

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Required Report - public distribution

Date: 12/24/2015

GAIN Report Number: ID1547

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: Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, and Appendix I, II, III, IV

Summary

FAIRS Country Report 2015 provides updated information on Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, and the following Appendixes:

- Section I – FOOD LAW: New Law and Government Regulation issued in 2014 and 2015
- Section II – FOOD ADDITIVE: Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 4/2014
- Section III – PESTICIDE AND CONTAMINANTS: Information on new MOT Regulation No. 4/2015
- Section IV – PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENT: Information on BPOM Regulation No. 16/2014
- Section V – LABELING REQUIREMENTS: Information on BPOM Regulation No. 42/2013
- Section VI – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARD:
 - FOOD CATEGORY
 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: Information on President Decree No. 74/2013, MOT Regulation No. 6/2015, and MOF Regulation No. 132/2015
 - HALAL
 - SEMI PROCESSED PLANTS PRODUCTS – PLANT QUARANTINE PEST CARRIER: Information on PC validity
 - INDONESIAN NATIONAL STANDARD (SNI)
- Section VII – FACILITY AND PRODUCT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS
 - Information on Law No. 36/2009, BPOM Regulation No 12/2015 and No. 13/2015
- Section VIII – OTHER CERTIFICATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
 - Information on MOA Regulation No. 139/2015 and MOT Regulation No 87/2015
 - ENTRY PERMIT (SKI)
 - FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE: Information on MOT Regulation No 71/2015, storage capacity for determine import quota, the U.S. FFPO extension recognition, and the establishing of California as free fruit fly area
 - MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Information on MOA Regulation No 139/2014 and No 2/2015
 - SEEDS: Information on MOA Regulation No. 61/2011 and No. 127/2014
 - WHEAT FLOUR: Information on import duty
 - SEAFOOD: Information on fish
- Section X – COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS
- Section XI– OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS:
 - New relevant reports published in 2014
- Appendix I, II, III and IV: Updated list for contacts and new regulations

Food Law No. 18/2012 regulates all food and food products, defined as all food which originates from biological agricultural sources. Biological agricultural sources include agriculture, plantations, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water. Products resulting from biological agricultural sources include processed and unprocessed products intended as food and/or beverages for human consumption, 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 Systems 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.

According to exporters, one of the most difficult issues they face is the requirement that all imported packaged food products for retail (registration requirement also apply for food produced locally) 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 horticultural 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 product claims and advertising 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

Indonesia's Food Law 18/2012 is a comprehensive regulation covering all food and food products. An unofficial translation of the 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 local food sources are insufficient, food can be fulfilled through imports (Article 14 point 2 and Article 36-40). The regulation instructs policy makers to establish food import policies and regulations that increase production without negatively impact farming sustainability, farmer and fishermen's welfare, and food businesses. The GOI consistently prioritizes domestic food production over imports to meet 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 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 10 of 1995 and Act Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs
- Act Number 11 of 1995 and Act Number 39 of 2007 concerning Excise
- Act Number 31 of 2004 and Act Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries
- Act Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Business
- Act Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
- Act Number 36 of 2009 concerning 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
- Act Number 20 of 2014 concerning Standardization and Evaluation of Conformity
- Act Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copy Right
- Act Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance
- Act Number 41 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law 18/2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health

- 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 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 17 of 2013 concerning the implementation of Act Number 20 of 2009 on Micro, Small, and Medium Business

- Government Regulation (PP) Number 6 of 2013 concerning Empowering Cattleman
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 47 of 2014 concerning Control and Prevention of Animal Disease
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition

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.

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 MOMF Regulation No. 02/2007, MOA Regulation No. 88/2011 sets maximum residue limits for pesticides on imported and exported fresh foods of plant origin (including fruits, vegetables, cereal, and legumes). However, MOA No. 4/2015 was adopted in February 2015 and will be implemented in February 2016, thus replacing MOA 88/2011.
- 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 for commerce is prohibited from using materials for food packaging that are prohibited or which may release contaminants harmful human health.

BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 year 2011 (amended by regulation No. 16/2014, issued November 2014) lists permitted and prohibited food packaging materials. The list includes active food packages, smart food packages, adhesives, ceramics, Styrofoam, rubber and elastomer, glass, ion exchange resin, metal and metal alloys, paper and cardboard, plastic, regenerated cellulose, silicon, fabric, wax, wood, polisher and coatings. The Minister of Industry (MOI) issued a regulation on February 12, 2010, requiring all food packages include recycling codes.

There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size. The metric system must be

used for weights and measures. The GOI issued a government regulation No 18/2012 that manages domestic waste. Producers are required to use biodegradable packaging with as little waste as possible and use raw material that can be recycled.

V. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Food label provisions are covered in Food Law No 18/2012, Chapter VIII, Articles 96 – 103. Advertisement provisions are listed under Articles 104 - 107. BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011 regulates processed food claims and advertisements, and BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 (amended by regulation No. 42/2013) regulates labeling requirements for processed food products.

A. General Requirements

Food label information includes anything represented in the form of a picture and/or writing. Information in other forms accompanying the food, which is placed in, affixed to, or constitutes part of the food packing is also considered part of the food labelling. 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, processed food labels must state nutrient facts, as well as indicate if a food product has been irradiated, is an organic food product, contains GMOs, or is made from natural raw materials. Labelling should also include preparation instructions, storage instructions, serving suggestions, intended use, and warnings as required.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Labels for alcoholic beverages must states:

- “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)

Baby food labels must include 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. Nutritional and health claims are 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, maize, 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 information: the food additive name; the food additive group’s name (antioxidant, artificial sweetener, preservative, food color, enhancer); and the food additive registration number. Carryover food additives must be written after the name of food additives.

Labelling information for foods containing artificial sweeteners must include:

- A statement “containing artificial sweetener” and other relevant 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.”
- Products containing aspartame must state “contains phenylalanine and is not suitable for phenylketonuric patients” and “not suitable for food that will heated.”
- Products containing polyol must state “excessive consumption has a laxative effect.”
- Weight mg/kg and the sugar equivalence
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Food color label information must include:

- Color Index (CI)
- “PEWARNA PANGAN” (food coloring) or “PEWARNA MAKANAN” (food coloring) in a green box and written with green capital letter, shown below:

PEWARNA PANGAN

PEWARNA MAKANAN

- M logo in a black circle

M

BPOM Regulations forbid claims that a product is free from food additives on food labels and in advertising. Food additives includes anti-oxidant, anti-caking agents, acidity regulators, artificial sweeteners, bleaches, emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, firming agents, preservatives, colors, flavor and flavor enhancers, and sequestrants. Prohibited statements include the word “free”, “without”, “not content”, or other similar words.

