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Report Highlights:

This report provides updated technical information for requirements and regulations on food and agriculture products as are currently required by the Government of Indonesia (GOI). Sections that have been updated this year include general food laws, food additive regulations, labeling requirements, facility and product registration, alongside the appendices. This report should be used in conjunction with the 2019 Export Certificates report.

FAIRS (Food and Agricultural Import Regulation and Standards) ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2019

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 PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Table of Contents

SECTION I: FOOD LAWS	2
SECTION II: LABELLING REQUIREMENTS.....	5
SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS	13
SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS	14
SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS	14
SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES	16
SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS	39
SECTION VIII: TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS...	48
SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES	48
APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS	51
APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS	53

EXECUTIVE UMMARY

Below is a summary of changes found within the FAIRS Country Report 2019:

- Section II – LABELING REQUIREMENT: Information on Nutrition Facts Label
- Section III – PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS REGULATION: Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019
- Section IV – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATION: Information on new BPOM Regulations No. 11/2019 on Inclusion of Food Additive Information on Food Labels and Advertising

- Section V – PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS: Information on new BPOM Regulation No.13/2019 on Maximum Limit of Microbiological in Processed Food
- Section VI - OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES
 - Facility and Product Registration: List of Price for Non-Tax State Revenue
 - Other Certification and Testing Requirements
 - Information on MOT Regulation No. 24/2019 on Provision of Certain Imported Products
 - Entry Permit (SKI): Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 4 & 5/2017
 - Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Information on new MOA Regulation No. 39/2019 and MOT No.44/2019 on Horticulture Imports, MOA No.46/2019 on the Development of Strategic Horticulture Commodities and MOA No. 53/2018 on Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO)
 - Meat and Poultry Products: MOA No. 42/2019 on The Importation of Carcass, Meat, Offal and/or Its Processed Products; MOT No. 29/2019 regarding the Provisions of Export and Import of Animal and Products of Animal Origin; and its amendment, MOT No.72/2019
 - Pet Food: Number of Pet Food establishments approved by MOA
 - Seafood: Information on new MOMAF Regulation No 11/2019, MOT No. 23/2019 and MOI No.19/2018 on fish and fishery products import policy
 - Mandatory halal requirements
- Section VII – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS:
 - Food Category: Information on new BPOM Regulation No.34/2019 on Food Category.
 - Special Nutrition: Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 24/2019 concerning the Surveillance of Processed Food for the need of Special Nutrition (PKGK)
 - Commercial Sterile Food: new BPOM Regulation No.19/2019 regarding Guidance on Good Manufacturing Practice for Commercial Sterile Food with Aseptic Processing and Packaging
- Section VIII - TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
- Section IX- IMPORT PROCEDURE
- Appendix I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS
- Appendix II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

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

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, an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is required in addition to an import permit from the Ministry of Trade (MOT) for animal products. Imports of meat, poultry, dairy and horticultural products can be subject to shifting regulation and requirements. Food additives require approval from the BPOM, and special labeling requirements may apply. Indonesia requires Indonesian language labels, although currently supplementary labels (stickers) can be added. Mandatory labelling information includes product name, ingredients list, weight or net volume, name and address of the manufacturer or importer, Halal marking (if required), date or production code, use by date, BPOM registration number, and the source of certain food products.

SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

Indonesia's Food Law 18/2012 is a comprehensive regulation covering all food and food products. An unofficial translation of the Food Law can be viewed at the following [link](#).

Food Law No. 18/2012 regulates all food and food products, defined as all food which originates from biological agricultural sources. Biological agricultural sources include agriculture, plantations, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water. Products resulting from biological agricultural sources include processed and unprocessed products intended as food and/or beverages for human consumption, food additives, raw materials and other materials utilized in the preparation, processing and/or production of food and/or beverages.

Law 18/2012 also states that the food supplies should always be sufficient, safe, high quality, diverse, affordable, and may not conflict with religion, beliefs and culture, noting the importance of food systems protecting producers, as well as consumers of food. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) asserts that its food system is designed to fulfill basic human necessities which provide fair, equal, and sustainable benefits based on the concepts of food resilience, self-sufficiency and food security.

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

One aspect of the Food Law is food importation. If local food sources are insufficient, food can be fulfilled through imports (Article 14 point 2 and Article 36-40). The regulation instructs policy makers to establish food import policies and regulations that increase production without negatively 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:

- [Act Number 12 of 1992 concerning Cultivation of Plants](#)
- [Act Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish, & Plant Quarantine](#)
- [Act Number 20 of 1997 concerning Non-Tax Government Revenue](#)
- [Act Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection](#)
- [Act Number 10 of 1995 and Act Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs](#)
- [Act Number 11 of 1995 and Act Number 39 of 2007 concerning Excise](#)
- [Act Number 31 of 2004 and Act Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries](#)
- [Act Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Business](#)
- [Act Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health](#)
- [Act Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health](#)
- [Act Number 13 of 2010 concerning Horticulture](#)
- [Act Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food](#)
- [Act Number 19 of 2013 concerning Empowering and Protection Farmers](#)
- [Act Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry](#)
- [Act Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade](#)
- [Act Number 20 of 2014 concerning Standardization and Evaluation of Conformity](#)
- [Act Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copy Right](#)
- [Act Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance](#)
- [Act Number 41 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law 18/2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health](#)
- [Act Number 13 of 2016 concerning Patent](#)
- [Act Number 20 of 2016 concerning Brand and Geographical Indication](#)
- [Act Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Plant, and Fish Quarantine](#)
- [Act Number 22 of 2019 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Farming System](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food label and Advertisement](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 102 of 2000 concerning Standard National](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 18 of 2012 concerning Domestic Waste Management](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 17 of 2013 concerning the implementation of Act Number 20 of 2009 on Micro, Small, and Medium Business](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 6 of 2013 concerning Empowering Cattleman](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 47 of 2014 concerning Control and Prevention of Animal Disease](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition](#)

- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 57 of 2015 concerning Quality and Safety Assurance System as well as Increasing Value Added of Fishery Products](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 4 of 2016 concerning Importation of livestock and animal product, in certain case, from a country or zone of the exporting country](#)
- [Government Regulation \(PP\) Number 31 of 2019 concerning The Provisions of the Implementation of Law Number 33 Year 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance](#)

In addition to the Acts and Government Regulations listed above, there are various Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decisions and Departmental Determinations that regulate food production, import, and distribution.

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

Many of Indonesia's regulations related to the marketing of food and food products are unclear and confusing, not enforced, or are enforced on a cursory basis in a haphazard manner. While a review of relevant regulations is important, the reality of what 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 Food Law No 18/2012, Chapter VIII, Articles 96 – 103, and advertisement provisions are listed under Articles 104 - 107. BPOM Regulation No. 13/2016 regulates processed food claims and advertisements (replacing No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011), and BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 regulates labeling requirements for processed food products.

A. General Requirements

Food label information includes anything represented in the form of a picture and/or writing. Information in other forms accompanying the food, which is placed in, affixed to, or constitutes part of the food packing is also considered part of the food labelling. Any person producing or importing food which is packed for 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 accounted for.

