

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 10/21/2014

GAIN Report Number: ID1440

Indonesia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report provides updated technical information for requirements and regulations on food and agriculture products as are currently required by the Government of Indonesia (GOI). Updated sections are part of Section I, II, VI, VIII, IX, XI, and Appendix IV.

Summary

FAIRS Country Report 2014 provides updated information on part of Section I, II, VI, VIII, IX, XI, and Appendix IV as follows:

- Section I – FOOD LAW: New Law and Government Regulation issued in 2014
- Section II – FOOD ADDITIVE: Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 4/2014
- Section VI – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARD:
 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: Information on MOT Regulation No. 20/2014
- Section VIII – OTHER CERTIFICATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
 - MOA Regulation No. 65/2014 on consumable product of animal origin material
 - DAIRY PRODUCT: Information on number of approved U.S. dairy establishments
 - MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Information on import recommendation of turkey and duck meat by MOA
 - RICE: Packaging and labeling Information on imported rice by BULOG (state owned company).
 - WHEAT FLOUR
- Section IX – IMPORT PROCEDURES : Import Procedures Flow Chart
- Section XI– OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS:
 - New relevant reports published in 2014
- Appendix IV: New Regulations issued by GOI in 2014

In November 2012, the Indonesian House of Representatives, (*DPR*) passed Law 18/2012, known colloquially as the new Food Law. Law 18/2012 replaces Law 7/1996 which was the former overarching food law. The new Food Law regulates all food and food products, defined as all food which originates from biological agricultural sources, to include agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water, both processed and unprocessed intended as food and/or beverages for human consumption, to include food additives, raw materials and other materials utilized in the preparation, processing and/or production of food and/or beverages.

Law 18/2012 also states that the food supplies should always be sufficient, safe, high quality, diverse, affordable, and may not conflict with religion, beliefs and culture. The GOI notes that Indonesia requires Food System that will provide protections for producers, as well as consumer of food. The GOI asserts that its Food System is designed to fulfill basic human necessities which provide fair, equal, and sustainable benefits based on the concepts of Food Resilience, Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.

The food safety control system in Indonesia requires a broad range of pre-market and post-market control. Pre-market controls are conducted by evaluating the food safety of products to ensure the compliance with safety and quality requirements prior to retail. If a product meets the necessary requirements, the product is provided with registration approval number and it becomes eligible for retail market. Post-market control is conducted after food products have been distributed in the market and/or retail outlets. The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) maintains that it is necessary for Indonesia to focus on the pre-market control due to the wide area of coverage and the sheer geographical nature of Indonesia.

Food Safety requirements for food production or processing activities should be performed through food

sanitation, food additives regulation, genetically modified organism (GMO) and food irradiation regulation, establishing food packaging standard, issuing food quality and safety guarantee, as well as halal product guarantee for those required.

According to exporters, one of the most difficult issues they face is the requirements that all imported packaged food products for retail must be registered through the BPOM. Additionally, some products require additional approvals from other GOI regulatory agencies. For example, an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is required in addition to an import permit from the Ministry of Trade (MOT) after getting an approval from the BPOM for food products containing animal and horticulture-based ingredients. Imports of meat, poultry, dairy and horticulture products can be subject to shifting regulation and requirements. Food additives require approval from the BPOM, and special labeling requirements may apply.

Supplementary labels must be in the Indonesian language and must be easily understood by consumers. Mandatory information includes the product name, weight or volume in metric units, composition or a list of ingredients, use by date, production code, the BPOM registration number, and the name and address of the manufacturer or importer.

Nutritional labeling guidelines were issued in January 2005 and August 2007. The law requires the industry to include nutritional content information on the label. Misleading information is forbidden and breaches are subject to criminal prosecution. The Head of BPOM updated guidance on claim and advertisement for processed food in 2011. Packaging must provide safety assurances from contamination.

Protection of intellectual property is underdeveloped in Indonesia, but trademarks should be registered to provide an element of protection. The process is not expensive but requires two years to complete. However, once registered, trademarks remain valid indefinitely.

I. FOOD LAWS

Law 18/2012 provides comprehensive and broader aspect on food compared to previous one and containing 17 chapters and 154 articles. An unofficial translation of the new Food Law can be viewed at the following [link](#).

According the GOI, the new Food Law is intended to provide a legal basis to regulate the following activities: (1) food planning; (2) food availability; (3) food affordability; (4) nutrition and consumption; (5) food safety; (6) food labeling and advertising; (7) control; (8) food information system; (9) food research and development; (10) food institution; (11) public participation; and (12) enforcement. Currently, the existing implementing regulations are still valid until new implementing regulations will be issued in accordance with the Law.

One aspect of the Food Law is food importation. If the food supply sources are not sufficient, food can be fulfilled through import according to the necessity (Article 14 point 2 and Article 36-40). The GOI will establish food import policies and regulations that do not negatively impact the farming sustainability, the increasing of production, the welfare of farmers/fishermen, fish farmers, and food

businesses. However, the GOI consistently prioritizes domestic food production over imports to meet the demand.

Other significant legislation concerning food and agricultural imports include:

- Act Number 12 of 1992 concerning Cultivation of Plants
 - Act Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish, & Plant Quarantine
 - Act Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health
 - Act Number 9 of 1995 concerning Small Business
 - Act Number 20 of 1997 concerning Non-Tax Government Revenue
 - Act Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
 - Act Number 15 of 2001 concerning Trade Mark
 - Act Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copy right
 - Act Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries
 - Act Number 10 of 1995 and Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs Tariffs
 - Act Number 11 of 1995 and Law Number 39 of 2007 concerning Excise
 - Act Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Business
 - Act Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
 - Act Number 13 of 2010 concerning Horticulture
 - Act Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food
 - Act Number 19 of 2013 concerning Empowering and Protection Farmers
 - Act Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry
 - Act Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade
-
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food label and Advertisement
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 102 of 2000 concerning Standard National
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 68 of 2002 concerning Food Security
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 18 of 2012 concerning Domestic Waste Management
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 6 of 2013 concerning Empowering Cattleman
 - Government Regulation (PP) Number 47 of 2014 concerning Control and Prevention of Animal Disease

In addition to the Acts and Government Regulations listed above, there are various Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decisions and Departmental Determinations that regulate food production, import, and distribution. The most relevant of these regulations are attached.

Gradually, additional government regulations to implement the provisions have been released. However, some of its provisions still have not been enacted or updated from the previous regulation.

Many of Indonesia's regulations related to the marketing of food and food products are unclear and confusing, not enforced, or are enforced on a cursory basis in a haphazard manner. While a review of relevant regulations is important, the reality of what actually occurs in practice may be quite different. Therefore, it is essential that exporters confer with local importers/agents to determine prevailing requirements on imports.

II. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATION

Any person producing food for distribution is prohibited from using any material as food additives which are prohibited or which exceed the maximum threshold limit. The GOI shall further determine the materials which are prohibited and or permitted in food production or processing activities, as well as the maximum threshold limit.

MOH regulation No. 033/12 states that food additive production, importation and circulation require a distribution license from the Head of the Indonesian National Agency for Food and Drug Control (BPOM). There are 27 groups of food additives and each group has several types of food additives. The list of permitted food additives can be obtained in attachment I and prohibited food additives list in attachment II. The head of BPOM has released maximum limits of the use food additives in its regulations [No. 4 to 25/2013 and No. 36 to 38/2013](#). In addition, BPOM Regulation [No. 4/2014](#) states the type and maximum limit of sweetener.

Other regulations concerning food additives include the BPOM Decrees of 2008 and 2004, MOH Regulation of 1999, and the Director General (DG) for the Control of Food and Medicine Regulation of 1991 and Decree of 1990.

A food additive product from an animal source must also have a certificate of conformity with Islamic purity, "halal." That certificate is issued by the responsible authority in the country of origin.

III. PESTICIDE AND CONTAMINANTS

Maximum Residual Limits (MRL) of pesticides and other contaminants in food and fresh agricultural products are generally regulated in the Food Law No. 18/2012 under the chapter pertaining to food safety and quality. The implementation regulation for Food Law, with regard to toxic, MRL, prohibited material for food production process, and appropriate material and process, still can use the following regulations before the new implementing regulations are published:

- PP No. 28/2004 on safety, quality, and nutrition of food products. The PP has mandated the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Marine & Fishery Affairs (MOMF) to arrange the guidance called "Good Fresh Food Production Practices".
- As a follow-up of PP No. 28/2004, the MOMF issued Ministerial Decree No. 02/2007 about "Good Aquaculture Practices". This decree emphasizes that the source of water being used in fish rearing process must be free from the contamination of pesticide, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal.
- In line with the MOMF Decree No. 02/2007, the MOA Decree No. 88/2011 sets the maximum

residue limit of pesticide on imported as well as exported fresh food of plant origin such as fruits, vegetables, cereal, and legumes. The MOA Decree No. 88/2011 has been effectively enforced since March 19, 2012.

- The MOA also issued Joint Decree No. 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 with the MOH that rules metal contamination and microscopic organism contamination. With regard to pesticide residues, the joint decree states that:
 - The maximum allowable residue for products directly or indirectly consumed by humans is as per the appended list.
 - Agricultural products circulated in Indonesia, whether locally produced or imported, are not permitted to contain higher levels of pesticide than those in the list.
 - Agricultural products imported with greater than the allowed pesticide residue must be rejected.
 - Tests for pesticide residue are to be conducted in a laboratory appointed by the MOH or the MOA.
 - The MOH and the MOA will monitor and enforce the joint decree according to their tasks and functions.
- The list appended to the joint decree includes 218 pesticides and a number of potentially contaminated agricultural products for each pesticide. There is no provision for use of alternative standards, for example Codex for pesticides not listed.
- The National Standard Agency (BSN) issued the SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical content for animal based food
 - The BSN issued the SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of pesticide for agriculture products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.

IV. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS

Food packaging is the material used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Any person producing food to be circulated is prohibited from using any material as food package which is declared prohibited and or which may release contaminants that harmful or endangered human health.

The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 year 2011 lists the materials permitted or prohibited for food package includes active food package, smart food package, adhesive, ceramic, Styrofoam, rubber and elastomer, glass, ion exchange resin, metal and metal alloys, paper and cardboard, plastic, regenerated cellulose, silicon, fabric, wax, wood, polisher and coating. The Minister of Industry (MOI) issued a regulation on February 12, 2010 requires all food packages must put the logo and recycle code on the package.

There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size. The metric system must used for weights and measures. The GOI issued a government regulation No 18/2012 that manages domestic waste. Producer is required to use biodegradable packaging with less waste as possible, use raw material that can be recycled; and withdraw the waste of the product and its packaging.

V. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

In the new Food Law, food label provisions are found under Chapter VIII, Articles 96 - 103 and advertisement provision are under Article 104 - 107. Formerly, the GOI Regulation No 69/1999 has been released as a guideline to implement the food label and advertisement rule. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011 regulates processed food claims and advertisements, and the BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 regulates labeling requirements for processed food products.

A. General Requirements

Food labels contain any information concerning food in the form of a picture, writing, a combination of both, or another form accompanying the food, which is putting in, affixed to or constituting part of the food packing. Any person producing or importing food which is packed for sale (not packed for the food service or institutional sectors) into the territory of Indonesia is obligated to place a label on, within and or at the packing of the food.

