

Ditjen PEN/MJL/78/VII/2021

July 2021

ESSENTIAL OIL

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EDITOR DESK

As a tropical country, Indonesia is wealthy in biodiversity. There are 150-200 oil-producing plants such as Pinaceae, Lamiaceae, Compositae, Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, and Umbelliferae. Essential oils can come from various plant components such as leaves, flowers, fruit, seeds, stems, bark, and roots or rhizome. Indonesia's essential oils are a well-known commodity in the global market. The essential oils have high enough value because they require a complex distillation process to be used by society. Besides being used as aromatherapy, this commodity is also used as a natural flavoring in the processed food industry.

Over the past five years, Indonesia has exported essential oils products globally with an average export value of more than USD 185 each year. Indonesia was listed as the sixth essential oil-supplying country after Brazil in 2020. In the same year, the country's export performance for its essential oils products had shown a good enough number where Indonesia succeeded in exporting the products to the world with the total exports recorded a value of USD 215,8 million, an increase of 16.5% compared to 2019 with only USD 185.3 million.

The global essential oils demanded in 2020 were recorded at USD 5,18 billion. United States was the major importer of essential oils with its import value of USD 1,06 million, equivalent to 20% of the global market share. The opportunity to explore the United States market for Indonesian exporters is still relatively high, considering that the value of Indonesia's exports to the United States was only recorded at USD 35,3 million.

**Director General for National Export Development
Ministry of Trade Republic of Indonesia**

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LIST OF INDONESIAN ESSENTIAL OILS EXPORTERS

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FEATURED PRODUCT

ESSENTIAL OILS AS INDONESIA'S LEADING EXPORT PRODUCT

Essential oils can be defined as fragrant oil extracts obtained from the distillation of plants, flowers, roots, woods, or seeds. Essential oils are often used for relaxation, calming the mind, and also as medicine. There are various ways to use essential oils, such as applying the oil directly to the skin, inhaling the fragrance, or using a diffuser. Before applying them to the skin, dilute the essential oils with a carrier oil such as olive oil or coconut oil.



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the skin, inhaling the fragrance, or using a diffuser. Before applying them to the skin, dilute the essential oils with a carrier oil such as olive oil or coconut oil.

Essential oils are not like other general oils because they contain fatty acids.

Their components are purely obtained from the plant extracts from which they are derived. When the essential oils are applied to the skin, they contain chemical compounds capable of healing through the absorption from the skin pores, so the favorable components from these compounds will be passed into the bloodstream.

Some of the health benefits of essential oils are (1) helping improve sleep quality. Various people could experience insomnia, so some use essential oils because of their aromatherapy effect, which could help them get restful sleep. It happened because essential oils contain fragrance and can give a warm sensation to the skin; (2) can treat mild headaches. Applying a mixture of peppermint essential oil and ethanol to the temples or forehead is believed could relieve pain and headaches. Persians also believed that headaches and migraines are treatable by applying a combination of chamomile and sesame oil to the temples. However, further research is still needed to prove this statement; (3) elevate moods. A study said the inhalation of the rosemary essential oil

increased the memorization up to 75 percent, while peppermint oil can restore someone's memory or focus. Another study also revealed that peppermint, basil, and helichrysum essential oils could rejuvenate fatigue and exhaustion; (4) recover energy quickly. Citrus and peppermint essential oils could replace coffee consumption; (5) treat inflammation and pain in the body. Essential oils are also beneficial for the skin and face. Tea Tree essential oil is used for getting rid of acne and irritation caused by UV rays. Peppermint and chamomile essential oils are effective in shooting muscles inflammation, and eucalyptus and lemon essential oils are beneficial to heal a sore throat.

Essential oils also can be used as raw materials in the food industry. Essential oils and folded oils can be found in food flavoring or used directly in the food ingredients. In flavoring food or beverages, essential oils are the key element to give them a unique and more complex taste. Food flavoring is the key in differentiating between one product and the other, and it plays an essential role in deciding the consumer success rate for a product.

Is it possible to use only one type of essential oil (e.g., sweet orange oil) and apply it to a food product? It is actually possible; however, we often need other chemical ingredients other than our chosen essential oil to give the food a more natural flavor, such as orange flavoring in orange juice drinks. They might contain a lot of sweet orange oil in their flavor, and synthetic ingredients can be put on top of the flavor to give them a more ripe, sweet, or juicy taste. However, there are times when the use of only one type of essential oil (e.g., ginger and lemongrass oil) in the form of encapsulation is already enough to give a

complex enough taste in drinks such as wedang jahe and lemongrass tea.