FOOD CONTENT ALERGEN

Materials that may cause allergies should be stated. These include cereals containing gluten (wheat, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish and its processed products, eggs and its processed products, fish and its processed products, peanuts, soybeans and its processed products, milk and its processed products (including lactose), tree nuts and its processed products, and sulfites (>100 ppm).

FOOD CONTENT PORK

The words "MENGANDUNG BABI" (contains pork) should be written on products derived from swine. The label should be written in red and enclosed in a red rectangle together with a drawing of a pig in white background, as shown below:



Food products that may originate from pork include: gelatin, enzymes, fat, collagen, colostrum, 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-cysteine, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, nisin.

FOOD IRRADIATION

Irradiated packaged food must carry the words "PANGAN IRADIASI" (irradiated food). The label must include the reason for irradiation and the logo shown below:



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 wording: "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 material content is not less than the minimum content set forth in the Indonesian National Standard (SNI).

ORGANIC

Processed foods that meet 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

Ministry of Health (MOH) regulation No. 30/2013, requires producers of processed foods for commerce to provide sugar, salt, and fat content information and a health message on the label. As per MOH 30/2013, health messages on labels 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." Implementation of this regulation has been delayed until 2019 by the GOI's economic reform package established in September 2015.

VI. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

FOOD CATEGORY

BPOM issued regulation 1/2015, replacing BPOM decree No. HK.00.05.42.4040 of 2006 on Food Categories. The food category regulation is a guideline used in setting a standards, assessment,

inspections and certifications for food safety controls.

Domestic and imported food products sold in retail packaging must comply with the provisions on food categories outlined in BPOM Regulation No. 1/2015. There are 16 food categories stated in attachments 1 to XVI. In the event that a type of food does not fall under one of the food category listed, written approval is required from the head of BPOM.

Processed foods falling under categories 2.0, 5.0, 8.0, and 14.0, and that already have a food registration number, must conform to the food category regulation no later than 12 months from promulgation date on March 15, 2015.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BEER, WINE, SPIRIT)

Alcoholic Beverages are defined as “goods under supervision,” whether they are imported or produced locally. As per Presidential Decree No. 74/2013, distribution and sales of these goods are controlled by the GOI.

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 Directorate General 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 Seaport, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas Seaport, Semarang; Tanjung Perak Seaport, Surabaya; Bitung Seaport, Manado; and Soekarno Hatta Seaport, Makassar. They can also enter via all Indonesian international airports.

Distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages category B and C fall’s under the GOI’s 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. New MOT Regulation No. 6/2015 prohibits sales of Category A alcoholic beverages in minimarkets and other retail shops. Supermarket and hypermarket retail sales of alcohol are still allowed.

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.

Table1. 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 July 23, 2015, the Ministry of Finance revised import duties on alcoholic beverages containing ethyl alcohol. This regulation set the import duty at the ad valorem tariff rate of 90 percent for wine, cider, perry, and mead and 150 percent for spirit and liqueurs. (Previously, a tariff was charged at the rate of IDR. 14,000/liters for beer, IDR 55,000/liter for wine, and IDR 125,000/liter for whisky, rum, and other distilled spirits).

BIOTECHNOLOGY

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.

Based on the new Law of Halal Product Assurance, goods and/or services that are related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically-engineered products, as well as goods that are worn, used or utilized by the public must be halal. All entities are expected to comply with the law in the next 2 – 5 years. In the meantime, the current halal arrangement will continue to apply until the new agency for controlling halal is established and implementing regulations are written. The new halal agency is expected to be created in early January 2016.

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:

**Table2. 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.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL
5.	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 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
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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.

Table3. 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 shelf life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3.	Processed vegetable and fruit	Extend shelf life	7.0
4.	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55 ⁰) for 5 minutes
5.	Mangosteen	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 shelf 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 shelf life	8.0 10.0
9.	Meat and poultry and their process (fresh and	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism	7.0

	frozen)	b. Extend shelf life c. Control infection by certain parasite d. Kill salmonella bacteria	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 pathogenic microorganisms such as spora and microbes, and extending shelf life	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:

Table4. 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 64/2013, 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.

SEMI PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS – PLANT QUARANTINE PEST CARRIER

MOA requires a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) to accompany the importation of semi processed plant products through regulation 9/2009 on requirements and procedures of plant quarantine for the importation of plant quarantine pest carriers. However, if the exporting country can/will not issue a PC, the carrier media can be submitted for quarantine. MOA will only consider PCs issued within 90 days.

Table 5. Indonesia: List of carrier media.

No.	Carrier media	HS Code
1.	Part of plant of a suitable type for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.	0603; 0604
2.	Fermented vegetables which caused chemical changes by microorganism enzyme (bacteria, fungi or yeast)	
3.	Frozen fruits and vegetables that put at cold storage with temperature between -18°C to -12°C	0710; 0811
4.	Malt, starch (starch, gluten)	1107; 1108; 1109
5.	Vegetables and fruit that is provisionally preserved (for example, in sulfur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulfur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.	0711; 0812
6.	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in the form of powder, but not for further prepared	0712
7.	Tubers with high starch or inulin content, chilled, frozen, sliced, or in the form of pellets	0714
8.	Coffee, coffee husks and skins, coffee substitutes, roasted, or whether decaffeinated or not.	0901
9.	Parts of plant that is crushed or ground.	0902 - 0906
10.	Cereal grains that are hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced, kibbled or ground	1104
11.	Parts of plants that are used in preparation of perfumes, pharmaceutical or insecticide, fungicide or for other purposes, dried whether sliced crushed or ground.	3005; 3301
12.	Vegetable materials of a kind used for plaiting, cleaned, bleached or dyed.	1401

INDONESIAN NATIONAL STANDARDS (SNI)

Government of Indonesia requires several food products to comply with SNI requirements. To prove the compliance, the product must have a SNI mark certificate (SPPT-SNI) issued by agency assigned by the Minister and put SNI sign on the product label (for retail package) and attach the SNI certificate for bulk products.