The supplementary label shall be done in such away so as to not easily come off, fade or be damaged, and shall be placed in a visible and readable position of packages. As of January 2013, the supplementary label should be affixed prior to customs clearance (before arriving at the Indonesian territory). Statements or claims on the benefit of the food product shall only be included if they are supported by scientific facts which can be accounted for.

The label at least contains information concerning:

- a. The name of the product;
- b. Net weight or net contents;
- c. Name and address of the party which produces or imports the food into the territory of Indonesia,
- d. Registration Number
- e. The list of material used;
- f. The expiry date, month and year (except for beverage with alcohol content >10%, vinegar, sucrose and bread/cake with shelf life <24 hours)
- g. Date and or production code

In addition to the information above, the GOI may determine other information which may or may not be mentioned on food labels. The information on the labels shall be written or printed in the Indonesian language, Arabic numeric and Roman text. The use of foreign terms may be conducted as long as there is no Bahasa equivalent. To enforce the Law, the BPOM issued a circular letter on September 1, 2010 to Indonesian food importers and distributors mandating the use of the Indonesian language on the labels of all packaged food products imported for retail purposes.

In order to support the truth of the “halal” statement, anybody producing or importing packed food into the territory of Indonesia for trading shall have the said food first examined by accredited inspection agencies pursuant to the laws enforce.

The use of backgrounds, in the form of picture and colors and other decoration, which can obscure the writing in the main part of label, is prohibited.

The U.S. labeling standard does not consider false or misleading but it is different with Indonesian standard label. For example, Indonesia maintains its own Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) or Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (MTDI) that was designed for Indonesian consumer. However, the standard U.S. nutritional fact panel format is acceptable.

B. Requirements for Other Specific Labeling Requirements

In addition to the labeling criteria outlined above, the food label must state about nutrient fact, food irradiation, organic food, the GMO, food made from natural raw material, preparation instruction, storage instruction, serving suggestion, intended for, as well as the warning.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Labels for alcoholic beverages must state:

- “MINUMAN BERALKOHOL” (alcoholic beverage),
- DIBAWAH UMUR 21 TAHUN ATAU WANITA HAMIL DILARANG MINUM (prohibited for people under 21 years or pregnant women)
- Alcohol content

BABY FOODS (less than 12 months old)

On baby food label, should have the phrase “breast milk is the best food for your baby” or a similar sentence, stating superiority of nursing/breast feeding. Sources of protein must be stated clearly. However, the nutrition claim or health claim is prohibited.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

A GOI Regulation published in 2012 requires “PANGAN PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIKA” (genetically modified food product) wording to be stated in labels of food derived from genetically engineered products to include potato, corn, soybean, and tomato. However, product derivatives which have undergone further refining processes to the point where the GM material cannot be identified (to include but not limited to oils, fats, sucrose, and starch) do not need a non-GMO statement.

In addition, the GOI requires labeling only for food products containing more than 5 percent content derived from genetically engineered processes.

PROCESSED FOOD CONTAINING FOOD ADDITIVE

In addition to the main label content, labels of foods containing additives shall contain the following matters: the food additives wording; names of groups of food additives (antioxidant, artificial sweetener, preservative, food color, enhancer); and names of food additives and food additive registration number. Carryover food additives must be written after the name of food additives.

In addition to that, the artificial sweetener information on the label includes:

- A statement “containing artificial sweetener” and any information if it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, and breast feeding mothers; “for people with diabetes and/or people who require a low-calorie diet”; if using aspartame should be written “contain phenylalanine and not suitable for phenylketonuria patient and not suitable for material heated”; if using polyols, producers should note “excessive consumption has a laxative effect”.

- Weight mg/kg and the sugar equivalence
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Food color information should include:

- Color Index (CI)
- Word "PEWARNA PANGAN" (food coloring) or "PEWARNA MAKANAN" (food coloring) in a green box and written with green capital letter.



- M logo in black circle



The BPOM Regulation in 2007 stated that it is not allowed to put information of free of food additive in food label and advertisement. Food additive includes anti oxidant, anti-caking agent, acidity regulator, artificial sweetener, bleaching, emulsifier, stabilizer, thickener, firming agent, preservative, color, flavor and flavor enhancer, and sequestrant. The prohibited statement includes the word "free", "without", "not content", or other similar words.

The BPOM once again re-enforced the regulation by issuing circular letter February 29, 2008. The statement "free from food additive" may not allow appearing on the label for product distributed after October 1, 2008.

FOOD CONTENT ALERGEN

Material that may cause allergic should be informed, includes cereal containing gluten (wheat, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish and its processed products, egg and its processed products, fish and its processed products, peanut, soybean and its processed products, milk and its processed products to include lactose, tree nut and its processed products, and sulfite (>100 ppm).

FOOD CONTENT PORK

On products derived from swine: the words "MENGANDUNG BABI" (contain pork) should be written in red and enclosed in a red rectangle together with a drawing of a pig in white background.



Some food products that may originate from pork include: gelatin, enzymes, fat, collagen, colostrums, blood extracts, hydrolyzed hemoglobin, keratin hair extracts, placenta, protein, thymus extracts, thymus hydrolysate, stomach extracts, ingredient (stearic acid, palmitic acid, glycerol) oils, kidney extracts, shortening, thickeners, emulsifiers, stabilizers, l-cystein, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, nisin.

FOOD IRRADIATION

Irradiated packaged food must carry the words "PANGAN IRADIASI" (irradiated food), the reason for

irradiation and this logo.



Also required are the name and address of the radiation facility, the month and year of the irradiation, and the country in which the process was carried out. If the food cannot be re-irradiated, then the label should include the word: “TIDAK BOLEH DIRADIASI ULANG” (not to be re-irradiated).

FOOD MADE FROM NATURAL RAW MATERIALS


Labeling for foods made from natural raw materials can include information that the food derived from the natural ingredients if the relevant natural raw materials content is not less than the minimum content set forth in the Indonesian National Standard (SNI).


ORGANIC

Processed foods that meet the organic processed foods requirements may use the words organic and Indonesia’s organic logo on their labels as below. Foreign organic logos can be placed next to the Indonesian logo.



Size : 125mm x 125mm
Line : 4pt
Font : Palatino Linotype

 C.40 - M:100 - Y:100 - K:10

 C.100 - M.0 - Y.100 - K.0

HEALTH MESSAGES, SUGAR, SALT AND FAT CONTENT INFORMATION IN PROCESSED FOOD AND FAST FOOD

The Ministry of Health (MOH) issued regulation No. 30/2013, requiring producers of processed foods for commerce to provide sugar, salt, and fat content information and a health message on the label. The rule will be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Health messages in the label should read “consuming more than 50 grams of sugar, 2,000 milligrams of Sodium, or 67 grams of fat per person per day increase the risk of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, and heart attack”.

This regulation will be implemented in April 16, 2016.

VI. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BEER, WINE, SPIRIT)

There are three categories of alcoholic beverages: ‘Category A’ containing zero to five percent alcohol; ‘Category B’ containing greater than 5 percent and less than 20 percent alcohol; and ‘Category C’ containing 21 - 55 percent alcohol.

Per January 2010, the MOT regulation allowed registered importers of alcoholic beverages to import duty-paid alcoholic beverage products. Previously, duty-paid and duty-free alcoholic beverages were imported only through a state owned company, as was directed by the MOT. The regulation states that the companies that import duty paid alcoholic beverages must apply for an imported-alcoholic beverages permit (IT-MB) through the DG of Foreign Trade.

The main requirement for the IT-MB application is that an assignment letter authorized in the country of origin Public Notary and an Indonesian Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in Washington or one of the consulates. The application must indicate 20 foreign brands/manufacturers from at least 5 countries and be able to purchase minimum 3,000 carton /brand/year and also have distributor at least in six provinces (MOT Regulation No. 53/2010, which was replaced by MOT Regulation 20/2014). The IT-MB is valid for three years and can be extended.

The type and amount of the imported alcoholic beverage products allocated to fulfill national demand is determined by the MOT and issued in April 1 annually. The ports of entry for imported duty paid alcoholic beverages include the Belawan sea port, Medan; Tanjung Priok sea port, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas sea port, Semarang; Tanjung Perak sea port, Surabaya; Bitung sea port, Manado; and Soekarno Hatta sea port, Makassar. They can also enter via all Indonesian international airports.

Distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages category B and C is under the GOI control. Direct sales are only allowed for duty paid alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C, for on-site consumption at hotels, restaurants, bars, pubs and night clubs. Duty free shops are allowed to sell duty free alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C in certain locations. Category A alcoholic beverage sales are allowed in minimarkets, supermarkets, hypermarkets and other retailer shops

The direct selling and/or retail of alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverage products to people under the age of 21 year are prohibited in Indonesia.

On December 31, 2013 the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued regulation No. 207/2013 to replace MOF regulation No. 62/2010. The regulation imposed a new excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol.

The regulation was implemented on January 1, 2014. The new tax is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Indonesia: Excise Tax for Ethyl Alcohol and Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol

Type	Ethyl Alcohol content	Excise Tax (IDR per liter)	
		Domestic Product	Import
Ethyl alcohol or ethanol			
All kinds of ethyl alcohol, level content, and type		20,000	20,000
Beverages containing ethyl alcohol			
A	5% or less	13, 000	13,000
B	More than 5% up to 20%	33,000	44,000
C	More than 20%	80,000	139,000

Concentrate containing ethyl alcohol		
All concentrates, content level and type, as a raw material or processing aid in beverages contain ethyl alcohol production	100,000	100,000

On April 7, 2010, the MOF issued the regulation No. 82/PMK.011/2010, which imposed new import duties on alcoholic beverages containing ethyl alcohol. This regulation effectively changed the tariff from an ad valorem tariff to a specific tariff.

GMO

The PP No. 28/2004 stated that foods contain the GMO shall have to be tested prior to distribution.

The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.03.12.1563/2012 on the Guidelines of Food Safety Assessment for Genetically Engineered Products pointed out the assessment that should be conducted by the Commission of Biosafety for Genetically Engineered Product to include:

- genetic information; includes general description, host description
- donor organism
- genetic modification description
- genetic modification characteristics
- food safety information, includes substantial equivalence, changes in nutritional value, allergenicity, and toxicity.

HALAL CERTIFICATE

Islamic purity or “halal” is important to a large portion of the Indonesian population. Indonesia requires that imported animal based food products, except pork, be accompanied by a halal certificate issued by an approved halal certifying body in the United States.

The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) released the list of approved halal certifying bodies which includes:

- halal for cattle slaughtering;
- halal for the processing industry;
- halal for flavorings.
- Halal for poultry slaughtering

Per December 2012, the approved halal certifier bodies in the United States are as follows:

Table 2. Indonesia: MUI Approved Halal Certifier Bodies in the United States For cattle slaughtering category

No.	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Islamic Information Center of America (IICA), Des Palines, IL
2.	Halal Transaction of Omaha, Omaha, NE
3.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA
4.	Halal Food Council USA, Salisbury, MD
5.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL

For food processing category

No.	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Islamic Information Center of America (IICA), Des Palines, IL
2.	Halal Food Council USA, Salisbury, MD
3.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Chicago, IL
4.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA) Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
5.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL
6.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA

For flavor industry category

No	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Islamic Information Center of America (IICA), Des Palines, IL
2.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Chicago, IL
3.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA) Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
4.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA

For poultry slaughter category

No	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Halal Food Council USA, Salisbury, MD
2.	Halal Transaction of Omaha, Omaha, NE
3.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA
4.	Islamic Society of Washington (ISWA), Washington, DC

IRRADIATION CERTIFICATES

All irradiated food imported should be accompanied by a certificate issue by an authorized officers in the country of origin that valid for the batch.