The use of the combination between proprietary a blend of essential oils and other food raw materials can offer a more specific result and distinctive taste to a drink. For example, the soda drinks we know contain a combination of several essential oils such as cinnamon oil, nutmeg oil, clove oil, lemon oil, and lime oil combined with caramel syrup and other ingredients to make a soda. The better way to use essential oils in flavoring is by combining some essential oils or by combining essential oils



with other natural or synthetic flavors. Essential oils or folded oils obtained from fractionation can provide a depth of taste and complexity in flavoring products. One example is in the citrus oil, where its terpene had been removed.

Indonesia as the Essential Oils Producing Country

As a country rich in flora species, Indonesia has vast potential in its essential oils industry. Until today, Indonesia has produced about 40 essential oils, of which 12 of those essential oils are developed commercially on an industrial scale. Those 12 essential oils are patchouli, vetiver, ylang-ylang, eucalyptus, lemongrass, cloves, sandalwood, nutmeg, cinnamon, cubeb, and pepper.

Small and large industries generally run the essential oils industry in Indonesia. In general, the small industry in Indonesia can only do the distillation process, while the large industry carries out the separation and fractionation processes. The essential oils industry has existed since the colonial era, but

Water and Steam Distillation. This water and steam distillation technique is known as the steam method. However, the raw materials and water do not in direct contact because a filter above the water separates them. This method is the most widely used in the industrial world for it only needs a small amount of water so that it can shorten the production time. This steam method is usually equipped with a cohobation system. In the cohobation system

their quality and quantity had not developed much. It happened because the distillation process was still done traditionally. Meanwhile, to maintain the quality without eliminating the characteristic of the essential oils, some entrepreneurs replace the usual boiler material with stainless steel.

Essential Oils Production

Even though the use of plants as a source of fragrance has been around for thousands of years, the techniques and methods used to produce essential oils were first introduced by an Andalusian doctor, pharmacist, and chemist named Al-Baitar.

The production process of essential oils can be reached in three ways, namely: (1) pressing, (2) solvent extraction, and (3) distillation. Distillation is the most common method to produce essential oils because this is the cheapest and simplest way. There are three different distillation processes commonly used in Indonesia, they are (1) water distillation, (2) water and steam distillation, and (3) steam distillation. Each distillation method is used for different types of material and plants.

Distillation is done by boiling the raw materials in the distillation boiler, so there would be steam needed to separate the essential oils by flowing the saturated steam from the boiler into the kettle reboiler. The application of



this method is based on several considerations such as the type of raw materials, the characteristic of the oil, the diffusion process between oil and hot water, oil decomposition caused by the heat, production efficiency, and economic value along with the production effectiveness.

Water Distillation Process. The technique of this distillation process is by putting the raw materials, whether it has been withered, dry, or wet, into the distilling boiler filled with water and then heated. The steam, which comes from the boiler, is channeled through a pipe connected to the condenser. The steam (a combination of water steam and oil) will be condensed into liquid and stored inside a receptacle. After that, the oil liquid and the water are separated by an oil separator to take the oil. This method is commonly used to distill

essential oils such as rose and jasmine. However, rose, jasmine, and similar plants would be more suitable for the enfleurage technique, not distillation.

Water and Steam Distillation. This water and steam distillation technique is known as the steam method. However, the raw materials and water do not in direct contact because a filter above the water separates them. This method is the most widely used in the industrial world for it only needs a small amount of water so that it can shorten the production time. This steam method is usually equipped with a cohobation system. In the cohobation system, condensate water from the separator is automatically returned to the boiler to minimize water loss. However, the cost of production is also considered in the commercial aspect. On the

other hand, the steam cohobation system is more profitable because it is free from the hydrolysis process towards the essential oils components and diffusion process of oil and hot water. Besides, the decomposition of oil caused by the heat is better than the direct steam distillation. This steam distillation method can produce a stable vapor and heat because of the constant vapor pressure.

Direct Steam Distillation. In this distillation technique, the raw materials do not direct contact with water or fire but only with the high-pressure steam used to distill the oil. The working principle of this method is by making high-pressure steam in the boiler, and then the steam will be channeled through a pipe into the kettle filled with raw materials. The steam which comes from the kettle is connected with a condenser. The liquid condensate, which contains a mixture of oil and water, will be separated by a specific separation depending on the oil density. This distillation method is usually used for a raw material that requires a high pressure to remove oil from the plant cells, such as agarwood, sandalwood, and others.

INFOGRAPHIC

Indonesia's Essential Oils in World Market



Indonesia ranked as number 6th of the Essential Oils Exporter in world with market share of 4.11% of world national export.



India is 1st Indonesia main trade partner of Essential Oils in 2020, with exported value US\$ 36.9 million.

United States of America is 2nd Indonesia main trade partner of Essential Oils in 2020, with exported value US\$ 35.3 million.



Indonesia export performance of Essential Oils products grows significantly over past 5 years, with positive trend of 6.86%/year.

