



ZIMBABWE-INDONESIA

TRADE BRIEF



Zimbabwe – Indonesia Trade Brief

3. Indonesia Overview

Indonesia, a country of 279.5 million people, is Southeast Asia's largest economy with a GDP of approximately \$1.32 trillion USD in 2022. The economy has shown a strong rebound since contracting in 2020 exceeding the 2019 GDP with \$1.19 trillion in 2021. By the end of 2022, Indonesia's economy grew by 5.3% returning to its decade of growth above five percent that had been halted by the COVID-19 restrictions in 2020 and 2021.

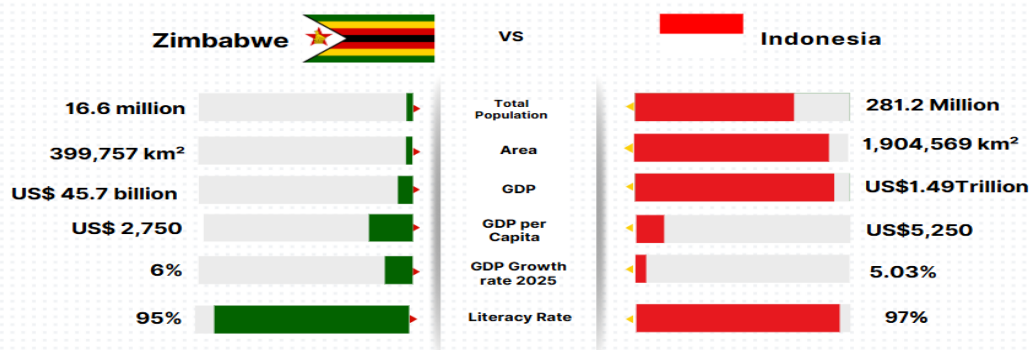
Indonesia's economy is diverse, with major sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, services, and mining. Agriculture: Contributes around 13% to GDP. Industry: Contributes around 40% to GDP, with manufacturing being a significant sub-sector. Services: Contributes around 47% to GDP, including sectors like finance, tourism, and telecommunications. Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is classified as an emerging market and newly industrialized country.

Indonesia is regarded a thriving democracy with significant regional autonomy. The country is located on one of the world's major trade routes and has extensive natural resource wealth distributed over an area the size of the continental United States and is comprised of over 17,500 islands.

4. Key Economic Indicators

- **GDP:** US\$1.492 trillion (nominal; 2025 estimate)
- **GDP per capita:** US\$5,247 (2025 estimate)
- **Population** 277.5 million people (2023)
- **Major Industries:** Agriculture, manufacturing, services and mining
- **Currency:** Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)
- **Key Trade Partners:** China, Singapore, Japan, USA, Malaysia

