	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	2,050,096.176	0.100%
39	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	1,688,576.237	0.095%	39	Canada	10	Cereals	1,952,367.420	0.095%
40	Canada	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and	1,647,161.244	0.093%	40	China	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	1,834,922.543	0.090%
41	China	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base	1,468,436.391	0.083%	41	Canada	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,791,192.341	0.088%
42	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	1,333,633.438	0.075%	42	Mexico	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,739,167.829	0.085%
43	Canada	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,301,317.211	0.073%	43	Canada	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	1,647,837.281	0.080%
44	Mexico	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,249,190.409	0.071%	44	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	1,622,786.933	0.079%
45	Canada	01	Live animals	1,233,989.176	0.070%	45	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	1,561,445.415	0.076%
46	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	1,114,242.362	0.063%	46	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	1,557,549.146	0.076%
47	Japan	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	933,723.769	0.053%	47	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,492,492.764	0.073%
48	Canada	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	933,494.854	0.053%	48	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	1,346,672.909	0.066%
49	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	905,988.680	0.051%	49	Canada	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	1,285,103.356	0.063%
50	Thailand	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	898,811.845	0.051%	50	Canada	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	1,259,247.274	0.062%
51	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	875,828.685	0.049%	51	China	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	1,205,213.517	0.059%
52	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	875,502.632	0.049%	52	China	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	1,199,542.310	0.059%
53	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	850,061.751	0.048%	53	Canada	26	Ores, slag and ash.	1,118,889.582	0.055%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
54	Canada	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts	796,942.094	0.045%	54	Canada	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,094,090.289	0.053%
55	Canada	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	783,765.860	0.044%	55	Canada	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,061,414.509	0.052%
56	Colombia	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	742,416.164	0.042%	56	Canada	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	1,013,975.461	0.050%
57	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	724,140.754	0.041%	57	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, dyes, pigments etc	982,675.186	0.048%
58	Canada	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	718,768.991	0.041%	58	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	951,190.535	0.046%
59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	704,355.939	0.040%	59	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	882,050.656	0.043%
60	Canada	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	663,156.501	0.037%	60	Colombia	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	859,432.519	0.042%
61	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	647,226.086	0.037%	61	Mexico	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	859,008.422	0.042%
62	Canada	26	Ores, slag and ash.	641,880.093	0.036%	62	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	848,462.441	0.041%
63	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	625,996.834	0.035%	63	Chile	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	843,955.285	0.041%
64	Canada	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	581,786.007	0.033%	64	Japan	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	808,680.083	0.040%
65	Colombia	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices.	538,656.635	0.030%	65	Canada	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	769,647.679	0.038%
66	Canada	54	Man-made filaments.	530,982.074	0.030%	66	Brazil	09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices.	764,595.206	0.037%
67	Canada	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	479,667.896	0.027%	67	Canada	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	705,718.888	0.034%
68	India	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	462,533.634	0.026%	68	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	675,734.815	0.033%
69	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	455,500.887	0.026%	69	Canada	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	595,113.226	0.029%
70	Canada	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	437,100.981	0.025%	70	European Union	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	558,605.069	0.027%
71	Canada	10	Cereals	434,397.155	0.025%	71	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	538,548.791	0.026%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
72	Pakistan	52	Cotton.	421,927.700	0.024%	72	Canada	78	Lead and articles thereof.	512,296.130	0.025%
73	Canada	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	403,564.722	0.023%	73	Canada	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	491,352.489	0.024%
74	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	371,654.645	0.021%	74	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	486,251.286	0.024%
75	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	346,924.578	0.020%	75	India	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	434,418.938	0.021%
76	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	344,086.199	0.019%	76	Canada	54	Man-made filaments.	409,090.859	0.020%
77	Canada	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	338,175.628	0.019%	77	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	389,734.260	0.019%
78	European Union	55	Man-made staple fibres.	307,939.987	0.017%	78	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	388,959.281	0.019%
79	Korea, Rep.	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	285,448.675	0.016%	79	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	386,346.438	0.019%
80	Canada	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	258,169.278	0.015%	80	Dominican Republic	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	332,627.402	0.016%
81	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	257,573.959	0.015%	81	China	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	317,718.046	0.016%
82	China	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	240,703.122	0.014%	82	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	311,397.487	0.015%
83	Canada	78	Lead and articles thereof.	213,415.821	0.012%	83	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	273,330.794	0.013%
84	China	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	194,111.360	0.011%	84	European Union	52	Cotton.	267,689.614	0.013%
85	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	189,871.469	0.011%	85	China	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	240,665.428	0.012%
86	Brazil	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	179,818.471	0.010%	86	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	217,493.792	0.011%
87	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	173,578.819	0.010%	87	India	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	216,883.262	0.011%
88	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	155,668.619	0.009%	88	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	165,746.687	0.008%
89	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	152,986.199	0.009%	89	Peru	80	Tin and articles thereof.	138,672.079	0.007%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
90	European Union	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	151,239.383	0.009%	90	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	136,627.182	0.007%
91	India	50	Silk.	109,638.377	0.006%	91	China	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	135,459.872	0.007%
92	European Union	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	93,811.748	0.005%	92	Canada	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	102,416.226	0.005%
93	Peru	80	Tin and articles thereof.	89,293.026	0.005%	93	European Union	50	Silk.	71,943.957	0.004%
94	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	58,927.883	0.003%		European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	61,612.904	0.003%
95	Mexico	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	17,805.501	0.001%		European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	39,823.719	0.002%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to USA				1,770,769,241.354		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to USA				2,047,070,927.413	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-17b. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest Countries of the All Countries Export to United States in 2006 and 2007

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
1	Canada	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	73,350,280.048	3.681%	1	Canada	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	83,351,228.446	4.069%
2	Canada	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	61,633,124.664	3.093%	2	Mexico	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	63,010,423.523	3.076%
3	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	58,053,768.202	2.914%	3	European Union	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	62,506,951.212	3.052%
4	Mexico	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	56,083,961.383	2.815%	4	Canada	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	60,417,797.160	2.950%
5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	26,774,278.988	1.344%	5	European Union	30	Pharmaceutical products.	31,861,598.166	1.555%
6	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	25,384,307.660	1.274%	6	European Union	29	Organic chemicals.	24,733,395.687	1.207%
7	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	21,649,300.374	1.087%	7	European Union	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	22,486,277.094	1.098%
8	Canada	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	13,086,089.126	0.657%	8	China	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	13,735,968.970	0.671%
9	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	12,535,487.574	0.629%	9	Canada	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	10,889,690.412	0.532%
10	China	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	11,588,644.926	0.582%	10	China	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	10,613,088.976	0.518%
11	Canada	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	11,355,776.601	0.570%	11	Canada	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	10,214,906.056	0.499%
12	Canada	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	10,747,223.309	0.539%	12	Canada	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	9,942,360.241	0.485%
13	Canada	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	9,346,253.110	0.469%	13	European Union	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	9,853,002.326	0.481%
14	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	9,047,503.806	0.454%	14	European Union	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	9,618,275.276	0.470%
15	Israel	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins,	8,723,964.000	0.438%	15	Canada	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	9,385,734.951	0.458%
16	China	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	8,653,004.346	0.434%	16	Israel	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	9,246,544.000	0.451%
17	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or	7,884,399.395	0.396%	17	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	8,893,095.171	0.434%
18	China	73	Articles of iron or steel.	7,679,597.958	0.385%	18	China	73	Articles of iron or steel.	8,822,309.388	0.431%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
19	China	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	7,616,181.635	0.382%	19	China	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	8,244,776.235	0.403%
20	China	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	6,302,958.662	0.316%	20	China	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	7,825,798.003	0.382%
21	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	5,462,063.246	0.274%	21	European Union	72	Iron and steel.	5,167,301.704	0.252%
22	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	4,314,909.481	0.217%	22	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	4,534,585.782	0.221%
23	Chile	74	Copper and articles thereof.	4,052,723.122	0.203%	23	European Union	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	4,422,123.692	0.216%
24	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	3,946,612.080	0.198%	24	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	4,244,589.175	0.207%
25	European Union	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3,844,644.141	0.193%	25	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	4,017,414.234	0.196%
26	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	3,622,038.367	0.182%	26	United Kingdom	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3,759,904.310	0.184%
28	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	3,162,713.322	0.159%	28	Mexico	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3,423,900.579	0.167%
29	Canada	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	3,017,383.589	0.151%	29	European Union	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	3,160,524.435	0.154%
30	European Union	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	3,016,374.202	0.151%	30	Canada	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	3,025,123.498	0.148%
31	Canada	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	2,477,687.656	0.124%	31	Canada	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	2,902,769.488	0.142%
32	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	2,405,738.973	0.121%	32	Canada	31	Fertilisers.	2,581,393.052	0.126%
33	Canada	31	Fertilisers.	2,083,826.791	0.105%	33	China	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	2,278,879.532	0.111%
34	China	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	2,047,548.966	0.103%	34	Canada	01	Live animals	2,194,112.069	0.107%
35	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	1,977,535.702	0.099%	35	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	2,186,830.106	0.107%
36	Canada	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,858,614.152	0.093%	36	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	2,075,830.726	0.101%
37	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,856,684.589	0.093%	37	Canada	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	1,942,571.739	0.095%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
38	Canada	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,848,917.206	0.093%	38	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	1,939,883.050	0.095%
39	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	1,836,367.662	0.092%	39	Canada	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	1,935,935.301	0.095%
40	Canada	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and	1,792,153.323	0.090%	40	European Union	70	Glass and glassware.	1,894,803.344	0.093%
41	Canada	01	Live animals	1,738,092.133	0.087%	41	Canada	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	1,876,557.932	0.092%
42	European Union	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base	1,646,991.819	0.083%	42	China	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	1,870,919.321	0.091%
43	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock,	1,568,957.909	0.079%	43	European Union	69	Ceramic products.	1,817,637.327	0.089%
44	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	1,491,752.116	0.075%	44	Canada	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,795,329.320	0.088%
45	Canada	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	1,443,354.536	0.072%	45	Mexico	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,778,163.063	0.087%
46	Mexico	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	1,350,444.870	0.068%	46	European Union	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	1,738,889.142	0.085%
47	Canada	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,261,256.191	0.063%	47	European Union	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	1,499,587.795	0.073%
48	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	1,252,243.846	0.063%	48	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,307,501.637	0.064%
49	Thailand	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	1,123,887.726	0.056%	49	Canada	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	1,198,242.666	0.058%
50	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	1,101,875.931	0.055%	50	European Union	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	1,095,591.689	0.053%
51	Canada	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,032,979.242	0.052%	51	Canada	10	Cereals	1,065,942.995	0.052%
52	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,013,445.324	0.051%	52	Thailand	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	1,048,968.832	0.051%
53	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	935,106.029	0.047%	53	Canada	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,025,632.335	0.050%
54	Japan	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	930,436.916	0.047%	54	China	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	958,213.248	0.047%
55	Canada	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	855,011.511	0.043%	55	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	924,267.700	0.045%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
56	Canada	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	830,098.038	0.042%	56	Colombia	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	918,096.802	0.045%
57	Mexico	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	794,181.395	0.040%	57	Canada	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	913,298.934	0.045%
58	Colombia	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	790,597.899	0.040%	58	European Union	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	910,234.204	0.044%
59	European Union	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	779,062.155	0.039%	59	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	872,584.870	0.043%
60	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	745,173.917	0.037%	60	Japan	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	861,924.614	0.042%
61	Canada	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	714,670.948	0.036%	61	Canada	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	729,072.168	0.036%
62	Canada	26	Ores, slag and ash.	697,038.531	0.035%	62	Brazil	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	655,415.708	0.032%
63	Canada	10	Cereals	677,672.292	0.034%	63	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	636,840.994	0.031%
64	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	671,798.294	0.034%	64	Canada	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	635,865.688	0.031%
65	European Union	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	641,268.259	0.032%	65	Canada	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	635,152.728	0.031%
66	Brazil	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	602,790.745	0.030%	66	Canada	26	Ores, slag and ash.	626,288.748	0.031%
67	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	562,183.909	0.028%	67	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	605,666.226	0.030%
68	Canada	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	558,646.976	0.028%	68	Canada	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	552,187.067	0.027%
69	Canada	54	Man-made filaments.	529,093.622	0.027%	69	Canada	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	531,807.411	0.026%
70	India	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	519,070.978	0.026%	70	Canada	54	Man-made filaments.	529,703.084	0.026%
71	Canada	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	470,480.578	0.024%	71	European Union	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	519,861.584	0.025%
72	Canada	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	436,505.587	0.022%	72	India	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	483,442.285	0.024%
73	Canada	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	435,029.997	0.022%	73	Canada	78	Lead and articles thereof.	469,361.640	0.023%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
74	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	417,111.604	0.021%	74	Canada	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	462,730.535	0.023%
75	Pakistan	52	Cotton.	360,109.151	0.018%	75	European Union	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	433,729.447	0.021%
76	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	354,901.349	0.018%	76	Canada	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	384,487.115	0.019%
77	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	353,180.040	0.018%	77	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	370,881.973	0.018%
78	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	329,058.612	0.017%	78	China	55	Man-made staple fibres.	363,069.353	0.018%
79	Korea, Rep.	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	316,826.963	0.016%	79	European Union	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	332,846.247	0.016%
80	Canada	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	302,692.833	0.015%	80	European Union	52	Cotton.	315,482.043	0.015%
81	Canada	78	Lead and articles thereof.	297,731.236	0.015%	81	Korea, Rep.	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	313,467.042	0.015%
82	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	267,367.639	0.013%	82	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	310,649.847	0.015%
83	Brazil	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	250,741.798	0.013%	83	China	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	297,393.159	0.015%
84	China	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	244,623.784	0.012%	84	Brazil	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	289,091.469	0.014%
85	China	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	207,826.256	0.010%	85	China	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	242,876.163	0.012%
86	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	201,894.283	0.010%	86	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	225,525.037	0.011%
87	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	187,079.755	0.009%	87	European Union	45	Cork and articles of cork.	208,000.292	0.010%
88	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	176,725.037	0.009%	88	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	167,773.046	0.008%
89	India	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	163,034.444	0.008%	89	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	162,346.188	0.008%
90	European Union	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	161,546.770	0.008%	90	India	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	147,598.708	0.007%
91	Peru	80	Tin and articles thereof.	142,997.400	0.007%	91	Peru	80	Tin and articles thereof.	132,918.822	0.006%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2006	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2007	Market Share
92	India	50	Silk.	104,346.606	0.005%	92	Canada	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	94,667.418	0.005%
93	Canada	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	102,334.686	0.005%	93	India	50	Silk.	83,315.879	0.004%
94	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	60,918.836	0.003%	94	European Union	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	70,720.621	0.003%
95	Mexico	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	18,909.658	0.001%	95	European Union	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	44,574.967	0.002%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to USA				1,992,552,695.413		Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to USA				2,048,389,237.820	

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-16. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from Indonesia Export to United States