The label for retail food must include the following information:

- a. The name of the product;
- b. An ingredients list;
- c. Net weight or net volume;
- d. The name and address of manufactures or importer
- e. Halal logo (if applicable)
- f. Date and/or production codes
- g. The expiry date, month and year (best before, except for wine, beverage with alcohol content >10%, vinegar, sucrose and bread/cake with shelf life <24 hours).
- h. BPOM Registration Number (ML for imported food products; MD for domestic produced food products)
- i. The source of certain foodstuffs

If the product is intended for business sale and to be processed as other food, the label must contain at least point a, c, d, f, and g on the above requirements.

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 the Indonesian language (Bahasa), Arabic numeric and Roman text. The use of foreign terms may be conducted if there is no Bahasa equivalent. The use of backgrounds, in the form of picture and colors and other decoration, which can obscure the writing in the main part of label, is prohibited.

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 GMOs. Labelling should also include preparation instructions (baby formula, food for pregnant women, special diet foods), storage instructions (ice cream, bottled water, processed meat), serving suggestions, intended use (infant, toddler, pregnant women, breast feeding mother, athlete), and warnings as required.

2D Barcode

Based on BPOM regulation No.33/2018, processed food (except for special nutrition food) that has obtained a registration number after December 7, 2018 is required to apply 2D Barcode Identification on the product label. This 2D Barcode Identification is issued by BPOM and contains information of registration number (M/L) and expiry date. Special nutrition food requires 2D Barcode Authentication that can be issued either by BPOM or business entity and has more detailed information to include:

- a. Registration number
- b. Batch number/ production code

- c. Expiry 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 the industry to include nutritional content information on the label. Misleading information is forbidden, and breaches are subject to criminal prosecution. BPOM updated guidance on product claims and advertising for processed food in 2016 (replacing the 2011 BPOM regulation) as well as a regulation on Nutrition Labeling (replacing a 2007 BPOM regulation). Packaging must provide safety assurances from contamination.

BPOM regulation No. 22/2019 requires all processed food to include information of nutritional value on the label, except for powder tea and coffee, tea bag, mineral bottled water, herbs, spices, seasoning, alcoholic beverage, and condiments.

The information should include:	Nutrition facts should include:
Serving size	Total energy
Amount per serving package	Total fat
Type and amount of nutrient content	Saturated fat
Type and amount of non-nutritional substances	Protein
RDA percentage	Total Carbohydrate
Footnote	Sugar
	Natrium

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

INFORMASI NILAI GIZI	Jumlah per sajian		%AKG		Jumlah persajian		%AKG*	
				*				
Takaran saji ...g/ml (...URT) ... Sajian per Kemasan Energi Total ... kkal Energi dari lemak kkal	Lemak Total	... g	...%		Karbohidrat total	...g	...%	
	Kolesterol	...mg	...%		Gulag		
	Lemak jenuh	...g	...%		Garam (natrium)	...mg	...%	
	Protein	...g	...%					
	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.								

Additional Information on Food Labelling for Certain Products

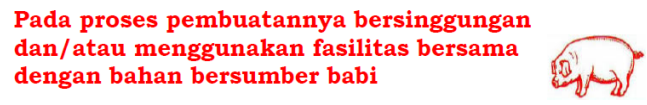
a. Food Content Pork

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



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

Food products that have come into contact with substances of pork origin during the production shall be affixed a label written: "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:



b. Food & Beverage Containing Alcohol

Processed foods containing alcohol must state the alcohol level contained (percentage) on the label as well as the carryover alcohol on the product.

Labels for alcoholic beverages must include:

- "MINUMAN BERALKOHOL" (alcoholic beverage) and the type of the alcoholic beverage in accordance to 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

Labelling for processed food of special dietary and medical needs/special nutrition (PKGK¹) is regulated under BPOM Regulation No.1/2018 and must include:

- a. Type of the product

¹ There are two types of PKGK;

- Processed food for special dietary; infant/toddler/ children formula, MP-ASI, sportsman, pregnant/breastfeeding mother, and weight loss program
- Processed food for medical needs; malnutrition, inborn errors of metabolism, premature baby, lactose intolerance, diabetic, and liver chronic, etc.

- b. Product indication/ information about those who consume the product
- c. Preparing instruction, if the product needs special preparation.
- d. Serving instruction
- e. Storing instruction
- f. Notice for the required/ warning label
- g. Information of nutritional value, and
- h. The words ‘‘KONSULTASIKAN DENGAN TENAGA KESEHATAN’’ (consult with the medical specialist) should be written on the product for special dietary-processed food.
- 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 is not intended for parenteral use).
 - Osmolality value for product that is 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 baby, child, pregnant, and breastfeeding mother.

d. Baby Foods (²Infant Formula and ³MP-ASI)

Baby food is included in the category of **special nutrition**, with infant formula and MP-ASI label requirements are described in BPOM regulations No.

03.1.52.08.11.07235/2011 and No. 3/2014, which has been updated into BPOM Regulation No. 1/2018. In addition to the special nutrition labeling requirements listed above, baby food labels must include the following information, as follows;

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 baby product is not a sterile product; therefore, please notice the preparing instruction).
- c. ‘‘ASI adalah makanan terbaik untuk bayi anda’’ (breast milk is the best food for your baby) or a similar sentence stating the superiority of nursing/breast feeding.
- d. Statement that product only can be used based on medical indication from doctor and information of the correct usage.

For MP-ASI, the following must be provided;

- a. A statement that MP-ASI meals and snacks are not intended for consumption of baby under 6 months unless there is any medical indication.
- b. Information about number of food intake in a day for baby (6 to 12 months) and child (12 to 24 months).

² Baby food which intended for infant- less than one year

³ Baby food which intended for feeding other food while continuing to breastfeed (6 to 24 months)

e. Allergens

Materials that may cause allergies should be stated. These include cereals containing gluten (wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish, eggs, fish, peanuts, soybeans, milk (including 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 color, enhancer); the food additive’s name; and the food additive registration number.

Carryover food additives must be written after the name of food additives.

Labelling information for food containing artificial sweeteners must include:

- The statement “containing artificial sweetener.”
- 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 “For people with diabetes and/or people who require a low-calorie diet.”
- Products containing aspartame must state “contains phenylalanine and is not suitable for phenylketonuric patients” and “not suitable for food that will be heated.”
- Products containing polyol must state “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:



- M (*Makanan* or food) logo in a black circle



BPOM Regulations forbid claims that a product is free from food additives on food labels and in advertising. Food additives includes antioxidants, anti-caking agents, acidity regulators, artificial sweeteners, bleaches, emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, firming agents, preservatives, colors, flavor and flavor enhancers, and sequestrants. Prohibited statements include the word “free”, “without”, “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. The label statement “without certain food additives” can only be used to refer to artificial sweeteners, preservatives, synthetic food colorings, antioxidants, and food enhancers. Labelling claims cannot specify they are free from a specific sweetener but can state they “do not contain artificial sweeteners” generically.

BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 (replacing BPOM Regulation No. 23/2016 and No. HK 00.06.1.52.6635 of 2007)

g. Halal

According to Law 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance, a new agency under the umbrella of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA), called the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), has the authority to issue and revoke Halal Certificates and Halal Labels on products.

Per MORA regulation 26/2019, businesses must include a halal label on all products that have received a halal certificate. The halal label must be easy to read and not easily removed or tampered with. For imported products the regulation provides that the halal label may be from an approved Foreign Halal Certifying Body (FHCB).