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

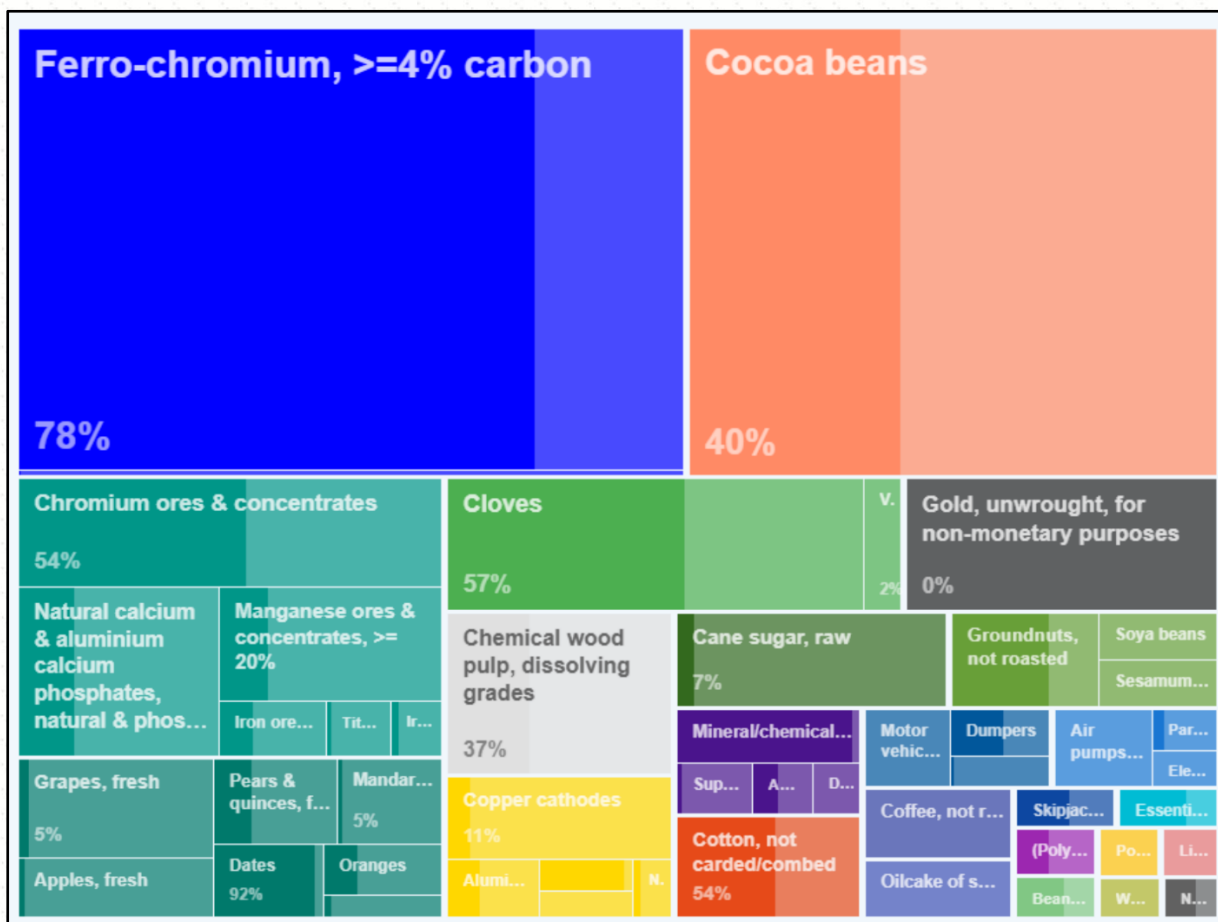


5. Zimbabwe – Indonesia Trade

Indonesia imports mainly tobacco, cotton, iron and steel from Zimbabwe, with imports amounting to US\$48 million in 2023 down from US\$61 million in 2022. Indonesia main export product to Zimbabwe is palm oil and this export amounted to US\$6.030 million in 2023. Other exported products to Zimbabwe include Machinery, printed books and textile material. This mean that Zimbabwe enjoys trade surplus in their trade with Indonesia. (Refer to Annex 1)

6. Indonesia Imports from Africa

Indonesia’s imports from Africa have increased by 52% from US\$6.5 billion in 2018 to US\$9.872 billion in 2023. Indonesia’s total imports amounted to US\$221.8 billion therefore imports from Africa account for 4.45%. Major imported products from Africa include minerals, iron and steel, rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, fertilizers, edible fruits and tobacco. Trade between Africa and Indonesia has been growing steadily over the years, albeit from a relatively low base compared to other regions. (Refer to Annex 2)



7. Zimbabwe Products with Potential in Indonesia

a. Horticulture

Trend: Indonesia's imports of horticulture amounted to US\$3.008 billion in 2023 up from US\$2.52 billion recorded in 2019. Major suppliers are China, Australia, Thailand and USA. From Africa Egypt is the leading supplier of fresh produce to Indonesia amounting to US\$39.06 million in 2023.

Opportunity: Zimbabwe can competitively supply to Indonesia as the country is currently supplying markets in Europe and China. Some of Indonesia's top import produce are citrus, berries, vegetables and tea, of which Zimbabwe produces these and can supply to compete well in the country.

b. Essential Oils

Trend: The beauty industry is quite huge in Indonesia and the rapid changes in trends in the local market enable new entrants into the market. Currently Indonesia is importing USD18 million worth of essential oils from various markets.

Opportunity: Zimbabwe is investing in production of essential oils for cosmetics, skin care and hair care. Indonesia presents an opportunity for Zimbabwe's indigenous oils from mangongo, Ximenia, boabab, marula, for better skin care as well as for further processing. There is need to incorporate the relevant ingredients / market preferences, for value added products.

8. Indonesia Export Performance

The country has been experiencing growth in exports despite any possible effects of Covid 19. Over the last 5 years, exports grew by 54% from US\$167.68 billion in 2019 to US\$258.797 billion in 2023 and the growth was mainly anchored by exports of Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils; iron and steel; electrical machinery and equipment; precious metals and rubber and articles thereof. (*Ref Annex 7*)

Indonesia's export performance from 2019 to 2023 has been characterized by significant growth and increase in production of its natural resources, particularly minerals and oils. Indonesia has been attending to issues surrounding the rise in concentration in the manufacturing sector, the weaker wage growth and the rising inequality since the COVID-19 pandemic, and the limited geographic mobility of the labour force, which makes it harder to match workers with jobs and locations that lead to improved living standards.

9. Indonesia Imports of horticulture

Indonesia's imports of horticulture amounted to US\$3.008 billion in 2023 up from US\$2.52 billion recorded in 2019. Major suppliers are China, Australia, Thailand and USA. From Africa Egypt is the leading supplier of fresh produce to Indonesia amounting to US\$39.06 million in 2023.

China is the largest supplier of horticulture in Indonesia with more than US\$1.68 billion in 2023, followed by Australia with US\$156 million. Egypt is supplying horticulture worth more than US\$39 million. Indonesia's imports of horticulture have been steady above US\$2 billion since 2018. Below are the Indonesia's imports of horticulture by products.

Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Horticultural Produce	2,527,705	2,359,154	2,814,299	2,966,861	3,008,820
Garlic, fresh or chilled	529,965.00	585,785.00	665,818.00	597,795.00	648,586.00
Fresh grapes	372,594.00	273,268.00	315,271.00	330,407.00	400,095.00
Fresh apples	341,624.00	326,231.00	374,148.00	355,509.00	275,385.00
Fresh pears	236,337.00	301,945.00	317,316.00	262,534.00	246,285.00
Cloves,	25,378.00	12,269.00	77,369.00	222,416.00	216,512.00
Fresh or dried mandarins incl. tangerines and satsumas (excl. clementines)	174,012.00	98,789.00	174,805.00	182,806.00	184,727.00
Dried, shelled beans	73,492.00	100,305.00	132,857.00	103,241.00	118,049.00
Fresh tamarinds, cashew apples, jackfruit, lychees, sapodillo plums, passion fruit, carambola, ...	144,930.00	72,560.00	120,719.00	141,994.00	110,375.00
Coffee (excl. roasted and decaffeinated)	55,729.00	31,478.00	25,338.00	49,810.00	102,835.00
Fresh or chilled onions and shallots	56,596.00	65,512.00	60,859.00	96,268.00	94,592.00
Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	65,281.00	52,323.00	96,017.00	97,980.00	85,619.00
Fresh or dried dates	62,290.00	81,371.00	69,002.00	86,256.00	80,522.00
Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	6,980.00	14,921.00	11,462.00	29,657.00	39,771.00
Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)	15,224.00	14,329.00	19,984.00	33,738.00	36,099.00
Fresh or dried oranges	27,087.00	23,310.00	32,012.00	30,101.00	32,095.00

Source: Trade Map: Value in US\$1,000s

10. Issues to consider

Challenges and Opportunities

While there is significant potential for cooperation between Zimbabwe and Indonesia, several challenges may hinder the full realization of these opportunities:

- **Geographical Distance:** The geographical distance between the two countries can pose logistical challenges for trade even with the existence of potential of trade.
- **Limited Awareness:** There is limited awareness about the potential for cooperation between the two countries.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Zimbabwe and Indonesia are yet to sign a Horticultural Import protocol designating official testing authorities in respective countries. In Indonesia this is a responsibility of National Quarantine and there is supposed to be an arrangement with their counterparts in Zimbabwe who are Plant and Quarantine Services Institute (PQSI) through a government-to-government engagement, which need to be finalised to access direct trade from Zimbabwe to Indonesia for any products coming from plants. Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has initiated the process.

To overcome these challenges, it is essential to:

- **Enhance Diplomatic Relations:** There is a need to strengthen diplomatic ties and establish regular communication channels between the two governments to expedite the signing of the horticultural import protocol.
- **Promote Business-to-Business Cooperation:** Facilitate business-to-business interactions through trade fairs, conferences, and matchmaking events. The market scan conducted in May 2024 revealed that it is of paramount importance to have importers based in Jakarta as they will be able to navigate the issues around recommendations to import and quotas. Going via a distributor is one of the effective models that is being utilised those who have managed to export into Indonesia with tangible results.
- **Improve Export led Infrastructure:** Invest in transportation and logistics infrastructure to facilitate trade and investment flows.