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Share 05	2006	Share 06	2007	Share 07	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07	Trend 05-08
1	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1,028,371.228	10.399%	1,333,673.558	11.846%	1,577,409.389	13.547%	1,969,855.070	15.060%	24.88%	23.59
2	62	Art of apparel & clothing access	1,855,129.016	18.760%	2,142,303.888	19.028%	2,098,125.614	18.019%	1,955,326.618	14.949%	-6.81%	1.38
3	61	Art of apparel & clothing access	859,526.683	8.692%	1,227,460.172	10.902%	1,374,323.700	11.803%	1,574,702.545	12.039%	14.58%	21.28
4	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof	1,138,425.019	11.512%	850,969.664	7.558%	792,210.224	6.803%	935,098.247	7.149%	18.04%	(6.40)
5	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	440,851.917	4.458%	496,981.401	4.414%	563,835.969	4.842%	680,311.791	5.201%	20.66%	15.35
6	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product	417,484.463	4.222%	650,195.095	5.775%	430,700.693	3.699%	651,581.539	4.982%	51.28%	9.68
7	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	551,901.594	5.581%	590,626.496	5.246%	560,700.993	4.815%	543,890.683	4.158%	-3.00%	(0.95)
8	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy	430,838.299	4.357%	344,517.773	3.060%	361,729.294	3.107%	467,525.249	3.574%	29.25%	2.98
9	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleaves	104,935.552	1.061%	66,448.630	0.590%	283,411.827	2.434%	415,798.026	3.179%	46.71%	74.74
10	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; part	472,210.431	4.775%	450,375.599	4.000%	384,008.282	3.298%	394,014.501	3.012%	2.61%	(6.78)
11	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	208,657.372	2.110%	254,706.844	2.262%	276,006.092	2.370%	321,424.741	2.457%	16.46%	14.76
12	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	178,477.763	1.805%	215,491.569	1.914%	256,448.593	2.202%	295,960.524	2.263%	15.41%	18.43
13	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp	116,226.552	1.175%	227,363.370	2.019%	295,036.391	2.534%	282,075.774	2.157%	-4.39%	33.92
14	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	198,375.941	2.006%	229,561.935	2.039%	161,440.282	1.386%	267,983.109	2.049%	66.00%	5.66
15	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans	153,275.571	1.550%	192,148.431	1.707%	203,937.369	1.751%	265,435.796	2.029%	30.16%	18.61
16	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood	343,660.508	3.475%	379,474.407	3.370%	355,231.222	3.051%	263,848.096	2.017%	-25.72%	(8.23)
17	73	Articles of iron or steel.	59,954.934	0.606%	71,448.497	0.635%	95,816.010	0.823%	199,040.677	1.522%	107.73%	47.60
18	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	34,805.193	0.352%	42,512.503	0.378%	58,804.337	0.505%	169,777.031	1.298%	188.72%	66.17
19	55	Man-made staple fibres.	70,479.536	0.713%	92,783.019	0.824%	136,388.615	1.171%	151,403.494	1.158%	11.01%	30.72
20	92	Musical instruments; parts and acce	120,107.773	1.215%	90,241.605	0.802%	95,156.454	0.817%	116,757.293	0.893%	22.70%	(0.32)
21	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	80,075.749	0.810%	138,864.893	1.233%	131,598.693	1.130%	93,093.745	0.712%	-29.26%	4.06
22	67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower	50,249.775	0.508%	63,786.999	0.567%	91,417.118	0.785%	91,669.046	0.701%	0.28%	24.15
23	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	62,139.491	0.628%	68,323.474	0.607%	67,147.219	0.577%	91,417.858	0.699%	36.15%	12.08
24	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harne	69,258.775	0.700%	79,469.762	0.706%	91,750.128	0.788%	90,661.649	0.693%	-1.19%	9.98
25	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts	51,978.342	0.526%	51,092.314	0.454%	42,419.594	0.364%	81,571.948	0.624%	92.30%	12.37
26	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	56,167.821	0.568%	140,196.559	1.245%	102,351.436	0.879%	70,644.485	0.540%	-30.98%	3.80
27	29	Organic chemicals.	38,387.415	0.388%	58,219.784	0.517%	58,345.416	0.501%	55,112.860	0.421%	-5.54%	11.48
28	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stone	51,816.496	0.524%	57,310.727	0.509%	66,251.843	0.569%	52,148.589	0.399%	-21.29%	1.65
29	69	Ceramic products.	80,261.573	0.812%	78,623.967	0.698%	58,443.040	0.502%	52,028.349	0.398%	-10.98%	(14.76)
30	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,672.419	0.401%	41,367.628	0.367%	48,830.515	0.419%	44,354.363	0.339%	-9.17%	5.13
31	52	Cotton.	42,429.029	0.429%	52,067.055	0.462%	38,925.015	0.334%	34,021.861	0.260%	-12.60%	(9.09)
32	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checkin	57,670.128	0.583%	38,953.648	0.346%	41,459.021	0.356%	33,843.298	0.259%	-18.37%	(14.24)
33	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf	16,795.863	0.170%	16,757.925	0.149%	21,280.942	0.183%	31,929.426	0.244%	50.04%	24.19
34	63	Other made up textile articles; set	38,034.079	0.385%	30,826.638	0.274%	39,673.327	0.341%	30,308.301	0.232%	-23.61%	(4.20)
35	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco	14,798.737	0.150%	18,252.761	0.162%	21,866.020	0.188%	26,367.921	0.202%	20.59%	21.09
36	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk	20,902.320	0.211%	23,926.823	0.213%	21,574.924	0.185%	25,451.442	0.195%	17.97%	4.99
37	54	Man-made filaments.	32,992.933	0.334%	37,541.590	0.333%	33,324.325	0.286%	24,115.662	0.184%	-27.63%	(10.05)
38	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other	16,679.791	0.169%	25,594.998	0.227%	19,478.473	0.167%	16,766.744	0.128%	-13.92%	(2.54)
39	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos	9,941.206	0.101%	13,014.676	0.116%	13,428.098	0.115%	14,546.513	0.111%	8.33%	12.45
40	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon	15,903.316	0.161%	12,168.866	0.108%	13,959.462	0.120%	13,569.124	0.104%	-2.80%	(3.33)
41	70	Glass and glassware.	27,327.704	0.276%	26,532.127	0.236%	26,462.119	0.227%	13,321.497	0.102%	-49.66%	(19.41)

Continue

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Share 05	2006	Share 06	2007	Share 07	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07	Trend 05 - 08
42	74	Copper and articles thereof.	6,203.524	0.063%	10,914.604	0.097%	9,676.381	0.083%	11,555.917	0.088%	19.42%	19.07
43	31	Fertilisers.	37,899.681	0.383%	59.171	0.001%	637.814	0.005%	11,322.142	0.087%	1675.15%	(11.72)
44	86	Railw/tramw locom, rolling-stock &	7,356.741	0.074%	8,196.804	0.073%	19,589.314	0.168%	10,885.265	0.083%	-44.43%	22.71
45	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citr	7,218.345	0.073%	6,209.075	0.055%	10,861.070	0.093%	10,558.225	0.081%	-2.79%	18.53
46	57	Carpets and other textile floor	5,316.804	0.054%	8,274.476	0.073%	9,014.454	0.077%	10,339.863	0.079%	14.70%	23.13
47	04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural	6,177.498	0.062%	8,558.585	0.076%	8,383.880	0.072%	9,939.900	0.076%	18.56%	15.10
48	32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins	5,087.286	0.051%	12,015.006	0.107%	12,885.752	0.111%	9,872.042	0.075%	-23.39%	22.86
49	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	3,801.730	0.038%	5,192.321	0.046%	5,732.975	0.049%	8,950.862	0.068%	56.13%	30.58
50	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	9,523.610	0.096%	10,874.452	0.097%	10,938.071	0.094%	8,411.303	0.064%	-23.10%	(3.60)
51	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	13,495.488	0.136%	17,940.090	0.159%	17,643.203	0.152%	7,994.897	0.061%	-54.69%	(14.68)
53	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sti	10,425.409	0.105%	12,453.430	0.111%	5,831.412	0.050%	7,851.997	0.060%	34.65%	(14.86)
54	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts the	6,585.960	0.067%	18,248.685	0.162%	28,201.962	0.242%	7,642.636	0.058%	-72.90%	9.22
55	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec mtl,	7,414.577	0.075%	5,256.655	0.047%	2,773.778	0.024%	7,360.232	0.056%	165.35%	(6.40)
56	72	Iron and steel.	14,131.163	0.143%	39,373.480	0.350%	19,557.187	0.168%	7,102.727	0.054%	-63.68%	(24.14)
57	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	5,801.198	0.059%	3,594.999	0.032%	3,830.525	0.033%	5,824.479	0.045%	52.05%	0.76
58	59	Impregnated, coated, cover/laminate	5,338.579	0.054%	8,163.410	0.073%	5,842.148	0.050%	5,257.693	0.040%	-10.00%	(3.73)
59	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	6,043.553	0.061%	3,923.996	0.035%	4,550.080	0.039%	3,891.346	0.030%	-14.48%	(11.07)
60	56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns	4,443.129	0.045%	6,262.335	0.056%	4,514.363	0.039%	3,654.045	0.028%	-19.06%	(8.73)
61	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	2,135.348	0.022%	2,404.663	0.021%	3,553.150	0.031%	3,567.842	0.027%	0.41%	21.29
62	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell	1,581.898	0.016%	3,950.266	0.035%	3,489.628	0.030%	2,671.052	0.020%	-23.46%	15.58
63	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots	1,525.165	0.015%	500.067	0.004%	1,541.585	0.013%	2,135.466	0.016%	38.52%	23.81
64	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,439.892	0.015%	1,376.231	0.012%	1,496.491	0.013%	2,132.963	0.016%	42.53%	13.46
65	58	Special woven fab; tufted tex fab;	4,924.516	0.050%	4,567.069	0.041%	4,687.202	0.040%	2,068.938	0.016%	-55.86%	(22.71)
66	13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable	825.553	0.008%	1,744.673	0.015%	1,791.575	0.015%	1,922.187	0.015%	7.29%	29.20
67	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereo	1,034.482	0.010%	1,441.658	0.013%	631.158	0.005%	1,501.578	0.011%	137.91%	2.96
68	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; veget	1,298.030	0.013%	869.819	0.008%	1,387.505	0.012%	925.829	0.007%	-33.27%	(5.32)
69	43	Furskins and artificial fur; manuf	1,185.303	0.012%	1,172.885	0.010%	1,015.959	0.009%	922.284	0.007%	-9.22%	(8.57)
70	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces	1,330.336	0.013%	1,253.800	0.011%	877.606	0.008%	712.729	0.005%	-18.79%	(19.98)
71	01	Live animals	773.414	0.008%	779.604	0.007%	810.574	0.007%	585.710	0.004%	-27.74%	(7.64)
72	11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches;	54.060	0.001%	16.378	0.000%	456.055	0.004%	443.172	0.003%	-2.82%	162.17
73	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plaste	29,598.248	0.299%	4,189.672	0.037%	630.185	0.005%	391.609	0.003%	-37.86%	(77.39)
74	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root	2,158.730	0.022%	2,290.694	0.020%	755.838	0.006%	389.108	0.003%	-48.52%	(46.47)
75	35	Albuminoidal subs; modified starche	17.698	0.000%	262.634	0.002%	134.806	0.001%	291.973	0.002%	116.59%	116.90
76	26	Ores, slag and ash.	354.287	0.004%	78.970	0.001%	18.000	0.000%	277.569	0.002%	1442.05%	(19.83)
77	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	61.812	0.001%	14.880	0.000%	3,839.235	0.033%	224.000	0.002%	-94.17%	156.40
78	30	Pharmaceutical products.	326.112	0.003%	374.241	0.003%	270.685	0.002%	215.626	0.002%	-20.34%	(14.49)
79	80	Tin and articles thereof.	8,234.881	0.083%	6,264.557	0.056%	321.586	0.003%	213.988	0.002%	-33.46%	(75.14)
80	23	Residues & waste from the food indu	277.001	0.003%	257.431	0.002%	245.179	0.002%	201.536	0.002%	-17.80%	(9.54)
81	41	Raw hides and skins	153.398	0.002%	364.267	0.003%	181.433	0.002%	198.374	0.002%	9.34%	0.75
82	05	Products of animal origin, nes	1,473.586	0.015%	432.600	0.004%	148.128	0.001%	187.292	0.001%	26.44%	(51.62)
83	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and acc	12.050	0.000%	14.021	0.000%	27.331	0.000%	149.516	0.001%	447.06%	127.56
84	10	Cereals	387.226	0.004%	41.219	0.000%	-	-	138.095	0.001%	N.A	N.A
85	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	438.058	0.004%	314.330	0.003%	150.299	0.001%	79.456	0.001%	-47.13%	(44.34)

Continue

Rank	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Share 05	2006	Share 06	2007	Share 07	2008	Share 08	Change 08/07	Trend 05 - 08
86	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; pap	1.991	0.000%	61.262	0.001%	0.392	0.000%	77.969	0.001%	19790.05%	81.33
87	36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; match	74.973	0.001%	113.967	0.001%	42.689	0.000%	52.280	0.000%	22.47%	(18.65)
88	37	Photographic or cinematographic goo	338.557	0.003%	10.911	0.000%	2.520	0.000%	40.747	0.000%	1516.94%	(54.24)
89	51	Wool, fine/coarse animal hair, hors	8.001	0.000%	133.706	0.001%	68.649	0.001%	24.192	0.000%	-64.76%	30.38
90	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	38.769	0.000%	0.811	0.000%	0.004	0.000%	4.082	0.000%	101950.00%	(70.08)
91	47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellu	7,285.833	0.074%	14,964.099	0.133%	24,257.204	0.208%	2.687	0.000%	-99.99%	(90.20)
92	02	Meat and edible meat offal	66.045	0.001%	673.626	0.006%	55.255	0.000%	2.300	0.000%	-95.84%	(71.56)
93	45	Cork and articles of cork.	0.060	0.000%	1.599	0.000%	1.401	0.000%	1.849	0.000%	31.98%	175.99
94	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	4.230	0.000%	102.762	0.001%	0.893	0.000%	0.402	0.000%	-54.98%	(69.29)
95	50	Silk.	131.304	0.001%	18.621	0.000%	119.129	0.001%	-	-	-100.00%	N.A
96	78	Lead and articles thereof.	0.086	0.000%	-	-	11.347	0.000%	-	-	-100.00%	NA
Indonesia Total			9,888,993.515	100%	11,258,747.237	100%	11,644,193.123	100%	13,079,925.456	100%		

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-8. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to Australia

No	Exporting Countries to Australia	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Australia	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Australia	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Australia	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Australia	2008	Market Share
1	New Zealand	164,675.63	46.87%	Korea, Rep.	827,931.90	33.31%	Korea, Rep.	333,429.28	25.25%	Singapore	445,619.52	25.67%	Thailand	1,432,644.54	29.73%
2	Switzerland	30,733.04	8.75%	Singapore	629,159.81	25.31%	Singapore	285,742.33	21.64%	European Union	214,909.88	12.38%	Singapore	560,884.15	11.64%
3	Italy	25,609.24	7.29%	United States	514,779.25	20.71%	Indonesia	113,725.05	8.61%	New Zealand	207,979.07	11.98%	United States	533,455.75	11.07%
4	Thailand	20,458.78	5.82%	New Zealand	104,126.22	4.19%	New Zealand	111,094.89	8.41%	United States	103,602.54	5.97%	New Zealand	408,621.82	8.48%
5	India	18,963.85	5.40%	Indonesia	98,506.84	3.96%	European Union	110,187.23	8.35%	India	88,977.56	5.13%	European Union	361,026.78	7.49%
6	Malaysia	11,879.94	3.38%	Hong Kong, China	64,150.00	2.58%	Israel	52,633.00	3.99%	Israel	85,766.00	4.94%	Indonesia	340,595.46	7.07%
7	United Kingdom	11,684.90	3.33%	Italy	44,031.14	1.77%	Italy	48,990.83	3.71%	Italy	73,860.40	4.26%	Japan	309,852.01	6.43%
8	Hong Kong, China	11,012.04	3.13%	Israel	40,947.00	1.65%	Malaysia	32,657.51	2.47%	Indonesia	69,183.60	3.99%	India	135,088.91	2.80%
9	Singapore	10,846.14	3.09%	Belgium-	25,623.56	1.03%	Hong Kong, China	29,386.58	2.23%	Germany	59,444.00	3.42%	United Kingdom	119,437.21	2.48%
11	United States	9,836.61	2.80%	India	22,303.99	0.90%	Belgium	28,870.52	2.19%	Thailand	55,018.11	3.17%	Israel	110,367.00	2.29%
12	Germany	9,624.00	2.74%	Papua New Guinea	18,892.07	0.76%	India	28,354.04	2.15%	Hong Kong, China	53,513.77	3.08%	Germany	98,149.00	2.04%
13	China	8,434.07	2.40%	Thailand	17,865.51	0.72%	China	27,908.73	2.11%	Malaysia	46,300.58	2.67%	Italy	97,483.07	2.02%
14	Japan	4,020.76	1.14%	United Kingdom	17,496.96	0.70%	United States	24,414.80	1.85%	Belgium	43,547.29	2.51%	Hong Kong, China	90,187.11	1.87%
15	Korea, Rep.	3,966.21	1.13%	China	12,418.08	0.50%	Thailand	21,802.23	1.65%	Fiji	35,441.14	2.04%	Malaysia	63,323.88	1.31%
16	Brazil	1,773.90	0.50%	Switzerland	10,508.50	0.42%	Germany	13,629.00	1.03%	United Kingdom	29,217.28	1.68%	Belgium	35,257.95	0.73%
17	Indonesia	1,388.43	0.40%	Canada	9,645.60	0.39%	Switzerland	12,799.95	0.97%	China	22,069.21	1.27%	Switzerland	29,397.66	0.61%
18	France	1,374.10	0.39%	Germany	9,356.00	0.38%	United Kingdom	12,057.77	0.91%	Peru	15,409.19	0.89%	China	26,056.78	0.54%
19	Spain	919.69	0.26%	Japan	2,581.23	0.10%	South Africa	2,916.95	0.22%	Mongolia	14,036.80	0.81%	Turkey	24,656.35	0.51%
20	South Africa	868.17	0.25%	Mauritius	2,526.65	0.10%	Brazil	2,867.79	0.22%	Switzerland	11,419.22	0.66%	Canada	11,641.42	0.24%
21	Netherlands	537.38	0.15%	French Polynesia	2,228.99	0.09%	Japan	2,763.65	0.21%	Vietnam	9,319.05	0.54%	Denmark	6,080.94	0.13%
22	Ireland	470.49	0.13%	Turkey	1,352.69	0.05%	Mauritius	2,687.29	0.20%	Turkey	8,570.77	0.49%	France	5,997.82	0.12%
23	Canada	365.26	0.10%	Taiwan, China	1,321.29	0.05%	Vietnam	2,189.55	0.17%	Philippines	6,158.02	0.35%	South Africa	2,895.91	0.06%
24	Czech Republic	344.95	0.10%	Spain	1,061.00	0.04%	France	2,159.74	0.16%	Japan	5,695.32	0.33%	Ukraine	1,631.32	0.03%
25	Sri Lanka	273.14	0.08%	France	999.74	0.04%	Papua New Guinea	1,993.47	0.15%	South Africa	4,932.83	0.28%	Mauritius	1,548.48	0.03%
26	Mauritius	229.92	0.07%	Ireland	939.79	0.04%	Turkey	1,988.32	0.15%	Korea, Rep.	3,625.67	0.21%	Armenia	1,454.95	0.03%
27	Mexico	193.09	0.05%	South Africa	894.28	0.04%	Cook Islands	1,982.22	0.15%	Sri Lanka	2,863.65	0.16%	Taiwan, China	1,374.97	0.03%
28	Denmark	151.94	0.04%	Netherlands	623.65	0.03%	Spain	1,946.85	0.15%	Spain	2,775.17	0.16%	Sri Lanka	1,267.98	0.03%
29	Poland	141.00	0.04%	Denmark	602.69	0.02%	Sri Lanka	1,764.82	0.13%	France	2,386.46	0.14%	Mexico	1,228.33	0.03%
30	Others	546.31	0.16%	Others	2,486.29	0.10%	Others	7,363.09	0.56%	Others	14,092.66	0.81%	Others	6,941.20	0.14%
	HS 71 Total	351,322.98	100%	Total HS 71	2,485,360.73	100%	Total HS 71	1,320,307.47	100%	Total HS 71	1,735,734.75	100%	Total HS 71	4,818,548.74	100%