Based on the MOH Regulation No. 701/Menkes/Per/VIII/2009, there are three approved sources of radiation process by the GOI:

1. Gamma irradiator with ^{60}Co or ^{137}Cs radioactive
2. X-ray with energy less than and equal to 5 MeV or
3. Electron machine with energy less than equal to 10MeV

Following is the type of foods that are allowed to be radiated and its dose.

Table 3. Indonesia: Type of Food Allowed to Be Radiated

No	Type of food	Irradiation purpose	Maximum dose absorb (kGy)
1.	Bulb and root tuber	to retard prevent the sprouting during storage	0.15

2.	Fresh vegetable and fruit (exclude no 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insect c. Extend self life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3.	Processed vegetable and fruit	Extend self life	7.0
4.	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55 ⁰) for 5 minutes
5.	Mangoesten	a. Kill insect b. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0
6.	Cereal and millet products, bean, oil seed, peas, dry fruit	a. Kill insect b. Reduce microbe amount	1.0 5.0
7.	Fish, fresh and frozen seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite	5.0 3.0 2.0
8.	Process fish and seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life	8.0 10.0
9.	Meat and poultry and their process (fresh and frozen)	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0 3.0 2.0 7.0
10.	Dry vegetable, seasoning, dry herb and herbal tea	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Kill insect	10.0 1.0
11.	Food from animal dried animal	a. Kill insect b. Kill microbe, fungi, mold, khamir	1.0 5.0
12.	Animal based-ready to eat processed food	Sterilization and kill pathogen microorganism includes spora and extend self life microbe	65

PRODUCT SHELF LIFE

To comply with the MOH decree concerning expired food, the BPOM issued circular letters No. 0018/BB/EM/4.4/IV/90 and No. 0026/BB/EM/4.4/V/90 (implemented on August 1990) that outline the expiry dates of imported package food products as follow:

Table 4. Indonesia: Shelf Life and the Expiry Dates of Products Arrive in Indonesian Port

Product shelf life	Arrival at the destination port must be:
>= 2 years	1.5 years before the expiry date
1 year	8 months before the expiry date
6 months	4 months before the expiry date
3 months	2 months before the expiry date

PROCESSED ORGANIC FOOD

Organic processed food shall include food from organic fresh food processed by a specific method, with or without permitted food additives.

On May 2013, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) issued regulation No. 64 on organic agriculture system. The regulation will be implemented one year from the date it of its legislation.

Based on MOA regulation 64, imported organic food must be accompanied by:

- Transaction certificate issued by the Organic Certification Institute (LSO) that has been certified by National Accreditation Committee (KAN) whether it is a domestic LSO or foreign LSO domicile in Indonesia. The LSO must perform certification of the business unit in the country of origin.
- A health certificate or certificate of sale issued by an authorized institution in the country of origin.

The 2008 BPOM regulation stated that organic fresh foods must contain at least 95% organic fresh food from the total volume or weight, excluding water and salt content. Water and salt content are water and salt added at the time of processing. Food additives and other materials permitted in organic processed foods are attached to the regulation. Raw materials, food additives, other materials and organic processed foods shall not be treated with irradiation and not be derived from genetically engineered products.

OTHERS

- Milk products have special regulations
- Baby food has special regulations
- Animal quarantine regulations for live animals and semen vary and should be consulted before exporting live animals to Indonesia

VII. FACILITY AND PRODUCT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Any processed food either produced domestically or imported into Indonesian territories for trade in retail packaging shall obtain the registration approval letter prior to distribution. The objective is to protect consumers from products which do not comply with the current regulations related to safety, quality, nutrition, and labeling.

Procedure for registration refers to the BPOM Decree No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011, No. HK.03.1.5.12.11.09956 of 2011, No. 42/2013, and No. 43/2013 on processed food registration. It is the implementation regulation for the GOI Regulation No 28/2004. BPOM Regulation No. 1/2013 stated

that per March 11, 2013, products should be registered through on-line registration process (e-registration).

Law and regulations related to food product registration:

- Law No. 23 of 1992 on Health
- Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection
- Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 69 of 1999 on Food Labeling and Advertising
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 28 of 2004 on Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

Processed food exempted from the obligation to possess a registration approval letter shall be the food products produced by home industry, food that has maximum 7 days shelf life in a room temperature and/or imported into Indonesian territories in small quantities for the purpose of requesting the registration approval letter, scientific research, self-consumption, and further uses as raw material and indirectly sold to end consumer. While the regulation indicates that small quantities for personal consumption do not require registration, Customs officials decide the quantity permissible; thus, even small quantities can be seized and subjected to the approval procedures.

In March 2008, the BPOM released a regulation which states that all imported processed food, food raw materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others must obtain entry permit (SKI) from the Head of BPOM for every shipment. This regulation re-enforces the registration of imported food for retail purpose.

The registration process should be conducted by a local agent or importer. Typically, it takes longer than the officially reported time frame and costs more than the published rate. Detailed requirements from the food manufacture/supplier and product samples are needed for the registration process, which can be sent to the local agent or importer.

PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Registration Procedure

There are two kinds of registration assessments:

1. General Service: the assessment of medium and high-risk food products and food additives
2. Rapid Service: the assessment of low-risk food products and food additives with a faster decision

Requirements for imported products

Administrative Requirements

- Importer Registration Number (API) or Trade Business License (SIUP) and audit results of distribution facilities.
- Letter of Appointment /Authorization from company of origin.
- Health Certificate/Free Sale Certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.

Technical Requirements

- List of ingredients
- Manufacturing process or certificate of GMP/HACCP/ISO22000

- Certificate of analysis of finished product (chemical and microbial contaminants, certain food additives, etc.) issued by accredited laboratory
- Information of shelf life
- Information on production code
- Label design (color)

Additional Requirements

- Trademark Certificate (for product with TM and or [®] logo on the label)
- Product Certificate of Indonesia national Standard (SNI) (for SNI-mandatory products: mineral water, wheat flour, iodized salt, cocoa powder and refined sugar)
- Organic Certificate (for organic products)
- Status on GMO-Free status (for products using soy, maize, potato, and tomato). Product derivatives which have undergone multiple refining processes in high temperature such as fat or oil (including lecithin) do not need non GMO statement.
- Statement on Food Irradiation (for irradiated products)
- Appointment Letters as Registered Importer for Alcoholic Beverages
- Other scientific reference to support any claim in the label

Timeline

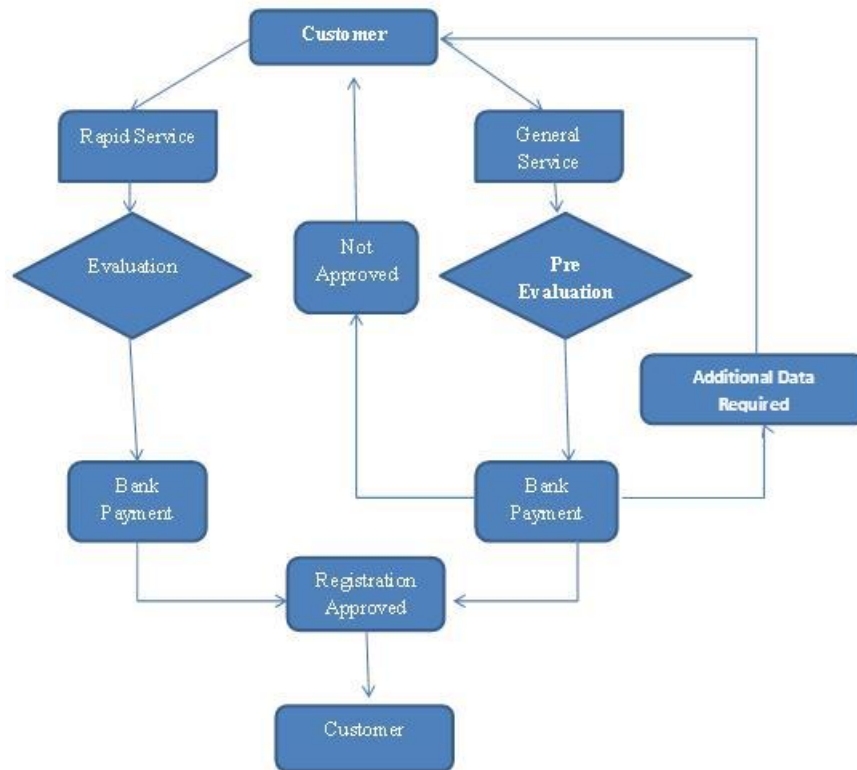
Timeline for the issuance of Registration Approval or Refusal based on the type of food as follow:

Table 5. Indonesia: Timeline for Food Registration Approval in BPOM

Type of Foods	Timeline (Maximum)
Foods for Specific Purposes	150 Working Days
Functional Foods, Foods with claims, Foods with herbal (contains plant for medical purpose)	120 Working Days
Irradiated Foods, GMO, Food Additives (Flavours), Organic Foods, Milk and Milk Products, Fish and Fish Products, Alcoholic Beverages	100 Working Days
Food Additives other Flavors, Other type of Foods	60 Working Days

Figure 1. Indonesia: Flow Chart of Food Registration Process in BPOM

FLOW CHART OF FOOD REGISTRATION PROCESS



TESTING

Based on the PP No. 28 of 2004, the examination in the laboratory shall be carried out in the government laboratories or any laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Committee or any Accreditation Institutions acknowledged by the National Accreditation Committee. BPOM is authorized to determine the types of processed food that should be examined prior to distribution.

CERTIFICATION

List of the import documents required can be found in FAIRS Export Certificate Report.

VIII. OTHER CERTIFICATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Importers of processed food products must obtain an import permit before product is shipped to Indonesia. There are three ministries responsible for issuing the permit:

1. Certain processed horticulture products covered under MOA regulation No. 86/2013
Importers of certain processed horticultural products (to include items such as jams, fruit juices, and french fries) must obtain a recommendation letter from BPOM before they can apply for an import recommendation (RIPH) to the Director General of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products (P2HP) of the MOA. Food processors and manufacturers must receive a technical recommendation from the MOI as a prerequisite to obtaining a RIPH. The RIPH should then be submitted to the Ministry of Trade (MOT) to get the import permit (SPI). However,

imported fresh horticultural products only need a RIPH form MOA and SPI from MOT. The validity of the SPI is 6 months/per semester.

Every shipment of processed horticulture products need an entry permit issued by BPOM (SKI) and the products in retail packaging must have an ML number.

2. Certain animal based processed food products (exclude dairy) covered under MOA regulation No. 84/2013

The DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) of the MOA is responsible for issuing a letter of recommendation (RTK) before the importer obtains the import permit (SPI) from the MOT. Before applying for the RTK, the importer must get a recommendation from the Head of BPOM. Imported raw meat only needs an RTK form MOA and an SPI from MOT. The validity of the SPI is 3 months/quarterly.

Every shipment of processed horticultural product needs an entry permit issued by BPOM (SKI) and the products in retail packaging must have an ML number.

3. Remaining processed food products

An entry permit (SKI) from BPOM is the only permit needed for the remaining processed food products, food as raw material, and food additives (see explanation about SKI under 'OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS' Section).

New MOA Regulation No 65/2014 requires that the importation of processed consumable product of animal origin material (HBAH) to include processed meat, dairy products, and processed eggs must be accompanied with a sanitation certificate and Halal certificate.