HS 330129 Oils, Essential; n.e.c. in heading No. 3301, is the Indonesia top exported product of Essential Oils in 2020 which accounted for USD 126,7 million with market share around 58%.

Source : Indonesia National Statistics & ITC Trademap (2020)
Picture : Photo by Karolina Grabowska from Pexels
Data / Infographic : Abi Dewangga P

MARKET REVIEW

World Trade of Essential Oils

As we know, the uses of essential oils are varied. The consumption of essential oils in the household sector is used as aromatherapy and pain reliever. Some people use essential oils as a mixture in massage oil when combined with coconut and olive oil. Meanwhile, essential oils are used as the raw material for food and syrup flavoring in the industrial sector.

According to the Harmonized System (HS) code in the 2017 Buku Tarif Kepabeanan Indonesia (BTKI), Essential oils products belonged to the 3301 code as shown in the following table:

World consumption of essential oil in 2020 was recorded at 249 thousand tons. This value experienced a significant decrease of 2.25% from 2019, which recorded a value of 254 thousand tons.

This derivation in world consumption came from the rising prices for the unit of weight (tonnage) in several large importing countries, e.g., Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. Import value of essential oils over the past five years recorded to be increased positively with the average value of 3.4%/year, where the global import value reached USD 4,61 billion in 2016, and still growing each year until it reached USD 5,18 billion in 2020. Compared to 2019, import value in 2020 decreased by 13.16% or worth USD 0,8 billion.

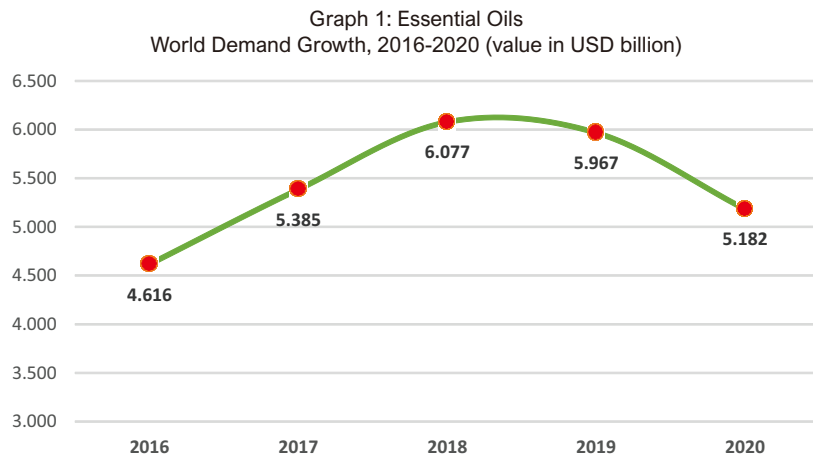
In 2020, the 5 countries with the largest import value

Table 1: HS Code for Essential Oil

Kode HS		Deksripsi
HS 2 Digit	33	<i>Essential oils and resinoids; fragrances, cosmetics or fragrance preparations;</i>
HS 4 Digit	33.01	<i>Essential oils (whether or not terpeneless), including concrete and absolute; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, fixed oils, waxes and the like , obtained from enfleurage or maceration; the by -product is terpene in the process of removing terpene from essential oils; distillate with water and the aqueous solution of essential oils.</i>
HS 6 Digit	33.01.12	<i>- - from orange.</i>
	33.01.13	<i>- - from lemon.</i>
	33.01.25	<i>- - from other mints.</i>
	33.01.29	<i>- - from other plants.</i>
	33.01.30	<i>- - Resinoida.</i>
	33.01.90	<i>- - Extracted oleoresins.</i>

were the United States with USD 1,06 billion or 20,4% market share, France with USD 0,4 billion or 7,9% market share, Germany with USD 0,36 billion or 6,9% market share, China with USD 0,27 billion or 5,3% market share, and Great Britain with USD 0,26 billion or 5% market share.

According to the data from ITC Trademap above, essential oils demand in 2020 based on HS 6-digit are (1) HS 330129, essential oils, whether or not terpeneless, incl. concretes and absolutes in 2020 reached USD 2,56 billion with 49,4% market share; (2) HS 330190, Extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, fixed oils, waxes and the like, reached USD 0,8 billion with 15,5% market share; (3) HS 330112, Oils of sweer and



Source: ITC Trademap (2020)

bitter oranger, whether or not terpeneless, inc. concretes and absolute, reached USD 0,4 billion with 8,5% market share.