Following are the SNI mandatory products:

- Biscuit (HS Code 1905.31.10.00; 1905.31.20.00; 1905.32.00.00; 1905.90.20.00; 1905.90.90.00). The products should comply with biscuit SNI (2973:2011). Imported biscuit should be accompanied with test result from accredit country of origin laboratory approved by Government of Indonesia. The provision will be implemented in July 27, 2016
- Bottle water (HS Code 2201.10.00 .10 and 2201.90.90.10). The products should comply with bottle water SNI (01-3553-2006 and 01-6242-2000). Imported bottle water should be accompanied with test result from accredit country of origin laboratory approved by Government of Indonesia. The provision was implemented on March 14, 2012
- Instant coffee (HS Code 2101.11.10.00) for retail package and bulk. The products should comply with Instant Coffee SNI (2983:2014). The SPPT-SNI for imported products will be issued based on the laboratory result for every shipment. The provision will be implemented in January 17, 2016
- Palm cooking oil (HS Code 1511.90.92.00, 1511.90.99.00, 1516.20.98.00). The products should comply with palm oil cooking SNI (7709:2012) and fortified with 20IU A vitamin. Imported product should be accompanied with test result from accredit country of origin laboratory approved by Government of Indonesia. The provision was implemented in March 27, 2015
- Wheat flour (HS Code 1101.00.10.10). The products should comply with flour SNI (3751:2009) and fortified with Fe, Zn, B1 & B2 vitamin, folic acid. Imported product should be accompanied with test result from accredit country of origin laboratory approved by Government of Indonesia. The provision was implemented October 27, 2015

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. 36 of 2009 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.

All imported processed foods, raw food materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others must obtain an entry permit (SKI) from the Head of BPOM for every shipment, or every six months for priority service. BPOM Regulations No 12/2015 and No 13/2015 regulate SKIs, replacing regulations 27/2013 and 28/2013.

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: bottle water, natural water, wheat flour, iodized salt, cocoa powder, refined sugar, white sugar, and palm cooking oil made from palm oil)
- 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

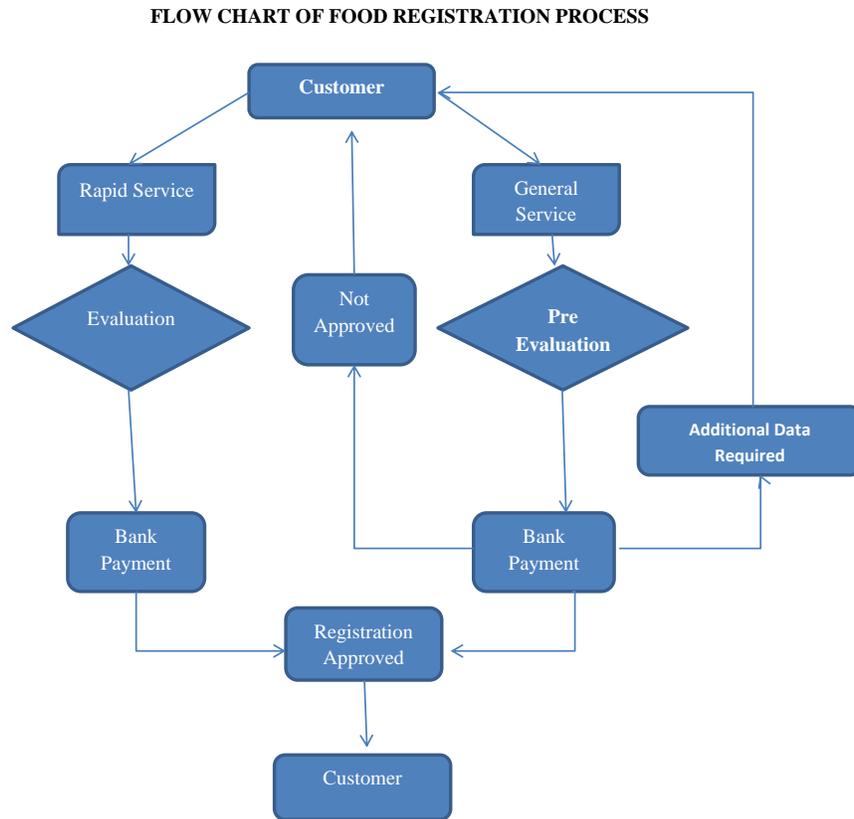
Timeline

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

Table 6. 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 (Flavors), 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



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-Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura) to the Director General of Horticulture 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 to get the import permit (SPI-Surat Persetujuan Impor).

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 (excluding dairy) covered under MOA regulation 58/2015 (revising on MOA 139/2014 and 2/2015)

The DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) of the MOA is responsible for issuing a letter of recommendation (RTK- Rekomendasi Teknis Kesehatan) 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.

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 'VIII - 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.

Additionally, MOT Regulation 87/2015 (which replaces regulations 83/2012, 61/2013, 36/2014, and 73/2014) states that the importation of food products for 215 HS Code (HS codes 1601-2202) require pre shipment inspection. (There is no longer a requirement to register as a 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 can result in delays of several weeks. Currently, the government is pushing to achieve an average dwelling time of 4.7 days for imported products at the port of entry. 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 GOI officials can be appealed. However, the official's determination will invariably be couched in terms of the current legislation and hence will unlikely 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. 12/2015 and 13/2015, replacing Regulation 27/2013 and 28/2013 on controlling imported food and food ingredient products. The regulations require importers to obtain an entry permit (SKI) in order to release the products at customs for each shipment. However, BPOM also provides a priority service, issuing an SKI with a 6 month validity and on-line application processing without evaluation. Priority service will be given to importers with good track records that have imported a certain volume and frequency over the prior 6 months. Priority service is given for certain food or food ingredient products based on a BPOM deputy's examination and will be evaluated periodically. The imported products 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