Label on package must use Indonesian language and contain information required in the regulations.

In addition to that, the MOT Regulation No. 83/2012 that amended by MOT regulations No. 61/2013 and 36/2014 required the importation of agriculture products for 215 HS Code should be conducted by registered importer (IT).

Import documents may be prepared in English, but the level of comprehension by officials is limited.

As an example, Customs would not accept the term "cartage" on an invoice as meaning a freight charge because "cartage" is not in the most widely used English Indonesian dictionary.

Documents should be concise, with simple language, and complete. If all documentation is complete, customs clearance can be finished as early as two days (green line) and 5-7 days (red line and yellow line). Incomplete documentation could result in delays of several weeks.

Standard documents, such as invoices, regularly used in the domestic market, may not be suitable for imports. Custom will use a "check price" based to set the import duty. There is no clear information on how the Custom set that check price.

A determination by the GOI official can be appealed. However, the official's determination would invariably be couched in terms of the current legislation and hence would be unlikely to be over-ruled.

Indonesian Courts give judgments on the basis of perceived justice, and are not strictly bound by precedent. Hence decisions have a degree of inconsistency and unpredictability.

ENTRY PERMIT (SKI)

BPOM issued regulations No. 27/2013 and 28/2013 on controlling imported food and food ingredients to revise former regulations issued in 2008, 2009, and 2011. The regulations require importers to obtain an entry permit (SKI) in order to release the products at customs for each shipment. The imported must have at least 2/3 shelf life remaining at time of export.

To obtain the permit, an importer must provide data and documents of the following:

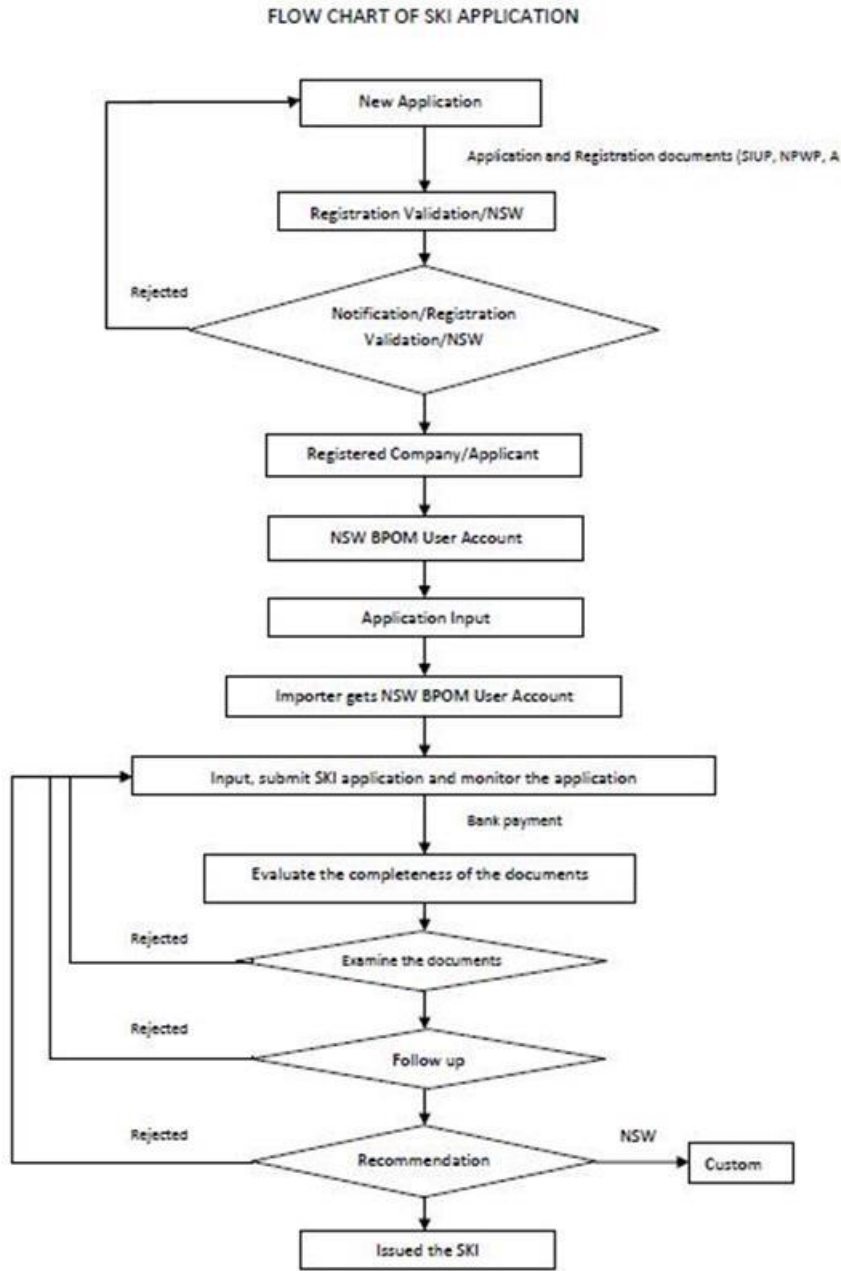
1. Application letter for raw material, food additive, food product import:
 - Name and address of importer
 - Brand name and kind of products
 - Packaging type/weight/volume
 - Amount of imported product
 - Country of origin
 - Name and address of supplier
 - Number and date of invoice
 - Number and date of Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB)
 - Expiry date
 - Lot Number /Batch Number/Production code
 - Flavor & Extracts Manufacturers Association (FEMA)/The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)/Enzyme Commission (EC) Number (for food additive/flavor)
 - Port of destination
2. Product Specification for raw material, food additive, food product import
 - Description/composition/ingredient
 - Physical characteristic
 - Chemical characteristic
 - Microbiological characteristic
 - Packaging
 - Utilization/application
 - Storage, term of expiry date
3. Declaration Letter with Seal Rp. 6,000 food raw material and food additive
 - Product is not intended for retail sale
 - Willing to be tested in the accredited laboratory at the applicant expenses
4. Certificates (please see below)
5. Payment bank receipt for non-tax revenue

Table 6. Indonesia: Required Documents for Obtaining an SKI

No.	Certificate	Food Product	Raw Material	Food Additive
-----	-------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

1	Health Certificate or Free Sale Certificate from government/authorized agency in the country of origin (shown the original)	-	v	v
2.	COA from producer (per batch) or from accredited laboratory and valid for 12 months (shown the original)	v	v	v
3.	Free Radiation Certificate for dairy products from Europe	v	v	-
4.	Free Radiation Certificate for food products from Japan	v	v	v
5.	GMO Certificate for product from processed soybean, corn, tomato and potato	v	v	v
6.	Certificate of 3-Monochloro Propanediol (3-MCPD) analysis for hydrolyzed vegetables protein, isolated protein, soy sauce	v	v	v
7.	Certificate of Origin for product derived from animal origin and the processed products (beef, gelatin, collagen, skin)	v	v	v
8.	COA of Aflatoxin for nuts products	v	v	-
9.	Halal Certificate for product that claim "halal" on the label	v	v	v
10.	COA of Formalin for product that suspected containing formalin	v	-	-
11.	COA of Melamine for food additive (Ammonium bicarbonates), raw material (dairy, flour, vegetable protein, egg and egg products) for products that suspected containing melamine	v	v	v
12.	COA of Chloramphenicol for honey	v	v	-
13.	COA for Sudan Red for Oleoresin Capsicum	v	v	-
14.	Approval letter (SPP) from MOA for products from animal origin	v	v	-
15.	Copy of registration approval letter with valid ML No, label and approved packaging	v	-	-
16.	Letter of cooperation between importer and freight forwarding	v	-	-
17.	Document stating the production date or expiry date (shown the original)	v	v	v
18.	Document stating the batch number/lot number/production code	v	v	v
19.	Supporting importation documents			
	a. B/L or AWB	v	v	v
	a. Invoice	v	v	v
	a. Packing List	v	v	v

Figure 2. Indonesia: Flow Chart of SKI Application in BPOM



DAIRY PRODUCTS

On June 4, 2009, Indonesia announced Livestock and Animal Health Law 18/2009, requiring foreign companies that export animal derived products, including dairy products and eggs to Indonesia, to prelist their establishments with the MOA.

In order to get an import permit, the DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) of the

MOA requires any dairy establishment wishing to export dairy products to Indonesia to submit a fulfilled questionnaire form. The DGLAHS officials will then do a desk review of the questionnaire and put the name of the establishment into a prelisting. Once the establishment's name is on the list, the importer can proceed with the procedure to obtain an import permit. It is important that the importer verify the eligibility of their supplier's establishments.

As of April 2014, there are 83 U.S. dairy establishments approved by the MOA for export to Indonesia. Dairy establishments wishing to export to Indonesia should work with an importer to apply for establishment approval with Post assistance.

The Law 18 also stipulates that these dairy products will require halal certification by a U.S. based Islamic center, approved by the MUI.

In addition to that, the MOT regulation No. 46/2013 on Import and Export of Animal and Animal Products stated that imports of animal products, such as NFDM and whole milk powder, can only be performed by a company that has obtained an import permit from the Ministry of Trade. The import permit will only be issued after the importer obtains a recommendation. The import permit application must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Head of the Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) and a recommendation from the Minister of Agriculture. An import permit is valid for six months commencing from the date of issuance of the import permit. The MOA will no longer issue volume allocations. However, the MOT will determine import volumes through Import Permit (SPI).

In the case where there is a risk of the spread of zoonotic disease from the exporting country, the Ministry of Agriculture will issue a decree prohibiting animal product imports. Previously issued import permit will be declared invalid, (as per the decree).

For imports of dairy products from the United States, a Free Sale Certificate or Health Certificate from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) must be provided to the Indonesian dairy importer in order to obtain the BPOM recommendation.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade have revised the import policy for horticultural products through MOA Regulation No. 86/2013 and MOT Regulations No. 16 & 47/2013. Key changes include the stipulation that registered importers of horticultural products must import 80% of the total allocation within a six month period. Chili and shallot imports will be subject to a reference price system.

The explanation on how to import horticulture products is found on section VIII. 1. above. The MOA will no longer issue volume allocations. However, the MOT will determine import volumes through Import Permit (SPI) and the importer must import minimum 80% of import permit allocation per semester. The regulation also stated that imports of horticulture products can only be conducted by registered importer of horticulture products (IT).

The required documents for obtaining and RIPH for fresh horticulture products, as stated in the technical requirements, include good agricultural practices (GAP) certificate or farm registration, and packing house registration. All documents must be translated to Indonesian language.

- ***The recognition of the U.S. Food Safety System of Plant Origin (FFPO/PSAT)***

The GOI has recognized the United States' Food Safety Control System for the FFPO. The Head of the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) issued the recognition of the U.S. FFPO through a MOA decree. The IAQA granted its recognition to the United States after reviewing the U.S. application documents, followed by onsite verification conducted in the United States by the IAQA team in late October 2009 and early July 2012. The recognition is valid until end of December 2014. Based on this recognition all imported products listed in the MOA Regulation No 88/2011 are able to enter Tanjung Priok port of Jakarta (the MOA Regulation No. 42/2012).

- ***Phytosanitary Certificate and Destination Port***

On June 13, 2012 the MOA issued a regulation No. 42/2012 that replaced the MOA Regulation No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on plant quarantine measure for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that imported fresh fruit and vegetables are free from fruit flies. A plant phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified four ports is mandatory.