The 2014 Halal Product Assurance Law came into force on October 17, 2019, although final implementing regulations and fee schedules are yet to be published. At present, halal certification and labeling is mandatory for imports of meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and dairy. Under the new Halal Product Assurance Law, it is anticipated that all food and beverage products will require mandatory halal certification and labeling (or non-labeling for non-halal products) by October 17, 2024. At that time, products that have not obtained a Halal Certificate must include non-halal remarks. 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.

The example of non-halal information can be seen in section *Additional Information on Food Labeling for Certain Products* part (a. Food Contain Pork) and part (b Food and Beverage Containing Alcohol) above. Products from non-halal ingredients other than pork and alcohol, must attach non halal information in the form of words stating “Ingredient name” with the different color and ingredient composition.

Note: Indonesia is currently 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 for 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 in labels of food derived from genetically engineered products. However, product derivatives that have undergone further refining processes to the point where the GM material cannot be identified (to include but not limited to oils, fats, sucrose, and starch) do not need a non-GMO statement.

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

j. Organic Food

Processed foods that meet Indonesia's organic processed foods requirements may use the words organic and Indonesia's organic logo on their labels as 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 National Accredited Committee (KAN). Imported organic product is 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).

Health Messages, Sugar, Salt and Fat Content Information in Processed Food and Fast Food

Ministry of Health (MOH) regulation No. 30/2013, amended by MOH 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 MOH 30/2013, health messages on labels should read “consuming more than 50 grams of sugar, 2,000 milligrams of Sodium, or 67 grams of fat per person per day increase the risk of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, and heart attack.” The regulation has been implemented in 2019 and BPOM subsequently issued regulation No. 22/2019 on Nutrition Information Labelling for Processed Food which includes sugar, salt and fat content information for processed food.

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 harmful human health. BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019 lists permitted and prohibited food packaging materials⁴. 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 food plastic packages to include food grade logo and recycling codes⁵.

There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size. The metric system must be used for weights and measures. The GOI issued a government regulation No 18/2012 that manages domestic waste. Producers are required to use biodegradable packaging with as little waste as possible and use raw material that can be recycled.

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

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

Any person producing food for distribution is prohibited from using any material as food additives which is either prohibited or exceed 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 requires a distribution license from the Head of the Indonesian

⁴ BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019 page 18

⁵ MOI Regulation No.24/2010

National Agency for Food and Drug Control. Under BPOM Regulation No.11/2019, there are 27 groups of food additives and each group has several types of food additives. The list of permitted food additives and maximum limits can be obtained in attachment I & II⁶. To use a food additive that is not on the list, a permit must be obtained from the Head of BPOM. BPOM Regulation 22/2016 on food additives explains requirements for flavors. The BPOM Regulation No 23/2016 regulates the inclusion of “without food additive” on the label and food advertising.

BPOM Regulation No. 8/2016 sets specifications, including microbial & chemical contamination limits, and labeling for food additive compounds. BPOM regulation No. 10/2016 includes provisions on the use of enzyme and enzyme immobilization agents for processing aids. This includes provisions on removing residues, a positive enzyme list, and a list of enzyme immobilization agents.

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.

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”) 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:

- PP No. 28/2004 on the safety, quality, and nutrition of food products. The PP mandates the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Marine & Fishery Affairs (MOMF) 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 pesticide, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal contamination.
- MOA Regulation No. 55/2016 sets MRLs for pesticides for fresh foods of plant origin (including fruits, vegetables, cereal, and legumes). The regulation was issued and implemented in November 2016 and replaces MOA Regulation No. 4/2015 and the amendment MOA Regulation No.13/2016.
- The MOA also issued Joint Decree No. 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 with MOH on microscopic organism 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 in the list.

⁶ BPOM Regulation No.11/2019 page 19 – 39 (List of permitted food additives), page 40 – 1143 (list of maximum limits)

- Agricultural products imported with greater than the allowed pesticide residue must be rejected.
- Tests for pesticide residue are to be conducted in a laboratory appointed by the MOH or the MOA.
- The MOH and the MOA will monitor and enforce the joint decree according to their tasks and functions.

The list appended to the joint decree includes 218 pesticides and a number of potentially contaminated agricultural products for each pesticide. There is no provision for use of alternative standards, for example Codex for pesticides not listed.

- The National Standard Agency (BSN) issued the SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical content for animal-based food
- The BSN issued the SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of pesticide for agriculture products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.
- BPOM issued Regulation No.7/2018 concerning Raw Materials Prohibited in Processed Foods. This regulation covers information on materials or single/ mixture compounds of plant or synthetic origin.

Microbiological Contamination on Processed Food

- ⁷BPOM Regulation No. 13/2019 on Maximum Limit of Microbiological in Processed Food replaces BPOM Regulation No. 16/2016 on Microbiological Criteria in Processed Food. This regulation covers the types of processed foods (except commercially sterile food), types of microbes, and sampling and analysis methods required for exports to Indonesia.
- BPOM Regulation No. 5/2018 replaces BPOM Regulation No. 23/ 2017 on Maximum Limit of Heavy Metal Contaminants in Processed Food. This regulation covers the types of processed food and information on specific maximum levels for arsenic (As), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), tin (Sn) and cadmium (Cd).
- BPOM Regulation No. 8/ 2018 replaces BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 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 [List of BPOM Regulation](#) for further information.

⁷ 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 Regulation No. 27/2017. Registration can be done through online system. Manual registration can only be done if the online system is inoperable. Under BPOM Regulation No.27/2017, e-registration is implemented based on the product's risk level. The risk level is determined by various factors such as target consumers, statement claims, the use food additives, and certain production processes.

Law and Government regulations related to food product registration:

- Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health
- Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection
- Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 69 of 1999 on Food Labeling and Advertising
- Government Regulation (PP) No. 28 of 2004 on Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

Exemption from BPOM product registration are;

- food products produced by in-the-home industries;
- food with a maximum room temperature 7-day shelf life;
- import small quantity for sample (registration), experiment, personal consumption (although this is left to the discretion of customs officials). This small quantity for sample and experiment is based on assessment of the entry permit (SKI) application;
- processed food to be used as material and not for sale directly to end consumer;
- Bulk packaged food that directly sold in front of buyers in small quantities according to consumer demand;
- fast food; and,
- food that only experience minimal processing (post-harvest) include washing, stripping, drying, grinding, cutting, salting, freezing, mixing, and / or blanching and without the addition of food additive (food additives for winding, waxing or glazing agents are required to be registered with BPOM).

The registration process is required for products which 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.

All imported processed foods, raw food materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others must obtain an entry permit (SKI) from the Head of BPOM for every shipment, or every six months for priority service. SKI can be applied through online system at

<https://e-bpom.pom.go.id>. BPOM Regulations No. 30/2017 and No. 29/2017 replacing BPOM Regulation No 4/2017 and No 5/2017 regulate SKIs.

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

Product Registration

There are three registration types: new registrations, variation registrations (changing of data) and re-registrations (to be conducted between 6 months and 10 days prior to the registration number's expiration).

Registration Procedures

There are two kinds of registration assessments:

1. General Service/Manual: This registration process is used for specific food products and food additives such as high-risk products or foods with nutritional claims (for example, food for pregnant women, special diet foods, foods for specific health conditions, and food additives and flavorings). Prior to registering the product through Indonesia's on-line system, the applicant must provide hard copies of supporting documents including letter of appointment (LoA), free sale certificate (FSC), laboratory test results, product specifications, and raw material specifications). Once approved, the registrant may start the registration process via e-reg. Experience indicates that product registration and obtaining the registration number (ML) will take at least 6 months.
2. Rapid Service/E-reg: the assessment of common/low-risk food products and food additives can be completed through the e-reg system. Obtaining an ML typically takes between 4 and 6 months.