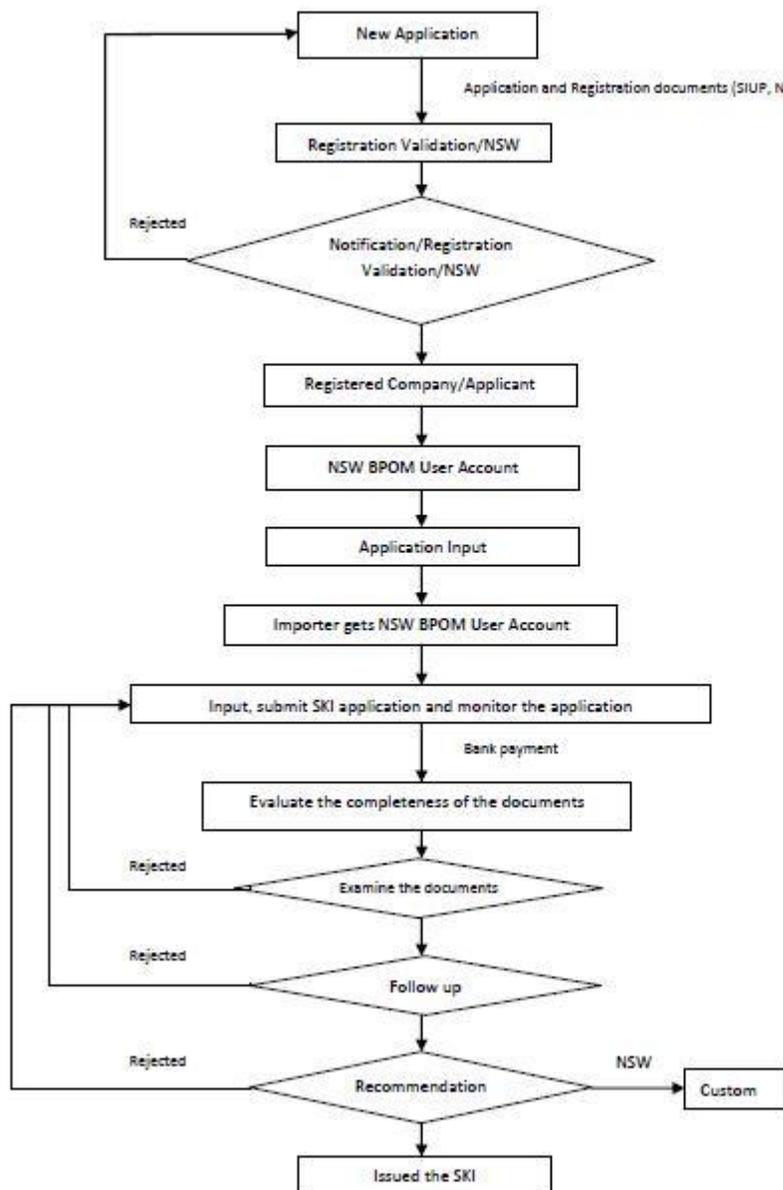
Table7. Indonesia: Required Documents for Obtaining an SKI

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	v	v	v

	(shown the original)			
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
	b. Invoice	v	v	v
	c. Packing List	v	v	v

Figure2. Indonesia: Flow Chart of SKI Application in BPOM

FLOW CHART OF SKI APPLICATION



DAIRY PRODUCTS

On June 4, 2009, Indonesia announced Livestock and Animal Health Law 18/2009 (amending with Law No. 41/2014), 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 July 2015, there are 90 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

Import policies for horticultural products are covered through MOA Regulation 86/2013 and MOT Regulation 71/2015 (replacing MOT Regulations 16/2013, 47/2013 and 40/2015). The most recent horticultural regulations have ended the stipulation that general importers of horticultural products are required to import 80% of their total quota allocated in their import permit. (Previously, the importer was required to have an IT or IP-registered number and import at least 80% of their allocation or face punitive measures). Chili and shallot imports remain subject to a reference price system.

The explanation on how to import processed horticultural products is found in the first paragraph of section VIII above. MOA no longer issues volume allocations. However, MOT will determine import volumes through Import Permits (SPI) based on importer's cold storage capacity (MOT conducted a cold storage audit before second semester application period 2015).

The required documents for obtaining an 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 Control of Plant Origin (FFPO/PSAT)***

The GOI has recognized the United States' Food Safety Control System for the Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO). The Head of the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) issued the recognition of the U.S. FFPO through 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 October 2009, July 2012, and June 2015. In December 2015, MOA renewed FFPO equivalence recognition for the United States for an additional two years. Based on this recognition, all imported products listed in the MOA Decree N0 704/2015 are able to enter Jakarta's Tanjung Priok Port.

In February 2015, MOA issued Regulation No. 4/2015, replacing MOA Regulation 88/2011. Imported products from FFPO recognized countries only need to provide a Prior Notice (see section on Prior Notice below). However products from unrecognized countries must provide a Prior Notice and a Certificate of Analysis (CoA) issued by recognized Laboratory. The regulation will enter into force in February 2016.

- ***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; Vapor 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.

On June 22, 2015, the Head of IAQA released decree No.756/KPTS/OT.140/L/06/2015 establishing California as a free area for 9 pest fruit flies in the United States: *Ceratitis capitata*; *Anastrepha fraterculus*; *Anastrepha ludens*; *Anastrepha obliqua*; *Anastrepha serpentina*; *Anastrepha suspensa*; *Rhagoletis cingulate*; *Rhagoletis fausta*; and *Rhagoletis pomonella*. As a result, major fresh fruit exports from California do not need a pre-treatment.

The decree replaces previous decree 348/Kpts/PD.540.220/12/06 on establishing California as a free area for *Ceratitis capitata*.

- ***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. Prior notice is explained in MOA Regulation 4/2015 (which replaces MOA Regulation No. 88/2011).

- ***Pre shipment inspection***

MOT Regulation 71/2015 requires pre shipment inspection for imported horticultural products in the country of origin (formerly required by MOT Regulation No. 16/2013 and No.30/2012). The following must be stated in the surveyor report and delivered 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 on the packaging, health certificate, phytosanitary certificate for fresh horticulture products, certificate of origin, food grade packaging certificate or statement letter from importer stating that the fresh horticultural product's packaging complies with provisions in the regulation, tara food and recycle packaging certificate or statement letter from importer states that packaging comply with provision in the regulation. Pre-shipment inspectors are no longer required to verify that the Indonesian label is affixed and meets Indonesian standards. Labels will now be checked prior to their distribution in the Indonesian market.