Importation of fresh fruit and vegetables originating from pest free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompany the shipment. Importation from non pest-free producing area must be treated with one of the following treatments: cold treatment with temperature appropriate for fresh fruit and vegetables and for the prevention of the appropriate pest; fumigation; Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT); or irradiation. The treatment must be declared in the treatment column of the phytosanitary certificate. Similar to the provision in the MOA Regulation No. 42/2012, imported fresh bulb is regulated by the MOA Regulation No. 43/2012.

In December 2006, the Head of IAQA released decree No. 348/Kpts/PD.540.220/12/06 to establish California as a free area for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in the United States on table grape.

- ***Prior Notice***

A prior notice for importation of fresh fruit and vegetables that indicates the date & place of loading, date & place of arrival/destination, type of transportation, name of product, the amount of product imported, country of origin, distribution area and import purpose should be submitted online by the exporter in the country of origin to Plant Quarantine officer prior to the loading of the goods in the country of origin. This is clearly informed in the MOA Regulation No. 88/2011.

- ***Pre shipment inspection***

The GOI's latest regulations (MOT Regulation No 16/2013) still require pre shipment inspection for imported horticultural products in the country of origin. The items information at following will be stated in the surveyor report and deliver it to MOT: port of loading in the country of origin, HS Code, type and volume, date of shipment, port of destination, tara food and recycle logo in the packaging, health certificate, phytosanitary certificate for fresh horticulture products, certificate of origin, food grade packaging certificate or statement letter from importer states that the fresh horticulture product packaging comply with provision in the regulation, tara food and recycle packaging certificate or statement letter from importer states that packaging comply with provision in the regulation, and the conformance of the label to the provision.

To proceed, the following sequence of action should occur:

- After getting license concern, the importer should apply to the Kerjasama Operasi Sucofindo – Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI, Joint operation Sucofindo-Surveyor Indonesia, the State owned surveyors assigned by the MOT) for import verification by filling out on-line Verification Request (VR) and pay a down payment in advance for the inspection fee.
- The importer will get a Verification Order number (VO No), this VO will deliver electronically to counterpart surveyor in the country of origin (such as *Société Generale de Surveillance*/SGS).
- The same day of the receiving the VO, the SGS will send a Request For Information (RFI) to exporter, cc to importer. The SGS needs the location and date proposed by exporter for inspection.
- After the SGS agreed (may be some negotiation in timing) the inspector will come for inspection and asking for the documents concern for verification.
- The result of inspection (Physical Inspection Result – PIR) will be sent to the KSO SCISI for issuing Surveyor Report (LS, Laporan Surveyor). The validity of PIR is 30 calendar days since PIR is issued to the date of shipment based on BL/AWB.
- The LS is mandatory document to release the goods from the Customs.

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Indonesia's ministries of agriculture and trade released new regulations on the import of meat and meat products in late August/early September, 2013, MOA No. 84/2013 and MOT No. 47/2013. Changes include the creation of a reference price system, which calls for meat imports when local retail prices rise above a set level.

The explanation on how to import meat and poultry is found on section IX. 2 above. Importers must indicate the product being imported, market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, etc.) in their RTK application. Applications can be made in December, March, June, and September for second, third and fourth quarter permits, respectively.

MOA no longer issues volume allocations. However, MOT will determine import volumes through the SPI process and the importer must import minimum 80% of import permit allocation per year.

Certificates of health from exporting countries must indicate the SPI Number.

Only approved meat and poultry establishments are allowed to export the products to Indonesia. There are 17 U.S. beef establishments and 6 pork establishments approved by the MOA.

As of January 2014, the MOA has not issued import recommendations for poultry products to include duck and turkey meat. DGLAHS continues to block these products on the basis of MOA Regulation No. 84/2013 which requires that all poultry facilities in exporting countries to be dedicated for halal slaughter regardless of whether those facilities export to Indonesia. In addition, MOA Regulation No. 110/2014 requires all poultry establishments do the slaughtering manually. This technical barrier is purely intended to support Indonesia's long-standing poultry import ban.

Quarantine will carry out the physical and document examination as well as the laboratory test for the products when entering the port. All standard level for laboratory test set in the SNI.

On June 17, 2013, MOA issued a decree No. 4390/2013 to lift the ban due to BSE case which was imposed against U.S. MBM, bone-in beef, bone-derived gelatin, and offals on April 26, 2012.

PET FOOD

Indonesia does not have specific rules for pet food imports, and as such they fall under the various regulations for other animal products. As an animal based food, the production facility must be approved by Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Service at the MOA before an importer applies for an import recommendation.

According to Indonesian regulations, the importer must submit the following documents for the import recommendation:

- A Certificate of Processing: an attestation made by the exporter that the product was manufactured under a HACCP system and that the sanitary SOPs and or HACCP program is authorized by a relevant organization
- A Certificate of Origin
- A Certificate of Analysis
- A Veterinary Health certificate

RICE

MOT Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2014 and MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/HK.310/4/2014 place additional controls on rice imports.

Only BULOG (government supply agency) is permitted to import broken rice (up to 25 percent) for the purpose of price stabilization, emergency relief, poor people, and food security. Imports can only be performed beyond the period of 1 month prior to harvest; harvest season, and 2 (two) months after harvest.

Imports of rice are permitted when required as raw material for industry. This is only permitted when the rice cannot be produced domestically. Imports are limited to 100 percent broken rice, 100 percent broken glutinous rice, and maximum 5 percent broken japonica rice. Imports are limited to private importers possessing “Producer Importer of Rice Recognition” (IP – Beras, *Importir Produsen - Beras*), issued by MOT. IP validity is six months, or until December 31, whichever is first. Imports require the Producer Importer of Rice to obtain import approval from MOT. In order to receive import approval from MOT, the Producer Importer of Rice must obtain an import recommendation from the Minister of Industry or a Ministry of Industry designated official. Imported rice can only be used as raw material for food manufacturing and cannot be sold to other parties.

Imports of rice for dietary purposes and for specialty purposes are permitted. This includes imports of glutinous rice, maximum five percent broken Thai Hom Mali rice, parboiled rice, and maximum five percent broken japonica rice. Imports are limited to private importers possessing “Registered Importer of Rice recognition” (IT – Beras, *Importir Terdaftar - Beras*), issued by MOT. IT recognition is valid for two years. In order to receive import approval from MOT, the Registered Importer of Rice must obtain an import recommendation from the Minister of Agriculture or a Ministry of Agriculture designated official. The imported rice can be sold to other parties.

IT holders are required to obtain import approval from MOT. Import approval will be valid for three months, or until December 31, whichever is first. In order to obtain import recommendations from the

Ministries of Agriculture and Trade, the importer must provide a “Varietal Purity Attestation.” This attestation must be verified and endorsed by a government official in the country of origin. Indonesia’s Ministry of Agriculture confirmed to Post that the Varietal Purity Attestation will be made by the supplier and certified by a U.S. notary public. One attestation may be used to obtain multiple import recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Additionally, imported rice must be packaged and labelled in Bahasa Indonesia prior to arrival in Indonesia. Packaging in direct contact with food must use food grade material according to provisions of the regulating legislation in Indonesia. Packaging that uses plastic is required to include Food Grade logo and Recycling Code according to provisions of the regulating legislation in Indonesia. Fulfillment of packaging requirements must be proven by:

- a. Certificate of test result issued by competent testing laboratory and recognized by the local government; or
- b. Letter of statement from importer stating that the packaging used is in accordance with provisions of the regulating legislation in Indonesia by including Food Grade Logo and Recycling Code on the packaging.

For Thai Hom Mali, Basmati, Japonica, and Steam Rice, a maximum of 10 kg bag packaging is required.

SEEDS

Indonesian seed import procedures are mainly regulated based on the MOA Regulation No. 37/2006 and 38/2006 issued on August 31, 2006. Following is the summary of the regulations:

MOA Regulation No. 37/2006 stated that every seed variety proposed to be released in Indonesia must undergo an adaptation test for seasonal crops or observation test for annual crops. Before conducting the test, the requestor must report to the National Seed Agency (BBN), which evaluates tests and reports the results to the MOA. After completing the test, the license from the variety holder must be attached to the introductory varieties, the parent seed description must be attached to the hybrid varieties, and the GMO must meet bio-security requirements. Every introductory hybrid variety must document that the seed can be produced in Indonesia, and must attach a guarantee letter from the seed release requestor containing a statement that the F1 hybrid seed will be produced in Indonesia within two years after the date of the release. A released variety will be published in a Minister Decision letter on variety release

Meanwhile the MOA Regulation No. 38/2006 covers import and export licenses. To acquire the import license for non-research purposes, a person, a legal entity or a government institution must meet the following requirement:

- The variety must exhibit potential quality, uniqueness, and specific uses.
- The amount of seed is limited only to adjust with the seed release preparation.
- The seed has already been released in the Indonesian market but are not sufficient to meet domestic demand or the propagation cannot be conducted in Indonesia.
- Must comply with the plant quarantine law.

The import license for non-research purposes will be issued by the Director General of each crop (Horticulture, Food Crops, and Estate). The import license can be used for:

- variety release preparation

- F1 seed procurement
- plant observer needs
- export objective needs

Imports of transgenic seeds for non-research purposes must pass bio security and food security tests.

The Head of the Agricultural Research and Development Agency and the Director General of each crop who will issue the import license will coordinate with the Head of Agricultural Quarantine Agency.

In addition to this regulation, the Decision of the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/2003 stated that the import of seed must:

- be accompanied with a Phytosanitary from the country of origin and transit country.
- through the determined entrance point.
- be reported and delivered to Plant Quarantine Officials at the entrance point for quarantine treatments.
- be accompanied with Import License form the Min. of Ag or appointed officials.
- Quarantine officials will ask for the original copies of the phyto and import license, copies of invoice, packing list and airway bill or bill of lading.

Although no Indonesian quarantine laboratory has been accredited by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), the Ministry refers to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO) for quarantine inspections and actions.

SUGAR

Government of Indonesia (GOI) sugar policy divides the domestic sugar market into three categories: plantation white sugar for home consumption, raw sugar for domestic sugar refining, and refined sugar for the local food and beverage industry.

As a regulated commodity, white sugar can only be imported by registered importers. Registered importers must also be sugar producers and are required to produce at least 75 percent of their white sugar from Indonesian-grown sugarcane. Raw sugar can only be imported by processors that will use it for their own refining, while refined sugar may be imported by food processors for their own production. Also, whenever it deems necessary, the GOI can grant sugar mills permission to import raw sugar for white sugar production, provided that it is used to meet any idle capacity due to domestic cane production shortfalls.

The former Ministry of Industry and Trade issued a decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004 which is amended by MOT Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/5/2008 states that white “Indospec” sugar may be imported if domestic white sugar production cannot meet demand. Sugar imports are prohibited one month prior to the milling season, during the milling season, and two months after the milling season. Registered sugar importers are required to support sugar prices should mill prices fall below Rp. 8, 500/kg (MOT Regulation No. 45/2013). Importers support prices through sugarcane purchases in cooperation with a third party that has secured a permit from the local Association of Sugarcane Farmers. The beginning and end of the milling seasons is determined by the MOA.