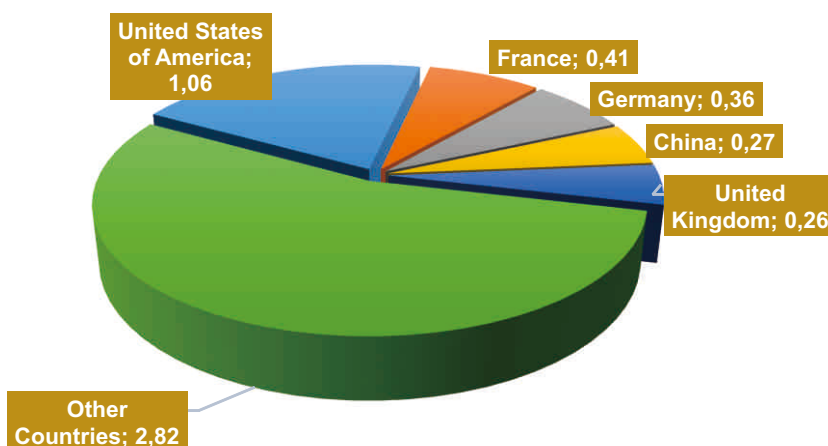
Indonesia Essential Oils Export Performance

Indonesia's export performance for essential oils throughout 2020 is very

promising, where the recorded export value for this product was USD 0,22 billion, or increased from 2019 with the export value only USD 0,18 billion. Meanwhile, by looking at the average growth per year, Indonesia's export performance grew quite well with a growth value of 6,9%/year.

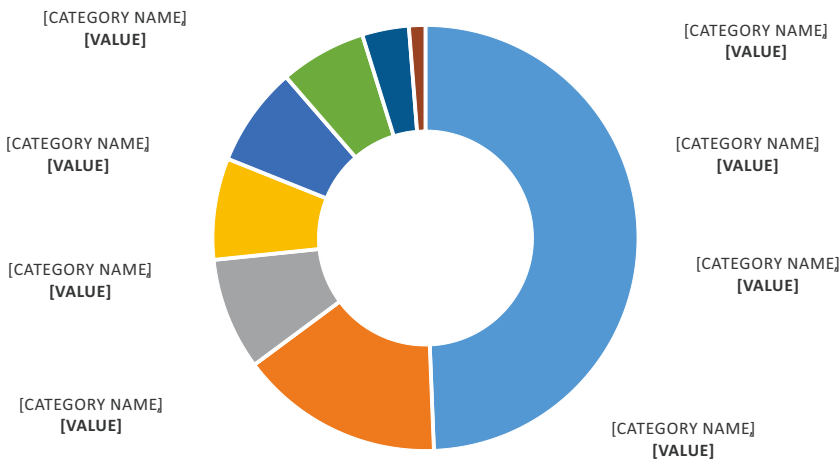
Indonesia was ranked as the sixth essential oil-supplying country after Brazil. According to the statistics data from ITC Trademap, essential oils price in Indonesia was more expensive than Brazil and China. It could be seen from the total tonnage exported by Brazil, where in 2020, Brazil exported about 66 thousand tons with an export value of USD 0,27 billion. Compared with China in the same year, China had exported about 18 thousand tons, equal to

Graph 2: Essential Oils Importer Countries, 2020 (in USD Billion)



Source: ITC Trademap (2020)

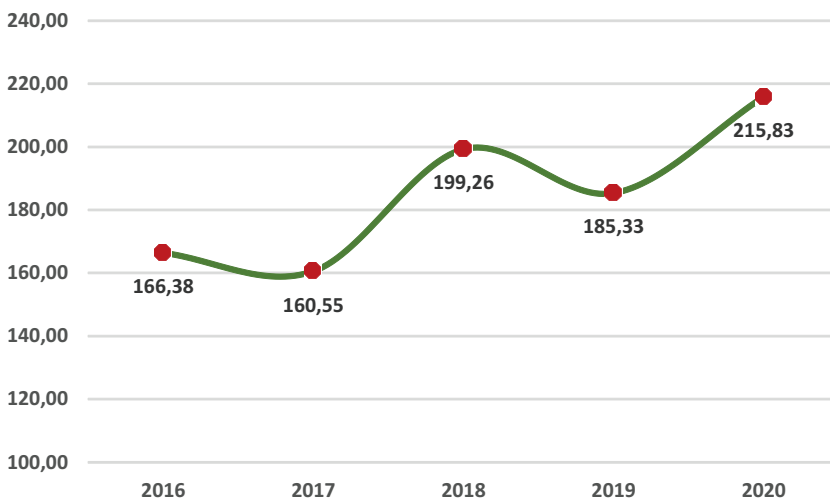
Graph 3: Essential Oils World Consumption based on 6 Digit HS Code, 2020 (in USD Billion)



Source: ITC Trademap (2020)

Indonesia's export performance for essential oils throughout 2020 is very promising, where the recorded export value for this product was USD 0,22 billion

Graph 4: Indonesia Export of Essential Oils to World, 2016-2020 (Value is in USD Billion)



Source: BPS(2020)

a value of USD 0,2 billion. Indonesia itself in that year managed to export 7 thousand tons, with an export value of USD 0.21 billion.