To proceed, the following sequence of action should occur:

- ✓ Upon acquiring a 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 an on-line Verification Request (VR) at www.app-vpti.com. A down payment on the inspection fee is required.
- ✓ 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

The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture released regulation 58/2015, replacing regulations 139/2014 and 2/2015. The regulation lists prime cuts, manufacturing meat, and variety meat (including tail and tongue) permitted for import by general and producer importer. However, state or regional/district-owned enterprises are allowed to import secondary cuts at any time in the event of insufficient supply due to epidemic disease, natural disaster or anticipated price fluctuations. MOA 58/2015, along with MOT Regulation No. 47/2013, set reference prices for meat, which are intended to trigger meat imports when local retail prices rise above a set level.

An explanation of how to import meat and poultry is found on the first paragraph of section VIII above.. Importers must indicate the product being imported and the market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, etc.) in their RTK application. Applications can be made in December, April, and August for January-April, May-August, September-December 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 5 pork establishments approved by the MOA.

As of January 2014, MOA has not issued import recommendations for poultry products, including duck and turkey meat. DGLAHS continues to block these products on the basis of MOA Regulation No 58/2015 which requires that poultry facilities/slaughter houses that export to Indonesia use manual slaughter. 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 offal 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. Imported rice can only be used as raw material for food manufacturing and cannot be sold to other parties. 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.

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. 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

In October 2011, MOA issued regulation 61/2011 on seed testing, assessment, variety release and withdrawals. Indonesian seed import procedures are mainly regulated based on MOA Regulation 127/2014 (November 2014). The following is the summary of the regulations:

MOA Regulation 61/2011 states that every locally produced seed variety and introduced variety

proposed to be released in Indonesia must undergo either an adaptation test for seasonal crops or an observation test for annual crops. Observation tests for seasonal or annual varieties can be conducted on varieties produced with very specific genetic traits or a local variety that has existed in the community for at least five years and is well developed. Before conducting the test, the requestor must report to the National Seed Agency (BBN), which evaluates tests and reports the results to MOA. Adaptation and observation tests for genetically engineered varieties can be conducted after or during the genetically engineered variety's environmental safety assessment. Proposals to conduct the adaptation and observation tests must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture via the Head of Agricultural Research and Development with copies to the Minister of Environment, the head of the Biosafety Commission, the head of the National Seed Agency, and the head of the Indonesian Agricultural Agency. After completing the test, results of the test must be attached to the variety release proposal.

Varieties proposed for release can come from locally produced or introduced varieties. The variety can be purebred, a composite, a cultivar, a clone, a mutant, a hybrid, genetically engineered, and/or cultivated other ways. A variety can be released if it has met the following requirements:

- a. Plant genealogy including origin, parental names, owner or inventor name, estimate of age for annual variety or distribution period for seasonal variety which has been existing in the community and cultivation method used.
- b. Clear and complete description for accurate variety identification.
- c. Comparative advantage against a controlled variety.
- d. Unique, uniform, and stable.
- e. A statement from the owner that the breeder seed will be available in sufficient amounts for further multiplication.
- f. Completed with field test results from all fields or labs.

Genetically engineered varieties which are proposed to be released must meet Indonesia's biosafety requirements. Genetically engineered seed derived from a released non-genetically engineered variety must also be assessed for environmental, food, and feed safety.

In order to import a new hybrid seed variety, the importer must provide a guarantee letter to the GOI that the F1 hybrid seed will be produced in Indonesia within two years after the date of release. In the case of F1 hybrid paddy seed, they must guarantee that the seed will be produced in Indonesia within three years after the release. Variety releases are announced via a Ministerial decision letter.

MOA Regulation 127/2014 covers import and export licenses. The regulation states that seed imports can be conducted by business unit, legal entity, government institution, plant observer, and foreign customers due to insufficient domestic market supplies. Imports can only be carried out when the Minister of Agriculture's approval has been acquired. The purpose of seed imports include:

- a. Adaptation test for variety release.
- b. Foundation seed procurement.
- c. Breeder seed procurement for already-released-variety.
- d. Seed production for export purposes.
- e. Novelty, Uniqueness, Uniformity, and Stability (NUUS) test for plant variety protection.
- f. Uniqueness, Uniformity, and Stability (UUS) test for quality guarantee on seed production.
- g. Plant observer needs.
- h. Exhibition, promotion, or contest material.

- i. Seed quality test service in order to obtain Orange International Certificate (OIC) or Blue International Certificate (BIC).
- j. Proficiency test or validation methodology in order to improve quality guarantee of seed test result according to the requirement.

To import seed, business must complete an import approval application with a General/Limited Import Identification Number and a copy of seed producer or distributor registration number. Foreign customer must complete the application requirements with company profile information.

The following are technical requirements to import seed for the purpose of:

1. Variety release:
 - a. The variety must exhibit potential quality, uniqueness, and specific uses.
 - b. The amount of seed is limited according to the seed release preparation.
 - c. Completed with the summary of adaptation and multi-location test plan.
 - d. Genetically engineered (GE) products must obtain recommendations from Biosafety Commission for GE products.
2. Foundational seed procurement
 - a. The variety has been released.
 - b. Must meet the foundational seed quality standards.
 - c. The type and volume for the requested seed is limited according to the demand for the foundational seed.

Imports of food crop seed can only be conducted for a maximum of two years following the variety release, while F1 of hybrid paddy seeds may be imported for a maximum of three years following the variety release. Seed imports for seasonal and annual estate crops can be done for a maximum of three and six years respectively. The same condition applies to seasonal and annual feed forage plants.

Imports of breeder seed for already released variety to be produced domestically must meet the following technical requirements:

- a. The breeder seed is not sufficiently produced or cannot be produced domestically.
- b. The volume of seed requested is in accordance with the seed production plan to fulfill domestic needs or for exports.

The requirements to import seed for exports must be completed with a seed production plan (total acreage that will be planted and production estimate). The requested volume of seed must also be in accordance with what is stated in the production plan, and a recommendation of technical land suitability from related district office. Imports of seed must meet plant quarantine regulations.

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. 45/2014). 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 expired in December 4, 2014. Currently, a five percent import duty is imposed on imports of wheat flour.