Importers must register the applicable food manufacturer prior to applying for product registration. Food manufacturer registration includes submitting hard copies of their LoA and FSC to BPOM's Daily Duty Manager. Registration Numbers are valid for 5 years.

Requirements for imported products

Administrative Requirements

- Importer Registration Number (API), Trade Business License (SIUP) or Registered Importer (IT) for alcoholic beverage and audit results of distribution facilities.
- Letter of Appointment /Authorization from company of origin.
- GMP/HACCP/ISO 22000 certificate which issued by accredited body in the country of origin.
- Health Certificate/Free Sale Certificate issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.

Technical Requirements for Determining Risk Level

- Target consumer.
- Information about temperature and time (F0) Commercial Sterile Food which is sterilized after being packaged or processed with Aseptic Processes.

- Information on certain manufacturing processes: organic, irradiation, genetic engineering and product handling.
- Information on ionization processes; pasteurized and new technology (non-conventional).
- Information on frozen or chilled storage.
- Labelling claims (health, functional nutrition, other functional claims, nutritional content, comparative nutrition claims, etc.)
- The use of food additives which have a determination in the average daily intake/or maximum usage.
- The use of certain materials.

Technical Requirements for Risk Level Assessments

- An ingredients list, including food additive information.
- Production processes
- Shelf life information
- Production code information
- Label design (in color)
- Product picture which showing information on the label
- Certificate of analysis

Additional Requirements

- Trademark Certificate (for product with TM and or [®] logo on the label)
- Product Certificate of Indonesia National Standard (SNI) (for SNI-mandatory products or product that have SNI logo on the label)
- Organic Certificate (for organic products that have organic logo on the label)
- Information on GMO for raw material: potato, soybean, maize and tomato). Note: Product derivatives which have undergone multiple refining processes in high temperature such as fat or oil (including lecithin) do not need non-GMO statement.
- Information on Food Irradiation (for irradiated products)
- Halal certificate for product with Halal logo on the label
- Other supporting documents

Timeline

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

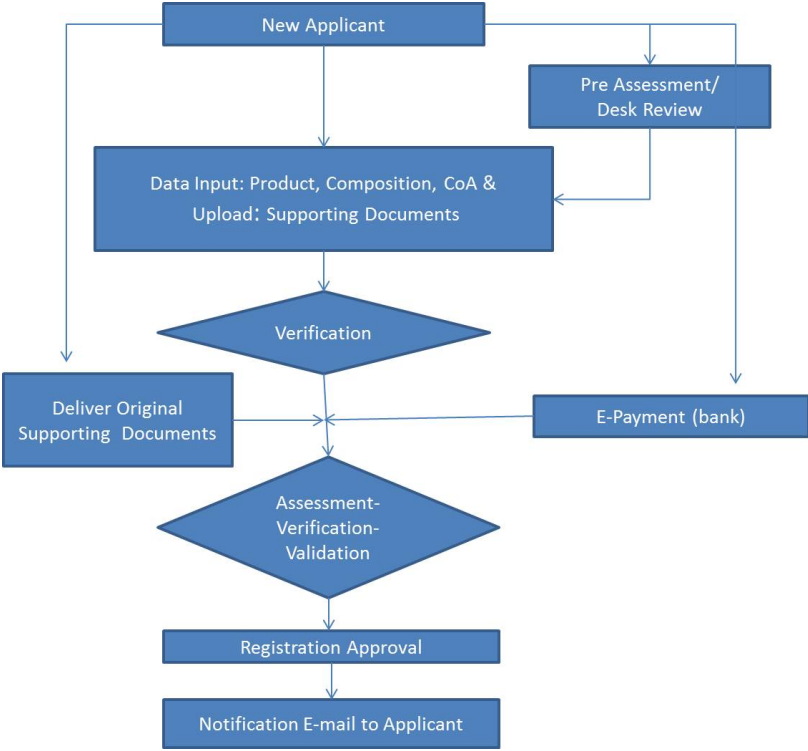
Table 5. Indonesia: Timeline for Food Registration Approval in BPOM

Type of Foods	Timeline (Maximum), after receiving complete data
Foods for Specific Purposes	150 Working Days
Functional Foods, Foods with claims, Foods with herbal (contains plant for medical purpose)	120 Working Days
Irradiated Foods, GMO, Food Additives (Flavors), Organic Foods, Milk and it processed products, Meat and its processed products, Fish and its processed products, Alcoholic Beverages	100 Working Days

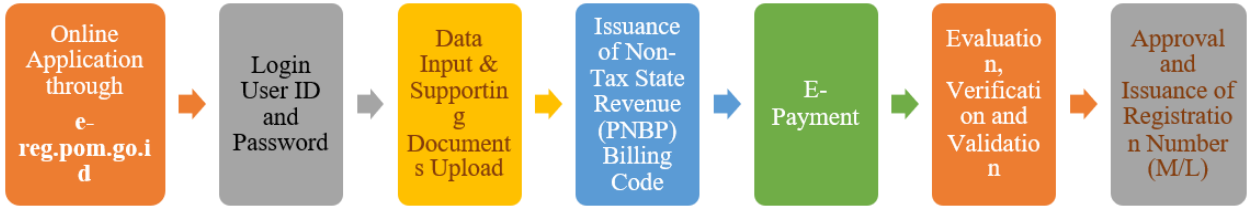
Food Additives other than Flavors, Other type of Foods	60 Working Days
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Figure 1. Indonesia: BPOM’s Food Registration Process

Manual Registration



Online Registration



List of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) Fee (in 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
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 Cerealia 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: BPOM

Testing

Based on the PP No. 28 of 2004, the examination in the laboratory 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 examined prior to distribution.

Certification

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

Other Certification and Testing Requirements

Importers of processed food products must obtain an import permit before the product is shipped to Indonesia.

Importation of products and processed products of animal origin are regulated by:

- a. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation Number 42/2019 regarding The Import of Carcass, Meat, Offal, and/or Its Processed Products (This regulation is not applicable for dairy products); and,
- b. Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 29/2019 regarding The Provisions of the Export and Import of Animal and Products of Animal Origin, and its amendments: The Minister of Trade Regulations Number 72/2019;

Based on MOT Regulation No. 72/2019, importation of animal or animal origin products into the Indonesian market requires an import approval (SPI – Surat Persetujuan Impor) from Ministry of Trade and import recommendation (SRP – Surat Rekomendasi Pemasukan) from the Ministry of Agriculture. For processed food containing milk, meat or other animal products should also need an entry permit (SKI – Surat Keterangan Impor) from BPOM and products in retail packaging must have a registration (ML – Makanan Luar) number acquired from BPOM.

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.

Additionally, MOT Regulation No. 24/2019 (which replaces regulations No. 121/2018, 42/2018, 12/2018, 94/2017, 81/2017, 94/2015, 87/2015) states that the importation of food products for 215 HS Codes (HS codes 1601-2202) require pre-shipment inspection. The GOI no longer requires importers to become a registered importer (IT).

