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Report Highlights:

This report provides updated technical information for requirements and regulations on food and agricultural products as currently required by the Government of Indonesia (GOI). Sections that have been updated for this year include Food Additive Regulations; Labeling Requirements; Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registrations Measures; and Import Procedures. The appendices have also been updated and a section on Trade Facilitation has been added.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Jakarta, Indonesia for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Below is a summary of changes found within the FAIRS Country Report 2024:

- Section II – LABELING REQUIREMENT
 - [BPOM Regulation No. 6/2024](#) amends BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 and [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2021](#) on Labeling Requirements for Processed Food Products. The amendment regulation includes the addition of two articles that regulate BPA labeling obligations and how to store bottled drinking water.
 - [Government Regulation No. 42/2024](#) extends the deadline for mandatory halal certification implementation (including halal labeling) for imported food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026; an earlier implementation date could be selected.
 - [The Head of BPJPH’s Decree No. 88/2023](#) provides the label formatting requirements for halal products certified by halal certifying bodies (HCBs), including the displaying of the Indonesian halal logo with the product’s halal certificate registration number.

- Section V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS
 - On August 25, 2024, Indonesia’s National Food Agency (NFA) issued [Regulation No. 10/2024](#) on the Maximum Contaminant Limits for Fresh Food in Circulation.

- Section VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES:
 - Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) issued Decree No. 8014/2024 reinstating apples to the U.S. Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO) recognition list after IQA had removed apples from the recognition list on January 16, 2024, through IQA Decree No. 447/2024.
 - IQA issued Regulation No. 9/2024 expanding the scope of Indonesia’s Prior Notice requirement to imports of animals and animal products, as well as fish and fish products.
 - Update on fresh animal product registration on the key provision of Regulation No. 15/2021 that importers must provide a copy of the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) that is issued by an accredited laboratory in the country of origin (see USDA GAIN report [ID2024-0032](#) on Requirement to Register Fresh Food of Animal Origin.)
 - Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2024, amended by Regulation No. 8/2024 defines rice specifications that are allowed for import.

- Section VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS:
 - BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023, replacing BPOM Regulation No. 34/2019 on food categories.
 - On December 27, 2023, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued [Regulation No. 160/2023](#) to replace Regulation No. 158/2018, imposing a new excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol. The regulation was implemented on January 1, 2024.

- [Government Regulation No. 42/2024](#) mandates the transition of BPJPH to a stand-alone entity that reports directly to the President and is no longer under the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA). In addition, the regulation extends the deadline for mandatory halal certification implementation for imported food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026.
 - [MORA No. 944/2024 updates MORA Decree No. 748/2021 by revising the food and beverage products category's](#) list of product types that are required to be halal certified. In addition, MORA Decree No. 816/2024 lists the HS Code of the food and beverage products that requires halal certification.
- Section VIII: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
 - Added information on Geographical Indicators
 - Section IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES
 - On November 5, 2024, the President issued [Regulation No. 147/2024](#) assigning the newly created Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs to replace the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs in overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the food commodity balance process.
 - Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024 replaces Presidential Regulation No. 32/2022 on Commodity Balance. The official commodity balance must be finalized no later than the seventh working day in December.

The food safety control system in Indonesia includes a broad range of pre-market and post-market controls. 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 a registration approval number and becomes eligible for retail market. Post-market controls are 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 pre-market controls due to the wide area of coverage and Indonesia's challenging geography.

Exporters report that one of the most difficult issues they face is the requirement that all imported retail packaged food products must be registered through BPOM (registration requirements also apply for food produced locally). In addition to registration numbers, some imported products require additional approvals from other Government of Indonesia (GOI) regulatory agencies. For example, for many agricultural products, an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is required in addition to an import license from the Ministry of Trade (MOT). Imports of meat, poultry, dairy and horticultural products can be subject to shifting regulations and requirements. Food additives require approval from BPOM, and special labeling requirements may apply. Indonesia requires Indonesian language labels, although currently supplementary labels (stickers) can be added. Mandatory labeling information includes product name, ingredients list, weight or net volume, name and address of the manufacturer or importer, date or production code, use by date, BPOM registration number, and the source of certain food products. Halal certification labeling is already required for animal

products not containing pork but will be mandatory for almost all food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026.

On November 2, 2020 the GOI issued Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation that amended several previous laws including those on fisheries, agriculture, halal certification and the food sector. The new law aims to simplify investment-related laws to generate a more competitive business climate and to focus on simplification of business licenses requirements. Several implementing regulations for this law have been issued this year, including:

- Government Regulation No. 5/2021 regarding the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing
- Government Regulation No. 26/2021 regarding the Administration of the Agricultural Sector
- Government Regulation No. 29/2021 regarding the Administration of the Trade Sector
- Government Regulation No. 39/2021 regarding the Administration of Halal Products Assurance Sector
- Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Agricultural Sector
- Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 20/2021, amended by Regulation No. 25/2022 regarding Import Policies and Arrangement
- BPOM Regulation No. 10/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Drug and Food Sector
- Government Regulation No. 27/2021 regarding Business Process in the Maritime and Fisheries Sector
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Regulation No. 24/2021 on the Establishment of Fishery Commodity Balance and Import Allocation Distribution of Fishery Commodities

On March 31, 2023, the Government of Indonesia issued [Law No. 6/2023](#) on the Stipulation of [Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation Intended to Become Law](#), which revoked Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation.

SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

Indonesia's Food Law No. 18/2012, amended by Law No. 6/2023 (Article 64) is a comprehensive regulation covering all food and food products. An unofficial English translation of the Food Law can be viewed at the following [link](#).

Food Law No. 18/2012 regulates all food and food products, defined as all food originating from biological agricultural sources. Biological agricultural sources include agriculture, plantations, forestry, fishery, livestock, aquaculture, and water. Products originating 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 No. 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, noting the importance of food systems protecting producers as well as consumers of food. The GOI asserts that its food system is designed to fulfil basic human necessities which provide fair, equal, and sustainable benefits based on the concepts of food resilience, self-sufficiency, and food security.

According to the GOI, the 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 are 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 impacting 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 (all links are to original Indonesian copies):

- [Law No. 10/1995](#) and [Law No. 17/2006](#) regarding Customs
- [Law No. 8/1999](#) regarding Consumer Protection
- [Law No. 2/2020](#) regarding Excise, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 31/2004](#) and [Law No. 45/2009](#) regarding Fisheries, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 20/2008](#) regarding Micro, Small, and Medium Businesses, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 18/2009](#) regarding Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, amended by [Law No. 41/2014](#) and [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 13/2010](#) regarding Horticulture, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 18/2012](#) regarding Food, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 19/2013](#) regarding Farmers Empowerment and Protection, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 3/2014](#) regarding Industry, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 7/2014](#) regarding Trade, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 20/2014](#) regarding Standardization and Conformity Assessment
- [Law No. 28/2014](#) regarding Copyright
- [Law No. 33/2014](#) regarding Halal Products Assurance, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 13/2016](#) regarding Patent
- [Law No. 20/2016](#) regarding Brand and Geographical Indication, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation

- [Law No. 9/2018](#) regarding Non-Tax Government Revenue
- [Law No. 21/2019](#) regarding Animal, Fish, & Plant Quarantine
- [Law No. 22/2019](#) regarding Cultivation of Plants, amended by [Law No. 6/2023](#) regarding Job Creation
- [Law No. 17/2023](#) regarding Health
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 69/1999](#) regarding Food Label and Advertisement
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 102/2000](#) regarding National Standardization
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 28/2004](#) regarding Food Safety
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 95/2012](#) regarding Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 47/2014](#) regarding Control and Mitigation of Animal Diseases
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 17/2015](#) regarding Food Security and Nutrition
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 57/2015](#) regarding Fishery Products Quality Assurance and Safety System, and Added Value Improvement, amended by [PP No. 27/2021](#) regarding the Administrations of Maritime and Fisheries
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 4/2016](#) regarding the Import of Livestock and/or Products of Animal Origin Particularly from a Country or Zone within a Country of Import Origin, amended by [Regulation No. 11/2022](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 5/2021](#) regarding The Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing
- [B POM Regulation No.10/2021](#) regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Drug and Food Sector
- [Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021](#) regarding the Business Activities and Products Standards of Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 26/2021](#) regarding the Administration of Agricultural Sector
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 29/2021](#) regarding the Administration of Trade Sector
- [Government Regulation No. 28/2023](#) regarding the Types and Tariff of the Non-Tax Government Revenue within the Ministry of Agriculture
- [Government Regulation No. 29/2023](#) regarding Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine
- [Government Regulation No. 28/2024](#) on Implementation of [Law No. 17 Year 2023](#) regarding Health
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) No. 42/2024](#) regarding The Implementation of Halal Product Assurance

In addition to the Laws and Government Regulations listed above, there are various Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, and Ministerial/Agency/Institutional Decrees regulating food production, imports, and distribution that can be accessed through this link:

<https://peraturan.go.id/>.

Many of Indonesia's regulations related to the marketing of food and food products are unclear and confusing, are in conflict with other regulations, are not enforced, or are enforced in a haphazard manner. While a review of relevant regulations is important, the reality of what occurs

in practice may be quite different. Therefore, it is essential that exporters confer with local importers/agents to determine prevailing requirements on imports.

SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Food labeling provisions are covered in Law No. 6/2023, including those that cover halal, horticulture products and processed foods. [BPOM Regulation No. 1/2022](#) regulates processed food claims and advertisements, and BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 (amended by [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2021](#) and [BPOM Regulation No. 6/2024](#)¹) regulates labeling requirements for processed food products. Products imported for retail distribution must be labeled in the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) before arrival. A label is one of the requirements that must be submitted upon product registration at BPOM.

A. General Requirements

Food label information includes anything represented in the form of a picture and/or in writing. Information in other forms accompanying the food, which is placed in, affixed to, or constitutes part of the food packaging is also considered part of the food labeling. Any person producing or importing food which is packed for retail (i.e., 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 a way so as not to easily come off, fade or be damaged, and shall be placed in a visible and readable position on packages. In Indonesia, stickering is allowed. The supplementary label should be affixed prior to customs clearance (before arriving at the Indonesian territory) and must be in accordance with the label approved by BPOM during the product registration number application process. Statements or claims on the benefit of the food product shall only be included if they are supported by scientific facts which can be substantiated.

The label for retail food must include the following information:

- a. The name of the product
- b. Ingredients list
- c. Net weight or net volume
- d. The name and address of manufacturer or importer
- e. Halal logo (currently mandatory for animal products, will be mandatory for most food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026)
- f. Date and/or production codes
- g. The expiration date, month and best before date (except for wine, beverages with alcohol content >10%, vinegar, sucrose, and bread/cake with a shelf life of < 24 hours).
- h. BPOM Registration Number (ML number for imported food products; MD number for domestically produced food products)

¹ The amendment Regulation No. 6/2024 includes the addition of two articles that regulate BPA labeling obligations and how to store bottled drinking water.

i. The source of certain food ingredients

If the product is intended for business sale for further processing, the label must contain at least points a, c, d, f, and g.

In addition to the information above, the GOI may determine other information that may or may not be mentioned on food labels. The information on the labels shall be written or printed in Bahasa Indonesia, with Arabic numerals and Roman text. The use of foreign terms may be permitted if there is no Bahasa Indonesia equivalent. The use of backgrounds, in the form of pictures, colors, and other decorations, which can obscure the writing in the main part of label, is prohibited.

U.S. labeling standards are not considered false or misleading by Indonesian standards, although they are different. For example, Indonesia maintains its own Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) or Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (MTDI) levels, set through [BPOM Regulation No. 9/2016](#). The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel format is acceptable.

B. Other Labeling Requirements

In addition to the labeling criteria outlined above, processed food labels must state nutritional facts as well as indicate if a food product has been irradiated, is organic, or contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Labeling should also include preparation instructions (e.g., baby formula, food for pregnant women, special diet foods), storage instructions (e.g., ice cream, bottled water, processed meat), serving suggestions, intended use (e.g., infants, toddlers, pregnant women, breast feeding mothers, athletes), and warnings as required.

[2D Barcode](#)

Based on BPOM Regulation No. 33/2018, replaced by [Regulation No. 22/2022](#), processed food products (except for special nutrition food) that obtained a registration number after December 7, 2018 are required to have a 2D Barcode Identification on the product label. This 2D Barcode Identification is issued by BPOM and contains information on the registration number (M/L) and expiration date of the product. Special nutrition food requires 2D Barcode Authentication that can be issued either by BPOM or a business entity and has more detailed information, including:

- a. Registration number
- b. Batch number/production code
- c. Expiration date
- d. Serial number of the product

[Nutritional Facts Label](#)

Nutritional labeling guidelines were issued in January 2005 and amended in 2011. The law requires industry to include labeling on nutritional content information. Misleading information is prohibited, and violations are subject to criminal prosecution. BPOM updated guidance on product claims and advertising for processed food in 2022 (replacing the 2016 BPOM regulation) as well as a regulation on Nutrition Labeling. Packaging must provide safety assurances regarding contamination.

[BPOM Regulation No. 26/2021](#) requires all processed food to include nutritional value information on the label, except for powdered tea and coffee, tea bags, bottled mineral water, herbs, spices, seasonings, alcoholic beverages, and condiments.