The DG of Foreign Trade in the MOT must approve the volume of sugar, type of sugar, ports of

destination and the valid period of import of sugar imported by IT. In addition, a surveyor appointed by the MOT must inspect the shipment in the country of origin. The report will be part of import documentation. The surveyor fees may be borne by the importer. Inspections are not required for imports of sugar intended for research and technological development, samples, promotion, carried as personal belongings, and packages of sugar sent via aircraft.

While the DG in the MOT is responsible for approving importers and imports, importers are still required to submit monthly reports to the DG for Import of the MOT with the copies to the DG for Chemical Industry, Agro, and Forest Products of the MOI and to the DG for Estate Crop Productions in the MOA.

The May 29, 2008 amendment (MOT Regulation No. 19/2008) to the former Ministry of Industry and Trade Decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004 also states that plantation white sugar (semi-refined, HS Code. 1701.91.00 and 1701.99.90) must have the International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA) level ranging from 70 IU to 200 IU.

WHEAT FLOUR

Indonesia implemented a wheat flour quota on May 4, 2014 based on MOT regulation No 23/M-DAG/PER/4/2014. The quota will expire December 4, 2014.

The quota distribution is based on 2011 import levels. They are:

- Turkey: 251,450 MT (57%)
- Sri Lanka: 136,754 MT (31%)
- Ukraine: 22,057 MT (5%)
- Other: 30,880 MT (7%)

Any shipments above these volumes will not be permitted. The quota is applicable to products falling under HS Codes:

- 1101001010 (fortified flour, Indonesian national standard (SNI),
- 1101001090 (other wheat flour, intended as a feed ingredient).

MOT specifies that importers wishing to import products falling under HS code 1101001010 must hold a general importer identification number (API-U) or producer importer identification number (API-P). Imports falling under 1101001090 are limited to API-P holders. Importers are required to import 100 percent of their allocated quota.

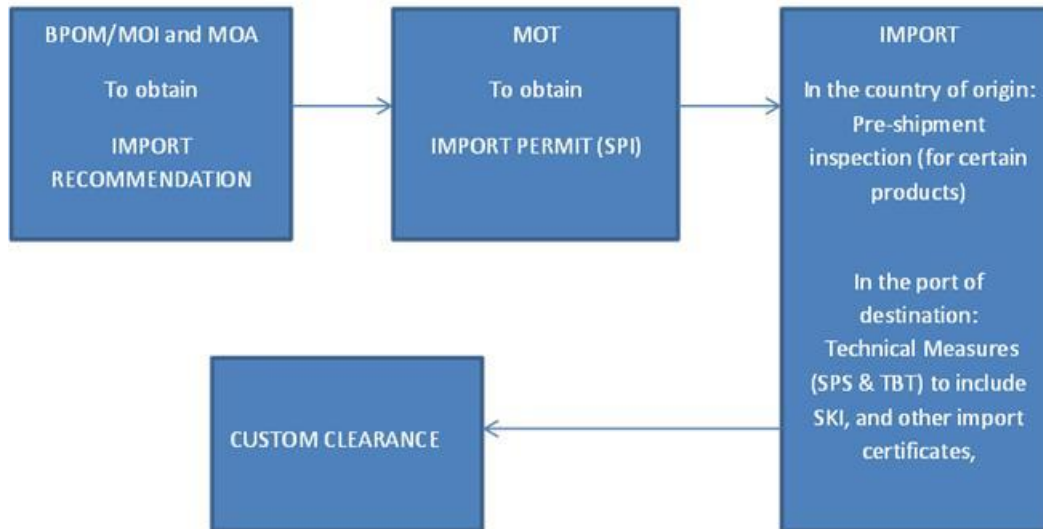
MOT also specified that wheat flour may only enter through 7 designated seaports: Belawan (Medan), Boom Baru (Palembang), Panjang (Lampung), Tanjung Priok (Jakarta), Tanjung Emas (Semarang), Tanjung Perak (Surabaya), Soekarno-Hatta (Makassar). Finally, all wheat flour shipments will be subject to pre-shipment verification in the country of origin. This will include product specification, volume, shipment time, destination port and certificate of country of origin. Unlike other commodities, Indonesia has not specified an inspection company.

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

As mentioned in the above sections, each commodity needs certain licenses and permits to enter Indonesian territory. Requirements are found in the Ministry of Trade website, named INATRADE.

Importer must register with MOT in order to gain access to the INATRADE system.

Figure 3. Indonesia: Import Procedure Flow Chart



Note:

BPOM: The National Agency for Drug and Food Control
MOI: Ministry of Industry
MOA: Ministry of Agriculture
MOT: Ministry of Trade
SKI: Entry Permit from BPOM

X. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADEMARK LAWS

Indonesian Copyright Law was released in 2002; Patent and Trademark Laws were released in 2001. In 2009, Indonesia was moved back from the U.S. watch list to the U.S. priority watch list for protection of intellectual property.

In general a copyright is valid for 50 years and a patent is valid for 10 to 20 years.

A trademark should be registered at the DG for Intellectual Property Rights in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Generally, the process requires over 1 year for accomplish.

Once registered, trademarks must be extended every 10 years.

XI. OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS

Please visit FAS/USDA website at fas.usda.gov to find the relevant reports to FAIRS report.

1. [Indonesia Seed Regime](#)
2. [New Requirements for Selected Food & Beverages](#)
3. [Indonesian Law 18-2009 Requires Dairy Exporter to Prelist with MOA](#)
4. [Newest List of Approved Halal Certification Bodies](#)
5. [New Indonesian Import Duties on Alcoholic Beverages](#)
6. [Indonesian Horticultural Law](#)
7. [Mandatory Labeling of Imported Food and Beverage Products](#)
8. [Approved U.S. Halal Certifying Bodies for Poultry Slaughtering](#)
9. [Prior Notice-Application of Imported Fresh Food of Plant Origin](#)
10. [East Java Governor Regulates Imported Horticulture Products](#)
11. [Ministry of Agriculture Regulations No 42 and 43 Year 2012](#)
12. [BPOM Issues New Regulation on Transgenic Products](#)
13. [The U.S. – Indonesia Arrangement on Dairy Import from the U.S.](#)
14. [The Ministry of Health Publishes a New Regulation on Food Additive](#)
15. [Ministry of Trade Regulation on Import Identification Number](#)
16. [Food Law 2012](#)
17. [Phytosanitary Requirements for Fresh Bulb](#)
18. [Indonesia Extends Import Requirements on Food and Beverage Products](#)
19. [Indonesia Re-recognition of the U.S. Food Safety Control System for Fresh Foods of Plant Origin](#)
20. [Indonesia’s New Farmer Empowerment and protection Law Introduces New Tariff Barriers](#)
21. [MOA Decree 4390 2013 on Import of U.S. Livestock to Indonesia](#)
22. [The GOI’s New Regulations on Meat and Meat Products Imports](#)
23. [Ministries of Agriculture and Trade Revise Horticultural Import Regulation](#)
24. [Indonesian Deregulates Soybean Imports and waives Import Duties](#)
25. [Indonesian Government Explain New Horticulture Import Permit Reg.](#)
26. [Indonesia Implements MOT Reg. No. 46 2013 Issues Beef Import Permit](#)
27. [FAIRS Export Certificate report 2013](#)
28. [Alcohol Beverages Excise Tax Update](#)
29. [New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverage Distribution](#)
30. [GOI New Regulation on Rice Exports and Imports](#)
31. [New Regulation on Animal Quarantine Measures](#)

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

Ministry of Finance

Directorate General for Customs and Duties

Jalan Jend. A. Yani / By Pass,

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-489-7511

Fax: +6221-489-0308

Homepage: www.beacukai.go.id

Products regulated: Tariff

Ministry of Agriculture

Directorate General of Food Crops

Jalan AUP

Pasar Minggu, Kotak Pos 97,

Jakarta 12520

Tel: +6221-780-5269; 781-6519; 780-6819

Fax: +6221-782-7145; 780-6309

Homepage: tanamanpangan.deptan.go.id/

Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS)

Building C, 6th Floor

Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan

Pasar Minggu,

Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-782-7912

Fax: +6221-782-7774

Homepage: ditjennak.deptan.go.id/

Products regulated: animal and animal-based food

Agency for Agricultural Quarantine (IAQA)

Building E, 5th Floor

Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3

Ragunan,

Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-786-5035/6; 780-5641 ; 781-6840

Fax: +6221-781-6481/4

Homepage: karantina.deptan.go.id

Products regulated: animal and fresh fruit & vegetable – based food

Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products (P2HP)

Building D, 2nd Floor

Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3

Ragunan,

Jakarta 12550

T: +6221-781-6183

Fax: +61217816184

Homepage: www.pphp.go.id

Products regulated: fresh fruit and vegetable based -food

Ministry of Trade (MOT)

Directorate General for Foreign Trade

Main Building, 9th Floor

Jl. M.I Ridwan Rais No. 5

Jakarta 10110

T: +6221-2352-8560; 385-8171 ext 35900

Fax: +6221-2352-8570

Homepage: www.kemendag.go.id

Ministry of Industry (MOI)

Directorate General for Agro Industry

Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 52-53, 18th Floor

Jakarta 12950
Tel: +6221-525-2713; 525-5509 ext 2625/4062 Fax: +6221-525-2450
Homepage: www.kemenperin.go.id
Product regulated: refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder, bottle water

National Agency of Drugs & Food Control (BPOM)

Deputy III for Dangerous Materials and Food Safety Control

Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 23

Jakarta 10560

Tel: +6221-425-3857

Fax: +6221-425-3857

Homepage: www.pom.go.id

Products regulated: package food for retail and further processed includes food additive and processing aids.

National Standardization Agency (BSN)

Chairman

Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block IV, 4th Floor

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Senayan

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-574-7043 Ext. 104

Fax: +6221-574-7045

Homepage: www.bsn.or.id

Products regulated: products standardization

The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)

Chairman

Jl. Proklamasi No. 51

Menteng

Jakarta Pusat

Tel/Fax: +6221-3910-2666; 3910-5266

Homepage: www.mui.or.id and www.halalmui.org

Products regulated: halal food

KSO Sucofindo - Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI)

On Import Verification Program/Pre-Shipment Inspection

Menara Bidakara 2, 5th Floor

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav 71-73

Pancoran

Jakarta Selatan 12870

Tel: +6221-8379-3222

Fax: +6221-8370-0445/8379-3226

Homepage: www.scisi.co.id

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS.