Import documents may be prepared in English, but the level of comprehension by officials is limited. As an example, Customs would not accept the term "cartage" on an invoice as meaning a freight charge because "cartage" is not widely used English dictionary language.

Documents should be concise, with simple language, and complete. If all documentation is complete and the shipment arrives early in the day, customs clearance can be finished in one day. Incomplete documentation can result in delays of several weeks. Currently, the government is pushing to achieve an average dwelling time of less than of 4.7 days for imported products at the port of entry. While FAS/Jakarta has noted reports that port dwelling times have decreased lately, but some inspections have been moved from the port to importer-owned warehouses.

Standard invoicing documents regularly used in the domestic market may not be suitable for imports. Indonesian customs use a "check price" to calculate import duties, as per Ministry of Finance (MOF) Regulation No. 160/2010 and No. 34/2016. Under the "check price" system, Indonesian customs officers evaluate price and charge duty based on their own estimate. Post notes that the exact methodology for estimating the duty is opaque. This system has been in place since 1997.

A determination by GOI officials can be appealed. However, the official's determination will invariably be couched in terms of the current legislation and hence will unlikely be over-ruled. Indonesian Courts give judgments on the basis of perceived justice and are not strictly bound by precedent. Hence decisions have a degree of inconsistency and unpredictability.

Entry Permit (SKI)

BPOM Regulations No. 30/2017 and No. 29/2017 replacing BPOM Regulation No 4/2017 and No 5/2017 require importers to obtain an entry permit (SKI) for each shipment in order to release the products at customs. BPOM also provides a priority service, issuing a SKI with maximum process to get approval is 10 days. Priority service is given to importers with good track records that have obtained approval five times for new SKI registrations without any additional or incomplete documents. The imported products must have at least 2/3 shelf life remaining at time of import.

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

1. Application letter for raw material, food additive, food product import:
 - Name and address of importer
 - Brand name and kind of products
 - Packaging type/weight/volume
 - Amount of imported product
 - Country of origin

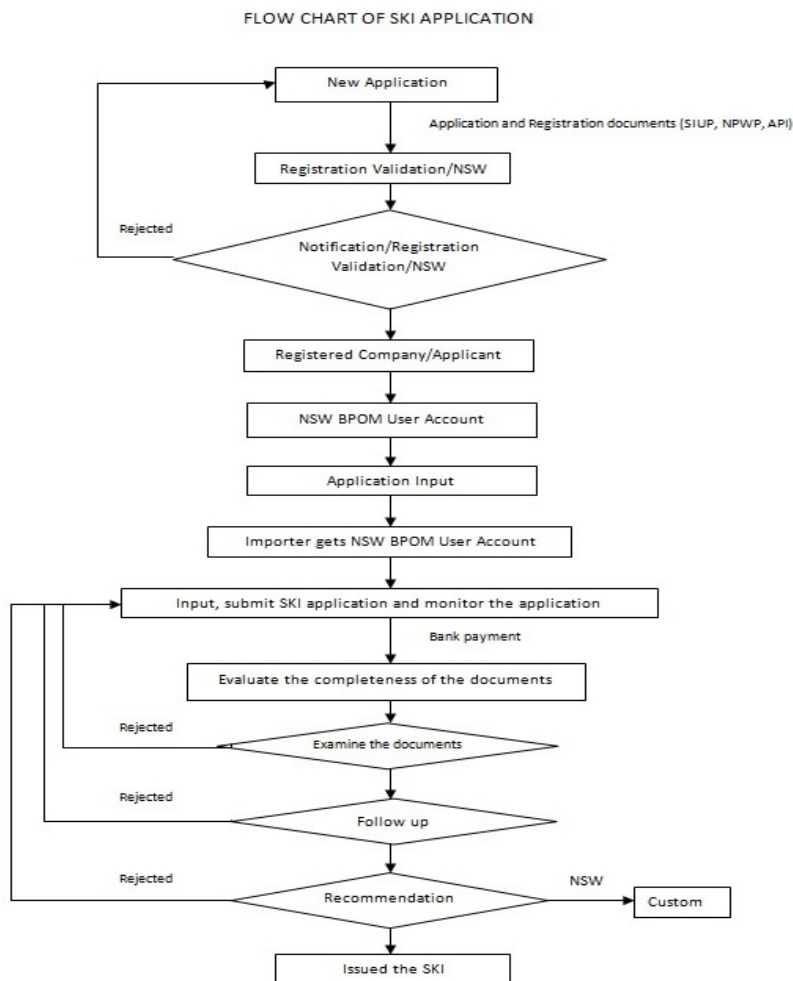
- Name and address of supplier
 - Number and date of invoice
 - Number and date of Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB)
 - Expiry date
 - Lot Number /Batch Number/Production code
 - Flavor & Extracts Manufacturers Association (FEMA)/The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)/Enzyme Commission (EC) Number (for food additive/flavor)
 - Port of destination
2. Product Specification for raw material, food additive, food product import
 - Description/composition/ingredient
 - Physical characteristic
 - Chemical characteristic
 - Microbiological characteristic
 - Packaging
 - Utilization/application
 - Storage, term of expiry date
 3. IDR6,000 stamped Declaration Letter for food raw material and food additive, declaring that
 - Product is not intended for retail sale
 - Willing to be tested in the accredited laboratory at the applicant expenses
 4. Certificates (please see below)
 5. Payment bank receipt for non-tax revenue (PNBP)

Table 7. Indonesia: Required Documents for Obtaining a SKI

No.	Certificate	Food Product	Raw Material	Food Additive
1	Health Certificate or Free Sale Certificate from government/authorized agency in the country of origin (shown the original)	-	v	v
2.	COA from producer (per batch) or from accredited laboratory and valid for 12 months (shown the original)	v	v	v
3.	Free Radiation Certificate for dairy products from Europe	v	v	-
4.	Free Radiation Certificate for food products from Japan	v	v	v
5.	GMO Certificate for product from processed soybean, corn, tomato and potato	v	v	v
6.	Certificate of 3-Monochloro Propanediol (3-MCPD) analysis for hydrolyzed vegetables protein, isolated protein, soy sauce	v	v	v
7.	Certificate of Origin for product derived from animal origin and the processed products (beef, gelatin, collagen, skin)	v	v	v
8.	COA of Aflatoxin for nuts products	v	v	-
9.	Halal Certificate for product that claim “halal” on the label	v	v	v
10.	COA of Formalin for product that suspected containing formalin	v	-	-
11.	COA of Melamine for food additive (Ammonium bicarbonates), raw material (dairy, flour, vegetable protein, egg and egg products) for products that suspected containing melamine	v	v	v
12.	COA of Chloramphenicol for honey	v	v	-
13.	COA for Sudan Red for Oleoresin Capsicum	v	v	-
14.	Recommendation letter (SRP) from MOA for products from animal	v	v	-

	origin			
15.	Copy of registration approval letter with valid ML No, label and approved packaging	v	-	-
16.	Letter of cooperation between importer and freight forwarding	v	-	-
17.	Document stating the production date or expiry date (shown the original)	v	v	v
18.	Document stating the batch number/lot number/production code	v	v	v
19.	Supporting importation documents			
	a. B/L or AWB	v	v	v
	b. Invoice	v	v	v
	c. Packing List	v	v	v

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



Dairy Products

Law Number 18/2009 regarding Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, amended by Law Number 41/2014, requires foreign companies that export products of animal origin, including

dairy products and eggs, to prelist their establishments with MOA. In order to be prelisted, MOA's DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) requires dairy establishments to complete a questionnaire and undergo a desk audit. Once the desk audit is successfully completed and the establishment is listed as approved (by a Ministerial Decree), importers can apply for an import permit. It is important that the importer verify the eligibility of their supplier's establishments.