India was the leading destination for Indonesia's essential oils export with 17,1% market share or value of USD 37 million, followed by countries such as the United States with 16,4% market share or value of USD 35,3 million, France with 11% market share or value of USD 23,6 million, China with 10,4% market share or value of 22,5 million, and Singapore with 9,2% market share or value of USD 20 million.

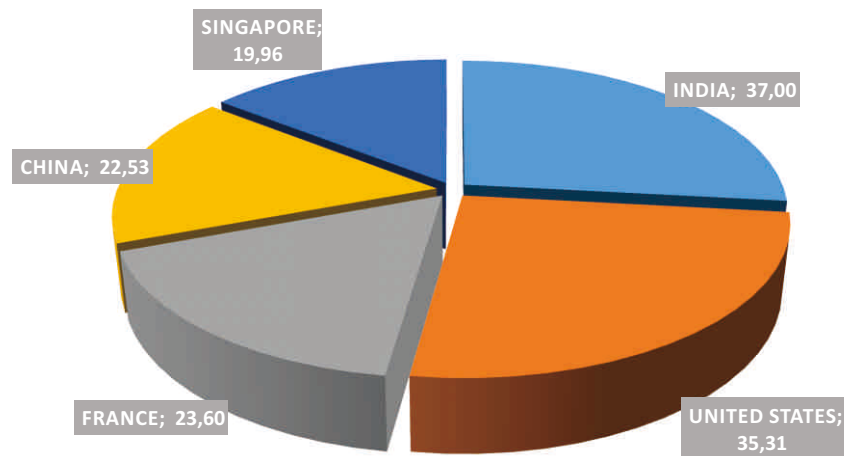
Fare: Following are the trade fare imposed by Indonesia's trading partner countries for essential oils products (code HS: 3301):

No.	Country	MFN (%)	Ad Valorem Equivalent (%)	Explanantion
1	India	20%	20%	ASEANIndia FTA = 0%
2	United States	1.67%	1.67%	USA GSP = 0%
3	France	-	-	N/A
4	China	18.7%	18.7%	ASEANChina FTA = 0%
5	Singapore	0%	0%	-

Source: Market Access Map, International Trade Centre, www.macmap.org

Based on HS 6 digit product, Indonesia's biggest

Graph 5: Indonesia Export of Essential Oils to World, by Country of Destination in 2020
(value is in USD Billion)



Source: BPS (2020)

Table 2. Indonesia Export of Essential Oils to World Based on 6 HS code, 2016 - 2020

NO.	HS	COMMODITY	VALUE(INUSDMILLION)					SHARE (%) 2020
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
		TOTALEXPORT	166,4	160,5	199,2	185,3	215,8	100,0
1	330129	Oils, Essential; N.e.c. In Heading No. 3301 (terpeneless Or Not), Including Concretes And Absolutes	54,50	134,72	141,52	105,05	126,70	58,70
2	330190	Oils, Essential; Concentrates In Fats, Fixed Oils, Waxes And The Like, Terpenic By-products, Aqueous Distillates And Solutions, Extracted Oleoresins, N.e.c. In Heading No. 3301	88,76	24,79	50,27	49,46	48,32	22,39
3	330119	Oils, Essential; Of Citrus Fruits N.e.c. In Heading No. 3301 (terpeneless Or Not), Including Concretes And Absolutes	1,80	0,70	3,41	21,43	28,54	13,22
4	330125	Oils, Essential; Of Mints (excluding Peppermint), Terpeneless Or Not, Including Concretes And Absolutes	20,92	0,09	3,47	8,90	11,13	5,16
5	330124	Oils, Essential; Of Peppermint (mentha Piperita), Terpeneless Or Not, Including Concretes And Absolutes	0,19	0,08	0,18	0,32	0,56	0,26
6	330112	Oils, Essential; Of Orange (terpeneless Or Not), Including Concretes And Absolutes	0,14	0,13	0,23	0,12	0,39	0,18
7	330113	Oils, Essential; Of Lemon (terpeneless Or Not), Including Concretes And Absolutes	0,50	0,01	0,09	0,04	0,15	0,07
8	330130	Resinoids	0,02	0,00	0,09	0,02	0,04	0,02

essential oils product is HS 330129 Oils, Essential; n.e.c. in heading no. 3301 (terpeneless or not),

including concretes and absolutes with the export value of USD 126,7 million and 58,7% market share in

2020. This product increased by 20,6% from 2019 with only recorded USD 105,1 million.

EXTRA INSIGHT

NORTH SUMATRA: That Supports Indonesia's National Economy

North Sumatra Province is a province that supports Indonesia's national economy. It was recorded that in 2019, North Sumatra's gross domestic product contributed 5% in the national economy. North Sumatra's gross domestic product itself was ranked 5th after DKI Jakarta, East Java, West Java, and Central Java.