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)

Annex-9. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to France

No	Exporting Countries to France	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2008	Market Share
1	United States	489,249.65	28.33%	Switzerland	400,491.68	20.94%	Belgium	478,855.35	17.36%	Switzerland	823,132.02	24.84%	Switzerland	1,475,961.15	25.64%
2	Switzerland	352,051.52	20.38%	Belgium-Luxembourg	313,953.38	16.41%	Switzerland	460,566.05	16.70%	Italy	613,989.65	18.53%	Italy	1,077,247.29	18.72%
3	United Kingdom	254,847.87	14.76%	Italy	268,810.62	14.05%	Italy	394,542.70	14.31%	United Kingdom	382,200.09	11.53%	United Kingdom	798,757.86	13.88%
4	Italy	209,936.70	12.16%	United Kingdom	231,905.71	12.12%	United States	277,691.75	10.07%	Germany	376,422.00	11.36%	Germany	629,431.00	10.94%
5	Germany	80,509.00	4.66%	Germany	102,169.00	5.34%	United Kingdom	177,976.30	6.45%	Belgium	235,123.15	7.10%	United States	463,016.33	8.04%
6	Thailand	56,901.35	3.29%	United States	78,735.05	4.12%	Germany	147,651.00	5.35%	United States	194,965.52	5.88%	Guinea	287,140.43	4.99%
7	Spain	42,143.82	2.44%	Spain	64,515.63	3.37%	Tanzania	132,943.56	4.82%	Spain	91,569.75	2.76%	Belgium	262,945.46	4.57%
8	Bolivia	38,513.74	2.23%	Thailand	63,057.58	3.30%	Guinea	78,184.76	2.84%	Thailand	68,958.52	2.08%	Israel	141,738.00	2.46%
9	Colombia	32,024.49	1.85%	Israel	44,112.00	2.31%	Spain	66,162.32	2.40%	Guinea	62,850.00	1.90%	Thailand	111,327.45	1.93%
11	Hong Kong, China	25,648.00	1.49%	Guinea	43,931.41	2.30%	Thailand	59,880.15	2.17%	Israel	59,969.00	1.81%	Austria	99,925.87	1.74%
12	India	23,746.52	1.37%	Netherlands	34,129.03	1.78%	Israel	51,402.00	1.86%	Austria	58,846.75	1.78%	India	63,676.83	1.11%
13	Netherlands	18,838.66	1.09%	India	33,708.98	1.76%	Mali	47,119.99	1.71%	China	48,005.56	1.45%	China	61,506.84	1.07%
14	Morocco	16,907.77	0.98%	Austria	24,203.00	1.27%	South Africa	42,301.19	1.53%	India	41,435.66	1.25%	Singapore	48,375.78	0.84%
15	Austria	13,854.18	0.80%	Poland	23,341.00	1.22%	India	34,255.65	1.24%	Vietnam	40,661.68	1.23%	Hong Kong	43,071.70	0.75%
16	Japan	12,470.79	0.72%	Morocco	21,311.91	1.11%	Netherlands	33,263.90	1.21%	Netherlands	26,177.96	0.79%	Japan	19,362.32	0.34%
17	Mauritius	8,396.63	0.49%	Hong Kong, China	16,757.50	0.88%	Austria	30,234.55	1.10%	Mauritius	18,656.24	0.56%	Mauritius	19,130.24	0.33%
18	French Guiana	7,411.21	0.43%	Mauritius	15,895.26	0.83%	Cote d'Ivoire	29,065.20	1.05%	Hong Kong, China	17,913.07	0.54%	Portugal	17,865.78	0.31%
19	China	5,676.99	0.33%	Cote d'Ivoire	15,376.09	0.80%	Vietnam	27,803.70	1.01%	Central African Republic	15,559.77	0.47%	Netherlands	15,698.05	0.27%
20	Korea, Rep.	5,418.23	0.31%	Japan	13,028.28	0.68%	Morocco	26,097.29	0.95%	Tunisia	11,719.18	0.35%	Tunisia	14,734.46	0.26%
21	Canada	4,988.00	0.29%	China	9,896.55	0.52%	Mauritius	15,579.25	0.56%	Japan	11,466.04	0.35%	Norway	13,911.84	0.24%
22	Norway	4,726.48	0.27%	Korea, Rep.	9,034.46	0.47%	China	15,518.12	0.56%	Korea, Rep.	10,938.65	0.33%	Denmark	9,076.12	0.16%
23	Brazil	3,528.06	0.20%	Burkina Faso	7,952.56	0.42%	Colombia	11,278.30	0.41%	Turkey	8,997.30	0.27%	Turkey	9,062.34	0.16%
24	Portugal	3,311.04	0.19%	Sweden	6,586.53	0.34%	Hong Kong, China	10,915.67	0.40%	Portugal	8,724.77	0.26%	Sweden	6,197.28	0.11%
25	Singapore	2,392.92	0.14%	Portugal	5,621.78	0.29%	Korea, Rep.	10,597.89	0.38%	Singapore	8,192.40	0.25%	Australia	6,141.26	0.11%
26	Sweden	2,379.44	0.14%	Russian Federation	5,036.12	0.26%	Japan	10,475.79	0.38%	Sweden	7,664.12	0.23%	Philippines	5,521.99	0.10%
27	Poland	2,230.00	0.13%	Taiwan, China	4,761.84	0.25%	Tunisia	8,063.40	0.29%	Norway	7,483.69	0.23%	Czech Republic	5,489.80	0.10%
28	Ireland	2,047.59	0.12%	Yugoslavia	3,943.00	0.21%	Cuba	6,773.96	0.25%	Denmark	5,417.18	0.16%	Malaysia	5,240.84	0.09%
29	Czech Republic	1,566.01	0.09%	Colombia	3,890.42	0.20%	Norway	5,729.86	0.21%	Brazil	5,353.16	0.16%	Sri Lanka	4,962.79	0.09%
30	Turkey	837.42	0.05%	Chile	3,832.85	0.20%	Sweden	5,672.32	0.21%	Australia	5,061.20	0.15%	French Polynesia	4,865.93	0.08%
31	Greece	650.22	0.04%	Australia	3,563.20	0.19%	Australia	5,359.34	0.19%	Philippines	4,815.25	0.15%	Poland	4,674.18	0.08%
32	Sri Lanka	525.32	0.03%	Norway	3,482.31	0.18%	Portugal	5,257.56	0.19%	Czech Republic	4,379.00	0.13%	Brazil	4,420.65	0.08%
33	Tunisia	481.52	0.03%	French Polynesia	3,375.15	0.18%	Czech Republic	5,220.94	0.19%	Poland	4,065.60	0.12%	Colombia	4,094.41	0.07%
34	Madagascar	429.67	0.02%	Czech Republic	3,332.30	0.17%	French Polynesia	5,050.85	0.18%	Luxembourg	3,707.53	0.11%	Peru	3,418.87	0.06%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries to France	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to France	2008	Market Share
35	Indonesia	417.86	0.02%	Turkey	3,272.72	0.17%	Sri Lanka	4,209.17	0.15%	French Polynesia	3,190.27	0.10%	Greece	2,184.74	0.04%
36	Hungary	357.00	0.02%	Sudan	3,222.14	0.17%	Turkey	4,164.00	0.15%	Colombia	2,991.50	0.09%	Cote d'Ivoire	1,958.52	0.03%
37	Mexico	327.24	0.02%	Greece	2,848.48	0.15%	Mexico	3,144.64	0.11%	Greece	2,861.09	0.09%	Mexico	1,956.39	0.03%
38	Denmark	256.33	0.01%	Ireland	2,785.76	0.15%	Poland	3,112.00	0.11%	Morocco	2,428.75	0.07%	Costa Rica	1,880.95	0.03%
39	Malaysia	237.82	0.01%	Canada	1,974.27	0.10%	Philippines	2,484.30	0.09%	Sri Lanka	2,312.43	0.07%	Luxembourg	1,870.30	0.03%
40	Peru	178.18	0.01%	Peru	1,790.19	0.09%	Peru	2,439.40	0.09%	Peru	1,856.12	0.06%	Ireland	1,643.67	0.03%
41	South Africa	155.46	0.01%	Kazakhstan	1,729.50	0.09%	Greece	2,277.25	0.08%	Canada	1,668.94	0.05%	Indonesia (40)	1,212.20	0.02%
42	Others	524.54	0.03%	Others	11,277.40	0.59%	Others	18,340.17	0.67%	Others	12,164.27	0.37%	Others	4,926.06	0.09%
				Indonesia (63)	14.21	0.0007%	Indonesia (57)	142.26	0.01%	Indonesia (47)	863.24	0.03%			
	HS 71 Total	1,727,095.22	100	Total HS 71	1,912,642.63	100	Total HS 71	2,757,661.58	100	Total HS 71	3,313,894.79	100%	Total HS 71	5,755,623.95	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-10. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to Hong Kong

No	Exporting Countries to Hong Kong	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Hong Kong	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Hong Kong	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Hong Kong	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Hong Kong	2008	Market Share
1	India	1,089,915.59	19.03%	China	1,402,267.39	19.73%	India	1,635,230.67	17.06%	India	3,301,929.95	20.61%	India	5,471,318.28	17.68%
2	China	1,041,962.18	18.19%	India	1,223,029.35	17.21%	European Union	1,424,989.90	14.87%	China	2,804,681.50	17.51%	China	4,479,857.68	14.47%
3	United States	866,018.08	15.12%	Israel	627,310.98	8.83%	China	1,277,757.31	13.33%	Israel	2,119,901.00	13.23%	Israel	3,770,544.00	12.18%
4	Switzerland	415,107.46	7.25%	Belgium-Luxembourg	493,591.84	6.94%	Israel	1,057,843.01	11.04%	European Union	1,993,928.58	12.45%	European Union	3,398,736.15	10.98%
5	Australia	409,047.24	7.14%	Korea, Rep.	445,812.22	6.27%	Switzerland	818,636.48	8.54%	Belgium	1,155,320.98	7.21%	Switzerland	2,004,778.95	6.48%
6	Italy	253,047.02	4.42%	Australia	425,271.70	5.98%	Belgium	740,970.01	7.73%	Switzerland	919,615.28	5.74%	Japan	1,761,755.96	5.69%
7	Thailand	250,226.14	4.37%	Switzerland	390,764.03	5.50%	Australia	479,844.38	5.01%	United States	766,654.83	4.79%	United States	1,718,782.92	5.55%
8	United Kingdom	239,344.06	4.18%	United Kingdom	384,897.86	5.42%	United Kingdom	338,220.17	3.53%	United Kingdom	561,089.10	3.50%	Thailand	1,520,303.29	4.91%
9	Korea, Rep.	226,873.04	3.96%	Indonesia	325,121.60	4.57%	United States	310,823.49	3.24%	Japan	548,578.15	3.42%	United Kingdom	1,517,408.94	4.90%
11	Japan	176,638.02	3.08%	Japan	310,749.66	4.37%	Korea, Rep.	305,314.25	3.19%	Thailand	370,549.04	2.31%	Belgium	1,302,053.33	4.21%
12	Singapore	147,325.17	2.57%	Singapore	262,471.22	3.69%	Japan	291,288.54	3.04%	Italy	226,388.93	1.41%	Taiwan, China	1,057,098.67	3.42%
13	Canada	145,433.82	2.54%	Thailand	132,865.74	1.87%	Italy	205,455.10	2.14%	Singapore	209,494.91	1.31%	Singapore	552,250.51	1.78%
14	Malaysia	104,630.38	1.83%	Germany	109,193.00	1.54%	Singapore	148,982.97	1.55%	South Africa	205,407.58	1.28%	Italy	386,275.06	1.25%
15	Indonesia	100,906.72	1.76%	Italy	106,124.30	1.49%	Thailand	107,452.11	1.12%	Australia	177,242.85	1.11%	Philippines	336,635.18	1.09%
16	Germany	97,760.00	1.71%	United States	95,794.08	1.35%	Germany	81,321.00	0.85%	Germany	162,714.00	1.02%	South Africa	298,839.76	0.97%
17	South Africa	66,470.03	1.16%	Taiwan, China	82,234.88	1.16%	South Africa	77,038.81	0.80%	Taiwan, China	95,970.07	0.60%	Germany	271,120.00	0.88%
18	France	36,015.96	0.63%	Russian Federation	63,784.88	0.90%	Taiwan, China	58,522.30	0.61%	Korea, Rep.	60,241.83	0.38%	Australia	266,107.09	0.86%
19	Colombia	33,494.22	0.58%	Canada	57,422.19	0.81%	French Polynesia	49,529.06	0.52%	French Polynesia	58,394.34	0.36%	Canada	186,832.55	0.60%
20	Sri Lanka	8,987.38	0.16%	Malaysia	52,249.47	0.74%	Indonesia	34,709.83	0.36%	Malaysia	50,846.72	0.32%	Indonesia	145,764.46	0.47%
21	Brazil	5,842.10	0.10%	Philippines	41,494.38	0.58%	France	34,311.40	0.36%	France	43,852.07	0.27%	Malaysia	94,272.02	0.30%
22	Austria	2,821.82	0.05%	France	25,283.81	0.36%	Philippines	18,555.05	0.19%	Philippines	36,384.87	0.23%	France	94,178.80	0.30%
23	Spain	2,637.71	0.05%	French Polynesia	14,645.08	0.21%	Sri Lanka	12,499.46	0.13%	Indonesia	20,539.22	0.13%	French Polynesia	82,505.73	0.27%
24	Macao	2,327.52	0.04%	Brazil	9,907.30	0.14%	Malaysia	10,629.87	0.11%	Brazil	20,007.05	0.12%	Sri Lanka	53,089.93	0.17%
25	Denmark	774.50	0.01%	Mexico	4,239.42	0.06%	Brazil	10,610.57	0.11%	Canada	15,250.85	0.10%	Russian Federation	40,598.43	0.13%
26	Netherlands	458.72	0.01%	Austria	3,672.85	0.05%	Zambia	9,146.29	0.10%	Sri Lanka	15,071.36	0.09%	Turkey	33,973.44	0.11%
27	Norway	382.65	0.01%	Colombia	2,301.50	0.03%	Russian Federation	6,168.13	0.06%	Russian Federation	11,932.83	0.07%	Austria	24,546.92	0.08%
28	New Zealand	347.65	0.01%	Greece	2,174.97	0.03%	Colombia	5,114.33	0.05%	Greece	10,676.65	0.07%	Brazil	23,303.19	0.08%
29	Czech Republic	271.12	0.005%	Mongolia	2,139.35	0.03%	Greece	5,074.12	0.05%	Turkey	10,469.58	0.07%	Norway	13,216.10	0.04%
30	Others	1,618.22	0.03%	Others	10,974.22	0.15%	Others	26,880.08	0.28%	Others	44,500.79	0.28%	Others	47,791.83	0.15%
	HS 71 Total	5,726,684.50	100%	Total HS 71	7,107,789.27	100%	Total HS 71	9,582,918.66	100%	Total HS 71	16,017,634.91	100%	Total HS 71	30,953,939.16	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-11. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to Germany