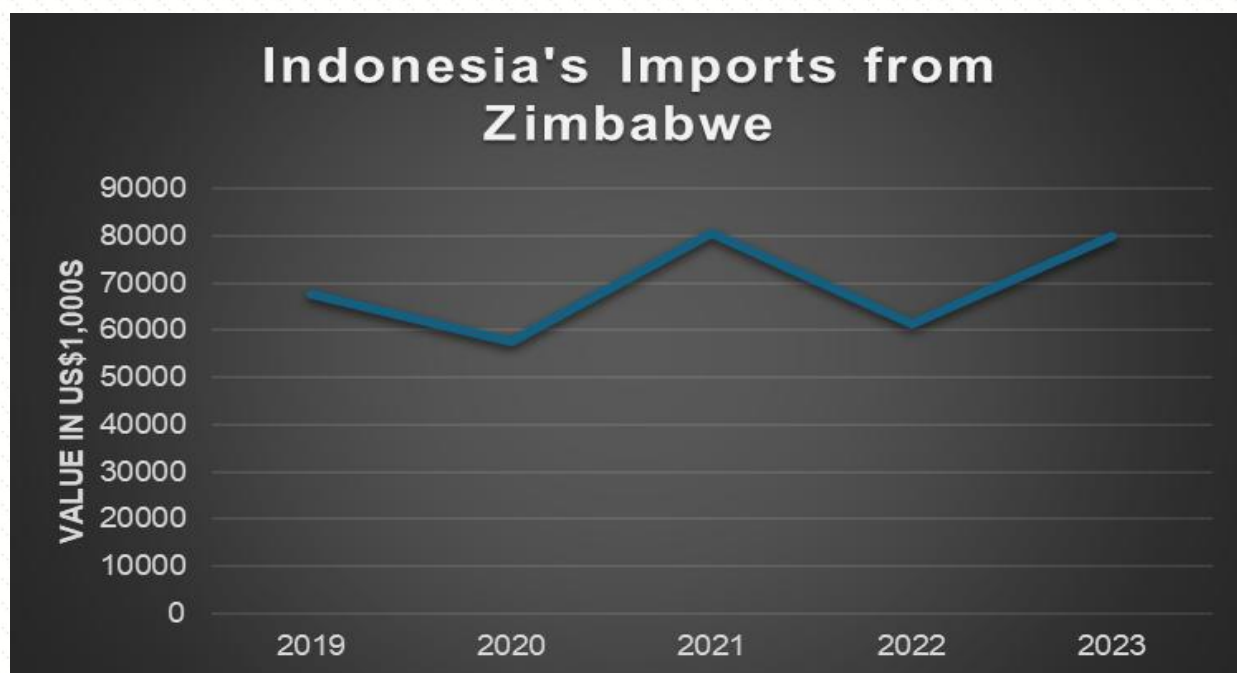
11. Conclusion

By addressing these challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities, Zimbabwe and Indonesia can forge strong economic ties and contribute to mutual prosperity. Issues to tackle include Government-to-Government Cooperation which can foster stronger diplomatic ties and high-level visits. Private Sector Engagement can lead

to business-to-business interactions and joint ventures between companies from both countries which can foster enhanced trade.

12. Annexes

13. Annex 1 – Indonesia Trade



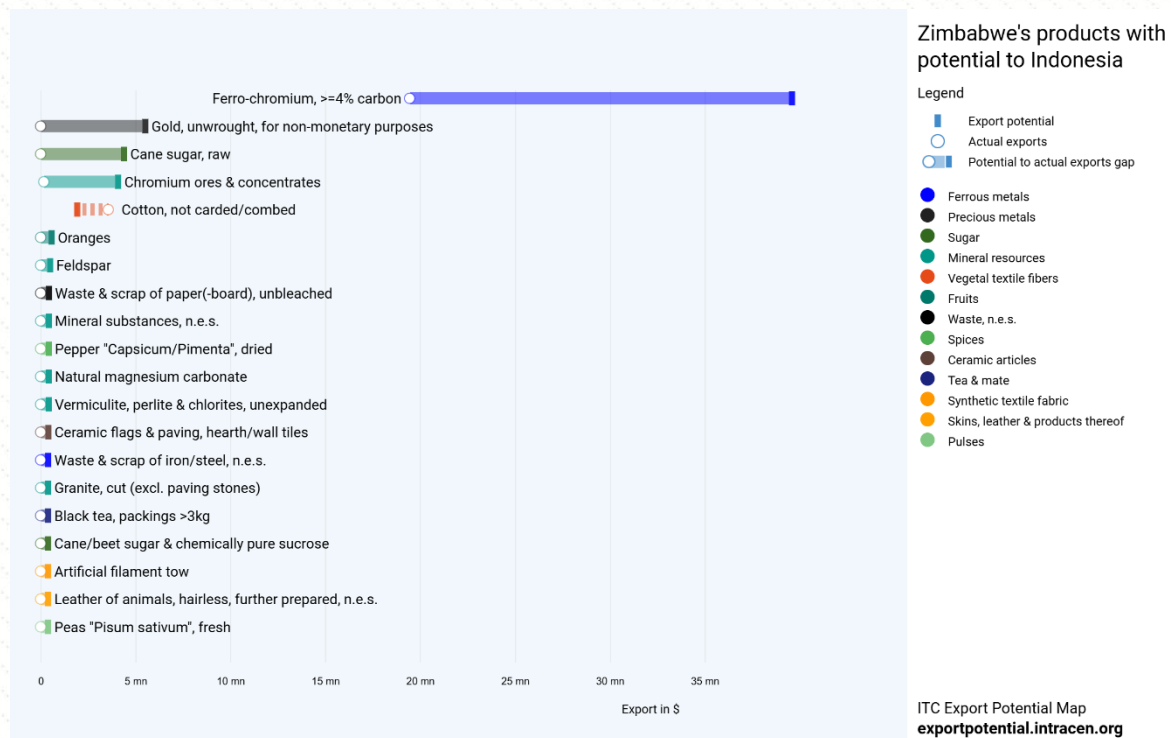
Source Trademap

14. Annex 2: – Indonesia's Imports from Africa

Product label	Indonesia's imports from Africa				
	Value in 2019	Value in 2020	Value in 2021	Value in 2022	Value in 2023
All products	4076820	2564976	6301680	10230881	9872184
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	2232370	1088324	3314952	6667253	7079585
Iron and steel	526967	472515	1498296	1773075	942253
Cocoa and cocoa preparations	314237	246873	368909	311572	429954
Ores, slag and ash	115802	76419	179646	153142	292150
Coffee, tea, maté and spices	34233	20130	68517	231801	218108
Rubber and articles thereof	2708	14403	32827	47258	119963
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	86555	69843	71965	86930	82880
Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	2100	116	1301	298	82681
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; products, whether or not containing nicotine, ...	68790	73984	65296	77924	81539
Fertilisers	47345	44207	91476	119320	61829
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	103599	42452	26537	76542	56738
Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	75490	70209	100149	88145	56262
Aluminium and articles thereof	24986	22467	37816	49147	46083