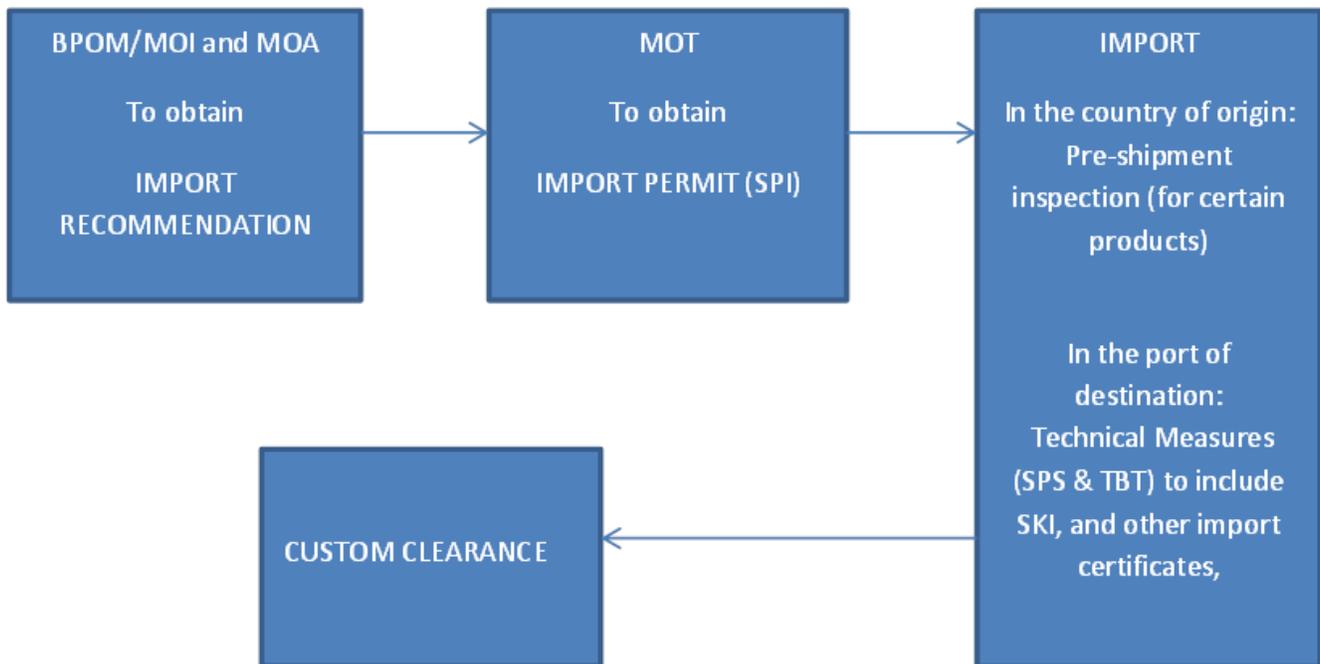
SEAFOOD

The Director General of Fishery Product Processing and Marketing (P2HP) issued decree 125/KEP-DJP2HP/2014, listing fish products allowed for export to Indonesia. The rule states that Indonesia will only import fish species not available in Indonesian waters, except in the event of shortages and seasonal production limitations. Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) also issued new regulations on fish and fishery products import policy. MOMAF Regulation 46/2014 specifies required sanitary certificate language and MOMAF Regulation 41/2014 lists live aquatic species banned from import.

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.

Figure3. 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 19/2002 has been replaced by Law. 28/2014; Patent (No, 14) and Trademark (No. 15) 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.

Copyright protection is valid for 25 to 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 trademark process requires more than one year to complete. Patents typically require at least one and a half years. 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. [Indonesian Horticultural Law](#)
6. [Mandatory Labeling of Imported Food and Beverage Products](#)
7. [Approved U.S. Halal Certifying Bodies for Poultry Slaughtering](#)
8. [Prior Notice-Application of Imported Fresh Food of Plant Origin](#)
9. [East Java Governor Regulates Imported Horticulture Products](#)
10. [Ministry of Agriculture Regulations No 42 and 43 Year 2012](#)
11. [BPOM Issues New Regulation on Transgenic Products](#)
12. [The U.S. – Indonesia Arrangement on Dairy Import from the U.S.](#)
13. [The Ministry of Health Publishes a New Regulation on Food Additive](#)
14. [Ministry of Trade Regulation on Import Identification Number](#)
15. [Food Law 2012](#)
16. [Phytosanitary Requirements for Fresh Bulb](#)
17. [Indonesia Extends Import Requirements on Food and Beverage Products](#)
18. [Indonesia Re-recognition of the U.S. Food Safety Control System for Fresh Foods of Plant Origin](#)
19. [Indonesia’s New Farmer Empowerment and protection Law Introduces New Tariff Barriers](#)
20. [MOA Decree 4390 2013 on Import of U.S. Livestock to Indonesia](#)
21. [Ministries of Agriculture and Trade Revise Horticultural Import Regulation](#)
22. [Indonesian Deregulates Soybean Imports and waives Import Duties](#)
23. [Indonesian Government Explain New Horticulture Import Permit Reg.](#)
24. [Indonesia Implements MOT Reg. No. 46 2013 Issues Beef Import Permit](#)
25. [Alcohol Beverages Excise Tax Update](#)
26. [New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverage Distribution](#)
27. [GOI New Regulation on Rice Exports and Imports](#)
28. [New Regulation on Animal Quarantine Measures](#)
29. [FAIRS Export Certificate Report 2014](#)
30. [Indonesia Revises Seafood Import Rules](#)
31. [California Recognized as Fruit Fly Free Area](#)
32. [Indonesia Raises Import Tariffs on Value-Added Goods](#)
33. [Ministry of Trade Changes Horticulture Import Regulations \(ID1533\)](#)

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

Ministry of FinanceDirectorate 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 AgricultureDirectorate 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

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

Gedung I BPPT,, Lt 9

Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8,

Jakarta 10340

Tel: +6221-392-7422 ext 101/102

Fax: +6221-392-7527

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

Tel. : +6221- 7032-2626

Fax.: +6221-7032-2627

E-mail: Gapmmi@cbn.net.id

Homepage: ww.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

Jl. Penjernihan I No. 50, Pejompongan

Jakarta 10210

Tel: +6221-7033-0972

Fax: +6221-5790-5416

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

Tel: +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

Grand Galaxy Boulevard, RGG-19,

Grand Galaxy City,

Bekasi 17147

Ph: +62-212210-3640, 9561-8444, 9196-8444

Fax: +62-21-2210-3640

Email: ABasry@ct.ussec.org

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)

Indonesian Representative: C/O Peka Consult, Inc. (the company is also representative of several

commodities)

Jl. Prapanca Raya No. 18 A

Kemang - Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-721-1358

Fax: +6221-72-1357

E-mail: peka@indo.net.id; uspb_jkt@cbn.net.id

AgriSource Co., Ltd

Regional representative for: USA Dry Peas, Lentils & Chickpeas and US Dry Bean Council

Ambassador's Court, 4th Floor, No. 416,

76/1 Soi Lang Suan,

Ploenchit Road, Bangkok, Thailand 10330

Ph: +66-2- 251-8655 /6

Fax: (66-2) 251-0390

E-mail: agsource@loxinfo.co.th

Lieu Marketing Assoc. Pte. Ltd.