No	Exporting Countries to Germany	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Germany	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Germany	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Germany	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Germany	2008	Market Share
1	Italy	369,680.22	14.91%	Switzerland	328,048.64	11.00%	Belgium	633,485.10	17.34%	Belgium	907,137.73	19.32%	Belgium	2,077,544.73	20.44%
2	United States	362,648.77	14.62%	Belgium-Luxembourg	303,841.89	10.19%	South Africa	558,556.47	15.29%	South Africa	536,420.28	11.42%	Netherlands	1,331,260.14	13.10%
3	Switzerland	306,426.75	12.36%	Italy	263,421.31	8.83%	Switzerland	417,390.40	11.43%	United States	424,868.08	9.05%	United States	1,239,654.50	12.20%
4	United Kingdom	258,044.75	10.41%	Korea, Rep.	254,066.16	8.52%	United States	298,124.93	8.16%	Switzerland	392,922.92	8.37%	South Africa	863,108.93	8.49%
5	Netherlands	213,859.60	8.62%	Austria	155,792.75	5.22%	Italy	225,392.89	6.17%	United Kingdom	252,528.01	5.38%	Switzerland	693,078.09	6.82%
6	Chile	112,859.10	4.55%	United States	151,089.26	5.07%	Austria	213,932.03	5.86%	Austria	245,380.29	5.23%	United Kingdom	538,293.04	5.30%
7	Thailand	109,983.38	4.44%	United Kingdom	145,149.68	4.87%	Netherlands	156,463.10	4.28%	Italy	224,710.00	4.79%	Austria	401,244.53	3.95%
8	Austria	98,317.73	3.96%	Netherlands	113,099.39	3.79%	United Kingdom	137,901.87	3.78%	Netherlands	177,262.43	3.78%	France	337,429.89	3.32%
9	France	73,746.75	2.97%	South Africa	111,363.70	3.73%	France	109,886.20	3.01%	France	167,319.48	3.56%	Italy	308,739.17	3.04%
11	South Africa	61,981.98	2.50%	Thailand	104,523.48	3.50%	Kyrgyz Republic	91,928.87	2.52%	Sweden	140,610.31	2.99%	Kazakhstan	224,153.94	2.21%
12	Canada	53,641.89	2.16%	Russian Federation	103,805.44	3.48%	Thailand	82,998.72	2.27%	Thailand	127,340.17	2.71%	Thailand	199,516.15	1.96%
13	India	52,349.64	2.11%	France	96,427.17	3.23%	Poland	72,057.00	1.97%	Kazakhstan	116,386.97	2.48%	Brazil	175,867.71	1.73%
14	Japan	52,282.09	2.11%	Israel	91,121.00	3.05%	Israel	66,853.00	1.83%	India	111,191.31	2.37%	Denmark	173,286.58	1.70%
15	Bolivia	37,149.94	1.50%	Chile	77,141.84	2.59%	India	63,507.22	1.74%	Poland	95,300.62	2.03%	Hong Kong, China	171,317.27	1.69%
16	Hong Kong, China	33,835.22	1.36%	Philippines	75,287.66	2.52%	Kazakhstan	62,656.30	1.72%	Japan	85,387.71	1.82%	Sweden	163,790.14	1.61%
17	China	28,071.46	1.13%	India	72,442.06	2.43%	Czech Republic	59,587.02	1.63%	China	74,214.07	1.58%	Japan	159,621.62	1.57%
18	Poland	27,830.00	1.12%	Japan	66,480.02	2.23%	Japan	53,632.51	1.47%	Brazil	62,673.73	1.33%	Czech Republic	135,236.39	1.33%
19	Spain	24,839.81	1.00%	Brazil	53,022.38	1.78%	Sweden	51,898.64	1.42%	Hong Kong, China	53,335.60	1.14%	Poland	105,409.65	1.04%
20	Brazil	24,235.91	0.98%	Poland	45,687.00	1.53%	Brazil	34,862.81	0.95%	Turkey	52,816.56	1.12%	India	103,853.21	1.02%
21	Turkey	23,799.29	0.96%	Sweden	43,622.10	1.46%	Korea, Rep.	31,535.89	0.86%	Korea, Rep.	51,754.02	1.10%	China	100,570.11	0.99%
22	Australia	13,297.54	0.54%	Czech Republic	38,653.24	1.30%	China	30,428.78	0.83%	Israel	48,481.00	1.03%	Singapore	98,447.21	0.97%
23	Finland	13,098.93	0.53%	Hong Kong, China	36,906.10	1.24%	Hong Kong, China	24,575.86	0.67%	Australia	47,407.78	1.01%	Turkey	88,960.25	0.88%
24	Sweden	12,595.24	0.51%	Turkey	35,255.82	1.18%	Turkey	24,202.61	0.66%	Czech Republic	38,027.00	0.81%	Australia	72,882.80	0.72%
25	Peru	11,231.52	0.45%	China	33,250.64	1.11%	Luxembourg	23,064.40	0.63%	Canada	34,352.57	0.73%	Israel	55,660.00	0.55%
26	Malaysia	10,101.35	0.41%	Canada	23,806.95	0.80%	Australia	12,817.19	0.35%	Ukraine	28,447.37	0.61%	Canada	53,996.99	0.53%
27	Korea, Rep.	9,576.50	0.39%	Spain	20,390.74	0.68%	Spain	11,317.18	0.31%	Croatia	25,712.75	0.55%	Ukraine	50,334.51	0.50%
28	Czech Republic	7,982.99	0.32%	Mexico	14,340.09	0.48%	Singapore	9,640.59	0.26%	Denmark	23,054.05	0.49%	Norway	32,513.76	0.32%
29	Ecuador	7,861.34	0.32%	Singapore	13,058.92	0.44%	Norway	7,920.86	0.22%	Luxembourg	18,734.90	0.40%	Lithuania	31,558.22	0.31%
30	Denmark	7,626.53	0.31%	Norway	11,892.74	0.40%	Malaysia	6,827.59	0.19%	Malaysia	16,197.99	0.34%	Luxembourg	29,351.26	0.29%
31	Indonesia (35)	3,726.17	0.15%	Indonesia (50)	1,731.32	0.06%	Indonesia (45)	1,879.30	0.05%	Indonesia (43)	2,471.72	0.05%	Indonesia (37)	6,075.05	0.06%
32	Others	57,056.27	2.30%	Others	98,035.71	3.29%	Others	77,017.28	2.11%	Others	112,913.35	2.40%	Others	142,277.53	1.40%
	HS 71 Total	2,479,738.64	100%	Total HS 71	2,982,755.20	100%	Total HS 71	3,652,342.61	100%	Total HS 71	4,695,360.73	100%	Total HS 71	10,165,033.36	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-12. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to New Caledonia

No	Exporting Countries to New Caledonia	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to New Caledonia	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to New Caledonia	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to New Caledonia	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to New Caledonia	2008	Market Share
1	France	2,797.898	74.08%	France	2,610.278	68.42%	European Union	2,144.608	38.70%	Indonesia	2,904.878	28.57%	European Union	4,562.824	35.65%
2	Italy	309.807	8.20%	French Polynesia	639.858	16.77%	France	1,931.410	34.86%	European Union	2,795.814	27.50%	France	4,114.099	32.15%
3	Switzerland	207.852	5.50%	Spain	137.455	3.60%	French Polynesia	630.615	11.38%	France	2,563.139	25.21%	French Polynesia	3,253.214	25.42%
4	Spain	166.062	4.40%	Italy	133.988	3.51%	Australia	311.227	5.62%	French Polynesia	1,072.914	10.55%	Australia	335.309	2.62%
5	Hong Kong, China	133.398	3.53%	Australia	116.791	3.06%	Hong Kong, China	194.523	3.51%	Australia	183.568	1.81%	Belgium	114.166	0.89%
6	Australia	64.927	1.72%	Hong Kong, China	72.943	1.91%	Spain	129.117	2.33%	Germany	178.000	1.75%	United States	104.951	0.82%
7	Germany	41.000	1.09%	Belgium-Luxembourg	48.143	1.26%	Thailand	62.720	1.13%	Spain	150.727	1.48%	Germany	77.000	0.60%
8	Martinique	21.411	0.57%	Germany	20.000	0.52%	Belgium	36.132	0.65%	Belgium	100.954	0.99%	Italy	71.148	0.56%
9	Singapore	19.384	0.51%	Switzerland	12.100	0.32%	Germany	29.000	0.52%	Thailand	74.797	0.74%	Thailand	59.843	0.47%
11	New Zealand	13.789	0.37%	Thailand	6.503	0.17%	New Zealand	22.045	0.40%	Italy	54.389	0.53%	Indonesia	20.900	0.16%
12	India	0.863	0.02%	New Zealand	5.331	0.14%	Indonesia	16.378	0.30%	New Zealand	25.636	0.25%	New Zealand	16.878	0.13%
13	Thailand	0.693	0.02%	Singapore	4.462	0.12%	Philippines	12.243	0.22%	Denmark	14.163	0.14%	Singapore	15.307	0.12%
				Madagascar	2.885	0.08%	Switzerland	6.935	0.13%	Switzerland	9.789	0.10%	Denmark	11.538	0.09%
				United Kingdom	2.309	0.06%	Italy	6.094	0.11%	Japan	6.887	0.07%	China	10.968	0.09%
				Philippines	1.527	0.04%	Singapore	5.288	0.10%	Philippines	6.374	0.06%	India	6.913	0.05%
				South Africa	0.561	0.01%	Taiwan, China	2.368	0.04%	Singapore	5.981	0.06%	Hungary	6.000	0.05%
							Greece	0.366	0.01%	India	5.342	0.05%	Netherlands	4.421	0.03%
							Austria	0.090	0.002%	Israel	5.000	0.05%	Portugal	2.760	0.02%
									Canada	3.879	0.04%	Poland	2.215	0.02%	
									Czech Republic	2.029	0.02%	Greece	2.125	0.02%	
									Netherlands	1.244	0.01%	Philippines	1.625	0.01%	
									Fiji	1.008	0.01%	Sweden	1.540	0.01%	
									China	0.919	0.01%	Norway	1.185	0.01%	
									Poland	0.738	0.01%	Czech Republic	0.448	0.004%	
									Morocco	0.082	0.001%	Cote d'Ivoire	0.160	0.001%	
													Switzerland	0.158	0.001%
	HS 71 Total	3,777.084	100%	Total HS 71	3,815.134	100%	Total HS 71	5,541.159	100%	Total HS 71	10,168.251	100%	Total HS 71	12,797.695	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-13. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to Switzerland

No	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2008	Market Share
1	South Africa	1,611,852.475	26.98%	Korea, Rep.	4,553,793.536	34.51%	European Union	4,469,871.328	29.95%	European Union	5,093,830.456	27.65%	United States	10,896,656.447	24.93%
2	United States	1,486,387.360	24.88%	United States	1,518,883.744	11.51%	United States	3,612,890.755	24.21%	United States	3,156,673.741	17.13%	European Union	7,348,465.675	16.81%
3	Germany	617,635.968	10.34%	Russian Federation	1,064,724.260	8.07%	United Kingdom	1,838,748.118	12.32%	United Kingdom	1,226,225.356	6.65%	Peru	3,391,260.975	7.76%
4	United Kingdom	487,895.712	8.17%	United Kingdom	944,271.296	7.16%	Germany	632,751.000	4.24%	South Africa	1,107,106.904	6.01%	United Kingdom	2,389,710.798	5.47%
5	Canada	470,707.744	7.88%	Singapore	891,119.360	6.75%	Belgium	501,987.245	3.36%	Peru	776,130.711	4.21%	Turkey	2,224,592.792	5.09%
6	France	380,549.440	6.37%	Belgium-Luxembourg	542,043.904	4.11%	France	454,919.976	3.05%	Israel	769,910.000	4.18%	Germany	2,009,719.000	4.60%
7	Italy	244,901.600	4.10%	Australia	530,789.805	4.02%	Ghana	419,616.662	2.81%	Italy	764,554.273	4.15%	Italy	1,437,770.037	3.29%
8	Brazil	121,646.816	2.04%	Peru	479,468.704	3.63%	Italy	390,213.880	2.61%	Germany	693,194.000	3.76%	Thailand	1,284,412.887	2.94%
9	Japan	67,309.000	1.13%	Germany	468,372.992	3.55%	South Africa	388,253.818	2.60%	France	605,332.569	3.29%	South Africa	1,119,043.783	2.56%
10	Thailand	62,077.356	1.04%	Italy	334,570.976	2.54%	Peru	297,187.136	1.99%	Belgium	605,242.760	3.28%	Israel	1,062,398.000	2.43%
11	India	61,268.064	1.03%	France	273,712.224	2.07%	Israel	216,852.992	1.45%	Hong Kong, China	518,644.423	2.81%	Japan	1,034,669.825	2.37%
12	Colombia	49,496.252	0.83%	Israel	250,098.000	1.90%	Mali	213,389.299	1.43%	Mali	324,704.876	1.76%	Belgium	936,944.265	2.14%
13	Peru	44,795.988	0.75%	Thailand	248,063.232	1.88%	Korea, Rep.	155,004.253	1.04%	Canada	253,650.816	1.38%	France	867,068.901	1.98%
14	Poland	35,813.000	0.60%	Canada	236,099.040	1.79%	Hong Kong, China	142,547.840	0.96%	India	154,440.873	0.84%	UAE	735,096.149	1.68%
15	Hong Kong, China	28,328.424	0.47%	Japan	144,054.896	1.09%	India	131,545.415	0.88%	Kazakhstan	147,731.930	0.80%	Hong Kong, China	710,762.556	1.63%
16	Austria	26,392.272	0.44%	Kazakhstan	98,422.599	0.75%	Kyrgyz Republic	124,136.113	0.83%	Saudi Arabia	135,111.126	0.73%	Argentina	708,304.494	1.62%
17	Czech Republic	22,960.220	0.38%	India	96,305.372	0.73%	Japan	98,045.336	0.66%	Austria	125,488.330	0.68%	Colombia	519,240.615	1.19%
18	Australia	22,856.042	0.38%	Hong Kong, China	67,851.584	0.51%	Kazakhstan	87,011.600	0.58%	China	125,068.581	0.68%	Kazakhstan	499,137.616	1.14%
19	Singapore	19,741.968	0.33%	Sweden	45,414.176	0.34%	Thailand	81,621.005	0.55%	Thailand	120,174.599	0.65%	Canada	449,314.448	1.03%
20	Burundi	16,981.586	0.28%	Brazil	42,019.032	0.32%	Austria	79,119.818	0.53%	Lebanon	119,967.000	0.65%	Mexico	411,963.963	0.94%
21	Spain	15,503.612	0.26%	Guinea	40,690.184	0.31%	Singapore	70,088.101	0.47%	Colombia	118,065.201	0.64%	Lebanon	324,492.277	0.74%
22	Netherlands	13,461.448	0.23%	Ghana	40,571.576	0.31%	Lebanon	60,835.492	0.41%	Tanzania	115,465.097	0.63%	China	324,172.739	0.74%
23	Morocco	9,343.115	0.16%	Austria	39,739.632	0.30%	Bolivia	47,849.696	0.32%	Venezuela	108,067.974	0.59%	Malaysia	268,769.922	0.61%
24	Mexico	8,092.227	0.14%	Indonesia	39,223.112	0.30%	Australia	44,955.724	0.30%	Singapore	100,157.296	0.54%	Singapore	265,071.070	0.61%
25	Sri Lanka	5,813.574	0.10%	Morocco	22,005.980	0.17%	Saudi Arabia	41,592.779	0.28%	Ghana	93,275.535	0.51%	Australia	209,177.651	0.48%
26	Chile	5,585.259	0.09%	Spain	21,895.170	0.17%	Spain	32,443.738	0.22%	Bolivia	77,550.400	0.42%	Chile	208,811.228	0.48%
27	French Guiana	5,530.874	0.09%	Lebanon	19,146.196	0.15%	Venezuela	31,767.464	0.21%	Malaysia	74,925.203	0.41%	Guinea	188,863.447	0.43%
28	Finland	5,028.801	0.08%	Bolivia	19,048.358	0.14%	Indonesia	23,850.072	0.16%	Argentina	74,819.554	0.41%	India	179,592.033	0.41%
29	Denmark	3,430.898	0.06%	Czech Republic	14,001.652	0.11%	Canada	22,964.509	0.15%	Turkey	66,418.607	0.36%	Brazil	161,895.040	0.37%
30	Argentina	3,311.707	0.06%	Saudi Arabia	12,733.604	0.10%	Brazil	21,766.272	0.15%	Spain	66,063.840	0.36%	Suriname	158,600.208	0.36%
31	Sweden	3,062.911	0.05%	China	7,589.034	0.06%	Morocco	21,337.798	0.14%	Kyrgyz Republic	65,204.895	0.35%	Sweden	147,486.406	0.34%
32	Macedonia, FYR	2,893.459	0.05%	Colombia	7,283.200	0.06%	Turkey	15,970.545	0.11%	Morocco	60,818.369	0.33%	Bolivia	142,707.793	0.33%
33	China	2,795.106	0.05%	Philippines	7,207.286	0.05%	Czech Republic	11,890.946	0.08%	Niger	60,335.094	0.33%	Mauritania	120,801.300	0.28%
34	New Zealand	2,367.874	0.04%	Argentina	6,648.139	0.05%	Uganda	11,032.112	0.07%	Japan	53,718.014	0.29%	Venezuela	97,645.805	0.22%
35	Ecuador	2,015.538	0.03%	Mali	6,332.576	0.05%	Norway	10,469.474	0.07%	Sweden	45,826.222	0.25%	Ghana	89,370.459	0.20%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to Switzerland	2008	Market Share
36	Greece	1,516.094	0.03%	Malaysia	6,109.966	0.05%	Sri Lanka	10,337.444	0.07%	Ethiopia (excludes Eritrea)	44,404.748	0.24%	Ethiopia (excludes Eritrea)	79,915.725	0.18%
37	Korea, Rep.	1,313.603	0.02%	Netherlands	5,612.919	0.04%	Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,897.801	0.07%	Korea, Rep.	38,056.906	0.21%	Austria	77,098.290	0.18%
38	Norway	989.761	0.02%	Uganda	5,128.891	0.04%	Sweden	9,263.204	0.06%	Chile	33,890.406	0.18%	Namibia	76,472.989	0.17%
39	Indonesia	649.485	0.01%	Chile	5,117.767	0.04%	China	8,200.855	0.05%	Australia	31,212.191	0.17%	Cote d'Ivoire	71,738.772	0.16%
40	Portugal	603.309	0.01%	French	4,956.090	0.04%	Denmark	7,387.768	0.05%	Poland	31,162.362	0.17%	Uruguay	65,805.498	0.15%
41	Malaysia	500.833	0.01%	Yugoslavia	4,052.000	0.03%	Netherlands	7,242.149	0.05%	Uruguay	22,315.160	0.12%	Norway	48,467.978	0.11%
42	Others	1,630.300	0.03%	Others	32,076.082	0.24%	Others	66,066.251	0.44%	Others	217,198.008	1.18%	Others	369,108.077	0.84%
										Indonesia (57)	3,725.813	0.02%	Indonesia (62)	806.583	0.002%
	HS 71 Total	5,975,037.075	100%	Total HS 71	13,197,248.146	100%	Total HS 71	14,922,923.783	100%	Total HS 71	18,425,860.219	100%	Total HS 71	43,713,404.516	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-14. Trade value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to United States