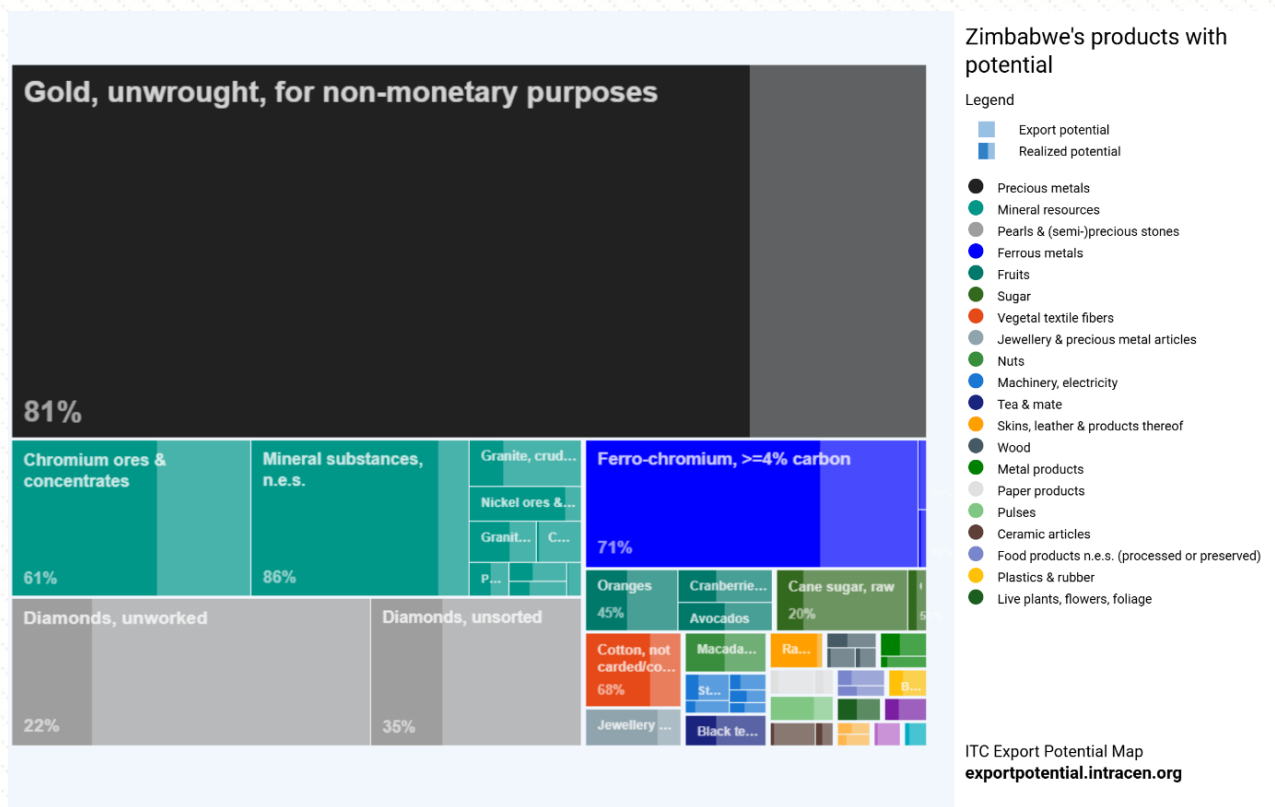
Source: Trade Map: Value in US\$1,000s

15. Annex 3: Zimbabwe's Export Potential to Indonesia



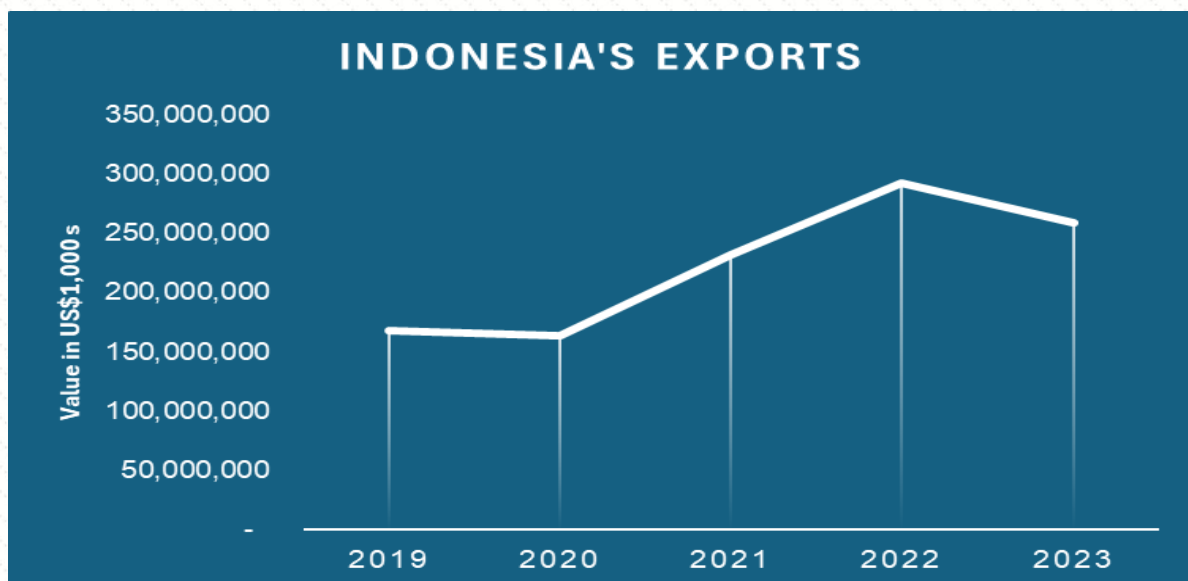
The products with greatest export potential from Zimbabwe to Indonesia are Ferro-chromium, >=4% carbon, Gold, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes, and Cane sugar, raw. Ferrochromium, >=4% carbon shows the largest absolute difference between potential and actual exports in value terms, leaving room to realize additional exports worth US\$20 million. Additional products with export potential to Indonesia include Cane Sugar US\$4 million, Cotton US\$3.6 million, Oranges US\$205K, and Tea US\$22K.