North Sumatra is located in 1°-4° north latitude and 98°-100° east longitude. It shares a border with Aceh Province and Sumatra Strait in the North, West Sumatra and Riau in the west, and Sumatra Strait in the east.

The total area of North Sumatra is 182.414.25 km², with 60.5% of it being oceans and 39.5% of it being mainlands. Most of its territory is on the mainland of Sumatra Island and a small part is on Nias Island, rock islands, and several

small islands both on the west and east coast of Sumatra Island.

The access to North Sumatra is effortless. Travelers can use air transportation from international cities, such as Jakarta, Singapore, and Kuala Lumpur, to Kualanamu Airport in Medan. Kualanamu Airport is located in Deli Serdang Regency or about 23 km from the Medan city center. It is the biggest magnificent airport in North Sumatra

and the third biggest airport in Indonesia.

If travelers want to use sea transportations, they can dock in the Belawan Harbor. Belawan Harbor is a first-class harbor managed by PT. Pelindo I. This port is located around 24 km from the Medan city center. The ship regularly scheduled from Jakarta to Medan is KM Kelud, which is operated by PT. Pelayaran National Indonesia. North Sumatra has a tourism potential that should not be underestimated. Travelers can find a variety of tourist charms, ranging from natural, cultural, historical until typical culinary tourism. Some of the attractions that can be visited are:

1. Samosir Island

Samosir island is one of the most famous islands in North Sumatra. Located in the middle of Lake Toba, Samosir Island is the main attraction for tourists. This volcanic island offers many exciting activities, from adventuring in Marlakkop Cave, watching Sigale-gale dance performance, strolling around the Huta

Bolon Simanido Museum, and enjoying the uniqueness of Parsidangan Stone.

2. Lake Toba

As the biggest lake in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, Lake Toba is one of the tourist attractions that can not be missed in North Sumatra. There are many things to do here, from looking at the historical site, visiting the Batak traditional house, also strolling around Tuktuk Siadong-adong Village.

It takes 5 hours to get to Lake Toba from Medan city center. Various transportations are available to choose from, such as a personal vehicle, bus rental, and train. There is no need to worry about the lack of time to enjoy all of the charms of Lake Toba because you can spend the night in various lodges around the lake.

3. Grand Mosque of Medan

For those interested in religious tourism in North Sumatra, the Grand Mosque of Medan definitely should not be

missed. The largest mosque built by Sultan Ma'moen Al Rasyid Perkasa Alam has a building area of about 5,000 square meters. This mosque is one of the most majestic places of worship, with an octagonal-shaped building design equipped with four main foyers. There is also a pillar with a 0.6-meter diameter to support the mosque's central dome. Nowadays, the mosque, which is also known as Masjid Raya Al-Mashun, is already more than one century old. No wonder this mosque is labeled as one of the oldest buildings in Medan. Head straight to Sisingamangaraja street, Medan, to witness the grandeur of the Grand Mosque of Medan.

4. Tjong A Fie's House

Want a history tour? Come to Tjong A Fie's House in Jendral Ahmad Yani street No. 105, Kesawan, West Medan. Tjong A Fie is known as a wealthy philanthropist during the reign of the Deli Sultanate in the Dutch colonial era. This house has a typical Chinese architectural

design which is now one of the most famous tourist attractions in North Sumatra. The photographs displayed on the walls let the visitors acknowledge Tjong A Fie's life history in this house. There are also displays of paintings and old furniture that are very eye-catching.

5. Nias Archipelago

North Sumatra is not only identic with the beauty of Lake Toba. One region that should not be missed is Nias Archipelago. Since it was formed in 2009 until today, the expansion of the Nias Regency in the tourism sector has given rise to many tourist destinations in the Nias Archipelago, which are very interesting to visit. Not only beautiful for its natural scenery, but Nias Regency also has a unique culture and tradition.