Indonesian Association

The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI)

Chairman

Gedung Annex Lantai 2

(Kompleks PPM Manajemen)

Jl. Menteng Raya No. 9-19

Jakarta 10340

Telp. : +6221- 7032-2626

Fax.: +6221-7032-2627

E-mail: Gapmmi@cbn.net.id

Homepage: www.gapmmi.or.id

Association of Indonesian Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Exporters- Importers (ASEIBSSINDO)

Gd. Graha Antero Lt 5

Jl. Tomang Raya No. 27

Kebayoran 11440

Tel: +6221-5695-8893

Fax: +6221-5695-8892

E-mail: info@aseibssindo.org; penyfrans@gmail.com

Homepage: www.aseibssindo.org

Indonesian Consumer Organization (YLKI)

Chairperson

Jalan Pancoran Barat VII No. 1

Duren Tiga, Pasar Minggu

Jakarta 12760

Tel: +6221-798-1858

Fax: +6221-798-1038

Email: konsumen@rad.net.id

Homepage: www.ylki.org

Association of Flourmills (APTINDO)

Chairperson

Daniprisma Building, 3rd Floor

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 47-48

Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-7279-7843

Fax: +6221-720-6008

Email: aptindo@rad.net.id

Association of Meat Importers (ASPIDI)

Chairman

Wisma BNI 46, 9th Floor, Suite 9.05

Jakarta

Ph: +6221-574-2103

Fax: +6221-574-2104

Email: asp-1984@cbn.net.id

Indonesian Soybean Association (AKINDO)

Farhan Gunawan (Chairman)

Jl. K. H. Mas Mansyur No. 129-130

Jakarta Pusat 10220, Indonesia

Ph: +6221-700-96222

Fax: +6221-700-97222

Email: farhan@akindo.or.id; farhan@gcu.co.id

Regional COOPERATORS who also cover Indonesia:

USA Poultry & Egg Export Council (USAPEEC)

#15-04 Liat Towers

541 Orchard Road

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65- 6733-4255/6

Fax: +65- 6732-1977

Email: usapeec_sing@pacific.net.id

U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF)

627A Aljuned Road,

04-04 Biztech Centre,

Singapore 389842

Ph: +65- 6733-4255/6

Fax: +65-6732-1977

Email: singapore@usmef.com.sg

American Soybean Association (ASA)

#11-03 Liat Towers,

541 Orchard Rd.

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65-6737-6233

Fax: +65-6737-5849

E-mail: asaspore@pacific.net.sg

American Soybean Association (ASA IM)

Indonesian Representative

C/O PT Swaco Prima Windutama

Wisma Mitra Sunter #402 Block C-2

Jl. Yos Sudarso Kav. 89

Jakarta 14350

Ph: +6221-651-4752

Fax: +6221-651-4753

Email: asagrains@indosat.net.id

U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA)

#15-02 Liat Towers

541 Orchard Road

Singapore 238881

Ph: +65-6737-4311

Fax: +65-6733-9359

Email: InfoSingapore@uswheat.org

U.S. Potato Board (USPB)

48 Toh Guan Road East

#02-129 Enterprise Hub

Singapore 608586
Ph: +65-6515-6113
Email: lieumktg@signet.com.sg

Fax: 65-6278-4372

APPENDIX III. LABORATORY

List of Accredited Indonesian Laboratories by Directorate of Food Safety Assessment of BPOM

Balai Besar Industri Agro (BBIA)

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 11,
Bogor 16122
Tel.: +62251-324068;
Website: www.bbia.go.id

Fax: +62251-323339

PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech (SIG)

Jl. Rasamala No. 20
Taman Yasmin,
Bogor 16006,
Tel: +62251-753-2348
Webite: www.siglaboratory.com

Fax: +62251-754-0927

PT. Sucofindo - ICS

Office:
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kv. 34,
Jakarta12780
Tel: +6221-798-3666;
Website: www.sucofindo.co.id

Fax : +6221-798-3888

Laboratory:

Jl. Arteri Tol Cibitung,
Bekasi 17520
Tel.: +6221- 8832-1176;

Fax : +6221- 8832-1166

PT. SGS (*Société Generale de Surveillance*)

International Certification Services Indonesia (Accredited in October 2009)

Cilandak Commercial Estate #108 C,
Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO,
Jakarta12560
Tel: +6221-781-8111 Ext.142;
Website: www.sgs.co.id

Fax: +6221-780-7914, 781-8222

PT TUV NORD Indonesia

Perkantoran Hijau Arkadia, Tower F, 7th floor
Jl. Let. Jend. TB. Simatupang Kav. 88

JAKARTA 12520

Indonesia

Tel: +6221-7883-7338

Fax: +6221-7883-7336

Website: www.tuv-nord.com/id/en

Pusat Pengawas Mutu Barang (PPMB)

Jl. Raya Bogor KM 26 (Ciracas)

Jakarta 13740

Tel: +6221-8770-4262, 871-0321 to 03

Fax: +6221-8770-4262

Website: www.ppmb.kemendag.go.id

APPENDIX IV. RELATED GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

In addition to the Acts listed above there are a number of Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decisions and Departmental Determinations that regulate food production, import, and distribution. Below are some of them:

Issued by the Minister of Health (MOH) and the National Agency for Food Drug and Food Control (BPOM)

1. Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 concerning Food Label and Advertisement
2. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
3. Government Regulation No. 48 of 2010 concerning Type and Tariff of Non Tax Revenue Prevailing at the BPOM

4. The MOH Regulation No. 76/Menkes/Per/XII/75 on the Distribution and Labeling of Food Containing Material of Pig origin
5. The MOH Regulation No. 280/Menkes/Per/XII/1975 on Guidelines of Distribution and Labeling of Food Containing Pork
6. The MOH Regulation No. 329/Menkes/Per/XII/76 on Food Production and Distribution
7. The MOH Regulation No. 86/Menkes/Per/IV/1977 on Alcoholic Beverages
8. The MOH Regulation No. 79/Menkes/Per/III/1978 on Food Label and Advertisement
9. The MOH Decree No. 238/MEN.KES/SK/VI/1979 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Analysis for importation of Food Additive
10. The MOH Regulation No. 59/MEN.KES/PER/II/1982 on Prohibition of Distribution, Production, and Importation of Alcoholic Beverages not Register in the Health Department
11. The MOH Decree No. 1700/B/SK/VIII/1982 on the Registration Refusal Criteria of Certain Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol
12. The MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/-85 on Date Marking
13. The MOH Regulation No. 208/Menkes/Per/IV/85 on Artificial Sweetener
14. The MOH Regulation No. 239/Menkes/Per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
15. Decree of the DG of POM No. 01323/B/SK/V/85 on the Guidelines on the Implementation of the MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking.
16. The MOH Decree No. 165/Menkes/SK/II/86 on Requirements of Iodized Salt
17. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02942/B/SK/IX/86 on the Guidelines on the Technical

Implementation for the Control of Iodized Salt in the Distribution

18. The MOH Decree No. 00474/B/II/87 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Health and Radiation Free Certificate for Imported Food.
19. The MOH Regulation No: 722/MENKES/PER/IX/88 on Food Additives
20. The MOH Regulation No. 382/MEN.KES/PER/VI/1989 on Food Registration
21. Decree of the DG of BPOM No. 03537/B/SK/VI/89 on the Guidelines on the MOH Regulation No. 382/Menkes/Per/VI/89 on Food Registration
22. Decree of the DG of POM No. 03725/B/SK/VII/1989 on Maximum Limit of Microbe Contaminant on Food
23. Decree of the DG of POM No. 00386/C/SK/11/90 on Amendment of the Attachment to The MOH Regulation No. 239/Menkes/per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
24. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02987/B/SK/XII/90 on the Registration of Certain Food Additives
25. Decree of the DG of POM No. 01415/B/SK/IV/91 on Special Mark on Food Coloring Agent
26. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02240/B/SK/VII/91 on the Requirements of Food Quality Labeling and Advertising
27. The BPOM Decree No. 02591/B/SK/VIII/91 on the Amendment of Attachment to the MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking
28. The BPOM Decree No. 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Usage
29. The BPOM Decree No. 02593/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Product and Food Additives Producer Registration
30. The BPOM Decree No. 02594/B/SK/VIII/91 on Imported Food Additives
31. The MOH Regulation No. 1168/Menkes/Per/X/1999 on Amendment to the MOH Regulation No. 722/Menkes/per/IX/1988 on Food Additives
32. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.51.02961 of 2001 on Limited Imported Food Product Registration
33. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.00617 of 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian Food Codex 2001
34. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.1142 of 2003 on the Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Level Percentage on the Food Product Label
35. The MOH Decree No. 962/MENKES/SK/VII/2003 on the Fortification of Wheat Flour
36. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.1.4547 of 2004 on the Requirement of the Usage of Sweetener on Food Product
37. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
38. The BPOM Decree No. HK.00.05. 52.4040 of 2006 on Food Category
39. The BPOM Decree No. HK 00.05.52.6291 of 2007 on Guidelines of Nutrition Label on Food Product
40. The BPOM Decree No. HK 00.06.1.52.6635 of 2007 on Prohibition of Stating Free of Food Additives Information on the Label and Advertising
41. The BPOM Decree BPOM No. HK 00.05.52.6581 of 2007 on the Usage of Chitosan on Food Product
42. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.52.0100 of 2008 on the Control of Organic Processed Food
43. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.1.0256 of 2008 on Prohibition of Adding Vitamin K to

Milk Product

44. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.23.1455 of 2008 on the Control of Imported Processed Food
45. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.1.55.1621 of 2009 on the Control of Imported Material for Food Package.
46. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Stipulation Of Maximum Limit Of Microbial And Chemical Pollutants In Food
47. The MOH Regulation No. 701/MENKES/PER/VIII/2009 on Irradiated Food
48. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.52.0085 of 2010 on Categorization of Product for Infant and Advance Formula
49. The BPOM Regulation No. HK. 03.1.23.06.10.5166 of 2010 on the Information Declaration on Certain Product Origin, Alcohol Content, and Expiry Date on Drug, Traditional Medicine, Food Supplement, and Food Label.
50. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 of 2011 on Food Package Control
51. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011 on Controlling of Processed Food Claim and Advertisement
52. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 on Processed Food Registration
53. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.5.12.11.09956 of 2011 on Procedure to Register Processed Food
54. The BPOM Regulation No. HK. 03.1.23.11.11.09695 of 2011 on Amendment of the BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
55. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.11.11.09657 of 2011 on the Requirement of Adding Nutrients and Non-Nutrients in Processed Food
56. The MOH Regulation No. 033 of 2012 on Food Additive
57. The MOH Regulation No. 034/2012 on Maximum Level of Melamine in Food
58. The MOH Regulation No. 30/2013 on the Inclusion of Sugar, Salt, and Fat Information as well as Health Message for Processed Food and Fast Food
59. The BPOM Regulation No. 1/2013 on the Implementation of E- Registration for Processed Food
60. The BPOM Regulation No. 4/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carbonating Agent as a Food Additives
61. The BPOM Regulation No. 5/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Humectant as a Food Additives
62. The BPOM Regulation No. 6/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additives
63. The BPOM Regulation No. 7/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flour Treatment Agent as a Food Additives
64. The BPOM Regulation No. 8/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Acidity Regulator as a Food Additives
65. The BPOM Regulation No. 9/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Firming Agent as a Food Additives
66. The BPOM Regulation No. 10/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Caking Agent as a Food Additives
67. The BPOM Regulation No. 11/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Raising Agent as a Food Additives
68. The BPOM Regulation No. 12/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Glazing Agent as a Food Additives

69. The BPOM Regulation No. 13/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Foaming Agent as a Food Additives
70. The BPOM Regulation No. 14/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additives
71. The BPOM Regulation No. 15/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Thickener as a Food Additives
72. The BPOM Regulation No. 16/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifying Salt Carrier as a Food Additives
73. The BPOM Regulation No. 17/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Packaging Gas as a Food Additives
74. The BPOM Regulation No. 18/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Sequestrant as a Food Additives
75. The BPOM Regulation No. 19/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Gelling Agent as a Food Additives
76. The BPOM Regulation No. 20/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifier as a Food Additives
77. The BPOM Regulation No. 21/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color Retention Agent as a Food Additives
78. The BPOM Regulation No. 22/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Foaming Agent as a Food Additives
79. The BPOM Regulation No. 23/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flavour Enhancer as a Food Additives
80. The BPOM Regulation No.24/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Stabilizer as a Food Additives
81. The BPOM Regulation No. 25/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Bulking Agent as a Food Additives
82. The BPOM Regulation No. 27/2013 on Control of Imported Food and Drug into Territory of Indonesia
83. The BPOM Regulation No. 28/2013 on Control of Imported Material for Drug, Traditional Medicine, Health Supplement, and Food into Territory of Indonesia
84. The BPOM Regulation No. 36/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Preservative as a Food Additives
85. The BPOM Regulation No. 37/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color as a Food Additives
86. The BPOM Regulation No. 38/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Antioxidant as a Food Additives
87. The BPOM Regulation No. 42/2013on Amendment of the BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 on Processed Food Registration
88. The BPOM Regulation No. 43/2013 on Amendment of the BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.5.12.11.09956 of 2011 on Procedure to Register Processed Food
89. The BPOM Regulation No. 4 of 2014 on the Maximum Level of the Use of Sweetener

Issued By the Minister of Agriculture (MOA)

1. The MOA Regulation No. 37/2006 on Testing, Assessment, Release and Withdrawal of the Variety
2. The MOA Regulation No. 38/2006 on Import and Export of Seed

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) - the Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Product (P2HP):

1. The MOA Regulation No. 64/Permentan/OT.140/5/2013 on Organic Agricultural System
2. The MOA Regulation No. 86/Permentan/OT.140/8/2013 on Import Recommendation of Horticultural Products
3. The MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/HK.310/4/2014 on Recommendation for Export and Import of Certain Rice.