Table 1. Nutritional Value Information Required on the Label

The information should include:	Nutrition facts should include:
Serving size	Total energy
Amount of servings per package	Total fat
Type and amount of nutrient content	Saturated fat
Type and amount of non-nutritional substances	Protein
Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) percentage	Total Carbohydrate
Footnote	Sugar
	Sodium

Source: The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM)

Below is the nutrition facts label with linear format for products with a label surface area of $\leq 100\text{cm}^2$:

Figure 1. Nutrition Facts Label in Linear Format

INFORMASI NILAI GIZI	Jumlah per sajian	%AKG	Jumlah persajian	%AKG*
	... g	...%	...g	...%
Takaran saji ...g/ml (...URT) ... Sajian per Kemasan	Lemak Total	...g	Karbohidrat	...g
	Kolesterol	...mg	total	...%
Energi Total ... kkal Energi dari lemak kkal	Lemak jenuh	...g	Gulag
	Protein	...g	Garam (natrium)	...mg
Vitamin dan Mineral				
	Vitamin A	...%	Kalsium	...%
	Vitamin B6	...%	Besi	...%
	Vitamin C	...%		
	Vitamin D	...%		
*Persen AKG berdasarkan kebutuhan energi 2150 kkal. Kebutuhan energi anda mungkin lebih tinggi atau lebih rendah.				

Source: The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM)

Additional Information on Food Labeling for Certain Products

a. **Food Containing Pork**

A label containing the words “MENGANDUNG BABI” (contains pork) should be affixed on products of porcine origin or containing products that originate from pig. 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, ingredients (e.g. stearic acid, palmitic acid, glycerol) oils, kidney extracts, shortening, thickeners, emulsifiers, stabilizers, l-cysteine, monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, and nisin.

Food products that have come into contact with substances of pork origin during production shall display a label stating: “Pada proses pembuatannya bersinggungan dan/atau menggunakan fasilitas bersama dengan bahan bersumber babi” (in contact with and/or using a common facility with substances of pork origin during production process) as shown below:

**Pada proses pembuatannya bersinggungan
dan/atau menggunakan fasilitas bersama
dengan bahan bersumber babi**



b. Food & Beverage Containing Alcohol

Processed foods containing alcohol must state the alcohol level contained (percentage) on the label as well as the carry-over alcohol in the product.

Labels for alcoholic beverages must include:

- “MINUMAN BERALKOHOL” (Alcoholic beverage) and the type of the alcoholic beverage in accordance with food category classification.
- “DIBAWAH UMUR 21 TAHUN ATAU WANITA HAMIL DILARANG MINUM” (Prohibited for people under 21 years or pregnant women)
- “MENGANDUNG ALKOHOL \pm ...% (v/v)”
(Contains alcohol \pm ... % v/v)

c. Foods for Special Nutrition or Dietary Use

Labels for processed food for special dietary or medical needs/special nutrition (abbreviated as PKGK²) is regulated under BPOM Regulation No. 24/2020 and must include:

- a. Product type
- b. Product indication/information about those who may consume the product
- c. Preparation instructions if the product needs special preparation
- d. Serving instructions
- e. Storing instructions
- f. Notices for requirements or warnings
- g. Information on nutritional value

² There are two types of PKGK;

- Processed food for special dietary needs e.g. infant/toddler/child formula, Breast Milk Complementary Food (MP-ASI), athletic nutrition, food for pregnant/breastfeeding mothers, and weight loss products.
- Processed food for medical needs e.g. malnutrition, inborn errors of metabolism, premature babies, lactose intolerance, diabetes, chronic liver disease, etc.

- h. The words “KONSULTASIKAN DENGAN TENAGA KESEHATAN” (consult your medical provider) should be written on the product for special dietary processed food products.
- i. Label for processed food products intended for medical needs should include:
 - “HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER” (By medical prescription only)
 - “Produk bukan untuk Penggunaan Secara Parenteral” (Product not intended for parenteral use)
 - Osmolality value for products intended for internal use through nasal gastric tube.

Other additional information including protein sources must be stated clearly. Nutritional and health claims, as well as irradiation treatment, are prohibited for PKGK products intended for infants, children, and pregnant or breastfeeding mothers.

d. **Baby Foods (Infant Formula³ and MP-ASI⁴)**

Baby food is included in the category of **special nutrition**. Labeling requirements for infant formula and Breast Milk Complementary Food (MP-ASI) are described in BPOM regulations No. 03.1.52.08.11.07235/2011 and No. 3/2014 and updated in BPOM Regulation No. 24/2020. In addition to the special nutrition labeling requirements listed above, baby food labels must include the following information:

For infant formula

- a. “PERHATIAN PENTING” (Important notice) or any similar phrase should be written on the product.
- b. “PRODUK FORMULA BAYI BUKAN MERUPAKAN PRODUK STERIL OLEH KARENA ITU PERHATIKAN PETUNJUK PENYIAPAN.” (Infant formula product is not a sterile product; therefore, please consult preparation instructions.)
- c. “ASI ADALAH MAKANAN TERBAIK UNTUK BAYI ANDA” (Breastmilk is the best food for your baby) or a similar sentence stating the superiority of nursing/breastfeeding.
- d. Statement that the product can be used only under instruction from a medical doctor with information on the correct usage.

For MP-ASI

- a. A statement that Breastfeeding Complementary Food (MP-ASI) meals and snacks are not intended for consumption by babies under 6 months of age unless medically prescribed.
- b. Information about acceptable daily intake for babies (6 to 12 months) and children (12 to 24 months).

e. **Allergens**

Materials that may cause allergies must be stated. These include cereals containing gluten (wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish, eggs, fish, peanuts, soybeans, milk (including

³ Baby food intended for infants under one /of age

⁴ Baby food intended for infants 6-24 months of age in conjunction with breastmilk

lactose), tree nuts, sulfites (>100 ppm), and all processed products containing these ingredients, with the exception of highly refined food.

f. **Processed Food Containing Food Additives**

Food labels containing food additives must contain the following information: the food additive group's name (i.e., antioxidant, artificial sweetener, preservative, food coloring, enhancer); the food additive's name; and the food additive's registration number. Carry-over food additives must be written after the names of food additives.

Labeling information for food containing artificial sweeteners must include:

- The statement “MENGANDUNG PEMANIS BUATAN” (containing artificial sweeteners.)
- If applicable, the label must indicate if the product should not be consumed by children under 5 years' old, pregnant women, and breast-feeding mothers.
- Sweetener level content (mg/kg, percentage, or mg/serving).
- If applicable, the label must state “UNTUK PENDERITA DIABETES DAN/ATAU ORANG YANG MEMBUTUHKAN MAKANAN BERKALORI RENDAH.” (For people with diabetes and/or people who require a low-calorie diet.)
- Products containing aspartame must state “MENGANDUNG FENILALANIN, TIDAK COCOK UNTUK PENDERITA FENILKETONURIK) contains phenylalanine and is not suitable for patients with phenylketonuria” and “TIDAK COCOK DIGUNAKAN UNTUK BAHAN YANG AKAN DIPANASKAN” (not suitable for food that will be heated.)
- Products containing polyol must state “KONSUMSI BERLEBIHAN MEMPUNYAI EFEK LAKSATIF” (excessive consumption has a laxative effect.)
- Sugar equivalence (comparison to sucrose)
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Products containing food coloring should include the following label information:

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

- “M” for “MAKANAN” (food) logo in a black circle, as shown below:

M

BPOM regulations prohibit claims that a product is free from food additives on food labels and in advertising. Food additives include antioxidants, anti-caking agents, acidity regulators, artificial sweeteners, bleaches, emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, firming agents, preservatives, colors, flavors, and flavor enhancers, and sequestrants. Prohibited

statements include the words “BEBAS” (free), “TANPA” (without), “TIDAK ADA KONTEN” (no content), or other similar words.

BPOM Regulation No. 23/2016 (replacing BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.1.52.6635 of 2007) specifies when and how food manufacturers may label food free of additives. Labeling claims cannot specify they are free from a specific sweetener, preservative, synthetic coloring, antioxidants, or flavor enhancers but can state they are free of those additives generically using one or more of the following statements:

- a. “TANPA PEMANIS BUATAN” without Artificial Sweeteners;
- b. “TANPA PENGAWET” without Preservatives;
- c. “TANPA PEWARNA SINTETIS” without Synthetic Coloring;
- d. “TANPA ANTIOKSIDAN” (without Antioxidants); and/or
- e. “TANPA PENGUAT RASA” (without Flavor Enhancers).

g. **Halal**

Law No. 6/2023, Article 48 amended Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance. Several changes in the new law includes a timeline for assistance in the approval process of halal products, the creation of a halal product fatwa committee, guidelines on the determination of a product’s halalness, and the establishment of a validity period for halal certificates. Under this law, a new agency called the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), was given the authority to issue and revoke halal certificates and halal labels on products.

The 2014 Halal Product Assurance Law, also known as the Halal Law, came into force on October 17, 2019; however, a grace period for food and beverage products to come into compliance was put into place until no later than October 17, 2024. Even before the Halal Law was enacted, halal certification and labeling were already mandatory for imports of meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products. However, under the new Halal Law, all food and beverage products will require mandatory halal certification and labeling (or non-halal labeling for non-halal products) except for exempted products listed in [MORA Decree No. 1360/2021](#), known commonly as the [Halal Positive List](#).

In October 2024, the issuance of the [Government Regulation No. 42/2024](#) further extended the deadline for mandatory halal certification implementation for imported food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026 (see USDA GAIN Report [ID2024-0039](#) for more details). This regulation also stipulates that a halal certified product is exempt from halal labeling requirements if:

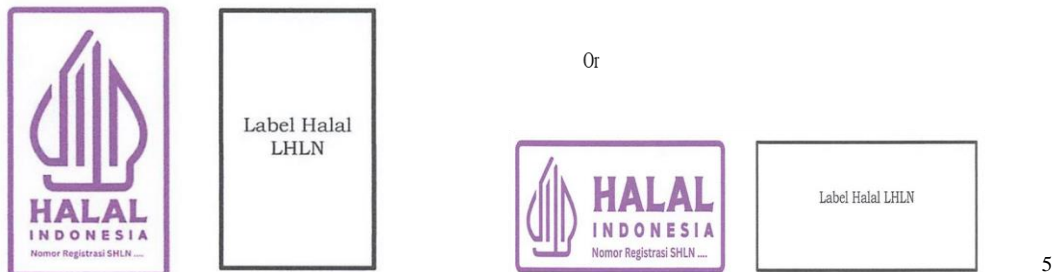
- the product’s packaging is too small to include all required information;
- the product is sold and packaged directly in front of buyers in small quantities;
- the product is sold in bulk; or
- the product is sold in limited quantities.

In addition, this decree also requires the halal certificates of imported, halal-certified products to be registered with the BPJPH. It also requires halal-certified products to

display their halal certificate registration number under the BPJPH halal logo on the packaging. [The Head of BPJPH's Decree No. 88/2023](#) provides the halal label formatting requirements for halal products certified by HCBs, including the displaying of the Indonesian halal logo with the product's halal certificate registration number. The following two formats are acceptable (“atau” means “or”):



Although displaying Indonesia's halal logo on a halal-certified product's packaging is mandatory, the halal logo of the foreign HCB that certified the product may also be displayed side by side with Indonesia's halal logo, as depicted below:



The [Head of BPJPH's Decree No. 88/2022](#) determines the halal label usage on halal certified products. This decree also states that the halal logo of the former halal authority, MUI, can continue to be used until February 2, 2026.

Labeling is also required for non-halal products. Non-halal information can be a picture, sign, and/or word that is attached to the product packaging, specific part of the product, and/or specific place on the product. Examples of non-halal information can be seen in the above section: [Additional Information on Food Labeling for Certain Products](#), Part (a) Food Containing Pork and Part (b) Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol. Labeling for products from non-halal ingredients other than pork and alcohol must include non-halal information in the form of words stating “Ingredient name” in a different color.

Final implementing regulations for the Halal Law are yet to be published, but more information on those that have been published so far can be found in the following FAS Jakarta GAIN reports:

- [ID1913: GOI Issues New Implementing Regulation on Halal Product Assurance](#)
- [ID2021-0017: Indonesia Halal Overview](#)
- [ID2021-0045: Update on Indonesia Halal Regulations](#)

⁵ Note: LHLN = Indonesian acronym for HCB

- [ID2021-0031: Indonesia Notifies Draft Decree on Products Mandatory to be Halal Certified](#)
- [ID2021-0048: Indonesia Notified Draft Regulation on International Cooperation on Halal Product Assurance](#)
- [ID2022-0001: Clarifications on Decree 748 on Type of Product Required to be Halal Certified](#)
- [ID2022-0002: Indonesia Notifies Draft Decree on Materials that are Exempted from Mandatory Halal Certification](#)
- [ID2024-0002: BPJPH Mandates Registration of Foreign Halal Certificates for Imports](#)
- [ID2024-0005: Indonesia Accredits Five U.S. Halal Certifying Bodies](#)
- [ID2024-0031: Indonesia Grants Two-Year Extension for Mandatory Halal Certification for Food and Beverage Products with Caveats](#)
- [ID2024-0039: Indonesia Confirms Extension for Mandatory Halal Certification for Imported Food and Beverage Products and Annulment of Apostille](#)

Note: As Indonesia is currently still in the process of issuing final implementing regulations related to the 2014 Law of Halal Product Assurance, exporters are advised to confirm with importing parties any specific requirements related to halal labeling as these requirements and interpretations may change.

h. Food Irradiation

Irradiated packaged food must carry the word "IRADIASI" (irradiated) after the name of the food type. The label must include the reason for irradiation and the logo shown below:



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 are also required. If the food cannot be re-irradiated, then the label should include the wording: "TIDAK BOLEH DIRADIASI ULANG" (not to be re-irradiated).

i. Biotechnology

BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 requires "PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIK" (genetically engineered product) wording to be stated on labels of food derived from genetically engineered products. However, product derivatives that have undergone further refining processes to the point where the GE material cannot be identified (to include but not limited to oils, fats, sucrose, and starch) do not need this statement. In addition, the GOI requires labeling only for food products containing more than 5 percent content derived from genetically engineered processes.

j. **Organic Food**

Processed foods that meet Indonesia’s organic processed foods requirements may use the word “organic” and Indonesia’s organic logo on their labels as shown below. Domestic and imported organic food must have an organic certificate issued by an Indonesian Organic Certifier or a Foreign Organic Certifier domiciled in Indonesia and accredited by the National Accredited Committee (KAN). Imported organic products are also allowed to have an organic certificate issued by the certifier in the country of origin that is recognized by KAN. 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

k. **Food Made from Natural Raw Materials**

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

l. **Health Messages: Sugar, Salt and Fat Content Information in Processed Food and Fast Food**

Ministry of Health (MOH) Regulation No. 30/2013, amended by Ministry of Health Regulation No. 63/2015, requires producers of processed foods for retail commerce to provide sugar, salt, and fat content information and a health message on the label. As per Ministry of Health Regulation No. 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 increases the risk of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, and heart attack.” The regulation was implemented in 2019 and BPOM subsequently issued regulation No. 22/2019, replaced by [BPOM Regulation No. 26/2021](#), on Nutrition Information Labeling for Processed Food which includes requirements for sugar, salt, and fat content information for processed food products.