16. Annex 4: Zimbabwe's Export Potential - Global

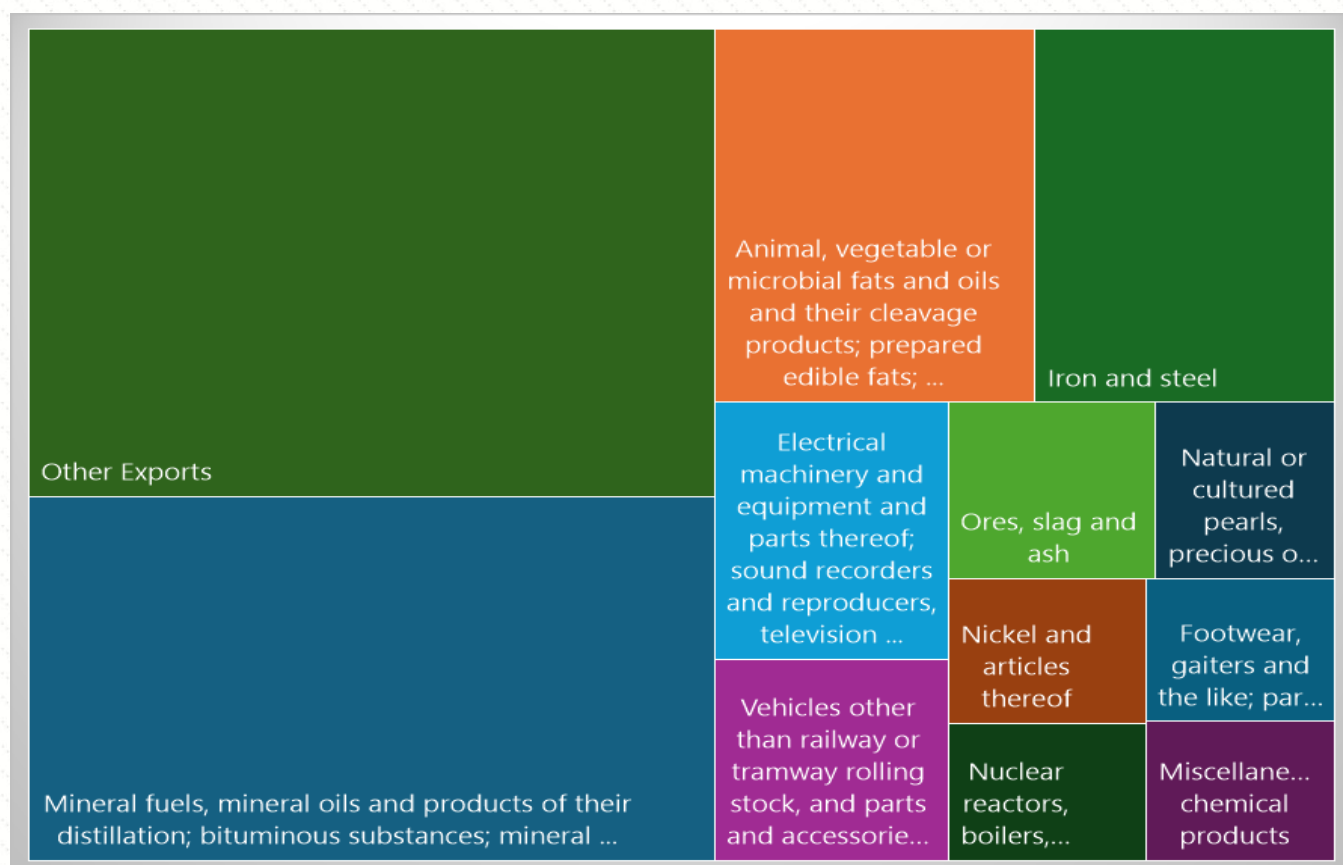


The products with greatest export potential from Zimbabwe to World are Gold, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes, Diamonds, unworked, and Ferrochromium (>=4% carbon), Gold, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes shows the largest absolute difference between potential and actual exports in value terms, leaving room to realize additional exports worth \$470 million.