No	Exporting Countries to United States	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2008	Market Share
1	Canada	1,840,676.992	20.30%	Israel	3,791,774.976	19.52%	European Union	6,587,388.397	22.54%	Israel	8,260,924.000	21.29%	Israel	8,606,144.000	18.14%
2	India	1,494,214.213	16.48%	Canada	2,299,078.912	11.83%	Israel	5,325,378.048	18.22%	European Union	6,128,104.144	15.79%	European Union	7,593,713.228	16.01%
3	Italy	1,411,504.128	15.57%	India	2,298,909.241	11.83%	Belgium	2,684,846.382	9.19%	India	4,237,991.767	10.92%	India	4,459,199.740	9.40%
4	Switzerland	549,484.160	6.06%	Belgium-Luxembourg	2,275,117.056	11.71%	India	2,430,207.511	8.31%	Belgium	2,224,622.949	5.73%	Canada	3,757,116.257	7.92%
5	Thailand	488,369.515	5.39%	Italy	1,372,520.320	7.07%	Canada	1,933,694.568	6.62%	Canada	2,145,748.557	5.53%	Mexico	3,507,608.151	7.39%
6	United Kingdom	474,558.688	5.23%	United Kingdom	902,252.288	4.64%	Italy	1,647,306.500	5.64%	United Kingdom	2,038,821.123	5.25%	United Kingdom	3,233,050.125	6.82%
7	Hong Kong, China	323,628.288	3.57%	Russian Federation	790,202.994	4.07%	United Kingdom	1,637,630.280	5.60%	Peru	1,821,397.243	4.69%	South Africa	2,544,736.907	5.36%
8	Mexico	246,113.648	2.71%	Switzerland	776,586.368	4.00%	South Africa	1,431,124.917	4.90%	South Africa	1,706,957.219	4.40%	Belgium	1,865,491.557	3.93%
9	Argentina	224,609.296	2.48%	Mexico	689,366.336	3.55%	Switzerland	967,726.912	3.31%	Mexico	1,515,806.074	3.91%	Germany	1,433,528.000	3.02%
10	Korea, Rep.	219,336.416	2.42%	Peru	578,344.768	2.98%	Mexico	614,020.840	2.10%	Italy	1,118,176.242	2.88%	China	1,398,529.880	2.95%
11	Chile	216,501.824	2.39%	Australia	516,196.575	2.66%	Thailand	572,293.507	1.96%	Switzerland	1,032,319.080	2.66%	Switzerland	1,376,522.246	2.90%
12	Germany	184,939.008	2.04%	Thailand	407,437.506	2.10%	Germany	456,334.000	1.56%	China	955,759.357	2.46%	Thailand	1,065,270.199	2.25%
13	China	166,726.336	1.84%	Hong Kong, China	349,309.952	1.80%	China	435,744.610	1.49%	Thailand	950,114.182	2.45%	Peru	1,028,691.923	2.17%
14	Bolivia	164,525.520	1.81%	Brazil	348,580.320	1.79%	Hong Kong, China	375,827.584	1.29%	Colombia	570,019.895	1.47%	Italy	941,023.281	1.98%
15	Colombia	163,425.440	1.80%	China	301,751.648	1.55%	Korea, Rep.	322,466.804	1.10%	Germany	569,561.000	1.47%	Brazil	630,770.824	1.33%
16	Japan	144,717.104	1.60%	Germany	267,627.008	1.38%	Japan	313,089.760	1.07%	Brazil	522,835.913	1.35%	Colombia	608,403.639	1.28%
17	Peru	110,074.792	1.21%	Japan	257,352.032	1.32%	Brazil	287,519.145	0.98%	Hong Kong, China	485,706.065	1.25%	Chile	532,608.459	1.12%
18	Brazil	77,405.992	0.85%	Korea, Rep.	216,056.944	1.11%	Turkey	210,019.611	0.72%	Turkey	373,290.072	0.96%	Japan	416,177.481	0.88%
19	Singapore	75,261.080	0.83%	Turkey	125,299.920	0.65%	Peru	133,243.304	0.46%	Chile	244,503.575	0.63%	Hong Kong, China	386,350.297	0.81%
20	South Africa	72,883.082	0.80%	France	111,185.608	0.57%	France	115,498.662	0.40%	Japan	219,535.483	0.57%	Dominican Republic	370,499.571	0.78%
21	France	65,445.404	0.72%	Chile	92,225.504	0.47%	Chile	92,378.237	0.32%	Namibia	193,007.112	0.50%	France	201,279.611	0.42%
22	Malaysia	49,424.456	0.55%	Colombia	63,067.356	0.32%	Colombia	71,652.216	0.25%	Korea, Rep.	170,677.030	0.44%	Turkey	193,410.105	0.41%
23	Costa Rica	37,877.472	0.42%	Bolivia	63,030.568	0.32%	Spain	50,049.368	0.17%	France	167,185.100	0.43%	Singapore	147,787.190	0.31%
24	Spain	36,385.744	0.40%	Costa Rica	55,210.636	0.28%	Bolivia	49,673.668	0.17%	Jordan	116,616.500	0.30%	Norway	91,287.069	0.19%
25	Ecuador	32,740.440	0.36%	Singapore	45,773.284	0.24%	Australia	45,821.368	0.16%	Croatia	114,961.693	0.30%	Australia	86,299.327	0.18%
26	Malta	29,159.100	0.32%	Spain	40,121.940	0.21%	Norway	42,278.670	0.14%	Singapore	84,052.971	0.22%	Bolivia	77,808.453	0.16%
27	Ireland	18,306.346	0.20%	Malaysia	39,916.248	0.21%	Sri Lanka	36,059.023	0.12%	Bolivia	68,840.370	0.18%	Jordan	71,897.215	0.15%
28	Australia	16,755.095	0.18%	Nicaragua	32,520.944	0.17%	Ireland	33,314.991	0.11%	Australia	61,874.399	0.16%	Taiwan, China	58,197.852	0.12%
29	Indonesia	15,130.495	0.17%	Taiwan, China	29,352.373	0.15%	Malaysia	29,303.964	0.10%	Spain	60,964.807	0.16%	Malaysia	55,365.841	0.12%
30	Netherlands	12,795.805	0.14%	Guyana	28,704.000	0.15%	Costa Rica	26,438.272	0.09%	Mongolia	60,710.202	0.16%	Ecuador	52,915.725	0.11%
31	Norway	12,341.430	0.14%	Indonesia	28,110.524	0.14%	Indonesia	22,351.688	0.08%	Malaysia	56,151.234	0.14%	Indonesia	52,148.589	0.11%
32	Sri Lanka	12,338.043	0.14%	Poland	28,051.000	0.14%	Singapore	17,612.235	0.06%	Sri Lanka	55,116.783	0.14%	Sri Lanka	51,203.457	0.11%
33	Czech Republic	11,645.079	0.13%	Ireland	23,841.480	0.12%	Malta	17,020.552	0.06%	Indonesia	51,816.496	0.13%	Costa Rica	46,075.982	0.10%
34	Nicaragua	11,195.293	0.12%	Malta	22,448.649	0.12%	Taiwan, China	13,469.600	0.05%	Norway	47,475.438	0.12%	Poland	45,354.451	0.10%
35	Turkey	10,391.241	0.11%	Norway	21,071.860	0.11%	Philippines	13,303.286	0.05%	Costa Rica	45,084.882	0.12%	Croatia	38,746.165	0.08%
36	Portugal	7,999.491	0.09%	French Polynesia	21,017.878	0.11%	Nicaragua	12,080.946	0.04%	Philippines	37,265.860	0.10%	Austria	38,357.962	0.08%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries to United States	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United States	2008	Market Share
37	Austria	7,134.005	0.08%	Czech Republic	10,432.240	0.05%	Poland	11,718.000	0.04%	Guatemala	31,063.173	0.08%	Tunisia	34,430.288	0.07%
38	Mauritius	5,357.894	0.06%	Portugal	10,014.473	0.05%	Czech Republic	11,399.193	0.04%	Honduras	29,852.496	0.08%	Ireland	29,986.036	0.06%
39	Greece	5,078.376	0.06%	Austria	9,431.390	0.05%	Lebanon	10,502.939	0.04%	Nicaragua	28,055.370	0.07%	El Salvador	29,618.336	0.06%
40	Poland	3,925.000	0.04%	Philippines	9,026.034	0.05%	Netherlands	10,386.235	0.04%	Poland	23,487.896	0.06%	Guatemala	24,987.521	0.05%
41	Sweden	3,594.579	0.04%	Argentina	8,201.390	0.04%	Armenia	10,327.188	0.04%	Taiwan, China	18,484.338	0.05%	Botswana	24,385.565	0.05%
42	Denmark	2,315.085	0.03%	Slovenia	7,958.754	0.04%	French Polynesia	10,109.406	0.03%	Ireland	13,600.168	0.04%	Netherlands	23,046.791	0.05%
43	Jordan	2,104.746	0.02%	Honduras	7,812.388	0.04%	Mauritius	9,707.046	0.03%	Armenia	13,179.267	0.03%	Namibia	19,823.881	0.04%
44	Venezuela	1,597.691	0.02%	Mauritius	6,909.800	0.04%	Slovenia	9,645.704	0.03%	Ecuador	12,991.107	0.03%	United Arab Emirates	19,456.609	0.04%
45	Others	8,329.629	0.09%	Others	47,102.999	0.24%	Others	92,369.567	0.32%	Others	124,907.207	0.32%	Others	167,965.592	0.35%
	HS 71 Total	9,068,323.461	100%	Total HS 71	19,426,304.484	100%	Total HS 71	29,230,334.704	100%	Total HS 71	38,809,615.839	100%	Total HS 71	47,437,271.378	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Annex-15. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of Jewellery for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc) from All Countries Export to United Kingdom