On November 4, 2024, Indonesia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of their plans to control sugar, salt, and fat (SSF) consumption in processed foods, including fast food, under notification number [G/TBT/N/IDN/169](#). The provisions regarding the content of SSF are part of [Government Regulation No. 28/2024](#) on Implementation of [Law No. 17 Year 2023](#) regarding Health, which was signed and entered into force on July 26, 2024. According to [Government Regulation No. 28/2024](#), Article 194, every person who produces, imports, or distributes processed food, including fast food, shall comply with the maximum content limits of sugar, salt, and fat and include the relevant nutrition labels on processed food packaging or information media for fast food. In response to this regulation, Indonesia’s National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) has drafted a new regulation that would mandate the use of a “Nutri-Level” front-of-pack labeling system for SSF content, which will replace [BPOM Regulation No.](#)

[26/2021](#) on Information on Nutritional Values on Processed Food Labels⁶. Please see [ID2024-0043](#) for additional information.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Indonesia defines food packaging as the material used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Indonesia prohibits the use of food retail packaging that uses materials that are prohibited or may release contaminants that are harmful to human health. [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019](#) lists permitted and prohibited food packaging materials⁷. 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 (e.g., acrylic, PVC, PVA, etc.), regenerated cellulose, silicon, fabric, wax, wood, polisher, and coatings.

The Minister of Industry (MOI) issued a regulation on February 12, 2010, requiring all plastic food packaging to include food grade logos and recycling codes.⁸

There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size. The metric system must be used for weights and measures. The GOI issued Government Regulation No. 18/2012 which manages domestic waste. Producers are required to use biodegradable packaging with as little waste as possible and use raw material that can be recycled. Post is unaware of any additional Packaging Sustainability Measures.

For information on the list of permitted packaging for irradiated food; please see the original Indonesian copy of [BPOM Regulation No. 3/2018](#) page 14.

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

Any person producing food for distribution is prohibited from using any material as a food additive which is either prohibited or exceeds the maximum threshold limit. The GOI determines the materials which are prohibited and/or permitted in food production or processing activities, as well as the maximum threshold limit.

Ministry of Health (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. Under [BPOM Regulation No. 11/2019](#), there are 26 groups of food additives, and each group has several types of food additives. The list of permitted food additives, except for flavorings, and their maximum limits can be obtained in attachment I & II⁹. To use a food additive that is not on the list, a permit must be obtained from the Head of BPOM. [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2020](#) on Flavored Food Additives explains the ingredient type, groups, and the usage of flavoring additives, including flavoring adjuncts.

⁶ [A draft regulation on Nutritional Values on Processed Food Labels](#).

⁷ [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019](#) page 18

⁸ [Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 24/2010](#)

⁹ [BPOM Regulation No. 11/2019](#) page 19 – 39 (List of permitted food additives), page 40 – 1143 (list of maximum limits)

BPOM Regulation No. 23/2016 regulates the inclusion of the term “without food additives” on labels and in food advertising.

[BPOM Regulation No. 29/2021](#) sets specifications, including microbial and chemical contamination limits, and labeling for food additive compounds. 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.

On August 15, 2023, Indonesia updated the list of prohibited raw materials in processed food and ingredients such as food additives in [BPOM Regulation No.22/2023](#). This regulation replaces BPOM Regulation No.7/2018 and provides two lists of prohibited bio-sourced ingredients (156 substances) and compounds (5 substances) in processed food, and 45 ingredients that are prohibited from being used as food additives.

SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticide Residue

Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) of pesticides and other contaminants in food and fresh agricultural products are generally regulated by Law No. 18/2012 (“The Food Law”), amended by Law No. 6/2023, under the chapter pertaining to food safety and quality. The implementing regulation of the Food Law, with regards to toxicity, MRLs, prohibited materials for food production processes, and appropriate materials and processes, uses the following regulations:

- [Government Regulation No. 86/2019](#) on Food Safety mandates the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the Ministry of Marine & Fishery Affairs (MOMF) and other agencies to arrange guidance on “Good Fresh Food Production Practices.”
- MOMF Ministerial Decree No. 02/2007 on “Good Aquaculture Practices” emphasizes that water being used for aquaculture must be free of pesticides, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal contamination.
- [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/2016](#) sets MRLs for pesticides for 100 fresh foods of plant origin (including fruits, vegetables, cereals, and legumes).
- [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/2018](#) sets maximum residue levels for heavy metal, microbial, and chemical contaminants for 100 fresh foods of plant origin.
- The Ministry of Agriculture also issued Joint Decree No. 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 with the Ministry of Health on microscopic organisms and metal contamination. Regarding 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 on 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 MOA.

- The MOH and 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 the use of alternative standards; for example, Codex is not listed as a default for pesticides that lack a corresponding Indonesian MRL.

- The National Standard Agency (BSN) issued the SNI 01-6366-2000 regarding Maximum Residue Levels for Microbe and Chemical content in animal-based food.
- The BSN issued the SNI 7313:2008 regarding pesticide Maximum Residue Levels for agricultural products. This SNI regulates MRLs for 196 types of pesticides.
- BPOM issued [Regulation No. 7/2018](#) regarding Raw Materials Prohibited in Processed Foods. This regulation covers information on materials or single/mixture compounds of plant or synthetic origin.
- On August 25, 2024, the Indonesia's National Food Agency (NFA) issued [Regulation No. 10/2024](#) on the Maximum Contaminant Limits for Fresh Food in Circulation. This new regulation requires importers to undergo regular laboratory testing for their fresh products in order to verify that contaminant levels do not exceed the established thresholds. The testing must be conducted in accredited laboratories, either in Indonesia or in the relevant countries of origin if fresh foods are being imported. Fresh food of plant origin that has been in circulation have 12 months from the date the regulation is issued, to comply with the regulation.

Microbiological Contamination in Processed Food Products

- [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2019](#) on MRLs for Microbiological Contamination in Processed Food Products¹⁰ covers the sampling and analysis methods required for certain microbes in certain types of processed food products (except commercially sterile food) for export to Indonesia.
- [BPOM Regulation No. 9/2022](#) on MRLs for Heavy Metal Contaminants in Processed Food covers specific maximum levels for arsenic (As), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), tin (Sn), and cadmium (Cd) for certain types of processed food products.
- [BPOM Regulation No. 8/2018](#) on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Food. This regulation covers the types of processed food and information on specific maximum levels for mycotoxin, dioxin, monochloropropane-1, 2-diol (3-MCPD) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon/PAH.

Please visit the [Legal Documentation and Information Network of the Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency](#) for BPOM's database of regulations in Bahasa Indonesia.

¹⁰ List of microbiological criteria can be found at [BPOM Regulation No 13/2019](#) page 9 - 48

SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

Facility and Product Registration Requirements

Registration of Processed Food

All processed food in retail packaging (both domestically produced and imported) must obtain a registration approval letter prior to distribution. The objective of product registration is to assure that products comply with Indonesia's safety, quality, nutrition, and labeling regulations. The most recent registration procedures are cited in [BPOM No. 23/2023](#). Registration can be done through an online system: <https://ereg-rba.pom.go.id/>. Paper registration can only be done if the online system is inoperable.

Exemptions from BPOM product registration are:

- a. food with a maximum 7-day shelf life at room temperature
- b. processed food products to be used as raw materials and not for sale directly to retail consumers
- c. bulk processed food products and food additives that are not for sale directly to retail consumers.
- d. processed foods, not including food additives, that are directly sold in front of buyers in small quantities according to consumer demand
- e. processed foods that are staple foods repacked in small quantities for commerce such as white sugar for consumption, cooking oil, and wheat flour
- f. food products produced by home-based/cottage industries
- g. imports of small quantities for samples (registration), experiments, personal consumption (although this is left to the discretion of customs officials). This exception for small quantities for samples and experiments is based on assessment of the entry permit (SKI) application
- h. fast food
- i. food that undergoes only minimal processing (post-harvest) including washing, stripping, drying, grinding, cutting, salting, freezing, mixing, and/or blanching and does not contain food additives. (Food additives for winding, waxing or glazing agents are required to be registered with BPOM.)

Under [BPOM No. 23/2023](#), e-registration is implemented based on the product's risk level (High, Medium-High and Medium-Low risk) and each category requires different certifications and documentation.

Technical Requirements for Determining Risk Level

1. Target consumer
2. Information about manufacturing processes: pasteurized, commercial sterile, frozen or chilled storage or new technology
3. Information on certain processes: organic, irradiation, genetic engineering and product handling
4. Labeling claims (health, functional nutrition, other functional claims, nutritional content, comparative nutrition claims, etc.)

5. The use of food additives which have a determination in the average daily intake/or maximum usage
6. The use of certain materials which have maximum usage
7. Product certification required for the use of the Indonesia National Standards (SNI) mark
8. The permit for implementing Risk-Based Preventive Food Safety Control (PMR) in accordance with BPOM regulations.

Table 2. Technical Requirements for Product Registration

No	Required Document	Risk Level		
		Medium Low Risk	Medium High	High
1	Ingredients list that includes information on origin of certain raw materials and/or food additives	v	v	v
2	Production/manufacturing processes	v	v	v
3	Shelf-life information	v	v	v
4	Production information code	v	v	v
5	Label designs	v	v	v
6	Product picture showing information on the label	v	v	v
7	Label translations other than English from sworn translators	v	v	v
8	Health Certificate/Free Sale Certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin	v	v	v
9	Letter of appointment/authorization	v	v	v
10	Certificate of analysis			
	a. heavy metal, microbial and chemical contaminants (<i>excluded for products that have applied a Risk Management Program/PMR</i>)	-	-	v
	b. food additives	-	v	v
11	Results of nutritional analysis (<i>for products that include the Nutritional Value Information table on the label</i>)	v	v	v
12	Results of quality requirement analysis	-	-	v
13	Specifications for food additives or certain raw materials, including origin, GMO information, food additives content, type of food additives, chloramphenicol content in honey.	v	v	v
14	Product Certificate of Indonesia National Standard (SNI) (for SNI-mandatory products or products that have SNI logo on the label)	v	v	v
15	PMR certificate (if applicable)	-	v	v

Additional Requirements

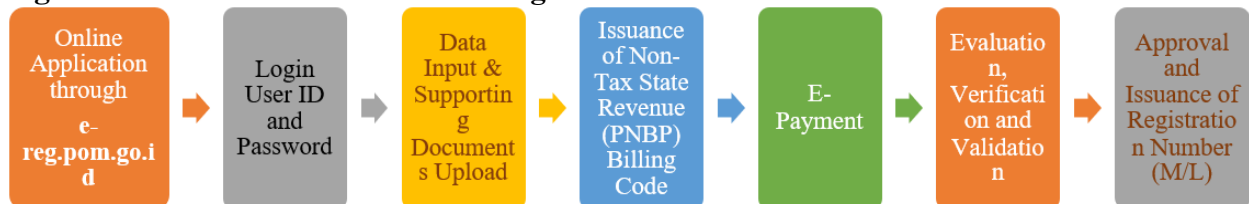
- Trademark Certificate (for product with TM and or [®] logo on the label)
- Organic Certificate (for organic products that display an organic logo on the label)
- GMO Information (for raw materials: potato, soybean, maize, sugar, and tomato)
Note: Product derivatives which have undergone multiple refining processes in high temperature such as fat or oil (including lecithin) do not need a non-GMO statement
- Information on Food Irradiation (for irradiated products)
- Halal certificate for halal mandatory products
- Other supporting documents: GMP/HACCP/ISO 22000 certificate issued by accredited body in the country of origin

Separate registration processes are required for products that have identical compositions but do not share similar packaging. A new registration is required for products with different sized retail packages, different labeling designs, different names and production addresses, and different names and/or addresses of importers and distributors.

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

There are three registration types: new registrations, variation registrations (changing of data), and renewals (to be conducted between 6 months and 10 days prior to the expiration of the current registration). Registration Numbers for facilities are valid for 5 years.