17. Annex 5: Indonesia's Exports



18. Annex 6: Indonesia's Exports by Product



19. Annex 7: Indonesian Exports 2019 vs 2023

Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Growth 2019-2023
All products	167,682,996	163,306,490	231,587,887	291,979,103	258,797,196	54%
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;	34,105,452	25,578,527	45,078,571	71,000,051	59,494,673	74%
Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products ...	17,634,842	20,720,837	32,919,062	35,204,423	28,453,393	61%
Iron and steel	7,387,412	10,847,364	20,925,555	27,823,548	26,704,567	261%
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers,	9,012,166	9,234,076	11,775,885	14,553,193	14,346,997	59%
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	8,187,972	6,602,285	8,636,126	10,980,707	11,152,847	36%
Ores, slag and ash	3,126,596	3,235,058	6,351,109	10,299,932	8,720,888	179%

Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	6,619,822	8,222,549	5,417,741	6,304,049	7,505,564	13%
Nickel and articles thereof	813,159	808,420	1,284,499	5,977,671	6,815,597	738%
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	5,542,612	5,206,366	6,307,616	6,954,700	6,460,189	17%
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	4,409,287	4,804,751	6,186,295	7,742,187	6,438,555	46%

Source: Trade Map; Value in US\$1,000s

20. Annex 8: Indonesia Horticulture Imports

Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% growth 2019-2023
Horticultural Produce	2,527,705	2,359,154	2,814,299	2,966,861	3,008,820	19%
Garlic, fresh or chilled	529,965.00	585,785.00	665,818.00	597,795.00	648,586.00	22%
Fresh grapes	372,594.00	273,268.00	315,271.00	330,407.00	400,095.00	7%
Fresh apples	341,624.00	326,231.00	374,148.00	355,509.00	275,385.00	-19%
Fresh pears	236,337.00	301,945.00	317,316.00	262,534.00	246,285.00	4%
Cloves,	25,378.00	12,269.00	77,369.00	222,416.00	216,512.00	753%
Fresh or dried mandarins incl. tangerines and satsumas (excl. clementines)	174,012.00	98,789.00	174,805.00	182,806.00	184,727.00	6%
Dried, shelled beans	73,492.00	100,305.00	132,857.00	103,241.00	118,049.00	61%
Fresh tamarinds, cashew apples, jackfruit, lychees, sapodillo plums, passion fruit, carambola, ...	144,930.00	72,560.00	120,719.00	141,994.00	110,375.00	-24%
Coffee (excl. roasted and decaffeinated)	55,729.00	31,478.00	25,338.00	49,810.00	102,835.00	85%
Fresh or chilled onions and shallots	56,596.00	65,512.00	60,859.00	96,268.00	94,592.00	67%
Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	65,281.00	52,323.00	96,017.00	97,980.00	85,619.00	31%
Fresh or dried dates	62,290.00	81,371.00	69,002.00	86,256.00	80,522.00	29%
Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	6,980.00	14,921.00	11,462.00	29,657.00	39,771.00	470%
Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)	15,224.00	14,329.00	19,984.00	33,738.00	36,099.00	137%
Fresh or dried oranges	27,087.00	23,310.00	32,012.00	30,101.00	32,095.00	18%

Source: Trade Map; Value US\$1,000s

21. Annex 9: Indonesia Growing Source Markets

Exporters	2019	2023	% change in Export Values
World	171,275,737	221,739,634	29%
China	44,930,621	62,880,868	40%
Singapore	17,589,850	18,409,523	5%
Japan	15,661,831	16,516,575	5%
United States of America	9,318,897	11,325,834	22%
Malaysia	7,775,274	10,760,558	38%
Korea, Republic of	8,421,259	10,525,782	25%
Thailand	9,469,093	10,253,166	8%
Australia	5,515,309	9,199,406	67%
India	4,295,692	6,673,248	55%
Viet Nam	3,848,196	5,299,949	38%
Brazil	1,940,388	4,855,947	150%
Germany	3,476,535	4,647,335	34%