No	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2008	Market Share
1	United States	1,777,901.760	28.31%	United States	2,901,130.464	29.14%	Botswana	2,128,424.704	17.75%	Botswana	3,293,481.795	20.79%	United States	7,636,761.366	21.83%
2	Switzerland	1,170,399.872	18.64%	Australia	1,207,510.025	12.13%	United States	1,659,791.857	13.84%	Canada	2,536,509.008	16.01%	Canada	7,369,982.754	21.07%
3	South Africa	701,400.312	11.17%	Russian Federation	916,643.405	9.21%	South Africa	1,084,379.889	9.04%	South Africa	1,810,232.492	11.42%	Australia	4,079,536.449	11.66%
4	France	461,279.328	7.34%	Belgium-Luxembourg	809,063.872	8.13%	Russian Federation	1,019,883.659	8.50%	United States	1,763,471.795	11.13%	Botswana	2,676,309.278	7.65%
5	Canada	298,651.968	4.76%	Switzerland	519,292.224	5.22%	Peru	823,325.632	6.86%	Hong Kong, China	816,611.274	5.15%	South Africa	1,975,948.915	5.65%
6	Peru	279,482.688	4.45%	Korea, Rep.	325,409.536	3.27%	Belgium	756,642.616	6.31%	Switzerland	762,424.398	4.81%	Japan	1,596,766.653	4.56%
7	Venezuela	272,407.328	4.34%	Italy	289,321.664	2.91%	Australia	497,541.568	4.15%	Russian Federation	668,602.127	4.22%	Switzerland	1,572,220.239	4.49%
8	Italy	210,107.344	3.35%	France	268,453.088	2.70%	Namibia	428,156.896	3.57%	Namibia	500,668.529	3.16%	Hong Kong, China	1,115,340.467	3.19%
9	Australia	167,719.730	2.67%	Venezuela	256,515.600	2.58%	Switzerland	382,154.176	3.19%	Australia	496,771.443	3.14%	Namibia	684,455.287	1.96%
10	Spain	140,184.032	2.23%	Germany	251,190.000	2.52%	Italy	354,316.876	2.95%	Belgium	419,064.163	2.64%	Germany	673,431.000	1.93%
11	Germany	117,934.000	1.88%	Thailand	249,003.819	2.50%	France	330,995.461	2.76%	Italy	347,540.900	2.19%	Italy	564,693.880	1.61%
12	Chile	85,775.240	1.37%	Chile	216,762.608	2.18%	Canada	264,396.738	2.20%	Germany	284,828.000	1.80%	Mexico	508,024.287	1.45%
13	Mexico	70,265.776	1.12%	Israel	152,055.008	1.53%	Chile	228,690.938	1.91%	Israel	261,020.000	1.65%	France	419,672.045	1.20%
14	India	69,159.374	1.10%	Mexico	149,240.768	1.50%	Germany	214,639.000	1.79%	India	246,886.267	1.56%	Sweden	399,135.698	1.14%
15	Portugal	61,121.544	0.97%	India	147,146.899	1.48%	Israel	194,160.992	1.62%	France	217,525.897	1.37%	Belgium	372,976.792	1.07%
16	Brazil	59,980.128	0.96%	Japan	136,879.520	1.37%	India	174,423.645	1.45%	Japan	208,301.111	1.31%	India	360,764.737	1.03%
17	Bolivia	57,631.712	0.92%	Peru	122,766.208	1.23%	Ghana	126,742.464	1.06%	Thailand	156,675.904	0.99%	Russian Federation	321,911.855	0.92%
18	Thailand	37,812.248	0.60%	Bolivia	102,524.032	1.03%	Japan	100,492.696	0.84%	Sweden	147,559.008	0.93%	Brazil	320,592.886	0.92%
19	Norway	34,546.496	0.55%	Philippines	89,699.520	0.90%	Brazil	96,409.677	0.80%	China	94,740.169	0.60%	Israel	308,152.000	0.88%
20	Ecuador	27,550.298	0.44%	Hong Kong, China	86,873.568	0.87%	Tanzania	93,343.504	0.78%	Tanzania	94,207.349	0.59%	Thailand	296,878.426	0.85%
21	Netherlands	23,024.836	0.37%	Kazakhstan	79,606.399	0.80%	Thailand	84,366.061	0.70%	Mongolia	81,955.317	0.52%	Poland	280,882.218	0.80%
22	Colombia	18,997.548	0.30%	Poland	78,413.000	0.79%	Mexico	82,486.401	0.69%	Poland	79,371.985	0.50%	China	275,656.962	0.79%
23	Poland	18,637.000	0.30%	Singapore	66,790.636	0.67%	Hong Kong, China	78,071.600	0.65%	Denmark	49,489.381	0.31%	Peru	164,241.021	0.47%
24	Singapore	15,207.265	0.24%	Tanzania	53,608.604	0.54%	Sweden	71,319.320	0.59%	Kazakhstan	43,766.904	0.28%	United Arab Emirates	160,193.500	0.46%
25	Hong Kong, China	14,767.420	0.24%	Canada	51,307.596	0.52%	Poland	65,714.000	0.55%	Brazil	43,230.771	0.27%	Norway	158,266.933	0.45%
26	Korea, Rep.	13,577.098	0.22%	Sweden	47,126.460	0.47%	China	65,104.827	0.54%	Norway	41,037.345	0.26%	Malaysia	115,757.143	0.33%
27	Japan	13,185.961	0.21%	Portugal	46,087.560	0.46%	Argentina	53,808.198	0.45%	Peru	36,483.899	0.23%	Turkey	90,337.555	0.26%
28	China	12,700.248	0.20%	Sudan	37,693.212	0.38%	Philippines	49,016.990	0.41%	Turkey	34,539.511	0.22%	Singapore	78,489.985	0.22%
29	Ireland	10,321.863	0.16%	Ghana	33,951.376	0.34%	Kazakhstan	48,169.600	0.40%	Portugal	32,638.200	0.21%	Denmark	60,680.944	0.17%
30	Sri Lanka	9,936.523	0.16%	Brazil	27,339.912	0.27%	Sudan	47,511.729	0.40%	Spain	32,593.017	0.21%	Kazakhstan	54,278.230	0.16%
31	Sweden	5,202.729	0.08%	Uruguay	21,758.044	0.22%	Bolivia	46,706.644	0.39%	Netherlands	31,689.894	0.20%	Netherlands	51,208.378	0.15%
32	Czech Republic	3,775.969	0.06%	South Africa	20,799.394	0.21%	Norway	45,971.219	0.38%	Guinea	25,597.420	0.16%	Austria	47,252.175	0.14%
33	Denmark	3,686.703	0.06%	Spain	19,320.744	0.19%	Venezuela	37,124.612	0.31%	Korea, Rep.	20,539.863	0.13%	Ireland	28,981.833	0.08%
34	Malaysia	2,839.538	0.05%	Norway	18,937.184	0.19%	Guinea	27,703.278	0.23%	Austria	19,190.996	0.12%	Lithuania	21,524.946	0.06%
35	Austria	2,543.831	0.04%	Malaysia	17,663.916	0.18%	Korea, Rep.	25,394.241	0.21%	Colombia	18,686.855	0.12%	Taiwan, China	20,629.561	0.06%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	1994	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	1998	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2001	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2005	Market Share	Exporting Countries to United Kingdom	2008	Market Share
36	Finland	1,934.143	0.03%	China	16,665.087	0.17%	Spain	18,702.190	0.16%	Mexico	13,863.144	0.09%	Czech Republic	17,647.578	0.05%
37	Mauritius	1,846.845	0.03%	Netherlands	16,477.209	0.17%	Uruguay	18,240.488	0.15%	Czech Republic	13,345.000	0.08%	Finland	13,967.051	0.04%
38	Morocco	1,694.736	0.03%	Ecuador	13,605.870	0.14%	Armenia	15,057.362	0.13%	Mauritius	9,508.188	0.06%	Slovak Republic	12,275.962	0.04%
39	Greece	825.722	0.01%	Greece	10,144.282	0.10%	Netherlands	14,634.783	0.12%	Sudan	9,166.264	0.06%	Pakistan	10,687.682	0.03%
40	Turkey	710.462	0.01%	Ireland	9,675.089	0.10%	Georgia	12,679.353	0.11%	Philippines	7,607.241	0.05%	Mauritius	9,261.816	0.03%
41	Lithuania	702.784	0.01%	Czech Republic	9,477.086	0.10%	Turkey	11,866.478	0.10%	Ireland	5,730.296	0.04%	Croatia	8,866.292	0.03%
42	Indonesia	681.850	0.01%	Guinea	9,428.506	0.09%	Czech Republic	9,640.490	0.08%	Georgia	5,417.439	0.03%	Philippines	7,572.487	0.02%
43	Oman	652.656	0.01%	Morocco	7,916.233	0.08%	Kyrgyz Republic	9,546.272	0.08%	United Arab Emirates	5,348.486	0.03%	Latvia	6,575.589	0.02%
44	New Zealand	467.711	0.01%	Denmark	7,815.571	0.08%	Austria	8,684.957	0.07%	Pakistan	5,066.120	0.03%	Bulgaria	6,150.619	0.02%
45	Others	1,087.876	0.02%	Others	36,492.891	0.37%	Others	84,848.036	0.71%	Others	49,875.922	0.31%	Others	22,405.187	0.06%
				Indonesia (54)	1,403.607	0.01%	Indonesia (62)	2,269.339	0.02%	Indonesia (56)	1,905.657	0.01%	Indonesia (49)	2,089.092	0.01%
	HS 71 Total	6,280,320.495	100%	Total HS 71	9,956,987.296	100%	Total HS 71	11,993,551.456	100%	Total HS 71	15,844,766.744	100%	Total HS 71	34,979,435.753	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

Table 1. Indonesia Export to Australia

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	16.54	612.16	3,628.11	4,834.19	6,421.38	15,512.39
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	1,038.22	15,873.01	-	435.27	6,189.12	23,535.62
7107	-	-	-	2.19	-	2.19
7108	-	22,807.85	109,689.85	61,342.69	320,374.20	514,214.59
7109	-	-	-	284.15	-	284.15
7110	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	1.06	3.37	0.20	4.63
7113	41.28	58,094.12	227.53	451.36	7,280.59	66,094.87
7114	64.51	61.89	31.90	969.71	150.59	1,278.59
7115	-	-	-	63.84	4.42	68.26
7116	6.12	-	2.76	-	0.67	9.54
7117	221.77	1,057.81	143.84	796.84	174.15	2,394.41

Table 2. Indonesia Export to France

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.41
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	-	-	2.60	131.06	-	133.65
7107	-	-	-	1.21	-	1.21
7108	-	-	-	-	-	-
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	0.08	0.03	0.11
7111	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
7112	-	-	-	6.40	-	6.40
7113	50.80	-	45.03	61.45	249.37	406.65
7114	74.26	12.11	17.18	13.37	64.74	181.66
7115	-	-	1.61	3.00	9.37	13.98
7116	3.45	-	7.64	-	0.14	11.22
7117	289.35	2.09	68.20	645.74	888.57	1,893.95

Table 3. Indonesia Export to Hong Kong, China

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	2,067.03	3,194.67	6,704.59	257.59	310.33	12,534.20
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	31.80	1,217.38	-	8.00	21.07	1,278.25
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	16,398.15	99,753.06	21,276.68	19,363.25	128,851.64	285,642.78
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	845.20	-	-	-	845.20
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	12.97	-	-	12.97
7113	79,162.38	184,510.03	5,943.69	416.73	16,196.52	286,229.36
7114	3,019.02	35,570.58	540.15	63.75	75.99	39,269.49
7115	-	-	-	52.23	208.92	261.14
7116	41.93	-	-	120.50	96.00	258.43
7117	183.84	30.69	231.75	257.18	4.00	707.46

Table 4. Indonesia Export to Japan

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	18,016.17	18,146.84	11,401.36	5,476.16	7,452.51	60,493.04
7102	-	527.93	-	-	-	527.93
7105	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
7106	3.50	9.04	2,579.17	1,226.73	3,154.81	6,973.25
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	178.18	-	37,883.57	129.93	3,212.30	41,403.98
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	43.72	-	356.56	405.68	541.03	1,346.99
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	7.61	7.28	-	14.88
7113	1,474.15	2,865.25	195.81	486.74	1,056.25	6,078.19
7114	420.84	416.96	220.03	54.94	28.15	1,140.91
7115	-	-	-	0.58	3.33	3.91
7116	3,252.43	-	1,034.10	3.78	34.05	4,324.36
7117	325.35	3.33	856.09	246.12	260.04	1,690.94

Table 5. Indonesia Export to Italy

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	18.78	0.44	-	19.22
7102	-	49.74	-	-	-	49.74
7105	-	-	-	30.50	46.80	77.30
7106	-	-	-	-	-	-
7107	-	-	-	6.88	-	6.88
7108	-	-	-	-	341.24	341.24
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
7111	-	-	1.66	-	-	1.66
7112	-	-	-	-	-	-
7113	5,001.47	154.74	250.01	685.18	11,983.20	18,074.59
7114	515.15	298.04	156.64	239.86	1,416.91	2,626.59
7115	-	-	2.04	0.08	-	2.12
7116	8.23	-	6.49	-	-	14.71
7117	184.03	64.98	101.60	379.32	449.74	1,179.67

Table 6. Indonesia Export to New Caledonia

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	-	45.00	-	45.00
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	-	-	-	-	-	-
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	-	-	-
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	-	0.44	0.05	0.49
7113	-	-	-	0.36	3.61	3.97
7114	-	-	-	1,101.81	1.33	1,103.14
7115	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65
7116	-	-	-	-	-	-
7117	-	-	16.38	1,756.60	15.91	1,788.89

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)

Table 1. Indonesia Export to Australia

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	16.54	612.16	3,628.11	4,834.19	6,421.38	15,512.39
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	1,038.22	15,873.01	-	435.27	6,189.12	23,535.62
7107	-	-	-	2.19	-	2.19
7108	-	22,807.85	109,689.85	61,342.69	320,374.20	514,214.59
7109	-	-	-	284.15	-	284.15
7110	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	1.06	3.37	0.20	4.63
7113	41.28	58,094.12	227.53	451.36	7,280.59	66,094.87
7114	64.51	61.89	31.90	969.71	150.59	1,278.59
7115	-	-	-	63.84	4.42	68.26
7116	6.12	-	2.76	-	0.67	9.54
7117	221.77	1,057.81	143.84	796.84	174.15	2,394.41

Table 2. Indonesia Export to France

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.41
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	-	-	2.60	131.06	-	133.65
7107	-	-	-	1.21	-	1.21
7108	-	-	-	-	-	-
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	0.08	0.03	0.11
7111	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
7112	-	-	-	6.40	-	6.40
7113	50.80	-	45.03	61.45	249.37	406.65
7114	74.26	12.11	17.18	13.37	64.74	181.66
7115	-	-	1.61	3.00	9.37	13.98
7116	3.45	-	7.64	-	0.14	11.22
7117	289.35	2.09	68.20	645.74	888.57	1,893.95

Table 3. Indonesia Export to Hong Kong, China

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	2,067.03	3,194.67	6,704.59	257.59	310.33	12,534.20
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	31.80	1,217.38	-	8.00	21.07	1,278.25
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	16,398.15	99,753.06	21,276.68	19,363.25	128,851.64	285,642.78
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	845.20	-	-	-	845.20
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	12.97	-	-	12.97
7113	79,162.38	184,510.03	5,943.69	416.73	16,196.52	286,229.36
7114	3,019.02	35,570.58	540.15	63.75	75.99	39,269.49
7115	-	-	-	52.23	208.92	261.14
7116	41.93	-	-	120.50	96.00	258.43
7117	183.84	30.69	231.75	257.18	4.00	707.46

Table 4. Indonesia Export to Japan

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	18,016.17	18,146.84	11,401.36	5,476.16	7,452.51	60,493.04
7102	-	527.93	-	-	-	527.93
7105	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
7106	3.50	9.04	2,579.17	1,226.73	3,154.81	6,973.25
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	178.18	-	37,883.57	129.93	3,212.30	41,403.98
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	43.72	-	356.56	405.68	541.03	1,346.99
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	7.61	7.28	-	14.88
7113	1,474.15	2,865.25	195.81	486.74	1,056.25	6,078.19
7114	420.84	416.96	220.03	54.94	28.15	1,140.91
7115	-	-	-	0.58	3.33	3.91
7116	3,252.43	-	1,034.10	3.78	34.05	4,324.36
7117	325.35	3.33	856.09	246.12	260.04	1,690.94

Table 5. Indonesia Export to Italy

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	18.78	0.44	-	19.22
7102	-	49.74	-	-	-	49.74
7105	-	-	-	30.50	46.80	77.30
7106	-	-	-	-	-	-
7107	-	-	-	6.88	-	6.88
7108	-	-	-	-	341.24	341.24
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
7111	-	-	1.66	-	-	1.66
7112	-	-	-	-	-	-
7113	5,001.47	154.74	250.01	685.18	11,983.20	18,074.59
7114	515.15	298.04	156.64	239.86	1,416.91	2,626.59
7115	-	-	2.04	0.08	-	2.12
7116	8.23	-	6.49	-	-	14.71
7117	184.03	64.98	101.60	379.32	449.74	1,179.67

Table 6. Indonesia Export to New Caledonia

(US\$ Thousands)

HS Code	1994	1998	2001	2005	2008	Total
7101	-	-	-	45.00	-	45.00
7102	-	-	-	-	-	-
7105	-	-	-	-	-	-
7106	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
7107	-	-	-	-	-	-
7108	-	-	-	-	-	-
7109	-	-	-	-	-	-
7110	-	-	-	-	-	-
7111	-	-	-	-	-	-
7112	-	-	-	0.44	0.05	0.49
7113	-	-	-	0.36	3.61	3.97
7114	-	-	-	1,101.81	1.33	1,103.14
7115	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65
7116	-	-	-	-	-	-
7117	-	-	16.38	1,756.60	15.91	1,788.89

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)



Annex-6. Market Share of HS 7101, HS 7113, 7114, 7117 for Three Main Destination Different Countries of Each Periods

Table. 1-HS 7101 (Pearls natural,cultured,graded/ungraded)

No	Destination Countries	1994		1998		2001		2005		2008	
		Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share
1	Japan	18,016.17	89.185%	18,146.84	82.288%	11,401.36	50.989%	5,476.16	51.585%	7,452.51	52.541%
2	Australia	16.54	0.082%	612.16	2.776%	3,628.11	16.226%	4,834.19	45.537%	6,421.38	45.271%
3	Hong Kong	2,067.03	10.232%	3,194.67	14.486%	6,704.59	29.984%	257.59	2.426%	310.33	2.188%
4	New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00	0.424%	-	-
5	United States	1.20	0.006%	99.18	0.450%	607.38	2.716%	2.10	0.020%	-	-
6	Italy	-	-	-	-	18.78	0.084%	0.44	0.004%	-	-
7	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.004%	-	-
8	Switzerland	100	0.495%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HS 7101 Total	20,200.94	100%	22,052.85	100%	22,360.22	100%	10,615.89	100%	14,184.22	100%

Table. 2-HS 7113 (Jewelles and parts of precious metal)

No	Destination Countries	1994		1998		2001		2005		2008	
		Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share
1	United States	5,931.16	6.322%	17,072.18	6.254%	7,745.67	30.083%	45,419.24	70.722%	24,268.25	20.792%
2	UAE	198.10	0.211%	9,446.58	3.460%	9,631.52	37.407%	13,569.83	21.130%	48,853.32	41.856%
3	Germany	1,652.57	1.761%	655.11	0.240%	1,286.85	4.998%	1,691.24	2.633%	5,212.44	4.466%
4	UK	240.49	0.256%	113.29	0.042%	172.45	0.670%	1,056.58	1.645%	996.10	0.853%
5	Italy	5,001.47	5.331%	154.74	0.057%	250.01	0.971%	685.18	1.067%	11,983.20	10.267%
6	Japan	1,474.15	1.571%	2,865.25	1.050%	195.81	0.760%	486.74	0.758%	1,056.25	0.905%
7	Australia	41.28	0.044%	58,094.12	21.280%	227.53	0.884%	451.36	0.703%	7,280.59	6.238%
8	Hong Kong	79,162.38	84.375%	184,510.03	67.588%	5,943.69	23.084%	416.73	0.649%	16,196.52	13.877%
9	Switzerland	69.32	0.074%	81.18	0.030%	249.37	0.968%	383.46	0.597%	618.03	0.530%
10	France	50.80	0.054%	-	-	45.03	0.175%	61.45	0.096%	249.37	0.214%
11	New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.001%	3.61	0.003%
	HS 7113 Total	93,821.73	100%	272,992.49	100%	25,747.92	100%	64,222.14	100%	116,717.67	100%

Table.3-HS 7114 (Articles of gold/silversmiths wares)