Figure 2. Indonesia: BPOM's Food Registration Process



Source: The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM)

Table 2. List of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) Fee (in Indonesian rupiah)

Food Category	New Registration	Data Changes	Re-Registration
Food Claims	3,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Alcoholic Beverage	3,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
GMO, irradiation, or organic product	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Category 01.00 dairy product	750,000	400,000	600,000
Category 02.00 oils and fat	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 03.00 edible ice e.g., sorbet	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 04.00 fruits and vegetables e.g., mushrooms, aloe Vera, peas etc.	500,000	250,000	400,000
Category 05.00 candy, chocolate	500,000	250,000	400,000
Category 06.00 cereal and its derivative	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 07.00 bakery product	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 08.00 meat product	500,000	250,000	400,000
Category 09.00 fishery product	500,000	250,000	400,000
Category 10.00 eggs product	500,000	250,000	400,000
Category 11.00 sweetener (including honey)	200,000	100,000	150,000
Category 12.00 spices, soup, sauces, salad, protein	200,000	100,000	150,000
Category 13.00 nutritional food	3,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
Category 14.00 beverage exclude milk and alcoholic	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 15.00 snack	300,000	150,000	200,000
Category 16.00 food that is not included in the category 1 – 15	300,000	150,000	200,000
Food additives	200,000	100,000	150,000

Source: <https://peraturan.go.id/id/pp-no-32-tahun-2017>

Testing

Based on Government Regulation No. 28/2004, which was replaced by Regulation No. 86/2019, laboratory testing shall be carried out in 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 tested prior to distribution.

Certification

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

Remaining processed food products

An entry permit (SKI) from BPOM is the only permit needed for non-animal or animal origin processed food products, food as raw material, and food additives.

Entry Permit (SKI)

[BPOM Regulations No. 27/2022](#) (as amended by [BPOM No. 28/2023](#)) and [No. 26/2022](#) require importers of processed foods, raw food materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others to obtain an entry permit (SKI) from the Head of BPOM for every shipment in order to release the products at customs. SKI applications can be submitted online at <https://e-bpom.pom.go.id>.

BPOM also provides priority service for the issuance of SKI with a maximum process approval time of less than of six hours. Priority service is given to importers with good track records that have obtained approval six times for new SKI registrations without any additional or incomplete documents. The imported products must have at least two-thirds of shelf life remaining at the time of import.

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

1. An application letter for the raw material, food additive, food product import, including the following information:
 - 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)
 - Expiration 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 additives/flavors)
 - Port of destination
2. Product specifications for the raw materials, food additives, food product imports:
 - Description/composition/ingredients
 - Physical characteristics
 - Chemical characteristics
 - Microbiological characteristics
 - Packaging
 - Utilization/applications
 - Storage, term of expiration date
3. IDR 6,000 stamped Declaration Letter for raw food material and food additives, declaring that:
 - Product is not intended for retail sale
 - Applicant is willing to have the sample tested in an accredited laboratory at the applicant's expenses
4. Certificates (please see below)
5. Payment bank receipt for non-tax revenue (PNBP)

Table 3. 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.	Radiation Free Certificate for dairy products from Europe	v	v	-
4.	Radiation Free 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 vegetable protein, isolated protein, soy sauce	v	v	v
7.	Certificate of Origin for products derived from animal origin and the processed products (beef, gelatin, collagen, skin)	v	v	v
8.	COA of Aflatoxin for nut products	v	v	-
9.	Halal Certificate for products labeled “halal”	v	v	v
10.	COA of Formalin for products suspected of containing formalin	v	-	-
11.	COA of Melamine for food additives (Ammonium bicarbonates), raw food materials (dairy, flour, vegetable protein, egg and egg products) for products suspected of containing melamine	v	v	v
12.	COA of Chloramphenicol for honey	v	v	-
13.	COA for Sudan Red for Oleoresin Capsicum	v	v	-
14.	Recommendation letter (SRP) from MOA for products of 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 forwarder	v	-	-
17.	Document stating the production date or expiration date (original)	v	v	v
18.	Document stating the batch number/lot number/production code	v	v	v
19.	Supporting importation documents			
	a. B/L or AWB	v	v	v
	b. Invoice	v	v	v
	c. Packing List	v	v	v

Source: The National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM)

Dairy Products

Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector requires the approval of a foreign dairy establishment by the Minister of Agriculture before it can export to Indonesia. The approval application must be submitted by the establishment through the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Jakarta. See GAIN Report

[ID2021-0038](#) regarding the changes to dairy import regulations and the dairy establishment approval process, which includes a [guide](#) to obtaining dairy establishment approval.

Approved dairy establishments are listed on the online import recommendation ([SIMREK](#)) lists. A dairy establishment can begin exporting its products to Indonesia only after it has been officially listed on both lists. As of November 6, 2024, there are 129 U.S. dairy establishments approved to export to Indonesia.

- Imports of dairy products to Indonesia require import licenses issued by the Ministry of Trade.
- Dairy import licenses require an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- A Halal certificate for halal-required products, issued by a [halal certifying body](#) recognized by BPJPH, is one of the most important requirements to obtain an import recommendation.
- An import recommendation shall be valid for six months and should be used to obtain an import permit from the Ministry of Trade within the six-month period.
- The import recommendation number must be included on the health certificate accompanying a shipment of dairy products.
- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2023 regarding Import Policy and Arrangement).
- A list of dairy products eligible for export to Indonesia is included in the [Annex of Regulation No. 15/2021](#) (unofficial English translation).
- Raw materials for dairy products intended for export to Indonesia must not be sourced from countries and business units that have not been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

In 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture issued regulation No. 02/2020 to replace Regulation No. 39/2019 on horticultural imports. The new regulation states that GAP, GHP or a letter from the exporter stating the production capacity of their farm are no longer required for issuance of Import Recommendations (IR) from countries with Fresh Foods of Plant Origin (FFPO) food safety recognition. In May 2022, the MOA issued Regulation No. 5/2022 on the Supervision of Horticultural Product Import Recommendation (RIPH), this new regulation aims to emphasize the importance of Import Recommendations (IR) for imported horticultural products. IRs must be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Officer at the port of entry. IRs are valid for one calendar year and importers may apply for IRs at any time. The submission process for a calendar year's IR is open starting in November of the previous year. Although an IR's validity expires at the end of every calendar year, the validity can be extended up to 60 days past December 31 so long as product has been loaded on board the vessel in the country of origin and arrives in Indonesia within those 60 days. The regulation covers 29 fresh horticulture commodities. FAS Jakarta is awaiting clarity from the GOI on this process for the 2025 import licensing season.

The Ministry of Trade is responsible for issuing import licenses and specifying quantities permitted for importation based on an MOT estimate of the importer's cold storage capacity. Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2023 states cold storage capacity will continue to be used

as a benchmark to determine the volume permitted for import. The proof of control (*previously: ownership*) of refrigerated warehouse (cold storage) requirement applies to importers.

- Recognition of the U.S. Food Safety Control System for Fresh Foods of Plant Origin (FFPO/PSAT)

The GOI currently recognizes the United States' Food Safety Control System for 79 Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO) products. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/2016 requires products imported from FFPO-recognized countries to submit "prior notice" notification on-line (*See Prior Notice section below*). Products from unrecognized countries must also provide prior notice notification in addition to a certificate of analysis (CoA) from a recognized laboratory. The Head of the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) (now the Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA)) issued the initial recognition of U.S. FFPO through an MOA decree following onsite verification in October 2009. The recognition must be renewed every three years and was most recently renewed through IQA Decree No. 447/2024 on January 16, 2024, for 78 products – 10 products had been removed from the previous FFPO recognition, including apples.

However, on October 16, 2024, the Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) issued Decree No. 8014/2024 reinstating apples to the U.S. FFPO.. With the reinstatement of apples, Indonesia now recognizes the food safety of 79 types of U.S. FFPO products. However, the nine other products removed in IQA Decree No. 447/2024 were not reinstated to the U.S. FFPO recognition list, namely carrots, rye, pecans, boysenberry, artichokes, dewberries, pistachios, gherkins, and spinach.

The 79 plant products currently recognized by the GOI equivalence recognition (as per IQA Decree No. 8014/2024) are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Grapes | 20. Mandarin | 38. Broccoli |
| 2. Avocado | 21. Melon | 39. Cauliflower |
| 3. Apple | 22. Nectarine | 40. Pepper Chili; Dried
Pepper Chili |
| 4. Apricot | 23. Peach | 41. Chicory |
| 5. Blackberries | 24. Persimmon | 42. Leeks |
| 6. Blueberries | 25. Pear | 43. Flower head
Brassicas |
| 7. Tin/Figs | 26. Plum | 44. Sweet Corn |
| 8. Cherries | 27. Shaddock or
Pomelos | 45. Mushrooms |
| 9. Cranberry | 28. Prunes | 46. Potatoes |
| 10. Citrus Fruit | 29. Raspberries Red,
Black | 47. Kale |
| 11. Currant, Black, Red,
White | 30. Squash | 48. Kohlrabi |
| 12. Gooseberry | 31. Strawberry | 49. Cabbage |
| 13. Grapefruit | 32. Asparagus | 50. Brussels Sprouts |
| 14. Oranges | 33. Onion | 51. Lima Bean |
| 15. Longan | 34. Shallot | 52. Radish |
| 16. Raisin | 35. Garlic | 53. Turnips |
| 17. Kiwifruit | 36. Beetroot | 54. Cucumber |
| 18. Lemon | 37. Sugar Beet | 55. Okra |
| 19. Limes | | |

56. Paprika	64. Wheat	73. Mung Bean
57. Parsley	65. Maize	74. Broad Bean
58. Celery	66. Oats	75. Cowpea
59. Tomato	67. Almond Nut	76. Peas
60. Eggplant	68. Hazelnuts	77. Coffee Beans
61. Sweet Potatoes	69. Macadamia Nuts	78. Pepper Black, White
62. Barley	70. Pistachios Nuts	79. Green Tea and
63. Rice; Rice Husked and Rice Polished	71. Soybean	Black Tea
	72. Peanuts	

- **Phytosanitary Certificate and Destination Port**

On June 13, 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture issued [Regulation No. 42/2012](#) on plant quarantine measures for the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that imported fresh fruits 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 (Port of Belawan - Medan, Port of Tanjung Perak - Surabaya, Port of Soekarno-Hatta - Makassar, Port of Tanjung Priok - Jakarta, and Soekarno-Hatta Airport-Jakarta).

Importation of fresh fruits and vegetables originating from pest-free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompanies the shipment. Importation from non-pest-free producing areas 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 target 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 MOA Regulation No. 42/2012, imported fresh bulbs are regulated by MOA Regulation No. 43/2012 and its amendment, [MOA Regulation No. 20/2017](#) and [MOA Regulation No. 6/2022](#).

On June 22, 2015, the Head of IAQA (now IQA) released decree No. 756/KPTS/OT.140/L/06/2015 establishing California as a pest-free area for 9 pest fruit flies in the United States: *Ceratitis capitata*; *Anastrepha fraterculus*; *Anastrepha ludens*; *Anastrepha obliqua*; *Anastrepha serpentine*; *Anastrepha suspense*; *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**

IQA Regulation No. 9/2024 expands the scope of Indonesia's Prior Notice requirement to not only cover fresh fruit and vegetable imports but also all plant and plant products, animal and animal products, as well as fish and fish products. Prior notice must indicate the date and place of loading, date and place of arrival/destination, type of transportation, product name, quantity imported, country of origin, packing unit, import purpose, degree of quarantine risks, GMO attestation for GMO products, and container's identification number. The exporter must submit this [Prior Notice](#) form online before the arrival of the

consignment. On August 5, 2024, IQA issued Regulation No. 1/2024 on the List of Commodities Subject to Mandatory Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Inspection which basically listed all the commodities now subject to the Prior Notice requirement (see [this GAIN Report ID2024-0036](#) for more information).

- **Fresh Fruit Registration**

On January 8, 2019, Ministry of Agriculture issued new regulation No. 53/2018 on Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO), under this regulation the importer is required to register their fresh fruit products with the MOA's Food Safety Agency. However, in 2021 MOA removed the Food Safety Agency from their organization and currently FFPO registration is under the National Food Agency (NFA). A list of registered FFPO products can be viewed at <https://sipsat.badanpangan.go.id/okkp>.

Meat and Poultry Products

Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector requires MOA approval of a foreign meat processing establishment before it can export to Indonesia. U.S. establishments should submit approval applications through the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Jakarta. Please see [GAIN Report ID2021-0036](#) regarding the changes to regulations on meat imports and on the approval process for meat processing establishments, which also includes a guide to obtaining [meat](#) and [pork](#) processing establishment approval.

Approved foreign meat processing establishments are listed on the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) [website](#) as well as on the online import recommendation ([SIMREK](#)) lists. A meat processing establishment can begin exporting its products to Indonesia only after it has been officially added to both lists. As of November 2024, there are 21 U.S. beef processing establishments, 11 U.S. pork processing establishments, and one U.S. lamb processing establishment approved to export to Indonesia.

- Imports of meat products to Indonesia require import licenses issued by the Ministry of Trade.
- For non-beef products, import licenses require an import recommendation or verification of the needs plan from the Ministry of Agriculture. Beef is under the commodity balance policy and so no longer requires an import recommendation.
- Halal certificates for halal-required products, issued by a [halal certifying body](#) recognized by the Indonesian Halal Products Assurance Agency (BPJPH), is one of the most important requirements to obtain an import recommendation or import license.
- An import recommendation for non-beef products (pork, lamb, etc.) can be applied for at any time and shall be valid for six months. It should be used to obtain an import license from the Ministry of Trade within three months after its issuance.
- The import recommendation number (or letter of consideration in the case of beef) must be included in the Health Certificate (FSIS form 9060-5) accompanying the shipment of meat products.

- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2023 regarding Import Policy and Arrangement).
- A list of meat products eligible for export to Indonesia is included in the [Annex of Regulation No. 15/2021](#) (unofficial English translation).
- The importation of meat and meat products samples for exhibition purposes is allowed (up to 200 kilograms).
- Importers must indicate the products being imported and their market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, retail, etc.) in their import recommendation application to the DGLAHS.

For 2022 import licenses, Indonesia began implementing a new commodity balances policy for beef and with import licenses valid for one year. The commodity balance policy is described in more detail in Section IX: Import Procedures. Please note that under the commodity balance policy, the previous import recommendation requirement for imported beef has been replaced by a Letter of Consideration which is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture through the online National Commodity Balance System (SINAS NK).

Fresh Animal Product Registration

On September 12, 2022, DGLAHS officials stressed the need to meet the new requirements established in Regulation No. 15/2021, which includes new registration, labeling, and traceability provisions. Under this regulation, the importer is required to register their fresh animal products (including beef, pork, duck, lamb, buffalo, honey, fresh milk, etc.) for retail consumption with DGLAHS. A key provision of Regulation No. 15/2021 is that importers must provide a copy of the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) that is issued by an Indonesia accredited laboratory in the country of origin. The CoA includes multiple parameters in several categories: physical examination, biological examination, and chemical examination. For information on the fresh animal product registrations in Indonesia; please see [Requirement to Register Fresh Food of Animal Origin](#).

Pet Food

Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector requires MOA approval of foreign pet food processing establishments before they can export to Indonesia. U.S. establishments should submit approval applications through the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in Jakarta.

Pet food processing establishments must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture through an animal health and veterinary public health risk analysis assessment process, which consists of a document desk review, onsite audit, and evaluation. Each approval step is subject to an approval fee in accordance with Government Regulation No. 28/2023. U.S. pet food processing establishments wishing to export to Indonesia are encouraged to contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS in Jakarta at AgJakarta@usda.gov for guidance. As of November 2024, there are [57 U.S. pet food establishments](#) approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- Imports of pet food to Indonesia require import licenses issued by the Ministry of Trade.
- Import licenses require an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- An import recommendation must be used to obtain an import license from the Ministry of Trade within three months of its issuance.
- The import recommendation number must be included on the health certificate accompanying a shipment of petfood.
- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2023 regarding Import Policy and Arrangement).
- Raw materials for pet foods intended for export to Indonesia must not be sourced from countries and business units that have not been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rendered Products

Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector requires MOA approval of a foreign rendering establishment before it can export to Indonesia. U.S. establishments should submit approval applications through the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in Jakarta.

Rendering establishments must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture through animal health and VPH risk analysis assessment process, which consists of a document desk review, onsite audit, and evaluation. Each approval step is subject to an approval fee in accordance with Government Regulation No. 28/2023. Rendering establishments wishing to export to Indonesia are encouraged to contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS in Jakarta at AgJakarta@usda.gov for guidance. As of November 2024, there are 33 U.S. rendering establishments approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- Only rendered products of ruminant and poultry origin may be imported into Indonesia. (DGLAHS will perform a product purity test.)
- Raw materials of rendered products intended for export to Indonesia must not originate from porcine sources, dead animals, wildlife, or animals originating from other countries.
- Import licenses for rendered products are issued by the MOA, can be applied for at any time, and are valid for 4 months.
- Approved rendering establishments are subject to bi-annual, physical onsite audits.

Rice

MOT Regulation No. 36/2023, amended by MOT No. 8/2024 covers the approval process for imported rice through the commodity balance system. The import period may be determined during the inter-ministerial coordination meeting held prior to any import decision. The regulation defines rice specifications that are allowed for import as follows:

Table 5. Ministry of Trade Regulation on Rice Imports

No.	HS Code	Description	Allowed for Imports	Imported by
A	Medium Quality Rice			
	1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed		Indonesia's state-owned logistics board and food procurement agency (BULOG)
1.	1006.30.50	-- Basmati rice	With maximum of 25 percent broken grains	
2.	1006.30.60	-- Malys rice		
3.	1006.30.70	-- other fragrant rice		
4.	1006.30.99	-- other (japonica rice)		
B.	Import Rice for Further Food Processing			
	1006.40	Broken rice	Rice or glutinous rice with maximum of 15 percent broken grains	Private importers (Producer Importer Recognition/API-P)
5	1006.40.90	-Other		
	11.02	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin		
	1102.90	-Other		
6	1102.90.10	-- rice flour	Rice flour, glutinous rice flour and other rice flour	
C	Specialty Rice			
	1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed		
7	1006.30.30	-- Glutinous rice	Glutinous rice with maximum of 10 percent broken grains	Indonesia's state-owned companies and food procurement agency.
8	1006.30.40	-- Hom Mali rice	Hom Mali rice with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	
9	1006.30.50	-- Basmati rice	Basmati rice with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	Note: private companies only allowed to import specialty rice through Indonesia's state-owned companies
10	1006.30.60	-- Malys rice	Malys rice with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	
11	1006.30.70	-- Other fragrant rice	Jasmine rice and other fragrant rice with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	
12	1006.30.91	--- Parboiled rice	Parboiled rice	
13	1006.30.99	--- Other	Japonica and other rice	

			with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	
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Source: Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 8/2024

Imports of rice are permitted when government and industry stocks are low. 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. Rice is one of the five commodities made subject to the Commodity Balance policy in 2022 per Presidential Regulation No. 32/2022, replaced by [Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024](#). This import license based on the commodity balance is described in more detail in the Section IX: Import Procedures. Import licenses are valid for one year.

Additionally, imported rice must be packaged and labeled in Bahasa Indonesia prior to arrival in Indonesia. Packaging that comes into direct contact with food must be made of food grade material in accordance with Indonesian regulations. Packaging made of plastic is required to include a Food Grade logo and Recycling Code in accordance with Indonesian regulations. Compliance with packaging requirements must be proven by:

- a. Certificate of test results issued by a 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 Indonesian regulations by including Food Grade Logo and Recycling Code on the packaging.

For Thai Hom Mali, Basmati, Japonica, and Steam Rice, packaging size is required to be at maximum 10 kg per bag.

On February 12, 2019, the Ministry of Trade issued regulation No. 8/2019 on Rice Labeling which states that any rice packers or importers selling rice in less than 50 kg bags must include a label in Bahasa Indonesia on each bag that contains the following information:

- a. Rice brand
- b. Quality type of the rice (e.g., medium rice, premium rice, or specialty rice)
- c. Net weight in kilograms or grams
- d. Packaging date
- e. Name and address of the rice packers or importers

In addition to the abovementioned MOT Regulation No.8/2019, on February 16, 2023, the Indonesian National Food Agency issued Regulation No. 176/2023 on Rice Quality and Labeling Requirements which differentiates rice into two qualities: regular rice and specialty rice.

Specialty rice includes:

- a. Glutinous rice
- b. Red rice
- c. Black rice
- d. Local variety rice
- e. Fortified rice
- f. Organic rice
- g. Geographical indication rice

- h. Rice with health claims
- i. Certain rice which cannot be domestically produced

Based on the criteria of safety, nutritional content, organoleptic properties, physics, and composition, rice is classified into four quality classes:

- 1. Premium rice
- 2. Medium rice
- 3. Sub-medium rice
- 4. Broken rice

Any rice producers or importers distributing rice must meet the following minimal requirements:

- a. Pest free, based on results of visual tests
- b. Free of musty odors, sour odors and other foreign odors, based on results of organoleptic tests
- c. Safety requirements as stated by Indonesian Food Law: maximum residue limit, use of food additives, maximum contamination limit, good implementation practices.

Any rice producers or importers selling rice in Indonesia must include inside or attach label on the packaging in Bahasa Indonesia prior to arrival in Indonesia. Label must include information on:

- a. Product name in the form of classification, type name (can be stated as variety name) and trade name
- b. List of ingredients used
- c. Nett weight in kilograms or grams
- d. Name and address of the producers or importers
- e. Quality class
- f. Production date and code, and/or expiration date
- g. Rice origin
- h. Registration number, for those required
- i. Halal, for those required
- j. Maximum Retail Price, for those required

Seeds

In July 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture issued [Regulation No. 38/2019](#), amended by [Regulation No. 23/2023](#) regarding the procedures for seed testing, assessment, variety release, and withdrawals. Based on this regulation, to import a new hybrid seed variety, either genetically engineered (GE) or conventional, the importer must provide a guarantee-letter stating 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. Meanwhile, the F1 estate crops hybrid seed will be produced in Indonesia within three years for seasonal crops and six years for annual crops after the release. However, Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Standard of Business Activity and Standard of Product in the Implementation of Risk-based Business Licensing in the Agricultural Sector, has removed the point on importing F1 hybrid food crop seeds, which means seeds for F1 food crops must be produced locally.

Indonesian import procedures for horticulture seeds are mainly regulated based on [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2017](#) as amended by [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 17/2018](#) and [No. 26/2018](#). This regulation covers import and export licenses, and states that seed imports can be conducted by business units, government institutions, plant observers, or individuals. MOA approval is required for all seed imports. For information on requirements for seed introduction/importation into Indonesia, please see [attachment pages 19 & 20/Form IF-01](#). For technical information on exporting commodities to Indonesia, please see [page 9/Form - IF 02](#).

Table 6. Technical Requirements for Importing Seed

Importation of Seed for Purpose of:	Technical Requirements:
a. Registering horticultural varieties for circulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The variety must have quality advantage, uniqueness, and specific uses. 2. The requested seed volume is limited according to the seed release preparation. 3. Must have a Summary of design for adaptation test, observation, or the planned need of seed for the truth of horticultural variety test.
b. Procuring quality seeds for commercial purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The variety has been registered for circulation (not more than 2 years since its registration). 2. Must meet the quality standards or minimum technical requirements. 3. Local supply is not sufficient. 4. The variety is not locally produced. 5. The requested seed volume and type is limited according to the need of procuring implementation of quality seeds. 6. Seeds must be produced overseas. 7. "Seeds" must be stated clearly on the packaging in Bahasa Indonesia.
c. Procuring parent stocks for the multiplication of seeds from registered varieties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These parent stocks are not available in Indonesia. 2. Seed description must be signed by the seed breeder. 3. The volume of the requested seed is in accordance with the seed production plan.
d. Seed development for export purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have seed development/multiplication plan. 2. The requested seed volume is in accordance with the availability of land for seed multiplication. 3. Recommendation from local provincial authority. 4. Recommendation from the National Seed Association.
e. Producing fresh product and/or processed industrial raw materials for domestic and overseas markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have plantation development plan. 2. The requested seed volume is in accordance with the availability of land for multiplication plantations. 3. Recommendation from local province authority, or regency. 4. Recommendation from National Seed Association.

Importation of Seed for Purpose of:	Technical Requirements:
f. Implementing benchmarking tests between laboratories, proficiency test, or validation method in the framework of accrediting seed quality laboratories	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume and type is based on testing needs. 2. Valid participation letter for the benchmarking test between labs or proficiency test or statement letter of proficiency test from International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). 3. Statement letter on organizing proficiency test, benchmarking test between labs, or validation methods. 4. After the test is completed, the remaining seeds, including seeds and sprouts resulting from seeds of the proficiency test as well as growing media which is used in the test must be destroyed.
g. Implementing new, unique, uniform, and stable test (BUSS) for the need of plant variety protection	The requested seed volume and type is in accordance with testing needs and supported by a testing plan proposal.
h. Meeting needs of plant observer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume is maximum: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 plants, consisting of some type/variety, or b. 5 media, which contain a maximum of 25 plantlets, cuttings, or young plant/media, or c. 100 items per commodity for reference seed collection. 2. Plantation location plan (except for reference seed collections).
i. Exhibiting/promoting contest materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of the invitation as exhibitor/participant from the event organizer. 2. The seed type and volume are in accordance with the needs of the exhibition/promotion/contest. 3. After the activity is done, the seed must be destroyed by quarantine officer.
j. Implementing quality test necessary for issuing orange and blue certificates based on the regulations of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume and type is in accordance with testing needs and supported by a testing plan proposal. 2. Letter of application for issuing orange and blue certificates. 3. Application for seed sampling for testing purposes. 4. All remaining seed samples must be destroyed within one /of testing.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

The Decree of the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/2003 states that seed imports must:

- be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and transit country,
- pass through the designated entrance point,
- be reported and delivered to Plant Quarantine Officials at the entrance point for quarantine treatments,

- be accompanied by an Import License from the Ministry of Agriculture or appointed officials,
- N.B: Quarantine officials will ask for the original copies of the phytosanitary certificate, import license, copies of invoices, 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 of Agriculture refers to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO) for quarantine inspections and actions.

Sugar

MOT Regulation No. 36/2023, amended by MOT No. 8/2024 covers the approval process for imported sugar. The regulation defines sugar specifications that are allowed for import as follows:

Table 7. Ministry of Trade Regulation on Sugar Imports

No.	HS Code	Description	Allowed for Imports
A		Raw Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-do not contain additional color or flavor	
1.	1701.12.00	-- beet sugar	With ICUMSA \geq 600 IU
2.	1701.13.00	-- cane sugar	
3.	1701.14.00	-- other cane sugar	
B.		Refined Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-Other	
	1701.99	--other:	
4.	1701.99.10	---purified sugar	With ICUMSA \leq 75 IU
C		White Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-others:	
5.	1701.91.00	--containing additional color or flavor	With ICUMSA 81 – 200 IU
	1701.99	--others:	
	1701.99.90	---others	With ICUMSA 81 – 200 IU

Source: Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 8/2024

Imported raw sugar must only be used as raw material for refineries to produce white sugar for consumption, while refined sugar may only be imported as raw material for the food and beverages industry. Only importers who hold general importer-producer identification numbers (Angka Pengenal Importir-Produser, API-P) can import raw or refined sugar. Sugar is one of the

five commodities subject to the Commodity Balance policy initially implemented in 2022 per Presidential Regulation No.32/2022, replaced by [Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024](#). This import license based on the commodity balance is described in more detail in Section IX: Import Procedures.