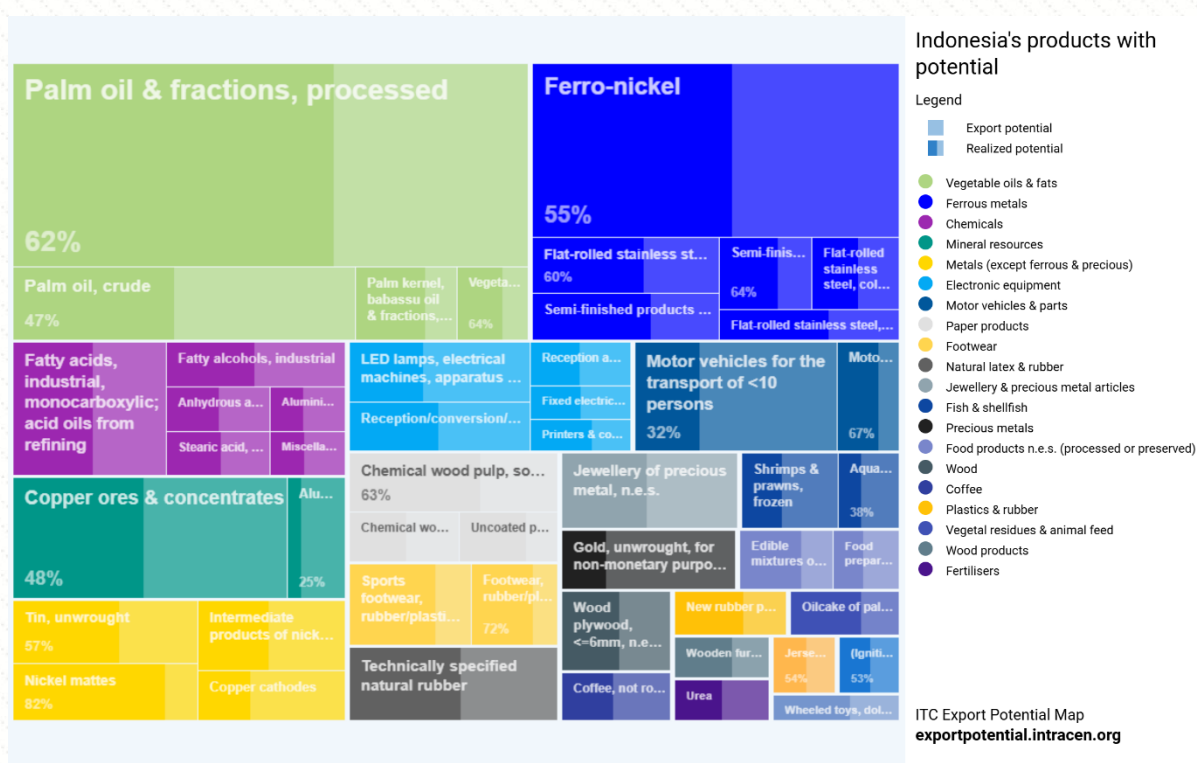
Source: Trade Map; Value US1,000s

22. Annex 10: Indonesia Growing Export Markets (2019 vs 2023)

Importers	Exported value in 2019	Exported value in 2023	% Growth 2019-2023
World	167,682,996	258,797,196	54%
China	27,961,887	64,938,703	132%
United States of America	17,873,447	23,287,665	30%
Japan	16,003,261	20,789,559	30%
India	11,823,491	20,290,562	72%
Malaysia	8,801,815	12,460,270	42%
Philippines	6,770,111	11,039,808	63%
Korea, Republic of	7,234,409	10,301,819	42%
Viet Nam	5,153,358	7,536,414	46%
Thailand	6,218,393	7,224,333	16%
Taipei, Chinese	4,034,832	6,703,968	66%
Netherlands	3,204,951	3,866,493	21%

Source: Trade Map; Value US1,000s

23. Annex 11: Indonesia Export Potential



The products with greatest export potential from Indonesia to World are Palm oil & fractions, processed, Ferro-nickel, and Copper ores & concentrates. Palm oil & fractions, processed shows the largest absolute difference between potential and actual exports in value terms, leaving room to realize additional exports worth US\$12 billion.

24. Annex 12: Indicative Growing window periods - Zimbabwe

Product	Window Period
Blueberries	May – Oct
Citrus (Lemons, oranges)	Mar – Aug
Avocadoes	Nov – Jun
Macadamia nuts	Oct – May
Cucumbers, bananas	Sep – May
Mange tout, mushrooms	May – Oct
Peas, sugar snaps,	Jun – Sep
Onions	May – Jul; Oct – Dec
Pine apples	Nov – Feb, Jun - Jul
Butternuts	May - Sep
Garlic & ginger	Jun - Sep

Zimbabwe has been developing its horticulture sector with a target of US\$1 billion exports by 2030. This ambitious target requires concerted efforts to open new markets and linkages.

25. Annex 13: Current Zimbabwe Horticulture Production capacity (2023 Vs 2024)

Below is the information received from the Horticulture Development Council pertaining to the production capacities for the export of various products.

Crop	2023 Volume (Tonnes)	2024 Volume (Tonnes)	Seasonality
Citrus	69,552	64,949	May - September
Tea	12,633	10,856	All year
Avocadoes	7,723	5,108	November - June
Macadamia nuts	7,495	5,213	March - June
Berries	4,582	5,172	April - September
Produce	7,482	5,110	May - September
Seed & Beans	1,220	2,483	April - September
Flowers	2,033	1,324	May - September
Spices	702	604	All year
Flower Cuttings	319	261	May - September
Essential Oils	203	203	All year
Coffee	119	203	All year
Deciduous Fruits	149	55	April - September
Jams	297	0	All year
Potatoes	15	23	April - September