No	Destination Countries	1994		1998		2001		2005		2008	
		Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share
1	United States	6,727.06	50.521%	10,800.91	21.971%	10,166.80	75.299%	1,016.88	26.587%	23,562.92	87.397%
2	Italy	515.15	3.869%	298.04	0.606%	156.64	1.160%	239.86	6.271%	1,416.91	5.255%
3	UAE	1.37	0.010%	-	-	599.41	4.439%	0.97	0.025%	1,318.92	4.892%
4	Australia	64.51	0.484%	61.89	0.126%	31.90	0.236%	969.71	25.354%	150.59	0.559%
5	Germany	1,814.87	13.630%	1,049.54	2.135%	441.43	3.269%	77.42	2.024%	146.70	0.544%
6	Switzerland	435.37	3.270%	651.28	1.325%	824.13	6.104%	36.45	0.953%	110.46	0.410%
7	UK	242.81	1.824%	297.55	0.605%	504.22	3.734%	249.60	6.526%	84.03	0.312%
8	France	74.26	0.558%	12.11	0.025%	17.18	0.127%	13.37	0.349%	64.74	0.240%
9	Japan	420.84	3.161%	416.96	0.848%	220.03	1.630%	54.94	1.436%	28.15	0.104%
10	New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101.81	28.808%	1.33	0.005%
11	Hong Kong	3,019.02	22.673%	35,570.58	72.358%	540.15	4.001%	63.75	1.667%	75.99	0.282%
	HS 7114 Total	13,315.25	100%	49,158.86	100%	13,501.88	100%	3,824.74	100%	26,960.72	100%

Table.4-HS 7117 (Imitations Jewellery)

No	Destination Countries	1994		1998		2001		2005		2008	
		Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share	Trade Value ('000 US\$)	Market Share
1	United States	2,227.97	56.793%	138.25	10.382%	1,472.28	47.785%	3,406.00	39.916%	3,699.06	50.629%
2	New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	16.38	0.532%	1,756.60	20.586%	15.91	0.218%
3	Australia	221.77	5.653%	1,057.81	79.437%	143.84	4.669%	796.84	9.338%	174.15	2.384%
4	France	289.35	7.376%	2.09	0.157%	68.20	2.213%	645.74	7.568%	888.57	12.162%
5	UK	195.43	4.982%	7.82	0.587%	69.67	2.261%	591.93	6.937%	1,008.96	13.810%
6	Germany	250.46	6.384%	26.66	2.002%	91.15	2.958%	387.76	4.544%	702.98	9.622%
7	Italy	184.03	4.691%	64.98	4.880%	101.60	3.298%	379.32	4.445%	449.74	6.156%
8	Hong Kong	183.84	4.686%	30.69	2.305%	231.75	7.522%	257.18	3.014%	4.00	0.055%
9	Japan	325.35	8.293%	3.33	0.250%	856.09	27.786%	246.12	2.884%	260.04	3.559%
10	Switzerland	44.79	1.142%	-	-	16.84	0.546%	50.16	0.588%	78.10	1.069%
11	UAE	-	-	-	-	13.28	0.431%	15.29	0.179%	24.65	0.337%
	HS 7117 Total	3,923.00	100%	1,331.63	100%	3,081.07	100%	8,532.94	100%	7,306.16	100%

Source : WITS, Worldbank (processed)

Annex-5b. Export Performance of All Countries's Jewelry for HS 71 (Natural/Cultured Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, etc) in the World Market

(US\$ Million)

No.	Destination Country	1994	Market Share	Destination Country	1998	Market Share	Destination Country	2001	Market Share	Destination Country	2005	Market Share	Destination Country	2008	Market Share	Change 08/05
1	United States	7,489.37	13.18%	United States	7,905.39	8.43%	European Union	25,435.63	19.95%	European Union	34,982.96	17.35%	European Union	44,391.26	13.48%	26.89%
2	United Kingdom	6,972.28	12.27%	United Kingdom	7,169.51	7.64%	Belgium	12,893.01	10.11%	Belgium	17,718.93	8.79%	United States	37,477.03	11.38%	180.72%
3	Switzerland	5,175.40	9.11%	Israel	6,754.69	7.20%	United States	10,692.45	8.39%	Israel	16,484.13	8.17%	United Kingdom	20,690.72	6.28%	37.68%
4	India	4,513.79	7.95%	India	5,913.29	6.30%	United Kingdom	9,680.01	7.59%	India	16,144.62	8.01%	India	20,175.39	6.13%	24.97%
5	Italy	4,402.89	7.75%	Australia	5,144.39	5.48%	Israel	9,249.31	7.25%	United Kingdom	15,027.74	7.45%	Israel	19,955.18	6.06%	21.06%
6	Australia	3,838.33	6.76%	Italy	4,931.75	5.26%	India	7,018.82	5.50%	United States	13,350.15	6.62%	Belgium	19,068.30	5.79%	7.62%
7	Canada	3,005.78	5.29%	Russian Federation	4,308.31	4.59%	Italy	5,339.22	4.19%	South Africa	8,539.28	4.23%	Switzerland	12,992.09	3.95%	89.41%
8	South Africa	2,866.54	5.05%	Switzerland	4,204.63	4.48%	South Africa	5,219.51	4.09%	Switzerland	6,859.35	3.40%	Australia	12,963.23	3.94%	154.28%
9	Germany	2,623.48	4.62%	Canada	2,758.00	2.94%	Switzerland	4,902.30	3.84%	Italy	6,304.66	3.13%	South Africa	12,613.77	3.83%	47.71%
10	Thailand	1,915.13	3.37%	Germany	2,689.46	2.87%	Germany	3,507.05	2.75%	Canada	5,907.65	2.93%	Germany	12,160.67	3.69%	115.12%
11	France	1,637.15	2.88%	Singapore	2,472.49	2.64%	Australia	3,116.69	2.44%	Germany	5,652.99	2.80%	Canada	12,144.83	3.69%	105.58%
12	China	1,487.39	2.62%	Indonesia	2,191.97	2.34%	Canada	2,655.08	2.08%	China	5,532.84	2.74%	Japan	9,857.55	2.99%	227.15%
13	Japan	967.90	1.70%	China	2,095.36	2.23%	China	2,402.73	1.88%	Australia	5,097.99	2.53%	Italy	9,018.18	2.74%	43.04%
14	Indonesia	896.91	1.58%	Thailand	1,864.38	1.99%	Botswana	2,154.49	1.69%	Hong Kong, China	3,553.07	1.76%	China	8,470.76	2.57%	53.10%
15	Hong Kong, China	748.63	1.32%	Japan	1,645.24	1.75%	France	2,020.03	1.58%	Peru	3,463.28	1.72%	Thailand	8,237.67	2.50%	156.61%
16	Singapore	723.33	1.27%	South Africa	1,421.52	1.52%	Thailand	1,829.65	1.43%	Botswana	3,348.49	1.66%	Hong Kong, China	6,649.65	2.02%	87.15%
17	Malaysia	585.76	1.03%	France	1,388.80	1.48%	Japan	1,699.27	1.33%	Singapore	3,315.31	1.64%	United Arab Emirates	6,519.47	1.98%	4045.29%
18	Colombia	516.90	0.91%	Peru	1,284.58	1.37%	Peru	1,374.73	1.08%	Thailand	3,210.17	1.59%	Peru	6,250.10	1.90%	80.47%
19	Peru	500.40	0.88%	Hong Kong, China	944.27	1.01%	Hong Kong, China	1,309.46	1.03%	Japan	3,013.17	1.49%	Turkey	5,383.13	1.63%	306.04%
20	Mexico	386.32	0.68%	Mexico	923.46	0.98%	Singapore	1,224.15	0.96%	France	2,349.06	1.16%	Mexico	5,184.96	1.57%	204.42%
21	Brazil	353.66	0.62%	Brazil	529.58	0.56%	Russian Federation	1,137.86	0.89%	Mexico	1,703.24	0.84%	Singapore	4,322.34	1.31%	30.38%
22	Netherlands	343.54	0.60%	Malaysia	527.37	0.56%	Mexico	790.74	0.62%	Russian Federation	1,682.11	0.83%	France	3,997.50	1.21%	70.17%
23	Argentina	251.06	0.44%	Austria	312.61	0.33%	Ghana	634.14	0.50%	Malaysia	1,449.01	0.72%	Botswana	3,209.43	0.97%	-4.15%
24	Sweden	231.90	0.41%	Poland	247.99	0.26%	Malaysia	614.05	0.48%	Turkey	1,325.76	0.66%	Malaysia	2,406.44	0.73%	66.07%
25	Austria	197.71	0.35%	Kazakhstan	240.36	0.26%	Indonesia	592.14	0.46%	Ghana	898.82	0.45%	Ghana	1,835.54	0.56%	104.22%

Continue
(US\$ Million)

No.	Destination Country	1994	Market Share	Destination Country	1998	Market Share	Destination Country	2001	Market Share	Destination Country	2005	Market Share	Destination Country	2008	Market Share	Change 08/05
26	Poland	192.42	0.34%	Netherlands	236.55	0.25%	Brazil	538.10	0.42%	Namibia	791.58	0.39%	Taiwan, China	1,691.71	0.51%	782.83%
27	Turkey	51.37	0.09%	Sweden	227.51	0.24%	Mali	482.21	0.38%	Brazil	787.41	0.39%	Netherlands	1,666.06	0.51%	356.48%
28	European Union	-	-	Turkey	218.26	0.23%	Namibia	473.19	0.37%	Colombia	749.80	0.37%	Russian Federation	1,575.69	0.48%	-6.33%
29	Israel	-	-	Mali	186.35	0.20%	Turkey	472.78	0.37%	Mali	693.66	0.34%	Brazil	1,544.48	0.47%	96.15%
30	Belgium	-	-	Taiwan, China	165.95	0.18%	Austria	391.99	0.31%	Austria	587.50	0.29%	Mali	1,437.19	0.44%	107.19%
31	United Arab Emirates	-	-	Ghana	131.87	0.14%	Sweden	270.86	0.21%	Sweden	485.90	0.24%	Austria	1,406.47	0.43%	139.40%
32	Botswana	-	-	Colombia	116.93	0.12%	Netherlands	266.06	0.21%	Kazakhstan	399.10	0.20%	Colombia	1,267.79	0.38%	69.08%
33	Ghana	-	-	Argentina	29.56	0.03%	Kazakhstan	236.51	0.19%	Poland	397.17	0.20%	Indonesia	1,068.80	0.32%	224.15%
34	Taiwan, China	-	-	European Union	-	-	Poland	198.51	0.16%	Netherlands	364.98	0.18%	Namibia	959.27	0.29%	21.18%
35	Russian Federation	-	-	Belgium	-	-	Colombia	130.95	0.10%	Indonesia	329.73	0.16%	Sweden	907.66	0.28%	86.80%
36	Mali	-	-	United Arab Emirates	-	-	Taiwan, China	106.96	0.08%	Suriname	297.77	0.15%	Kazakhstan	877.73	0.27%	119.92%
37	Namibia	-	-	Botswana	-	-	Argentina	106.17	0.08%	Taiwan, China	191.62	0.10%	Poland	805.82	0.24%	102.89%
38	Kazakhstan	-	-	Namibia	-	-	Suriname	36.02	0.03%	United Arab Emirates	157.27	0.08%	Argentina	783.43	0.24%	424.79%
39	Suriname	-	-	Suriname	-	-	United Arab Emirates	16.99	0.01%	Argentina	149.28	0.07%	Suriname	658.25	0.20%	121.06%
40	Others	3,934.77	6.93%	Others	22,609.51	24.11%	Others	6,286.54	4.93%	Others	8,347.25	4.14%	Others	6,690.24	2.03%	-19.85%
	HS 71 Total	56,810.12	100%	HS 71 Total	93,791.92	100%	HS 71 Total	127,506.39	100%	HS 71 Total	201,644.83	100%	HS 71 Total	329,315.75	100%	

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)

Annex-5a. Export Performance of Indonesia's Jewellery for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117 in the World Market (US\$ Million)

Export Performance of Indonesia's Jewelry for HS 7101, HS 7113, HS 7114, HS 7117 in the World Market

(US\$ Million)

HS Code	Description Product	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
7101	Pearls natural, cultured, graded/ungraded	17.52	20.88	11.71	12.14	15.08	22.86	20.43	25.69	25.26	11.47	17.13	5.87	10.73	13.41	12.64	14.30
7113	Jewelles and parts of precious metal	213.80	698.53	303.34	490.68	661.14	1540.29	123.12	73.70	92.76	41.85	52.63	65.59	79.36	67.48	119.47	156.23
7114	Articles of gold / silversmiths wares	14.23	19.45	24.36	32.13	37.32	118.28	46.23	30.88	15.31	19.27	13.11	4.78	5.49	30.88	31.41	27.92
7117	Imitations Jewelry	5.23	4.52	3.71	3.46	2.55	1.56	3.34	3.91	6.76	3.64	7.16	9.36	12.34	19.04	12.09	11.64

Source: WITS, WorldBank (Processed)



COMPETITIVENESS EFFECT

PERIOD	HS CODE	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HONG KONG	ITALY	JAPAN	NEW CALEDONIA	SWITZER LAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES AMERICA
	71	0.002214160	-0.000015006	-0.000088639	0.004990316	-0.000237680	0.000048099	0.000000000	0.000957597	0.000225487	0.000008054	-0.000107413
PERIOD I	7101	0.000012472	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000045204	0.000000000	-0.000136782	0.000000000	-0.000005514	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000002343
(1994 -1998)	7113	0.001444528	-0.000000559	-0.000032586	0.001609179	-0.000174464	0.000047342	0.000000000	-0.000004249	0.000228398	-0.000006150	0.000242963
	7114	-0.000005205	-0.000001963	-0.000010119	0.000698664	-0.000005267	-0.000000046	0.000000000	-0.000000858	-0.000000046	0.000000615	0.000017486
	7117	0.000020756	-0.000011967	-0.000002712	-0.000002946	-0.000004407	-0.000005939	0.000000000	-0.000001640	0.000000000	-0.000005083	-0.000046629
	71	0.001346274	0.000002493	-0.000004927	-0.006928639	-0.000004207	0.000525978	0.000000335	-0.000147748	-0.000094413	0.000011846	-0.000213182
PERIOD II	7101	0.000047240	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000057538	0.000000385	-0.000011187	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000010693
(1998 -2001)	7113	-0.000420282	0.000000922	0.000014991	-0.002741731	0.000000179	-0.000109848	0.000000000	0.000003397	-0.000067402	0.000001062	-0.000300985
	7114	0.000000357	0.000000133	-0.000006891	-0.000378801	-0.000001936	-0.000006282	0.000000000	0.000007019	0.000012271	0.000006375	-0.000001573
	7117	0.000000000	0.000001343	0.000001391	0.000004204	0.000000206	0.000017450	0.000000335	0.000000345	0.000000272	0.000001249	0.000027023
	71	-0.001309394	0.000012293	0.000000990	-0.000694782	0.000012708	-0.001207521	0.000050950	-0.000473980	-0.000437043	-0.000019398	0.000347264
PERIOD III	7101	0.000032122	0.000000007	0.000000000	-0.000234447	-0.000000387	-0.000226534	0.000000799	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000007974
(2001 -2005)	7113	0.000001689	-0.000000178	0.000000094	-0.000150262	0.000002898	0.000004212	0.000000006	0.000001101	-0.000272867	0.000014444	0.000615455
	7114	0.000003790	-0.000000010	-0.000022876	-0.000013757	0.000001004	-0.000002939	N.A	-0.000015990	-0.000033415	-0.000007180	-0.000254620
	7117	0.000006785	0.000009156	0.000004131	-0.000002866	0.000001787	-0.000018621	0.000026713	0.000000545	-0.000007344	0.000007808	0.000022394
	71	0.001608909	-0.000003351	0.000008452	0.001230527	0.000139153	0.000036949	-0.000037622	-0.000107475	0.000327511	-0.000022995	-0.000111818
PERIOD IV	7101	0.000022365	-0.000000005	0.000000000	-0.000000389	-0.000000007	0.000044648	-0.000001592	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000000023
(2005 -2008)	7113	0.000074600	0.000001542	0.000033168	0.000179199	0.000124664	0.000006983	0.000000037	0.000000163	0.000270726	-0.000009030	-0.000190550
	7114	0.000000798	0.000000427	-0.000001928	-0.000000332	0.000013942	-0.000001491	0.000000000	0.000000879	0.000015364	-0.000003839	0.000247502
	7117	-0.000006158	0.000001038	0.000002120	-0.000004298	-0.000000816	0.000001083	-0.000005011	0.000000075	0.000000265	0.000002259	-0.000000347