White sugar can only be imported to build up national stocks and stabilize prices. Only state-owned companies and API-P importers can import white sugar upon authorization from the government. In addition to receiving an import recommendation from the Ministry of Industry, white sugar importers must obtain an import recommendation from the Ministry of State-Owned Companies and the Ministry of Agriculture to obtain an import license from the Ministry of Trade. Import licenses for white sugar are valid for one year from the issuance date.

The intention of Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 36/2023 was to simplify sugar import procedures and to improve the competitiveness of Indonesia’s sugar industry. As mandated by Law No. 7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, the GOI increased the value added tax on sugar imports to 11 percent. The new tax came into effect on April 1, 2022, setting sugar import duties and taxes as follows:

Table 8. Indonesia: Sugar Import Duty (ID) and Value Added Tax (VAT), 2022

No.	Commodity	ID		VAT
		(Rp./Kg)	(US\$/ton)	(%)
1.	Raw cane sugar	550	38	11
2.	White sugar	790	55	11
3.	Refined sugar	790	55	11

Source: Indonesian National Single Window.

Seafood

On February 2, 2021, the Government of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 27/2021 on Business Process in the Maritime and Fisheries Sector, which is one of the implementing regulations of Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation. It states that the issuance of import licenses for fish and seafood will be based on commodity balance policy. The new policy of import license is described in more detail in Section IX: Import Procedures. To implement this new policy, on May 28, 2021, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) also issued Regulation No. 24/2021, replaced by [MMAF No.6/2023](#) on the Establishment of Fishery Commodity Balance and Import Allocation Distribution of Fishery Commodities.

The Minister of Maritime and Fishery issued [Decree No. 80/2022](#), which was amended by [Decree No. 195/2023](#), listing fish products limited for export to Indonesia and requiring an import license (MOT No. 36/2023) and Regulation [No. 19/2020](#) lists live aquatic species banned from import.

The Commodity Balance policy requires importers to submit a “needs plan” every September for the following year’s imports in order to receive import licenses. The Ministry of Industry (for imports for industrial purposes) or Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (for imports for retail/ foodservice consumption) verifies and determines the final, aggregate import needs plan. The impact of the commodity balance policy on import licenses is described in more detail in the

Section IX: Import Procedures. The importation of fish or seafood can be carried out by Importer Producers for processing, as well as by General Importers for the following uses:

- Modern markets
- Hotel, restaurant, and catering industries
- Bait
- Raw material for processed fishery products: filets, sausages, meatballs etc. (This only applies to micro-small enterprises without industry licenses.)
- Raw material for traditional production of boiled-salted fish

The following documents are required from the Exporter:

- a. Health certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin (A bilingual English-Indonesian sample health certificate can be found in Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 11/2019.)
- b. Catch certificate
- c. Certificate of Origin (COO)

Every shipment is subject to quarantine measures/inspections upon arrival; therefore, the importer should at least one day prior to arrival obtain a Fish Quarantine Installation Certificate (IKI) that can be used to request fish quarantine measures¹¹. The importer should submit the required documents to the quarantine officer at the entry point, including Import License, Health Certificate, COO, Catch Certificate, and Invoice/Packing List. When the shipment arrives, the fish quarantine officer will verify administrative requirements, conduct a physical inspection, and take samples for laboratory examination to ensure the quality and safety of the fishery product. A list of test parameters in Bahasa Indonesia can be found at [Head of Fish Quarantine Decree No. 77/2017](#), (Frozen Fish, page 22 – 23); (Fresh Fish page 24); (Frozen Shrimp page 28); (Scallop page 30); (Frozen Shellfish Meat page 31); (Frozen Lobster page 32).

SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Food Categorization

[BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) (replacing BPOM Regulation No. 34/2019) covers food categories. The food categorization regulation sets guidelines for setting standards, assessments, inspections, and certifications for food safety controls. Thus, industry is able to decide quality and food safety requirements (e.g., microbes and heavy metal maximum limits), characteristics of products, product registration, and food additives that can be used and approved on products. Domestic and imported food products sold in retail packaging must comply with the provisions on food categories outlined in [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#). There are 16 food categories stated in attachments I to XVI. If a type of food does not fall under one of the foods categories listed, written approval is required from the head of BPOM. [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) also provides detailed information on the list of approved ingredients derived from plants and animals. The approved ingredients list is divided into two categories:

1. Raw materials without limitation of use (323 ingredients)
2. Raw materials with limited use (9 ingredients, including ginseng)

¹¹ [Regulation of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 8/2022](#)

Alcoholic Beverages (Beer, Wine, Spirits)

The distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages are controlled by the GOI. There are three categories of alcoholic beverages: “Category A” contains zero to five percent alcohol; “Category B” contains greater than 5 percent and less than 20 percent alcohol; and “Category C” contains 21 to 55 percent alcohol.

An importer of alcoholic beverages must hold an imported alcoholic beverage permit (IT-MB) from the MOT. The main requirement for the IT-MB application is an appointment letter authorized in the country of origin by a Public Notary and an Indonesian Commercial Attaché (for the United States, at the Indonesian Embassy in Washington D.C. or one of the consulates.) The application must indicate 20 foreign brands/manufacturers from at least 5 countries and have six distributors in at least six provinces per [MOT Regulation No. 36/2023](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No.8/2024](#). The IT-MB will be valid for as long as the importing company is still conducting alcoholic beverage import activities.

The type and amount of the imported alcoholic beverage products allocated to fulfill national demand is determined by the MOT and issued in April annually. The ports of entry for imported duty-paid alcoholic beverages including the seaports of Belawan, Medan; Tanjung Priok, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas, Semarang; Tanjung Perak, Surabaya; Bitung, Manado; and Soekarno Hatta, Makassar, as well as via all Indonesian international airports.

The distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages under category B and C fall 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 can sell duty-free alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C in certain locations. [MOT Regulation No. 6/2015](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No. 120/2018](#) 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 years is prohibited in Indonesia.

[BPOM Regulation No. 05/2021](#) states that alcoholic beverages distributed in Indonesia must comply with food safety and quality standards on methanol content, metal and chemical contamination, and food additives. Maximum methanol content is less than 0.01% b/v (calculated based on product volume). Alcoholic beverages are not allowed to be advertised in the media. Prior to distribution, imported alcoholic beverages must be registered at BPOM with the required documents as follows:

- An exclusive Letter of Appointment authorized in the country of origin by a Public Notary or Chamber of Commerce or Indonesian Embassy
- Certificate of Free Sale and HACCP/ISO 220000/GMP/Food Safety
- Production flow chart; ingredients; label design; front and back label; batch code/lot number/production code; packaging type.
- Product samples for laboratory testing at BPOM

On December 27, 2023, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued [Regulation No. 160/2023](#) to replace Regulation No. 158/2018, imposing a new excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol. The regulation was implemented on January 1, 2024. The new tax is described in Table 9.

Table 9. 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	16,500	16,500
B	More than 5% up to 20%	42,500	53,000
C	More than 20%	101,000	152,000
Concentrate containing ethyl alcohol			
All concentrates, content level and type, as a raw material or processing aid in beverages contain ethyl alcohol production:			
	• Fluid	228,000	228,000
	• Solid	1,000	1,000

Source: [MOF Regulation No. 160/2023](#)

On April 1, 2022 the MOF issued [Regulation No. 26/2022](#), amended by [MOF Regulation No. 10/2024](#) on the Stipulation of Goods Classification System and Imposition of Import Duty Tariffs on Imported Goods, which includes information on the import duty at the ad valorem tariff rate of 90 percent for wine, cider, perry, and mead, and 150 percent for spirits and liqueurs.

Biotechnology

The Government Regulation No. 28/2004, replaced by [Regulation No. 86/2019](#) states that Genetically Engineered (GE) food must be tested prior to distribution. [BPOM Regulation No. 6/2018](#) concerning Food Surveillance on Genetically Engineered Food replaced BPOM Regulations No. 19/2016 and No. HK.03.1.23.03.12.1563/2012 on the Guidelines for Food Safety Assessments of Genetically Engineered products. An assessment for imported GE products is required before distribution in Indonesia, which includes:

- a. genetic information, including general description, host description, etc.;
- b. donor organism;
- c. genetic modification description;
- d. genetic modification characteristics; and
- e. food safety information, including substantial equivalence, changes in nutritional value, allergenicity, and toxicity.

BPOM Regulation No. 6/2018 was put in place to address the following:

1. Imported GE products must obtain approval from BPOM in the form of GE Food Safety Certificate after the assessment is done.
2. After obtaining a food safety certificate, the importers must convey:
 - a sample of the GE product and its conventional counterpart
 - a document indicating primary sequence information, a validated detection method, and a location where Certified Reference Materials can be obtained.
3. GE processing aids not containing GE DNA or GE proteins are exempt from food safety assessment by the Biosafety Commission for Genetically Engineered Products (BCGEP).
4. BPOM requires applicants to submit samples of GE products and their conventional counterparts or their parent seed no later than six months after receiving distribution approval. GE products that have been distributed prior to the enactment of this regulation must comply no later than May 2019.
5. If the importer submits an application of assessment for an imported GE product, the data submitted should be in the form of testing results that must be carried out by an accredited laboratory, or an overseas laboratory that implements the Good/GLP Laboratory Method, or a laboratory that has a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) agreement.

For additional information, please see the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual Report 2024](#).

Special Nutrition

BPOM issued Regulation No. 1/2018, amended by [BPOM No. 24/2019](#) and [BPOM No. 24/2020](#), regarding the Surveillance of Processed Foods for Special Nutrition Needs (PKGK). This regulation oversees processed foods for special dietary and medical needs, including foods and beverages providing tailored nutrition for adults, infants, children, pregnant mothers, and athletes¹². This regulation also defines PGKG and provides requirements on the standard and quality of each food category (including requirements for materials, nutritional content, food additives, and labeling). Imports of PKGK products must be accompanied by a certificate proving the product complies with good manufacturing practices for processed foods (CPPOB). The certificate must be issued by the competent authority in the country of origin that has a Mutual Recognition Agreement with GOI.

Halal Certificate

According to Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance, a new agency called the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) is charged with overseeing the collection of fees and issuance of halal certificates for specific products. Law No. 33/2014 came into force on October 17, 2019, beginning a five-year grace period for all food and beverage products to come into compliance by the October 17, 2024, deadline. (Mandatory halal certification for all other products began on October 17, 2021, with grace periods extending between 5 to 15 years, depending on product category.) However, [Government Regulation No. 42/2024](#), made BPJPH a stand-alone entity that reports directly to the President and extended the deadline for mandatory halal certification implementation for imported food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026.

¹² Under this amendment regulation, BPOM added snack for children into category of processed food of special dietary

Under this law, the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) retains responsibility for determining whether something is halal or not and for issuing halal fatwas accordingly. Under Law 33/2014, halal certification is mandatory for all food and beverages (including products derived through genetically engineering process), pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, biological products, and chemical products sold in Indonesia, unless the products are on the halal positive list (see below) or are non-halal (e.g., contains pork or alcohol). All business processes, including production, storage, packaging, distribution, and marketing will be required to comply with this law, which also requires non-halal information to be placed on packaging for all non-halal products. [Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748/2021](#), updated by [Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 944/2024](#), list the product types that are required to be halal certified. In addition, Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 816/2024 lists the HS Codes of the food and beverage products that require halal certification. Meanwhile, [Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360/2021](#) lists the materials exempted from mandatory halal certification, known commonly as the [halal positive list](#).

To date, BPJPH has accredited five U.S. HCBs, namely (in alphabetical order):

- American Halal Foundation
- Halal Transaction of Omaha
- Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)
- Islamic Services of America
- ISWA Halal Certification Department

For further information regarding these HCBs and their approved scopes, please see GAIN Report [ID2024-0005](#).

The halal certificates of imported products, which are issued by BPJPH-accredited HCBs, must be registered with BPJPH through the SIHALAL system before the products can be sold in Indonesia.

Irradiation Certificates

All imported irradiated food should be accompanied by a certificate issued by authorized officers in the country of origin that is valid for the batch. It is also required to fulfil the requirements of safety, quality, nutrition, and label and food advertisement.

Regulation on Irradiated Food refers to Ministry of Health Regulation No. 701/Menkes/Per/VIII/2009 and [BPOM Regulation No. 3/2018](#). Based on the above regulation, there are three GOI-approved sources of radiation treatment:

1. Gamma irradiation with Co^{60} or Cs^{137} isotopes
2. X-ray with energy less than and equal to 7.5 MeV or
3. Electron machine with energy less than or equal to 10MeV

The following are the types of foods that can be irradiated and their respective doses.