For those of you who are interested in exploring various tourist attractions here, take a peek at this recommendation of popular tourist destinations in the Nias Archipelago:

a. Fari'I Beach

Located in a small island part of Himberua Na'a Village, Sirombi district, Fari'i Beach is a favorite tourist destination in Nias. This beach offers the beautiful view of a broad carpet of sand and small huts lined with cypress trees. By visiting this tourism object, you can also go fishing in the several favorite spots of local residents. This beach is accessible by renting a fishing boat or on foot when the seawater is ebbing.

b. Tureloto Beach

Tureloto Beach is one of the best tourist destinations in Nias that is worth visiting. The waters around this beach have a high salt level, and this beach is nicknamed the Indonesian version of the Dead Sea. Like the Dead Sea in the Middle East, due to the high salt level, whoever swims here will not be drowning even without using a life vest. This tourist attraction directly faces the Indian Ocean and has magnificent scenery decorated with black

corals. The charm of Tureloto Beach does not stop there because the waters around this tourist destination also offer the beauty of an astonishing underwater view.

c. Bawomataluo Village

For travelers interested in learning about the culture of the Nias people, Bawomataluo is the best destination in the Nias Archipelago that must be visited. This village stands on the hills, precisely 15 km from a popular tourist destination for world surfers, Teluk Dalam.

Bawomataluo Village consists of a collection of the residents' traditional houses whose positions are opposite each other within 4 meters. There are very important stone arrangements in the center of the housing area. Those stone arrangements in the open space are the center of traditional ceremonies and ritual activities such as stone jumping ceremony.

Given the traditional high values and the thick

culture of the people in Bawomataluo village, this tourism object has been nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site. To get to this village, you have to pass seven levels in the first part and 70 levels in the second part with a total of 88 steps.

d. Asu Island

There will be no end when doing the "island hopping" in Nias Archipelago. One of the mesmerizing islands known as the best tourist destination in Nias is Asu Island. Because of its beauty and popularity, this island is nicknamed "The Paradise on Earth."

This tourist destination located in West Nias Regency is famous for the beauty of its underwater scenery. Thus, Asu Island is suitable for those who love diving and snorkeling. Besides, this tourist destination also has beautiful beaches with very challenging waves for those who love surfing.

LIST OF INDONESIAN ESSENTIAL OILS EXPORTERS

1. PT. INDESSO AROMA

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Phone : (62-21) 386 3974
Fax : (62-21) 385 0538
Email : ari@indesso.com
Website : www.indesso.com

2. PT. DRAGON PRIMA FARMA

Address : Kaligawe Raya street, Km 3/93, Genuksari, Semarang (50111)
Phone : (62-24) 658 2111
Fax : (62-24) 658 1761
Website: www.dragonpf.com

3. PT. VAN AROMA

Address : Jl. Raya Mercedes Benz No. 16, Cicadas, Gunung Putri, Bogor
Jawa Barat (16964) - Indonesia
Phone : (62-21) 867 7003
Fax : (62-21) 867 7002
Website : www.vanaroma.com

INDONESIAN ESSENTIAL OILS EXPORTERS

INDESSO, PT



In its early beginnings, Indesso distilled and exported essential oils. "Indesso" is an abbreviation of Indonesian Essential Oils. In 1992, Indesso started producing clove oil derivatives, with Eugenol being the first derivative product. Continuing expansion, we successfully produced other clove oil derivatives like Isoeugenol, Isoeugenyl acetate, Methyl eugenol, Methyl isoeugenol, Caryophyllene acetate, Vanillin. Within the next few years, Indesso was able to offer a variety of essential oils, including patchouli, nutmeg, and citronella oil. More essential oil derivatives such as rhodinol and geraniol (from Citronella oil) were developed soon after.

Having a naturally-derived orientation of principles, Indesso also develops botanical extracts such as cocoa, coffee, tea, and vanilla extracts, spice oils & oleoresins, cheese powders, and Culinaroma seasonings and savory ingredients. Indesso entered 2020 at a glance, and through PT Indesso Culinaroma Internasional, Indesso ventured into the foodservice sector.

We provide each client with innovative solutions to anticipate the fast-changing market trends through extensive product portfolios and dedicated teams of experts in Research & Development, Innovation & Application, and Quality Assurance. Indesso

partnered with several world-leading companies to develop and offer a more complete selection of products for clients for the Indonesian market. The partnership covers the distribution rights of Firmenich flavor and fragrance, Nexira hydrocolloid, PureCircle natural sweeteners, Christian Hansen natural colors, Ballantyne cheese powders, Martin Bauer natural extracts, Dohler juices and purees, and Tastecraft syrups. With the vast selection of products, Indesso can bring total solutions for its customers, differentiating Indesso from other companies.

Sustainability has always been at the front of Indesso's fundamental concern in doing business. Sustainability initiatives are integrated under a platform consisting of 3 Pillars: People, Partnership, and the Planet. They are enhancing the livelihood of people living around the manufacturing sites and sourcing areas. The transparent Partnership business model involves reducing environmental impact by using clean

energy, applying green chemistry principles, and also establishing responsible sourcing. These makeup Indesso's

contributions to a sustainable development model for the Planet. With its global partners, Indesso has developed responsible

sourcing program initiatives such as patchouli in Central Java and Sulawesi, citronella in Bali, and vanilla in Eastern Indonesia.