MARKET DISTRIBUTION EFFECT

PERIOD	HS CODE	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HONG KONG	ITALY	JAPAN	NEW CALEDONIA	SWITZER LAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES AMERICA
	71	0.000187996	-0.000001863	-0.000021726	-0.001032416	0.000016533	-0.000477085	0.000000000	-0.000005098	0.000002140	-0.000001116	0.000185571
PERIOD I	7101	0.000002082	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000056546	0.000000000	-0.000204190	0.000000000	0.000001107	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000080
(1994 -1998)	7113	0.000004569	-0.000001065	-0.000003875	0.000467377	0.000018479	-0.000022921	0.000000000	0.000004061	0.000001120	0.000001292	-0.000006289
	7114	0.000004767	-0.000000017	-0.000019456	0.000096627	-0.000003125	-0.000002478	0.000000000	0.000003738	0.000000004	-0.000000649	0.000045426
	7117	0.000000216	0.000004925	-0.000002763	-0.000000795	0.000001518	-0.000001954	0.000000000	0.000000542	0.000000000	0.000000486	-0.000004546
	71	-0.001221365	0.000000102	0.000004676	0.000367376	0.000002512	0.000099063	0.000000000	-0.000241281	0.000105004	0.000003218	0.000042029
PERIOD II	7101	0.000015788	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000021029	0.000000000	-0.000088775	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000000081
(1998 -2001)	7113	-0.000790299	0.000000000	-0.000002351	-0.000996254	0.000001702	0.000053920	0.000000000	0.000000010	0.000066970	0.000000099	0.000102430
	7114	-0.000000554	0.000000052	0.000001506	-0.000098899	0.000001047	0.000005057	0.000000000	0.000000904	0.000000000	-0.000000141	0.000061296
	7117	-0.000020761	0.000000006	-0.000000122	-0.000000147	0.000000417	0.000000001	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000002	0.000000020
	71	-0.000740438	-0.000001065	-0.000011274	0.000058925	-0.000004245	-0.000221786	0.000000159	-0.000147378	0.000365884	-0.000012182	-0.000071498
PERIOD III	7101	-0.000017287	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000107808	0.000000027	0.000100641	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000003875
(2001 -2005)	7113	-0.000000149	-0.000000013	-0.000006687	-0.000011495	0.000002153	-0.000001142	0.000000000	-0.000001389	0.000239711	-0.000000591	-0.000029401
	7114	0.000012355	-0.000000330	0.000009396	-0.000003287	-0.000002016	-0.000003489	N.A	-0.000011095	0.000013262	-0.000005355	-0.000069439
	7117	0.000002235	-0.000000122	-0.000000496	-0.000000832	0.000001326	-0.000007538	0.000003895	-0.000000255	0.000007142	0.000000218	-0.000014417
	71	0.000989245	0.000000309	0.000013237	0.000062042	0.000000198	-0.000013271	-0.000019992	0.000042681	-0.000012142	0.000009427	-0.000311463
PERIOD IV	7101	-0.000011106	-0.000000001	0.000000000	0.000000617	0.000000001	-0.000029811	0.000000999	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000000005
(2005 -2008)	7113	0.000002744	0.000000328	-0.000000984	0.000002816	0.000003615	-0.000002902	-0.000000001	0.000000552	0.000069584	0.000002750	-0.000295989
	7114	-0.000027035	-0.000000057	0.000001406	-0.000000621	-0.000004326	0.000000233	-0.000031793	-0.000000641	0.000000005	-0.000002386	-0.000001784
	7117	-0.000002963	0.000000296	0.000000659	0.000000744	0.000000757	-0.000001492	-0.000019391	0.000000135	-0.000000191	0.000001234	-0.000004146

COMMODITY COMPOSITION EFFECT

PERIOD	HS CODE	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HONG KONG	ITALY	JAPAN	NEW CALEDONIA	SWITZER LAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES AMERICA
	71	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903	0.005466903
PERIOD I	7101	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894	0.000186894
(1994 -1998)	7113	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037	-0.002210037
	7114	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375	-0.000085375
	7117	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967	-0.000047967
	71	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833	-0.001801833
PERIOD II	7101	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145	-0.000110145
(1998 -2001)	7113	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597	-0.003496597
	7114	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547	-0.001117547
	7117	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214	-0.000001214
	71	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334	-0.000639334
PERIOD III	7101	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053	-0.000261053
(2001 -2005)	7113	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170	-0.000134170
	7114	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334	0.000057334
	7117	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911	0.000038911
	71	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385	0.001356385
PERIOD IV	7101	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189	-0.000028189
(2005 -2008)	7113	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932	0.000090932
	7114	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734	0.000071734
	7117	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287	-0.000022287

Annex-4. Result of Competitiveness Effect, Market Distribution Effect, and Commodity Composition Effect (CMSA)

Competitiveness Effect, Market Distribution Effect, and Commodity Composition Effect (CMSA)

PERIOD	HS 71	AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HONG KONG	ITALY	JAPAN	NEW CALEDONIA	SWITZERLAND	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES AMERICA
I	CE	0.002214160	-0.000015006	-0.000088639	0.004990316	-0.000237680	0.000048099	0.000000000	0.000957597	0.000225487	0.000008054	-0.000107413
	MDE	0.000187996	-0.000001863	-0.000021726	-0.001032416	0.000016533	-0.000477085	0.000000000	-0.000005098	0.000002140	-0.000001116	0.000185571
	CCE	0.005466903										
II	CE	0.001346274	0.000002493	-0.000004927	-0.006928639	-0.000004207	0.000525978	0.000000335	-0.000147748	-0.000094413	0.000011846	-0.000213182
	MDE	-0.001221365	0.000000102	0.000004676	0.000367376	0.000002512	0.000099063	0.000000000	-0.000241281	0.000105004	0.000003218	0.000042029
	CCE	-0.001801833										
III	CE	-0.001309394	0.000012293	0.000000990	-0.000694782	0.000012708	-0.001207521	0.000050950	-0.000473980	-0.000437043	-0.000019398	0.000347264
	MDE	-0.000740438	-0.000001065	-0.000011274	0.000058925	-0.000004245	-0.000221786	0.000000159	-0.000147378	0.000365884	-0.000012182	-0.000071498
	CCE	-0.000639334										
IV	CE	0.001608909	-0.000003351	0.000008452	0.001230527	0.000139153	0.000036949	-0.000037622	-0.000107475	0.000327511	-0.000022995	-0.000111818
	MDE	0.000989245	0.000000309	0.000013237	0.000062042	0.000000198	-0.000013271	-0.000019992	0.000042681	-0.000012142	0.000009427	-0.000311463
	CCE	0.001356385										

Note: -CE : Competitiveness Effects
 -MDE : Market Distribution
 -CCE : Commodity Composition

Annex-23. Trade Value (US\$ Thousands) of All Products from the Biggest Countries of the All Countries Export to United Kingdom in 2005 and 2008

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
1	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	22,611,319.467	5.043%	1	Norway	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	43,394,375.92	7.465%
2	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	19,081,902.000	4.256%	2	Germany	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock	25,004,648.00	4.302%
3	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	12,649,413.000	2.821%	3	Germany	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	14,643,486.00	2.519%
4	Germany	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	7,911,845.000	1.764%	4	United States	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	7,636,761.37	1.314%
5	Singapore	29	Organic chemicals.	3,422,916.002	0.763%	5	China	85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof	7,079,346.47	1.218%
6	Botswana	71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	3,293,481.795	0.735%	6	United States	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4,018,293.31	0.691%
7	United States	30	Pharmaceutical products.	2,704,270.197	0.603%	7	Germany	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	3,831,848.00	0.659%
8	Germany	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	2,657,940.000	0.593%	8	United States	30	Pharmaceutical products.	3,818,869.17	0.657%
9	United States	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2,650,099.255	0.591%	9	Ireland	29	Organic chemicals.	3,741,262.08	0.644%
10	Belgium	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	2,100,484.972	0.468%	10	United States	90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	3,058,215.26	0.526%
11	France	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	2,049,551.934	0.457%	11	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	2,810,407.78	0.483%
12	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	1,814,341.000	0.405%	12	France	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	2,585,178.09	0.445%
13	Italy	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	1,539,887.462	0.343%	13	China	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt	2,315,316.79	0.398%
14	Germany	73	Articles of iron or steel.	1,284,748.000	0.287%	14	Germany	48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,171,231.00	0.374%
15	Netherlands	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,257,129.038	0.280%	15	China	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2,106,661.82	0.362%
16	China	62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	1,250,118.605	0.279%	16	Germany	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	2,084,083.00	0.359%
17	France	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,246,983.326	0.278%	17	Germany	72	Iron and steel.	1,840,088.00	0.317%
18	Turkey	61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	1,227,934.108	0.274%	18	United States	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,744,203.58	0.300%
19	Germany	72	Iron and steel.	1,064,754.000	0.237%	19	Germany	73	Articles of iron or steel.	1,640,165.00	0.282%
20	Netherlands	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	1,012,025.788	0.226%	20	Netherlands	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,628,226.29	0.280%
21	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	991,186.000	0.221%	21	Germany	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1,568,872.00	0.270%

Continue

No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
22	China	95	Toys, games & sports requisites	913,056.403	0.204%	22	France	33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	1,358,270.81	0.234%
23	Italy	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	878,974.187	0.196%	23	Netherlands	06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	1,246,969.90	0.215%
24	Spain	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	848,966.681	0.189%	24	Netherlands	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,078,706.22	0.186%
25	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	789,487.000	0.176%	25	Ireland	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	1,065,222.87	0.183%
26	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	742,187.000	0.166%	26	Germany	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	999,932.00	0.172%
27	Sweden	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	737,466.266	0.164%	27	Kazakhstan	74	Copper and articles thereof.	892,076.07	0.153%
28	Belgium	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	730,839.877	0.163%	28	Germany	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	858,484.00	0.148%
29	Italy	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	602,388.012	0.134%	29	Canada	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	840,433.45	0.145%
30	Ireland	04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	597,089.67	0.133%	30	China	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts thereof	831,291.75	0.143%
31	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	593,725.000	0.132%	31	Sweden	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	823,923.71	0.142%
32	Ireland	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	551,663.766	0.123%	32	Netherlands	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	791,546.74	0.136%
33	Spain	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	542,887.904	0.121%	33	Netherlands	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	777,975.07	0.134%
34	United States	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	537,427.012	0.120%	34	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	742,448.05	0.128%
35	Germany	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	534,299.000	0.119%	35	Belgium	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	727,408.61	0.125%
36	United States	97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	517,029.129	0.115%	36	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	724,876.40	0.125%
37	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	474,692.000	0.106%	37	Ireland	16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, seafood food	677,851.69	0.117%
38	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	468,905.118	0.105%	38	Germany	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	662,628.00	0.114%
39	Netherlands	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or o	466,268.387	0.104%	39	United States	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures	660,601.01	0.114%
40	Canada	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	462,003.604	0.103%	40	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	658,890.56	0.113%
41	United States	28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	458,619.516	0.102%	41	Germany	32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	644,502.00	0.111%

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No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
42	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	456,968.000	0.102%	42	Switzerland	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	595,384.65	0.102%
43	Germany	74	Copper and articles thereof.	438,540.000	0.098%	43	Germany	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	558,544.00	0.096%
44	China	42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harnes, travel goods	425,819.503	0.095%	44	China	86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	547,180.10	0.094%
45	China	63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	409,004.628	0.091%	45	China	89	Ships, boats and floating structure	532,185.93	0.092%
46	Ireland	19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; preparations and products	399,690.090	0.089%	46	Netherlands	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	526,340.66	0.091%
47	Netherlands	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	375,873.653	0.084%	47	Germany	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	498,506.00	0.086%
48	Germany	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	348,774.000	0.078%	48	Iceland	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	470,325.57	0.081%
49	Iceland	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other	336,319.896	0.075%	49	Australia	78	Lead and articles thereof.	425,969.25	0.073%
50	France	70	Glass and glassware.	314,880.389	0.070%	50	Brazil	26	Ores, slag and ash.	402,173.26	0.069%
51	Mauritius	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	313,242.461	0.070%	51	France	70	Glass and glassware.	378,593.01	0.065%
52	United States	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	278,294.592	0.062%	52	France	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	365,275.66	0.063%
53	Netherlands	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	271,395.627	0.061%	53	Netherlands	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	351,344.20	0.060%
54	Spain	69	Ceramic products.	258,930.429	0.058%	54	Germany	82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork , etc of base metal	345,496.00	0.059%
55	United States	26	Ores, slag and ash.	243,247.240	0.054%	55	Netherlands	31	Fertilisers.	328,732.11	0.057%
56	France	10	Cereals	236,847.735	0.053%	56	Netherlands	08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	321,062.13	0.055%
57	Germany	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	221,922.000	0.049%	57	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	284,172.14	0.049%
58	France	23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	217,347.971	0.048%	58	Germany	68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	276,564.00	0.048%
59	Ireland	01	Live animals	199,794.477	0.045%	59	France	10	Cereals	268,022.72	0.046%
60	Netherlands	15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	193,612.925	0.043%	60	United States	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	263,291.54	0.045%
61	Australia	78	Lead and articles thereof.	192,557.260	0.043%	61	Mauritius	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	251,236.12	0.043%
62	United States	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	177,524.242	0.040%	62	Ireland	01	Live animals	238,643.19	0.041%
63	Brazil	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	160,015.721	0.036%	63	Brazil	12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	236,899.33	0.041%
64	Belgium	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	158,853.726	0.035%	64	Germany	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	227,446.00	0.039%

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No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
65	China	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	152,018.979	0.034%	65	China	69	Ceramic products.	226,179.98	0.039%
66	Germany	56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	148,956.000	0.033%	66	Japan	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	202,712.87	0.035%
67	Germany	54	Man-made filaments.	135,269.000	0.030%	67	United States	47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	187,645.74	0.032%
68	Italy	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	122,281.882	0.027%	68	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	156,951.00	0.027%
69	Netherlands	31	Fertilisers.	120,799.919	0.027%	69	Kenya	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	145,138.64	0.025%
70	Norway	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	119,082.831	0.027%	70	Ireland	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	138,380.42	0.024%
71	Germany	55	Man-made staple fibres.	117,845.000	0.026%	71	Belgium	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	130,105.32	0.022%
72	Belgium	58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	117,647.761	0.026%	72	Italy	54	Man-made filaments.	127,739.09	0.022%
73	Italy	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	114,334.135	0.025%	73	Norway	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	113,434.97	0.020%
74	Italy	52	Cotton.	104,135.350	0.023%	74	France	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	110,326.89	0.019%
75	Germany	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	94,129.000	0.021%	75	Germany	55	Man-made staple fibres.	108,913.00	0.019%
76	Ireland	25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	92,897.135	0.021%	76	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	106,245.02	0.018%
77	Germany	35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	90,787.000	0.020%	77	Italy	51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	99,094.41	0.017%
78	Kenya	09	Coffee, tea, mati and spices.	90,423.060	0.020%	78	Germany	59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	88,519.00	0.015%
79	Netherlands	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	71,229.817	0.016%	79	Italy	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	86,257.75	0.015%
80	China	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	58,336.652	0.013%	80	Italy	52	Cotton.	85,700.48	0.015%
81	France	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	57,002.471	0.013%	81	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	79,536.73	0.014%
82	Malaysia	80	Tin and articles thereof.	52,929.598	0.012%	82	France	11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	77,787.31	0.013%
83	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	49,627.186	0.011%	83	China	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories	77,534.84	0.013%
84	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	47,145.937	0.011%	84	China	46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/othe	77,331.09	0.013%
85	China	67	Prepr feathers & down; artificial flowers, human hair	37,427.334	0.008%	85	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	52,549.99	0.009%

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No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2005	Market Share	No	Exporting Countries	HS Code	Product Label	2008	Market Share
86	Germany	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	32,707.000	0.007%	86	India	50	Silk.	43,753.21	0.008%
87	China	66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	30,371.554	0.007%	87	Peru	80	Tin and articles thereof.	40,517.22	0.007%
88	India	50	Silk.	30,204.268	0.007%	88	Germany	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	37,885.00	0.007%
89	Portugal	45	Cork and articles of cork.	21,566.613	0.005%	89	Italy	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	27,731.56	0.005%
90	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	20,934.473	0.005%	90	Germany	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	25,901.00	0.004%
91	Belgium	05	Products of animal origin, nes or	20,534.51	0.005%	91	China	36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	22,732.87	0.004%
92	Italy	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	20,320.678	0.005%	92	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	21,810.38	0.004%
93	Italy	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	20,273.118	0.005%	93	Portugal	45	Cork and articles of cork.	21,150.91	0.004%
94	Sudan	13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	18,787.537	0.004%		Italy	53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	17,034.28	0.003%
95	Ethiopia(excludes Eritrea)	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	3,167.251	0.001%		Russian Federation	14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	4,830.14	0.001%
Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to United Kingdom				448,395,944.228	100%	Total of Export of All HS from All Countries to United Kingdom				581,278,405.173	100%

Source, WITS (Processed)