As of December 2019, there are 104 U.S. dairy establishments approved by the MOA for export to Indonesia. Dairy establishments wishing to export to Indonesia should work with an importer to apply for establishment approval with FAS/Jakarta assistance.

Law 18/2009 also stipulates that dairy products require halal certification by a U.S. based halal certifier, that has been approved by the Government of Indonesia.

The Minister of Trade Regulations Number 72 Year 2019 requires that import of animal products, such as NFDM and whole milk powder, can only be performed by companies that have obtained import permit from the Ministry of Trade. Similar with obtaining import permit for other products of animal origin, to obtain dairy products import permit, recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture and/or BPOM is required. Import Permits remain valid through the life of its import recommendation.

The Ministry of Agriculture has amended their regulation Number 26/2017 regarding Supply and Distribution of Milk by regulations Number 30/2018 and 33/2018, removing all requirements for dairy processors and importers to establish partnerships with local dairy farmers as one of the requirements to obtain an import permit.

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

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

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable

In 2019, MOA issued two new regulations: No.39/2019 to replace regulation No.24/2018 on horticulture imports (this regulation replaced MOA Regulation No. 16/2017 and MOA Regulation No 86/2013) and No.46/2019 on the Development of Strategic Horticulture Commodities which include garlic, shallot and chili.

MOA Regulation No. 39/2019 states that importers can present an Import Recommendation (IR) request at any time and requests for the current year can be filed during the previous year's November. The regulation covers 29 fresh horticulture commodities (previously 28 products).

MOT is responsible for issuing import permits and specifying quantities permitted for import based on a MOT estimate of the importer’s cold storage capacity. MOT issued new regulation No. 44/2019 to replace regulation No.64/2018. The regulation states cold storage capacity will continue to be used as a benchmark for the quantity permitted for import. The proof of control (*previously: ownership*) of refrigerated warehouse (cold storage) requirement applies specifically to general importers. Importer-producers will maintain the right to rent cold storage in order to increase import volumes. The required documents for obtaining an RIPH for fresh horticulture products, as stated in the technical requirements, include good agricultural practices (GAP) certificate or farm registration, GHP, packing house registration, and a statement letter from exporter stating production capacity of their farm. All documents must be translated into Indonesian language. The importer is also required to submit a scanned version of the original GAP and GHP certificate, which should be translated by a sworn translator.

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

The GOI has recognized the United States’ Food Safety Control System for the Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO). The Head of the Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) issued the recognition of the U.S. FFPO through a MOA decree. The IAQA granted its recognition to the United States following onsite verification in October 2009, July 2012, and again in June 2015. In December 2015, MOA renewed FFPO recognition for the United States for an additional two years. There are 89 plant products currently recognized by the GOI equivalence recognition (as per MOA Decrees 704/2015 and 563/2016).

In November 2016, MOA issued regulation 55/2016 (replacing MOA Regulation 4/2015 and amendment 13/2016), which requires products imported from FFPO-recognized countries to submit “prior notice” notification on-line (*See Prior Notice section below*). Products from unrecognized countries must provide prior notice and a certificate of analysis (COA) from a recognized laboratory.

In January 2018, MOA renewed FFPO recognition for the United States for an additional three years. There are 89 plant products currently recognized by the GOI equivalence recognition (as per MOA Decrees No. 35/KPTS/KR.50/1/2018), the plant products as follows;

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Grapes | 14. Gooseberry | 27. Persimmon |
| 2. Avocado | 15. Grapefruit | 28. Pear |
| 3. Apple | 16. Oranges | 29. Plum |
| 4. Apricot | 17. Longan | 30. Shaddock or Pomelos |
| 5. Blackberries | 18. Raisin | 31. Prunes |
| 6. Blueberries | 19. Kiwifruit | 32. Raspberries Red,
Black |
| 7. Tin/Figs | 20. Lemon | 33. Squash |
| 8. Boysenberry | 21. Limes | 34. Strawberry |
| 9. Cherries | 22. Mandarin | 35. Artichokes |
| 10. Cranberry | 23. Melon | 36. Asparagus |
| 11. Citrus Fruit | 24. Cantaloupe or Rock
Melon | 37. Onion |
| 12. Currant, Black, Red,
White | 25. Nectarine | 38. Shallot |
| 13. Dewberries | 26. Peach | 39. Garlic |

40. Spinach	57. Lima Bean	74. Oats
41. Beetroot	58. Radish	75. Rye
42. Sugar Beet	59. Turnips	76. Almond Nut
43. Broccoli	60. Cucumber	77. Hazelnuts
44. Cauliflower	61. Okra	78. Macadamia Nuts
45. Pepper Chili; Dried Pepper Chili	62. Paprika	79. Soybean
46. Chicory	63. Parsley	80. Pistachios Nuts
47. Leeks	64. Lettuce	81. Peanuts
48. Flower head Brassicas	65. Celery	82. Pecan
49. Gherkin	66. Tomato	83. Mung Bean
50. Sweet Corn	67. Eggplant	84. Broad Bean
51. Mushrooms	68. Sweet Potatoes	85. Cowpea
52. Potatoes	69. Carrot	86. Peas
53. Kale	70. Barley	87. Coffee Beans
54. Kohlrabi	71. Rice; Rice Husked and Rice Polished	88. Pepper Black, White
55. Cabbage	72. Wheat	89. Green Tea and Black Tea
56. Brussels Sprouts	73. Maize	

• **Phytosanitary Certificate and Destination Port**

On June 13, 2012 the MOA issued a regulation No. 42/2012 that replaced the MOA Regulation No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on plant quarantine measure for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that imported fresh fruit and vegetables are free from fruit flies. A plant phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified four ports is mandatory (Belawan seaport-Medan, Tanjung Perak seaport-Surabaya, Soekarno Hatta sea port – Makassar, Tanjung Priok sea port-Jakarta, and Soekarno Hatta airport-Jakarta).

Importation of fresh fruit and vegetables originating from pest free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompany the shipment. Importation from non-pest-free producing area must be treated with one of the following treatments: cold treatment with temperature appropriate for fresh fruit and vegetables and for the prevention of the appropriate pest; fumigation; Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT); or irradiation. The treatment must be declared in the treatment column of the phytosanitary certificate. Similar to the provision in the MOA Regulation No. 42/2012, imported fresh bulb is regulated by the MOA Regulation No. 43/2012 and its amendment, the MOA Regulation No. 20/2017.

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

Prior notice for fresh fruit and vegetable imports must indicate the date & place of loading, date & place of arrival/destination, type of transportation, product name, quantity imported, country of origin, packing unit, import purpose and container's identification number. The exporter must submit this [online prior notice](#) before the arrival the consignment. Prior notice is explained in MOA Regulation No. 55/2016 (Format-1).

- **Fresh Fruit Registration**

On January 8, 2019 MoA 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 Food Safety Agency, MoA.