Regional representative for several U.S. commodities

48 Toh Guan Road East

02-129 Enterprise Hub

Singapore 608586

Ph: +65- 6515-6113

Fax: +65- 6278-4372

E-mail: lieumktg@singnet.com.sg

Agribusiness-Connect Asia

Regional representative for **U.S. Dairy Export Council (USDEC)**

1 North Bridge Road, #06-10 High Street Centre,

Singapore 179094

Ph: +65- 6334-7030/6822-7030;

E-mail: dali@dairyconnect.biz

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;

Fax: +62251-323339

Website: www.bbia.go.id

Laboratorium Jasa Analisis Pangan IPB

Departemen Ilmu dan Teknologi Pangan

Kompleks IPB, Darmaga

Bogor 16002

Tel: +62251-629-855

Fax: +62251-629-855

PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech (SIG)

Jl. Rasamala No. 20

Taman Yasmin,

Bogor 16006,

Tel: +62251-753-2348

Fax: +62251-754-0927

Homepage: www.siglaboratory.com

PT. Sucofindo - ICS

Office:

Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kv. 34,

Jakarta12780

Tel: +6221-798-3666;

Fax : +6221-798-3888

Homepage: www.sucofindo.co.id

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;

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

Homepage: www.sgs.co.id

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

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

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. 239/Menkes/Per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
14. 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.
15. The MOH Decree No. 165/Menkes/SK/II/86 on Requirements of Iodized Salt
16. 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
17. The MOH Decree No. 00474/B/II/87 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Health and Radiation Free Certificate for Imported Food.
18. Decree of the DG of POM No. 03725/B/SK/VII/1989 on Maximum Limit of Microbe Contaminant on Food
19. 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
20. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02987/B/SK/XII/90 on the Registration of Certain Food Additives
21. Decree of the DG of POM No. 01415/B/SK/IV/91 on Special Mark on Food Coloring Agent
22. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02240/B/SK/VII/91 on the Requirements of Food Quality Labeling and Advertising
23. 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
24. The BPOM Decree No. 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Usage
25. The BPOM Decree No. 02593/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Product and Food Additives Producer Registration
26. The BPOM Decree No. 02594/B/SK/VIII/91 on Imported Food Additives
27. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.51.02961 of 2001 on Limited Imported Food Product Registration
28. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.00617 of 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian

Food Codex 2001

29. The MOH Decree No. 962/MENKES/SK/VII/2003 on the Fortification of Wheat Flour
30. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
31. The BPOM Decree No. HK 00.05.52.6291 of 2007 on Guidelines of Nutrition Label on Food Product
32. 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
33. The BPOM Decree BPOM No. HK 00.05.52.6581 of 2007 on the Usage of Chitosan on Food Product
34. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.52.0100 of 2008 on the Control of Organic Processed Food
35. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.1.0256 of 2008 on Prohibition of Adding Vitamin K to Milk Product
36. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Stipulation Of Maximum Limit Of Microbial And Chemical Pollutants In Food
37. The MOH Regulation No. 701/MENKES/PER/VIII/2009 on Irradiated Food
38. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.52.0085 of 2010 on Categorization of Product for Infant and Advance Formula
39. 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.
40. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011 on Controlling of Processed Food Claim and Advertisement
41. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 on Processed Food Registration
42. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.5.12.11.09956 of 2011 on Procedure to Register Processed Food
43. 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
44. 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
45. The MOH Regulation No. 033 of 2012 on Food Additive
46. The MOH Regulation No. 034/2012 on Maximum Level of Melamine in Food
47. 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
48. The BPOM Regulation No. 1/2013 on the Implementation of E- Registration for Processed Food
49. The BPOM Regulation No. 4/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carbonating Agent as a Food Additives
50. The BPOM Regulation No. 5/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Humectant as a Food Additives
51. The BPOM Regulation No. 6/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additives
52. The BPOM Regulation No. 7/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flour Treatment Agent as a Food Additives
53. The BPOM Regulation No. 8/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Acidity Regulator as a Food

Additives

54. The BPOM Regulation No. 9/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Firming Agent as a Food Additives
55. The BPOM Regulation No. 10/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Caking Agent as a Food Additives
56. The BPOM Regulation No. 11/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Raising Agent as a Food Additives
57. The BPOM Regulation No. 12/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Glazing Agent as a Food Additives
58. The BPOM Regulation No. 13/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Foaming Agent as a Food Additives
59. The BPOM Regulation No. 14/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additives
60. The BPOM Regulation No. 15/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Thickener as a Food Additives
61. The BPOM Regulation No. 16/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifying Salt Carrier as a Food Additives
62. The BPOM Regulation No. 17/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Packaging Gas as a Food Additives
63. The BPOM Regulation No. 18/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Sequestrant as a Food Additives
64. The BPOM Regulation No. 19/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Gelling Agent as a Food Additives
65. The BPOM Regulation No. 20/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifier as a Food Additives
66. The BPOM Regulation No. 21/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color Retention Agent as a Food Additives
67. The BPOM Regulation No. 22/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Foaming Agent as a Food Additives
68. The BPOM Regulation No. 23/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flavour Enhancer as a Food Additives
69. The BPOM Regulation No.24/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Stabilizer as a Food Additives
70. The BPOM Regulation No. 25/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Bulking Agent as a Food Additives
71. The BPOM Regulation No. 36/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Preservative as a Food Additives
72. The BPOM Regulation No. 37/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color as a Food Additives
73. The BPOM Regulation No. 38/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Antioxidant as a Food Additives
74. 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
75. 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
76. The BPOM Regulation No. 4 of 2014 on the Maximum Level of the Use of Sweetener
77. The BPOM Regulation No. 16/2014 on the Amendment of the BPOM Regulation