Table 10. Indonesia: Type of Food Allowed to Be Radiated

No	Type of Food	Irradiation Purpose	Maximum Dose Absorbed (kGy)
1.	Bulb and root tuber	Prevent sprouting during storage	0.15
2.	Fresh vegetables and fruits (excluding No. 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insects c. Extend shelf life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3.	Processed vegetables and fruits	Extend shelf life	7.0
4.	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55°C) for 5 minutes
5.	Mangosteen	a. Kill insects b. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0
6.	Cereal and millet products, beans, oil seed, peas, dried fruits	a. Kill insects b. Reduce microbe amount	1.0 5.0
7.	Fish, fresh and frozen seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogenic microorganisms b. Extend shelf life c. Control infection by certain parasites	5.0 3.0 2.0
8.	Processed fish and seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogenic microorganisms b. Extend shelf life	8.0 10.0
9.	Meat and poultry and their processed products (fresh and frozen)	a. Reduce certain pathogenic microorganisms b. Extend shelf life c. Control infection by certain parasites d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0 3.0 2.0 7.0
10.	Dried vegetables, seasonings, dried herbs, and herbal teas	a. Reduce certain pathogenic microorganisms b. Kill insects	10.0 1.0
11.	Food from animals, dried animal	a. Kill insects b. Kill microbes, fungi, molds, yeasts	1.0 5.0
12.	Animal-based ready-to-eat processed food	a. Sterilize and kill pathogenic microorganisms such as spores and microbes, fungi, molds, yeasts b. Extending shelf life	65

Source: Ministry of Health and BPOM

Radiation Free Certificates

On July 2022, MOA issued [Regulation Number 12 Year 2022](#) regarding the Food Safety Supervision of Fresh Food of Animal Origin and Fresh Food of Plant Origin Imported into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia Against Radioactive Contamination. The regulation applies to fresh food of plant origin and fresh food of animal origin products, including fresh fruits and vegetables, grains including maize and barley, meat and meat products, milk and dairy products and other foods categorized as fresh foods originating from countries with nuclear and/or radiology emergency status.

Product Shelf Life

[BPOM Regulation No. 28/2023](#) requires that imported processed food products have at least two-thirds of shelf life remaining at the time of import.

Processed Organic Food

Organic processed food is defined as food from organic fresh food processed by a specific method, with or without permitted food additives.

Based on Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021, imported organic food must be accompanied by:

- Transaction certificate issued by the Organic Certification Institute (LSO) that has been certified by the National Accreditation Committee (KAN) whether it is a domestic LSO or foreign LSO domiciled 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 (replaced by [BPOM Regulation No. 1/2017](#)) 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 cannot be treated with irradiation and cannot be derived from genetically engineered products.

Semi Processed Plant Products – Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier

The MOA requires a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) to accompany the importation of semi processed plant products through Regulation No. 9/2009 on Requirements and Procedures of Plant Quarantine for the Importation of Plant Quarantine Pest Carriers. There are 12 carrier media in the form of semi processed plant products -as listed below- which can carry plant quarantine pests.

The regulation also states that if the PC cannot be issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, then quarantine action will be carried out on the carrier media, which is in the form of a plant that has undergone minimal processing (semi-processed plant products). The MOA will only consider PCs issued within 90 days. The MOA can also consider allowing importation without a PC if the country of origin can provide them with a strong justification.

Table 12. 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 put in cold storage with temperatures between -18°C to -12°C	0710; 0811
4.	Malt, starch (starch, gluten)	1107; 1108; 1109
5.	Vegetables and fruits that are 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 preparation	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, whether decaffeinated or not	0901
9.	Parts of plants that are 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, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides, 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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Indonesian National Standards (SNI)

The Government of Indonesia requires several food products to comply with SNI requirements. To prove compliance, the product must have an SNI mark (SPPT-SNI) affixed on the product label for retail packages or included on the SNI certificate for bulk products.

Table 14. List of SNI Mandatory Products

No. of SNI	Product/HS Code	Regulation
SNI 8223:2016	Canned tuna HS Code: 1604.14.10.00	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs Regulation No. 58/2016
SNI 8222:2016	Canned sardine and mackerel HS Code: 1604.12.10.00; 1604.13.10.00; 1604.15.10.00	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs Regulation No. 58/2016
SNI 7709:2019	Palm cooking oil HS Code: 1511.90.36; 1511.90.37; 1511.90.39	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 46/2019
SNI 6242:2015	Bottled water HS Code: 2201.10.10	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 26/2019
SNI 3747:2009	Chocolate powder HS Code: 1805.00.00	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 60/2010
SNI 3140.3:2010/Amd1:2011	Sugar HS Code: 1701.99.10	Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 13/2020
SNI 2983:2014	Instant coffee HS Code: 2101.11.10	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 3/2016
SNI 2973:2022	Biscuit HS Code: 1905.31.10.00; 1905.31.20.00; 1905.32.00.00; 1905.90.20.00; 1905.90.90.00	Ministry of Industry Circular Note No. 500/MIND/7/2016 <i>(The Ministry of Industry (MOI) issued a circular letter dated July 25, 2016, postponing the implementation date for the biscuit SNI. There is no information stating when the biscuit SNI will be enforced)</i>
SNI 01-3556-2000	Salt for consumption	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 29/1995
SNI 3751: 2009	Wheat flour for foodstuff	Ministry of Industry Regulation No.59/2015

Source: <http://sispk.bsn.go.id/RegulasiTeknis/SniWajib>

In order to obtain an SNI for imported products, an importer must fulfil several requirements, including obtaining product quality conformity test results from an assigned domestic or foreign accredited laboratory.

Commercial Sterile Food

BPOM issued [Regulation No. 25/2020](#) regarding Guidance on Good Manufacturing Practice for Commercial Sterile Food Sterilized after Packing in conjunction with BPOM Regulation No. 24/2016, which regulates commercial sterile foods, and [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) regarding Guidance on Good Manufacturing Practice for Commercial Sterile Food with Aseptic Processing and Packaging. Commercial sterile foods are low acid products ($\text{pH} > 4.6$ and $a_w > 0.85$) that have been hermetically packaged (sealed to avoid the entry of microbes during and after heat processing) and commercially sterilized for storage at room temperature. Commercial sterilization must be carried out to an F_0 value for at least 3.0 minutes to destroy *Clostridium botulinum*. This is not required for alcoholic beverages, mineral water, demineralized water, or natural mineral water.

BPOM regulations No. 25/2020 and [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) state that this guidance will include:

- Hygiene requirements in the production or harvest area
- Design and facility
- Hygiene facility requirements
- Hygiene and employee health requirements
- Aseptic processing and packaging requirements
- Quality assurance
- Storage and transportation for finished product
- Laboratory control procedure
- Specifications for finished products

Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives

This product is included in [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) on Food Category and follows the same regulation on processed food, including labeling and registration requirements.

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. Requirements on exporting live animals (including pet animals) can be found in USDA APHIS International Regulations for Animals [page](#).

SECTION VIII: GEOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Geographical Indicators

The legal protection for Geographical Indicators (GIs) in Indonesia is under [Law No. 20/2016](#) on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, which was updated through Law No. 6/2023, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights [Regulation No. 12/2019](#), amended by [Regulation No. 10/2022](#) on GI which provides the technical guidance on the procedure and registration for GI in Indonesia. Under Regulation No.10/2019, registration for international brand with GIs in Indonesia must be submitted in writing to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP) through a designated representative (a power of attorney or the diplomatic representative) after the GI product has already obtained recognition from the government of the country of origin. As of November 2024, Indonesia has registered [167 GIs](#), including cheeses (e.g., Gorgonzola, Parmigiano Reggiano, and Grana Padano,) and alcoholic beverages (e.g., Tequila, Scotch Whisky, and Champagne).

Trademarks and Brand Names

Law No. 20/2016, updated through Law No. 6/2023, is the legal framework for trademarks in Indonesia and the implementing regulations include [the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 12/2021](#) on the Amendment to [Regulation No. 67/2016](#) concerning the

Trademark Registration Decree of the Director General of Intellectual Property in the Field of Trademarks. Indonesia adopted a first-to-file principle, which grants the trademark rights to the first entity to register the mark, regardless of prior use. Application of trademarks must be submitted through DGIP at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Final approval for obtaining a registered trademark can take up to two years and is valid for 10 years and can be renewed indefinitely for subsequent ten-year periods. Foreign applicants must apply for trademarks through a registered Indonesian Intellectual Property consultant with a signed Power of Attorney.

Regulation No. 67/2016 also covers priority rights for applications originating from a country that is a member of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property or a member of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. The application must be accompanied by proof of receipt of the trademark registration application that first gave rise to the priority rights and submitted within six months from the filing date in the country of origin. The trademark application will be rejected if the mark is essentially the same as or very similar to famous trademarks or brands owned by other parties, even if the goods and/or services are different.

Intellectual Property Rights

Indonesian Copyright [Law No. 28/2014](#) and Patent Law No. 13/2016 has been updated by Law No. 6/2023. In 2009, Indonesia was moved from the United States' watch list to the United States' priority watch list for protection of intellectual property. Copyright protection is valid for 20 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.

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

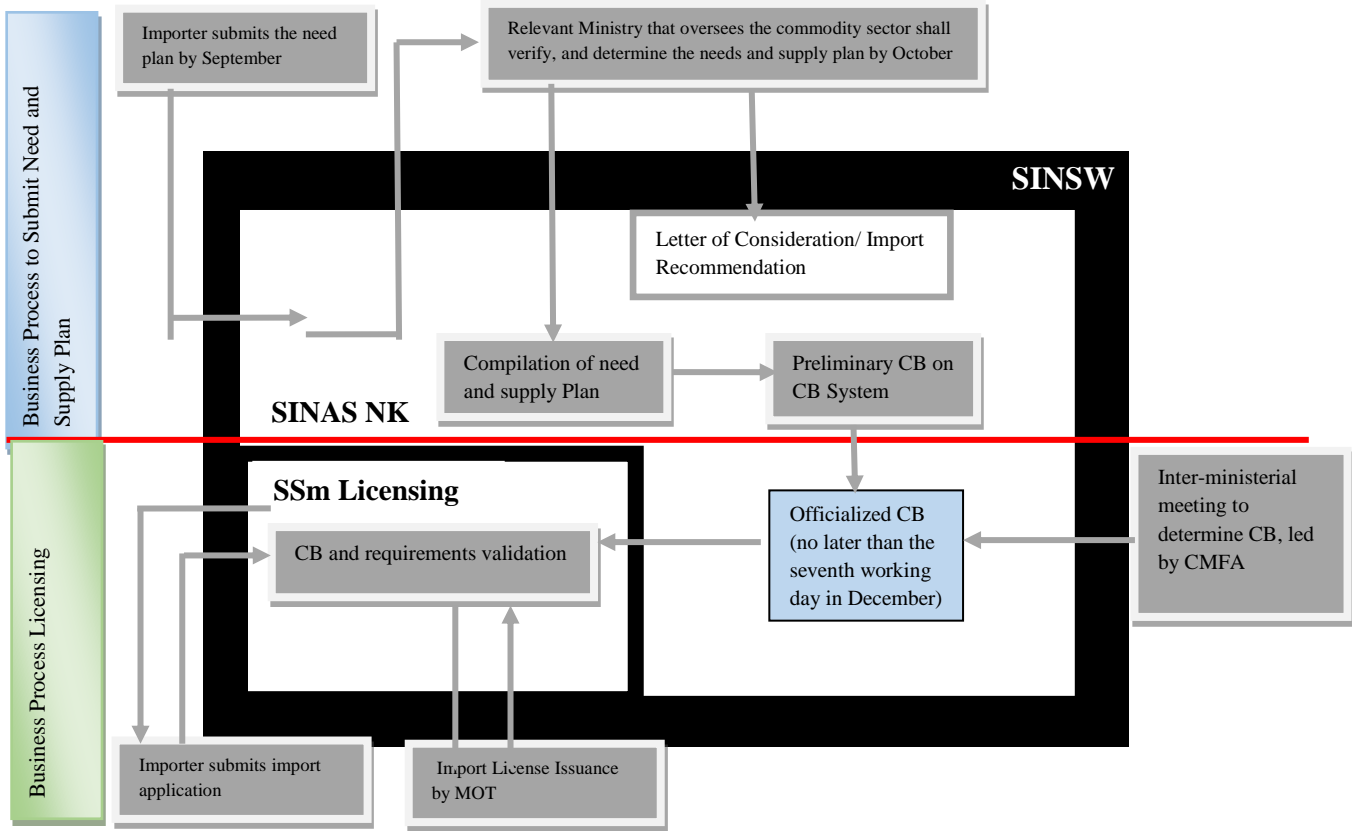
[MOT Regulation No. 36/2023](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No.8/2024](#) regarding Import Policies and Arrangement is the umbrella regulation for all of import policies in Indonesia, including the import licensing system for horticultural products, sugar, fisheries products, salt, animal and animal products, alcoholic beverage, corn, and rice. This regulation mainly serves to compile pre-existing trade policies into one document. The regulation provides additional information on the requirements to extend Import Licenses (i.e., beef, dairy, horticultural products, corn, rice, sugar) for 30 days for products that have been shipped but arrival will be delayed due to certain unforeseeable conditions e.g., force majeure/natural disaster and transportation disruptions. Importers must submit their extension request at least 7 working days before the validity period expires.

MOT No. 36/2023 also set forth the requirement that import licenses for certain commodities be issued on the basis of their "commodity balance". The Commodity Balance policy requires the issuance of import licenses be subject to a GOI assessment of a commodity's supply and demand. The Commodity Balance policy was signed into law by President Joko Widodo on February 21, 2022, through Regulation No. 32/2022 and replaced by [Regulation No. 61/2024](#). For Phase I (2022), this Commodity Balance requirement applies to beef, fish, rice, salt, and sugar. On September 19, 2022, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA)

announced that for Phase II (2023), it would expand the commodity balance policy to apply to 19 more commodities, including agricultural products such as corn and garlic. Until the commodity balance is set for a particular commodity, the administration of import licenses will continue under existing licensing regimes (for example, the two-step licensing process remains in place for 2023 dairy and horticultural imports, Figure 3).