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) - the Directorate General of Livestock Service (DGLAHS):

1. Government Regulation No. 15 of 1977 on Refusal, Prevention, Eradication, and Treatment of Animal Disease.
2. Government Regulation No. 22 of 1983 on Public Health Veterinary
3. The MOA Regulation No. 482/Kpts/PD.620/8/2006 on Importation of Ruminant and its Product from BSE Infected Country or Zone into the Territory of The Republic of Indonesia
4. The MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/OT.140/9/2011 on Recommendation for Approval on Import and Export of Semen and or Breed to and from Republic of Indonesian Territory
5. The MOA Regulation No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/9/2011 on Recommendation for Approval on Import and Export of Livestock to and from Republic of Indonesian Territory
6. The MOA Regulation No. 84/Permentan/PD.410/8/2013 on Importing Carcasses, Meats, Edible Offals and Processed Products into the Republic of Indonesia territory
7. The MOA Regulation No. 85/Permentan/PD.410/8/2013 on Import of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders, Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory
8. The MOA Regulation No. 96/Permentan/PD.410/9/2013 on Amendment of the MOA Regulation No. 84/Permentan/PD.410/8/2013 on Importing Carcasses, Meats, Edible Offals and Processed Products into the Republic of Indonesia territory
9. The MOA Regulation No. 97/Permentan/PD.410/9/2013 on Amendment of the MOA Regulation No.85/Permentan/PD.410/8/2013 on Import of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders, Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory
10. The MOA Decree No. 4390/Kpts/PD.620/6/2013 on Imported Animal and Animal Product from the United States into the Republic of Indonesia territory.
11. The MOA Regulation No. 110/Permentan/PD.410/9/2014 on second amendment of MOA Regulation No. 84/Permentan/PD.410/8/2013 on Importing Carcasses, Meats, Edible Offals and Processed Products into the Republic of Indonesia territory

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) – the Indonesian Agriculture Quarantine Agency:

1. Government Regulation No. 6 of 1995 concerning Plant Protection
2. Government Regulation No. 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
3. Government Regulation No. 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine
4. The MOA Decree No. 212/Kpts/LB.720/4/2001 on the Amendment of Attachment II of the MOA Decree No: 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine
5. The MOA Decree No. 469/Kpts/HK.310/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the MOA Decree No. 38/Kpts/HK.310/1990 on Requirements and Measures of Plant Quarantine on Imported Plant and Plant Seedling into the Republic Indonesian territory, which has been amended by the MOA Decree No. 211/Kpts/HK.310/4/2001
6. The MOA Decree No. 471/Kpts/LB.720/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine Regulation, which

has been amended by the MOA Decree No. 212/Kpts/LB.730/4/2001

7. The Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) Decree No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/2003 on Procedure of Agriculture Quarantine Measure to Import Seed and Plant Products to Indonesian Territory
8. The MOA Decree No. 627/Kpts/PD.540/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier
9. The MOA Decree No. 103/Kpts/HK.060/M/2/2004 on Form and Type of Documents of Plant Quarantine Measures
10. The MOA Decree No. 117/Kpts/PD.540/2/2004 on Withdrawal of Third Dictum of the Decree of the MOA No. 627/Kpts/PD.540/12/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier
11. The MOA Decree No. 508/Kpts/PD.520/8/2004 on Classifying Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier
12. The MOA Decree No. 358/Kpts/OT.140/9/2005 on Technical Requirements and Plant Quarantine Action for the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Fruit Vegetable into the Territory of Republic of Indonesia
13. The MOA Regulation No. 271/Kpts/HK.310/4/2006 on the Requirements and Procedures of the Certain Plant Quarantine Measures by Third Party
14. The MOA Decree No. 38/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on Type of Plant Quarantine Pest Group I-A1 and A2 Category, Group II-A1 and A2 Category, Host, Carrier, and Spreading Area.
15. The MOA Decree No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/10/2006 on Additional Plant Quarantine Requirements.
16. The MOA Decree No. 264/Kpts/OT.140/4/2006 on Focal Point Determination of National Plant Protection Organization
17. The MOA Decree No. 348/Kpts/PD.540.220/12/06 to establish California as a free area for Mediterranean fruit fly
18. The MOA Decree No. 02/Kpts/OT.140/1/2007 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Certificates
19. The MOA Regulation No. 09/Permentan/OT.140/2/2009 on Requirements and Procedures of Plant Quarantine Action on Imported Plant Pest Carrier into the Republic of Indonesia
20. The MOA Decree No. 3238/Kpts/PD.630/9/2009 on Categorization of the Type of Quarantine Animal Disease and the Classification of Carrier.
21. The MOA Regulation No. 88/Permentan/PP.340/12/2011 Food Safety Control over the Import and Export of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
22. The MOA Regulation No: 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetable
23. The MOA Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables
24. The MOA Decree No. 03/Kpts/HK.060/1/2013 on the Recognition of the U.S. Food Safety Control System over Fresh Food of Plant Origin
25. The MOA Regulation No. 65/Permentan/PD.410/5/2014 on Animal Quarantine Measure: Importation and Exportation of Consumable Products of Animal Origin Material

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) on Pesticide:

1. Joint Decree of the MOH and MOA No. 881/MENKES/SKB/VIII/1996 and 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 on the Maximum Limit of Pesticide Residue of Agriculture Products.
2. The MOA Regulation No. 24/Permentan/SR.140/4/2011 on The Requirements and Procedures of

Pesticide Registration

Issued by the Minister of Trade (MOT):

1. Ministry of Industry and Trade Decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004 on Sugar Import
2. The MOT Regulation No 19/M-DAG/PER/5/2008 on the Fifth Amendment of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004 on Sugar Import
3. The MOT Regulation No. 37/M_DAG/PER/9/2008 on Certificate of Origin for Imported Goods that Subject to Safe Guard
4. The MOT Regulation No. 83/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 on Certain Imported Products
5. The MOT Regulation No. 16/M-DAG/PER/4/2013 on Provision of Horticultural Product Import and then amended with the MOT Regulation No. 47/M-DAG/PER/8/2013.
6. The MOT Regulation No. 46/M-DAG/PER/8/2013 on Animal and Animal Product Import and Export Provision then it amended with MOT Regulation No 57/2013 and No. 17/2014
7. The MOT Regulation No. 61/M-DAG/PER/9/2013 to amend MOT Regulation No. 83/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 on Provision of Certain Imported Products.
8. The MOT Regulation No. 36/M-DAG/PER/7/2014 on Second Amendment of MOT Regulation No. 83/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 on Provision of Certain Imported Products.
9. The MOT Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2014 on Provision of Exportation and Importation of Rice
10. The MOT Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/4//2014 on Controlling and Monitoring of Alcoholic Beverages Supply, Distribution and Sale
11. The MOT Regulation No 23/M-DAG/PER/4/2014.on the Imposition of Quota in the Frame Work of Trade Protection Measure Against Import of Wheat Flour
12. The MOT Regulation No. 45/M-DAG/PER/8/2014 on Amendment of MOT Regulation No. 25/M-DAG/PER/5/2014 on Pricing of White Crystal Sugar from Farmers

Issued by the Minister of Industry (MOI):

1. The MOI Regulation No. 83/M-IND/PER/11/2008 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI Refined Sugar
2. The MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
3. The MOI Regulation No. 157/M-IND/PER/11/2009 on Amendment of Regulation of the MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
4. The MOI Regulation No. 24/M-IND/PER/2/2010 on the Inclusion of Food Logo and Recycle Code in the Plastic Package Food.
5. The MOI Regulation No. 60/M-IND/PER/6/2010 on the Second Amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
6. The MOI Regulation No: 35/M-IND/PER/3/2011 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Wheat Flour for Food
7. The MOI Regulation No. 49/M-IND/PER/3/2012 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Bottle Water
8. The MOI Regulation No. 1/M-IND/PER/1/2013 on Issuance Technical Consideration Letter Importation of Horticultural Products
9. The MOI Regulation No. 5/M-IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Bottle Water.
10. The MOI Regulation No. 10/M- IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment

Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for the Iodized Salt for Consumption.

11. The MOI Regulation No. 11/M- IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Cocoa Powder.
12. The MOI Regulation No. 12/M- IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Refined Sugar.
13. The MOI Regulation No. 18/M- IND/PER/3/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Wheat Flour as a Food Ingredient.
14. The MOI Regulation No. 43/M-IND/PER/6/2014 on the Second Amendment of MOI Regulation No. 05/M-IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Bottle Water.
15. The MOI Regulation No. 25/M-IND/PER/4/2014 on the Amendment of MOI Regulation No. 11/M-IND/PER/2/2013 on Designation of Conformity Assessment Bodies in the Context of Enforcement and Supervision of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Compulsory for Cocoa Powder

Issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (MOMF):

1. The MOMF Decrees No. 02/MEN/2017 on Good Aquaculture Practices

Issued by the Minister of Finance (MOF):

1. The MOF Decree No. 82/PMK.011/2010 on Import Duty on Imported Beverages Contents Certain Ethyl Alcohol.
2. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued regulation No. 207/2013 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages Content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate Content Ethyl Alcohol

Regulation related with Biotechnology:

1. Joint Decree of 4 Ministers in 1999 concerning Biosafety and Food Safety of Genetically Engineered Agricultural Product
2. Act Number 21/2004 concerning Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
3. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
4. Government Regulation No. 21/2005 concerning Biosafety of Genetically Modified Product
5. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.23.3541/2008 concerning the Guideline for Food Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Products
6. Presidential Decree No. 39/2010 concerning the Commission of Biosafety for Genetically Modified Products
7. The MOA Decree No. 61/2011 concerning the Testing, Assessment, Release and Withdrawal of Crop Varieties
8. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.03.12.1563 of 2012 on The Guideline of Food Safety Assessment for Genetically Engineered Product
9. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.03.12.1564 of 2012 on Food Labeling Control of Genetically Modified Products

Issued by the National Standardization Agency:

1. The SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical Content for Animal Based Food
2. The SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of Pesticide for Agriculture Products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.
3. The SNI 7388:2009 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe on Food

Author Defined:

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