Meat and Poultry Products

Ministry of Agriculture Regulation Number 42/2019 regarding The Importation of Carcass, Meat, Offal and/or Its Processed Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 29/2019 regarding the Provisions of Export and Import of Animal and Products of Animal Origin and its amendment, Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 72/2019 list the meat products eligible for import, that include:

- most bovine bone-in and boneless meat primary and secondary cuts and manufacturing meats of HS codes 02.01 (fresh and chilled) and 02.02 (frozen);
- most bovine bone-in and boneless meat fancy and variety meat of HS code 02.06 (fresh, chilled, and frozen) that includes tongue, cheek and head meat, lips, tendon, liver, heart, lung, tail, and feet;
- most of processed products of bovine origin of HS codes 02.10, 16.01, and 16.02;
- carcass and meat of HS codes:
 - 02.03: pork (fresh, chilled, or frozen),
 - 02.04: meat of sheep or goats (fresh, chilled, or frozen),
 - 02.05: meat of horses, asses, mules, or hinnies (fresh, chilled, or frozen),
 - 02.06: edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, or hinnies (fresh, chilled, or frozen),
 - 02.07: meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05 - live poultry: fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowl – (fresh, chilled or frozen),
 - 02.08: other meat and edible meat offal (fresh, chilled, or frozen) that includes meat of rabbits or hares, camels and camelids, kangaroo, deer, and frog legs.
- products of non-bovine animal origin of HS codes:
 - ex 02.09: pig fat, free of lean meat, not rendered or otherwise extracted (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked),
 - ex 02.10: pig meat and edible meat offal (salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal),
 - ex 16.01: sausages and similar products, and
 - ex 16.02: other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood, that includes liver of duck and mechanically deboned meat of turkey.

Both Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade regulations:

- requires the exporting meat establishment to provide their products' halal certificate, published by halal certifier recognized by Indonesian halal authority,
- recognized that the products of animal origin can be imported for the purpose of:
 - not-for-sale sample,
 - research materials, and
 - gift/grant for general worship, charity, social (assistance), and for natural disaster mitigation

Explanation on how to import meat and poultry to Indonesia can be found in section IX below. Importers must indicate the product being imported and the market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, retail, etc.) in their SRP (Surat Rekomendasi Pemasukan / Import Recommendation Approval) application to DGLAHS. Import recommendations can be applied for at any time, but the obtained SRP must be used to apply for an import permit from MOT within 3 months after its publication. Import permits are valid for 6 months from the date of MOA's import recommendation publication. MOA does not issue import volume allocations anymore. Health certificates from exporting countries must indicate the SPI Number.

Only approved meat and poultry establishments can export products to Indonesia. As of December 2018, there are 22 U.S. beef establishments, 9 pork establishments and one lamb establishment are [approved](#) by MOA.

Quarantine will carry out the physical and document examination as well as the laboratory test for the products when entering the port. All standard levels for laboratory tests are set in the SNI (Indonesian National Standard).

Pet Food

Indonesia is yet to publish a regulation on pet food supply and distribution: A regulation draft regarding pet food supply and distribution has been prepared since 2017 but it is not clear when it can be finalized and published. Therefore, pet food importation still regulated by various regulations (of other animal products). As pet food generally contains products of animal origin, its production facility must be approved by the MOA/Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services before an importer can import from the pet food producing facility. As of September 2019, there are 56 U.S. pet food establishments approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

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

Rice

On January 3, 2018, MOT issued Regulation No. 1/2018 replacing MOT Regulation No. 103/2015. The new regulation no longer specifically mentions restriction of rice imports during one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest period. However, the import period may be determined during inter-ministerial coordination meeting which will be held prior to any import decision. The new regulation continues to only allow BULOG to import medium quality rice (maximum of 25 percent broken grains), while private companies can import specialty rice (jasmine rice, basmati rice, sushi rice, rice for diabetics and rice seed).

On December 8, 2015, MOT stipulated in Regulation No.103/2015 that japonica rice (HS. 1006.30.99.00) is permitted for import into Indonesia. However, in order to import japonica rice, MOA must agree to issue an import recommendation. MOA has continued to refuse to issue import recommendations for japonica rice, claiming that it can be substituted with similar Indonesian varieties.

Imports of rice are permitted when required as raw material for industry. This is only permitted when the rice cannot be produced domestically. Imported rice can only be used as raw material for food manufacturing and cannot be sold to other parties. Imports are limited to 100 percent broken rice, 100 percent broken glutinous rice, maximum 5 percent broken japonica rice, rice flour, whole grain glutinous rice, maximum 5 percent broken Hom Mali rice, maximum 5 percent broken Jasmine rice, maximum 5 percent broken Basmati rice, and other 5 percent broken rice. Imports are limited to private importers possessing a “Producer Importer Recognition” (API-P) issued by MOT if the rice will be further processes. These types of rice may only be imported by GOI state-owned companies if the rice will not be used as raw material for further production. Imports require the Producer Importer of Rice to obtain import approval from MOT. Import permit validity is six months, or until December 31, whichever is first.

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

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

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

On February 12, 2019, MOT issued regulation 8/2019 on Rice Labeling. The regulation stated that any rice packers or importers selling rice in less than 50 kg bags must put a label in Bahasa on the rice bags. The label must contain the following information:

- a. Rice brands
- b. Quality type of the rice, whether it is medium rice, premium rice, or specialty rice.

- c. Net weight in kilogram or gram.
- d. Packaging date, and
- e. Name and address of the rice packers or importers.

Seeds

In October 2011, MOA issued regulation No. 61/2011 on seed testing, assessment, variety release and withdrawals. Meanwhile, Indonesian seed (horticulture) import procedures are mainly regulated based on MOA Regulation No. 15/2017 (May 2017) and amended by MOA Regulation No. 26/2018. The following is the summary of the regulations:

MOA Regulation No. 61/2011 states that every locally produced seed variety and introduced variety proposed to be released in Indonesia must undergo either an adaptation test for seasonal crops or an observation test for annual crops. Observation tests for seasonal or annual varieties can be conducted on varieties produced with very specific genetic traits or a local variety that has existed in the community for at least five years and is well developed. Before conducting the test, the requestor must report to the National Seed Agency (BBN), which evaluates tests and reports the results to MOA. Adaptation and observation tests for genetically engineered varieties can be conducted after or during the genetically engineered variety's environmental safety assessment. Proposals to conduct the adaptation and observation tests must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture via the Head of Agricultural Research and Development with copies to the Minister of Environment, the head of the Biosafety Commission, the head of the National Seed Agency, and the head of the Indonesian Agricultural Agency. After completing the test, results of the test must be attached to the variety release proposal.

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

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

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

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

MOA Regulation No. 15/2017, which was replaced by MOA Regulation No.17/2018 and No.26/2018 covers import and export licenses. The regulation states that seed imports can be conducted by business unit, government institution, plant observer, or individual and imports must obtain approval from Minister of Agriculture. To import seed, businesses must complete an import approval application with copy of seed producer or license of seed production, information required for seed introduction/ importation into Indonesia (please see [attachment page 19 & 20 /Form IF-01](#)), technical information for commodity proposed exporting to Indonesia (please see [page 9/ Form - IF 02](#)).