Per Presidential [Regulation No. 143/2024](#), CMEA no longer oversees the commodity balance process for food commodities but retains its lead on the commodity balance process for non-food commodities such as fuel, textiles, iron, steel, tires, plastic, cement, and footwear. On November 5, 2024, the President issued [Regulation No. 147/2024](#) assigning Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (CMFA) to replace CMEA in overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the food commodity balance process.

Figure 3. Indonesia: Food Commodity Balance (CB) and Import Licensing Process through the SINSW System



Source: Ministry of Trade

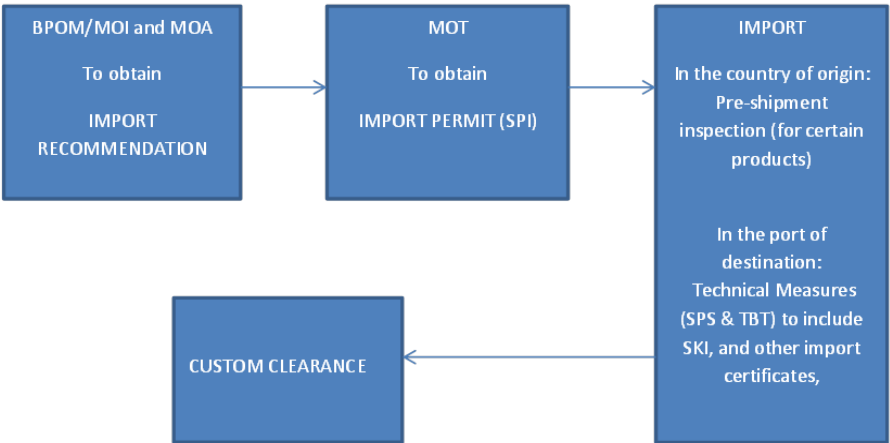
Figure 3 illustrates the import licensing process for products subject to the Commodity Balance policy. First, importers must submit their “Needs Plans” for the following year by September via the online National Commodity Balance System (SINAS NK), a sub-system of the Indonesia

National Single Window System (INSW)¹³. The relevant ministry with oversight of the commodity will review and verify the data to generate an aggregate Needs Plan, which takes into account the Supply Plan consisting of production and stock data for the current year. Once the aggregate Needs Plan is finalized, the commodity’s ministry will submit the data to the CMFA via the SINAS NK system through the INSW by October.

Then, INSW will compile the data submitted by the commodity’s ministry. At this stage, the INSW automated system determines the preliminary commodity balance, and the official commodity balance must be finalized no later than the seventh working day in December (Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024) through a technical coordination meeting and then the inter-ministerial meeting led by CMFA to officialize the commodity balance.

Finally, after the commodity balance has been determined, the importer will receive notification from INSW (via SMS or email) to process the import application. Within five working days, the Ministry of Trade (MOT) will then issue the import license based on the commodity balance through Single Submission (SSm) Licensing system.

Figure 4. Indonesia: Import Licensing Process for Non- Commodity Balance Products through the SINSW System



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

Pre-shipment Inspection

[MOT Regulation No. 36/2023](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No.8/2024](#), requires a pre-shipment inspection for certain products (see Table 15 below) in the country of origin.

¹³ Information on INSW can be found in the SECTION X: TRADE FACILATION

Inspections can be carried out by surveyors that have been appointed by MOT and accredited by the National Accreditation Committee (KAN) as regulated by [Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 16/2021](#) on Verification and Technical investigation in the Foreign Trade Sector. In order to carry out verification in the country of origin, the surveyor must have overseas branches or representatives or affiliating with overseas Surveyors.

Table 4. Information Required in Surveyor Report to be Delivered to Ministry of Trade

	Processed Food & Beverages	Horticulture	Herbs & Food Supplement	Rice	Salt	Sugar
Country of origin and port of loading;	√	√	√	√	√	√
Licensing and administrative document						√
Type and ICUMSA number of raw crystal/rough sugar						√
Specification of product, Post Tariff/HS;	√	√	√	√	√	√
SNI logo, for certain products which is enforced for mandatory	√		√			
M/L number – registration number	√		√			
The type and volume;		√		√	√	
Brand & weight packaging				√		
Date of shipment;	√	√	√	√	√	√
Port of destination;	√	√	√	√	√	√
Food grade packaging certificate and recycle packaging certificate		√				
Certificate of Analysis (for certain products for which is enforcement is mandatory)	√		√			
Phytosanitary Certificate;		√				
Certificate of Origin;		√				

Source: <https://www.scisi.co.id/semua-komoditas/>

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

Advance Rulings

On February 3, 2022 the Ministry of Finance issued [Regulation No. 7/2022](#) regarding the Procedure for Submitting Advance Ruling on Origin Application, which enables importers to seek a decision from Customs on the origin of imported foods prior to submission of the import declaration¹⁴. This new regulation aims to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods and to meet the WTO-TFA Agreement. The Ministry of Finance issues a decision for advance ruling within 30 working days for Authorized Economic Operators applicants and 40 working days for other applicants¹⁵.

Single Window

In 2018, the President of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 44/2018 on the Indonesia National Single Window system (INSW) to integrate all customs, quarantine, licensing, port/airport documents related to exports and imports, and can be electronically submitted to the relevant ministries and institutions/agencies. This system is managed by Lembaga National Single Window (LNSW) under the Ministry of Finance. In 2021, the GOI introduced the upgraded version of the INSW system, the Indonesia National Single Window System (SINSW), which aims to operate as a single channel for all business licensing in the import sector. Under [MOT Regulation No. 36/2023](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No.8/2024](#) and [Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024](#) requires application of import license to be submitted through INSW, including submission of (import need) volume in the commodity balance system.

E-Certificates

The Indonesian Quarantine Agency has developed an Implementing Arrangement for the exchange of electronic certification (e-Cert) with several trading partner countries such as Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands. On February 2, 2023, Indonesia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) under notification number [G/SPS/N/IDN/145](#) that the Indonesia Quarantine Agency has provided paperless services to users of quarantine services by issuing electronic certificates (Phytosanitary and Health Certificate) and requests reciprocity from trading partners. Indonesia has developed a technique for validating the certificate through the IQA portal on: <https://ppkonline.karantina.pertanian.go.id/checkcert>.

Tariff and Port Fees

Indonesia has seven international ports, of which Tanjung Priok port is the main gate of international trade activity and handles around 65 percent of national container export and import¹⁶. Tanjung Priok port has five terminal operators, as follows:

1. Terminal Peti Kemas Koja, ([tariff simulation](#))
2. New Port Container Terminal, ([tariff simulation](#))
3. Jakarta International Container Terminal I, ([tariff simulation](#))
4. Jakarta International Container Terminal II, ([tariff simulation](#))

¹⁴ [WTO - Indonesia Advance Rulings](#)

¹⁵ Authorized Economic Operators is company that have been recognized by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance and receive certain customs treatment, [Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 137/2023](#)

¹⁶ [Based on data from Indonesia Port Corporation \(Pelindo II\)](#)

5. Terminal Mustika Alam Lestari, ([tariff calculation](#))

Average Release Time

The average release time takes 2.5 to 3 days and depends on the dwelling time process¹⁷, which includes pre-clearance, custom clearance, post-clearance. The process that requires the most time is pre-clearance, from the container's arrival to its placement in Temporary Storage (TPS). The payment of duties and taxes until the submission of Import Declaration (PIB) requires fulfilling the provisions of several related ministries and agencies. FAS Jakarta has noted in reports that port dwelling times have decreased lately, but some inspections have been moved from the port to importer-owned warehouses.

Most of the common issues in Indonesia's custom clearance process occur with imported products that are regulated by more than one ministry and require a two or three – step license, e.g. agriculture and livestock products are regulated by the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Quarantine Agency; seafood and fishery products are regulated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, the Ministry of Trade or the Ministry of Industry, and the Agency of Quarantine; processed foods and beverages are regulated by the Ministry of Trade, and the National Agency of Drug and Food Control. The involvement of multiple ministries and agencies needs improved coordination and integration in implementing import regulations so as not to disrupt trade.

Exporters are cautioned to avoid issues with stuck shipments. Re-selling or re-exporting cargo that has arrived at Indonesian ports can be extremely challenging and requires the full cooperation and approval of the original consignee. Therefore, exporters are encouraged to always conduct due diligence on importers before conducting any business. For information on the re-selling of cargo after arrival in Indonesia; please see report on [Guide to Re-selling Containerized Cargo After Arrival](#).

¹⁷ https://apps3.insw.go.id/dashboard_dtinsw.php

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACT

Ministry of Finance

Directorate General for Customs and Duties

Jalan Jend. A. Yani/Bypass, Jakarta

Tel: +6221-150-0225, 489-7511

Fax: +6221-489-0308

Homepage: www.beacukai.go.id

Products regulated: Import Tariff

Ministry of Agriculture

Directorate General of Food Crops

Jalan AUP No. 3 Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12520

Tel: +6221-782-4669 Fax: +6221-780-6309

Homepage:

<http://tanamanpangan.pertanian.go.id/>

Directorate General of Horticulture

Jl. AUP No. 3 Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12520

Tel: +6221-7883-2048; Fax: +6221-780-5580

E-mail: hortikultura@pertanian.go.id

Homepage: <http://hortikultura.pertanian.go.id/>

Products regulated: horticulture products

Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS)

Building C, 6th -9th Floor, Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-781-5580 to 83, 784 -7319;

Fax: +6221-781-5583

E-mail: ditjennak@pertanian.go.id

Homepage: <http://ditjenpkh.pertanian.go.id/>

Products regulated: animal and animal-based food

Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA)

Gedung BPPT

Jl. M.H. Thamrin No.8 lantai 9, RT.2/RW.1,

Kb. Sirih, Kec. Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat,

Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10340E-mail:

humas@karantinaindonesia.go.id

Homepage: <https://karantinaindonesia.go.id>

Products regulated: animal, plant and fish – 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: <https://www.kemendag.go.id/id>

<http://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

<http://www.kemenperin.go.id/>Product regulated:

refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder,

bottle water, biscuit, instant coffee

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: <https://www.pom.go.id/new/>

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

National Standardization Agency (BSN)

Gedung I BPPT Lt 9 Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta 10340

[Tel:+6221-392-7422](tel:+6221-392-7422) ext. 101/102 Fax:

+6221-392-7527

Homepage:

<http://sispk.bsn.go.id/SNI/DaftarList>

<http://www.bsn.go.id/>

Products regulated: products standardization

Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH)

Jl. Raya Pd. Gede No.13, Pinang Ranti, Kec Makasar, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta 13560

Tel: +6221-8087-7955

Homepage: <https://bpjph.halal.go.id>

<http://www.mui.or.id> Products regulated: halal-certified food

National Food Agency

Jl. Harsono RM No.3, Ragunan, Jakarta 12550, Indonesia

Tel: +6221-7807377

Homepage: <https://badanpangan.go.id/>

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 CONTACTS

Indonesian Association

The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI)

ITS Office Tower, 8th Floor, Unit 16
Niffaro Park
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Km 18 Jakarta 12510
Tel/Fax: +6221-2951-7511
Mobile: +62 811 932 2626/27
E-mail: Gapmmi@cbn.net.id
<http://www.gapmmi.or.id/>

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

Gd. Graha Antero Lt 5
Jl. Tomang Raya No. 27 Kebayoran 11440
Tel: +6221-5695-8893/Fax: +6221-5695-8892
E-mail: info@aseibssindo.org;
penyfrans@gmail.com

Indonesian Consumer Organization (YLKI)

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

Association of Flourmills (APTINDO)

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)

Delta Building
Jl. Suryopranoto No.15, Jakarta Pusat 10160,
Indonesia
[Tel: +62 21 3454509](tel:+62213454509)
Email: info.aspidi@gmail.com

Indonesian Soybean Association (AKINDO)

Hidayatullah Suralaga (Director)
Jl. K. H. Mas Mansyur No. 129-130 Jakarta
Pusat 10220, Indonesia
Ph: +6221-700-96222
Fax: +6221-700-97222
Email: suralaga@akindo.or.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 &
indonesia@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

U.S. Soybean Export Council (USSEC)

Mr. Ibnu Edy Wiyono - Indonesia in Country
Representative USSEC
Phone: +628121005056
Email: IWiyono@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

**Washington Apple Commission, California
Table Grape Commission, Pear Bureau
Northwest, Food Export USA NE, USA
Popcorn, and Food Export Association of
the Midwest USA**
Indonesian Representative: C/O Peka Consult,
Inc.
Jl. Prapanca Raya No. 18 A Kemang - Jakarta
12160
Ph: +6221-721-1358
Fax: +6221-72-1357
E-mail: peka@indo.net.id

AgriSource Co., Ltd
Regional representative for: USA Dry Peas,
Lentils & Chickpeas, Alaska Seafood
Marketing Institute 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: California Wine
Institute, WUSATA, and Raisin
Administrative Committee
48 Toh Guan Road East # 02-129 Enterprise
Hub Singapore 608586
Ph: +65- 6515-6113
Fax: +65- 6278-4372
E-mail: siewkeatc@lieumktg.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/Fax: +65- 6334-7030/6822-7030;
E-mail: dali@dairyconnect.biz

Attachments:

No Attachments