FACILITIES & CAPABILITIES



Aroma Ingredients

- Molecular Distillation
- Fractionation

Food Ingredients

- Solvent Extraction
- Multi Stage Spray Drying
- Product Application and Innovation Laboratory

Seasoning & Savory Ingredients

- 3 Stages Blending Facility (Dry & Liquid)
- Synthesis
- Application and Innovation Laboratory

CERTIFICATIONS



HALAL



KHOSER



PRODUCTS

• BLACK PEPPER OIL



Botanical Source	Piper nigrum L.(Piperaceae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Spicy, peppery, warm
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8006-82-4
FEMA	2845
FDA	21CFR182.20
EINECS	284-524-7

• CANANGA OIL



Botanical Source	Cananga odorata var macrophylla
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Floral, spicy, ylang
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	68606-83-7
FEMA	2232
FDA	21CFR182.20
EINECS	297-681-1

• CITRONELLA OIL



Botanical Source	Cymbopogon winterianus Jowitt (Gramineae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Citrus, lemon, herbal
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8000-29-1
FEMA	2308
FDA	21CFR182.20
EINECS	616-771-7

• ORGANIC CASSIA BARK OIL



Botanical Source	Cinnamomum burmannii (Nees) Blume (Lauraceae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	spicy, sweet, cinnamon
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8007-80-5
FEMA	2258
FDA	21CFR182.20
EINECS	284-635-0

• ORGANIC PATCHOULI OIL



Botanical Source	Pogostemon cablin Benth (Lamiaceae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Woody, earthy, patchouli
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8014-09-3
FEMA	2838
FDA	21CFR172.510
EINECS	282-493-4

• TURMERIC OIL



Botanical Source	Curcuma longa L. (Zingiberaceae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Spicy, peppery, woody
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8024-37-1
FEMA	3085
FDA	21CFR182.10

• CLOVE BUD OIL



Botanical Source	Syzygium aromaticum (Myrtaceae)
Appearance	Liquid
Organoleptics	Spicy, clove, floral
Category	Essential Oils
Sub Category	Natural
Cas	8000-34-8
FEMA	2323
FDA	21CFR184.1257
EINECS	284-638-7

VAN AROMA, PT



Van Aroma was founded in 2006 with a mission to provide sustainably sourced & optimal quality of Indonesia Natural Essential Oils to the Global Market.

We set up our first facility in Padang, West Sumatra. This is where the collection and standardization of essential oils initially took place. At our genesis, Patchouli Oil and Nutmeg Oil were the only two products we dealt with. Our advanced planning quickly led us to expand our services and

products to Clove Oil, Citronella Oil, Vetiver Oil, and several other natural extracts from Java and Sulawesi. In 2009, we added our second facility in Jakarta to keep up with the growing demand for our products.

The expansion helped us focus on producing further refined and standardized products such as the many derivatives of clove oil and variants of patchouli oil. We have now expanded our workforce and broadened our

infrastructural capabilities to include supercritical fluid extraction, reaction units, solvent extraction, and steam distillation units, to name a few.

Our facilities are equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure and technologies, including SCFE CO₂ Extraction, fractional distillation units, molecular distillation units, reaction units, solvent extraction units, steam distillation units, and a long list of specialized apparatus needed to provide premium





grades of essential oils that are put through the gamut of our stringent quality control to make sure that the standards of our various products are optimal and

consistent.

These units are engineered specifically to extract, purify, rectify and treat essential oils for

applications in the aromatherapy, flavor & fragrance, nutraceutical, and animal nutrition industries.

CERTIFICATIONS & AWARDS

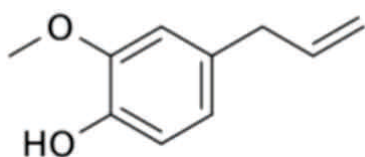


Food Safety System Certification 22000 (FSSC 22000)
Certification scheme for food safety management systems consisting of the following elements: ISO 22000:2018, ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 and additional FSSC 22000 requirements (version 5)



PRODUCT CATALOGUE

EUGENOL USP NATURAL 99.5%



CLOVE LEAF OIL RECTIFIED 85%



CITRONELLA JAVA OIL



CLOVE BUD OIL



NUTMEG OIL
(JAVA | BOGOR 9% MYTISTICIN)



GARJUN LIGHT - COPAENE



MASSOIA BARK OIL
(95% LACTONE C10)



TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

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United States of America		
Trade Attache	Washington DC	2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington DC 20036 - USA Telp : +12027755200/5350 Fax : +12027755354 Website : www.embassyofindonesia.org
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ITPC	Los Angeles	3457 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90010 Telp : +1(213)387-7041 Email : info@itpcla.com Website : www.itpcla.com
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Uni Emirat Arab		
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