- No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 of 2011 on Food Package Control
78. The BPOM Regulation No. 1/2015 on Food Category
 79. The BPOM Regulation No. 12/2015 on Monitoring of Imported Food and Drug into Territory of Indonesia
 80. The BPOM Regulation No. 13/2015 on Monitoring of Imported Material for Drug, Traditional Medicine, Health Supplement, and Food into Territory of Indonesia

Issued By the Minister of Agriculture (MOA)

1. The MOA Regulation No. 61/Permentan/OT.140/10/2011 on Testing, Assessment, Release and Withdrawal of the Variety
2. The MOA Regulation No. 127/Permentan/SR. 120/11/2014 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 Decree No. 4390/Kpts/PD.620/6/2013 on Imported Animal and Animal Product from the United States into the Republic of Indonesia territory.
6. The MOA Regulation No. 108/Permentan/PD.410/9/2014 on Importation of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders. Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory
7. The MOA Regulation No 23/Permentan/PK.130/4/2015 on Importation and exportation of feed ingredient tof animal origin to Indonesian Territory
8. The MOA Regulation No. 42/Permentan/PP.040/7/2015 on the Amendment of the MOA Regulation No 108/Permentan/PD.410/9/2014 on Importation of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders. Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory
9. The MOA Regulation No. 58/Permentan/PK.210/11/2015 on Importing Carcasses, Meats 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 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

5. The MOA Decree No. 103/Kpts/HK.060/M/2/2004 on Form and Type of Documents of Plant Quarantine Measures
6. The MOA Decree No. 508/Kpts/PD.520/8/2004 on Classifying Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier
7. The MOA Regulation No. 271/Kpts/HK.310/4/2006 on the Requirements and Procedures of the Certain Plant Quarantine Measures by Third Party
8. The MOA Decree No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/10/2006 on Additional Plant Quarantine Requirements.
9. The MOA Decree No. 53/Kpts/HK.060/L/3/06 on Treatment for imported Fresh Fruit and/or Fresh Vegetable into the territory of Republic Indonesia
10. The MOA Decree No. 264/Kpts/OT.140/4/2006 on Focal Point Determination of National Plant Protection Organization
11. The MOA Decree No. 02/Kpts/OT.140/1/2007 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Certificates
12. 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
13. The MOA Decree No. 3238/Kpts/PD.630/9/2009 on Categorization of the Type of Quarantine Animal Disease and the Classification of Carrier.
14. The MOA Regulation No. 88/Permentan/PP.340/12/2011 Food Safety Control over the Import and Export of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
15. The MOA Regulation No. 93/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Type of Plant Quarantine Pest
16. The MOA Regulation No 94/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Place of Entry and Exit of Animal Quarantine Disease and Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier.
17. The MOA Regulation No: 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetable
18. The MOA Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables
19. 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
20. The MOA Regulation No. 44/2014 the Amendment of the MOA Regulation No. No 94/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Place of Entry and Exit of Animal Quarantine Disease and Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier.
21. The MOA Regulation No. 65/Permentan/PD.410/5/2014 on Animal Quarantine Measure: Importation and Exportation of Consumable Products of Animal Origin Material
22. The MOA Regulation No. 4/Permentan/PP.340/2/2015 on Food Safety Surveillance on Importation and Exportation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
23. The MOA Decree No. 756/KPTS/OT.140/L/06/2015 on the Recognizing of California States as a free fruit fly area
24. The MOA Decree No. 704/Kpts/KR.050/12/2015 on Recognition the U.S. Fresh Food of Plant origin (FFPO)

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. 39/Permentan/SR.330/7/2015 Pesticide Registration

Presidential Decree on Alcoholic Beverages

1. President Decree No 74/2013 on Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages

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. 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 as well as No. 41/M-DAG/PER/6/2015
5. The MOT Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2014 on Provision of Exportation and Importation of Rice
6. The MOT Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/4//2014 on Controlling and Monitoring of Alcoholic Beverages Supply, Distribution and Sale
7. 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
8. The MOT Regulation No. 06/M-DAG/PER/1/2015 on the Second Amendment of the MOT Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/4//2014 on Controlling and Monitoring of Alcoholic Beverages Supply, Distribution and Sale
9. The MOT Regulation No. 70/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 on Import Identification Number
10. The MOT Regulation No. 71/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 on Importation of Horticulture Products
11. The MOT Regulation No. 87/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 on Provision of Certain Imported Products

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. 49/M-IND/PER/3/2012 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Bottle Water
7. The Director General Agro Industry of MOI NO. 22/A/Per/5/2012 on Technical Guidelines for Implementation and Control of 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. 87/M-IND/PER/12/2013 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI

on Palm Cooking Oil

10. The MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/10/2014 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Instant Coffee.
11. The MOI Regulation No. 35/M-IND/PER/3/2015 on the amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/12/2013 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Palm Cooking Oil
12. The MOI Regulation No. 59/M-IND/PER/7/2015 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Wheat Flour for Food
13. The MOI Regulation No. 60/M-IND/PER/7/2015 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Biscuit

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

1. The MOMF Regulation No. 02/MEN/2007 on Good Aquaculture Practices
2. The MOFM Regulation No. 41/Permen-KP/2014 on Prohibition of the Importation of Dangerous Fish into the Territory of Indonesia
3. The MOFM Regulation No. 46/Permen-KP/2014 on Quality and Security Control of the Imported Fishery Products into the Territory of Indonesia
4. DG of Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Fishery Product Decree No. 125/KEP-DJP2HP/2014 on Determination of type of Imported Fishery Products into the Territory of Indonesia

Issued by the Minister of Finance (MOF):

1. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) Regulation No. 207/2013 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages Content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate Content Ethyl Alcohol
2. The MOF Regulation No. 132/PMK.010/2015 on the Third Amendment of MOF Regulation No. 213/PMK.011/2011 on Determination on Classification System of Goods and Imposition of Tariff on Imported Goods

President Decree on Biotechnology

1. President Decree No. 53/2010 on the Amendment of President Decree No. 39/2010 concerning the Commission of Biosafety for Genetically Modified Products

Regulation related with Biotechnology:

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

10. 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

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