Importation of Seed allowed only 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 it's registered). 2. Must meet the quality standards or minimum technical requirements. 3. Local supply is not sufficient. 4. Locally not 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 in overseas. 7. Seeds must be stated clearly in the packaging and use Bahasa Indonesia.
c. Procuring parent stocks for the multiplication of seeds from the registered varieties.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not available in Indonesia. 2. Seed description must be signed by breeder seed. 3. The volume of the requested seed is in accordance with the seed production plan
d. Seeds development for export purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have development plan/ multiplication seeds. 2. The requested seed volume is in accordance to the land availability for the multiplication seed. 3. Recommendation from local province authority. 4. Recommendation from National Seed Association.
e. Producing fresh product and/or processed industrial raw materials for domestic and overseas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have plan of plantation development. 2. The requested seed volume is limited according to the land availability for multiple plantation. 3. Recommendation from local province authority, or regency. 4. Recommendation from National Seed Association.
f. Implementation of the benchmarking test 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 the testing needs. 2. valid of participation letter for the benchmarking test between labs or proficiency test or statement letter of proficiency test from ISTA. 3. Statement letter as 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 proficiency test as well as growing media which is used in the test must be destroyed.

g. Implementation of new, unique, uniform, and stable test (BUSS) for the need of plant variety protection	The requested seed volume and type is limited according to the need of testing and equipped with proposal of testing plan.
h. The need for plant observer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume is maximum: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 plants, consist of some type/ variety, or b. 5 media, which contain maximum 25 plantlet or cuttings or young plant/ media, or c. 100 items per commodity for the reference Seed collection 2. Location plantation plan, except for the reference Seed collection.
i. Exhibition/ promotion/ contest materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the invitation as exhibitor/ participant from the organizer. 2. The seed type and volume are based on the need of exhibition/promotion/contest. 3. After the activity is done, the seed must be destroyed by quarantine officer.
j. Implementation of quality test which intended for issuing orange certificate and blue certificate based on the regulation of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume and type is based on the testing needs and equipped with proposal of testing plan. 2. Letter of application for issuing orange and blue certificate. 3. Application of seed sampling for the testing purpose. 4. The remaining of seed sampling must be destroyed within one year after test.

The Decision of the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/2003 stated that the import of seed must:

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

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

Sugar

On December 23, 2015, the Indonesian Minister of Trade issued regulation No. 117/2015 on sugar imports. The regulation classified sugar into three categories:

1. Raw sugar with HS Code. 1701.12.00, ex. 1701.13.00., and ex. 1701.14.00. with a minimum ICUMSA (International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis) of 1200 IU (International Unit).

2. Refined sugar with maximum ICUMSA of 45 IU. Refined sugar is subject to the quality requirements specified by Indonesian National Standard SNI 01-3140.2.2000. Refined sugar falls under HS code 1701.99.10. The use of this HS code is the result of Indonesian Ministry of Industry regulation number 6/2017, which converted Indonesia's old refined sugar HS codes (1701.99.11.00 and 1701.99.19.00) to the new one on February 24, 2017.
3. Plantation white sugar with HS Code. 1701.91.00. and 1701.99.90 with ICUMSA ranges from 70 IU to 200 IU.

The Regulation No. 117/2015 states that the volume of sugar imports will be based on domestic demand, to be determined during an inter-ministerial meeting. It further mentions that imports of plantation white sugar will only be conducted to maintain the availability and stability of plantation white sugar prices in the domestic market. The regulation states:

1. Raw sugar and refined sugar can be imported by private importers possessing a producer's importers identification number (*API-P, Angka Pengenal Importer-Produsen*), after obtaining import approval from the Minister of Trade. Prior to applying for an import approval, private importers must obtain an import recommendation from Director General for Agro Industry of the Ministry of Industry. Once an import approval is granted, it will be valid in accordance with the validity of the import recommendation, starting from the issuance date of the import approval.

The imported raw sugar and refined sugar must only be used as food ingredients for further production and must not be traded or transferred to other parties. Refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar must only be sold to food and beverage manufacturers and is prohibited to be sold in domestic retail market. Any company located within a bonded zone or possessing a dedicated export facility may get an import approval from the Ministry of Trade to import raw sugar or refined sugar for further processing without having any import recommendation from the Ministry of Industry. In order to do so, the company must provide an official letter stating they will not sell the imported raw sugar or refined sugar on the domestic retail market and will only use imported raw sugar or refined sugar as ingredients.

2. Plantation white sugar can only be imported by state owned companies possessing a general importer identification number (*API-U, Angka Pengenal Importir Umum*) after obtaining an import approval from the Minister of Trade. To obtain an import approval, a state-owned company must submit an electronic application to MOT's Director General for Foreign Trade. Once MOT grants an import approval, it will be valid for one year starting from the issuance date of the import approval.

The Regulation restricts sugar imports one month prior to, during, and two months after the milling season. This is intended to simplify sugar import procedures and to improve the competitiveness of Indonesia's sugar industry. The former Ministry of Industry and Trade issued a decree No. 527/MPP/Kep/9/2004 and the MOT Regulation No. 19/M-DAG/PER/5/2008 are revoked and declared invalid.

Seafood

The Director General of Fishery Product Processing and Marketing (P2HP) issued decree No. 125/KEP-DJP2HP/2014 and amended by decree No.31/KEP-DJP2HP/2015, listing fish products allowed for

export to Indonesia. The rule states that Indonesia will only import fish species not available in Indonesian waters, except in the event of shortages and seasonal production limitations. Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF) also issued new regulations on fish and fishery products import policy: [Regulation of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 11/2019](#). MOMAF Regulation No. 74/2016 (replacing MOMAF No. 46/2014) specifies required sanitary certificate language and MOMAF Regulation No. 41/2014 lists live aquatic species banned from import.

List of fish and seafood products allowed to export to Indonesia

No	Type of Fish	HS Code	Form
Raw Material for Fish Canning Industry			
1	Sardine (Sardinella spp.)	0303 53 00 00	Frozen
2	Jack and Horse Mackerel (Trachurus spp.)	0303 55 00 00	Frozen
3	Atlantic Mackerel (Scomber Scombrus)	0303 54 00 10	Frozen
4	Pacific Mackerel (Scomber Japonicus)	0303 54 00 20	Frozen
Raw material for fish processed - Any kind of import fish which intended for export and not for sale in Indonesia is allowed, except fish that prohibited to import based on Indonesian regulation.			
Raw material for Traditional Salt Making, and Boiled Fish Processing			
1	Salem (Scomber Japonicus)	0303 54 00 20	Frozen
2	Curing (Rastrelliger Kanagurta)	0303 89 15 10	Frozen
3	Aso-Aso (Rastrelliger brachysoma)	0303 89 15 10	Frozen
Raw Material for fortification			
1	Fish Oil	1504 20 10 00 1504 20 90 00	Food grade
2	Fish Protein Concentrate	0305 59 20 00 0305 59 90 00	Food grade
3	Kappa, Iota and Lamda	1302 39 10 10	Powder/ Liquid
4	Alginate and family	1302 39 90 00	Powder/ Liquid
5	Flour from prawn	0306 29 30 00	-
6	Flour from water invertebrate except krustacea	0307 99 90 00	-
7	Any kind of Fortified material which not produced locally	-	-
Raw material for hotel, restaurant, catering consumption and modern market			
1	Trout (Salmo trutta, Oncorhynchus spp.)	0302 11 00 00 0303 14 00 00	Fresh Frozen
2	Pacific Salmon (Oncorhynchus spp)	0302 13 00 00 0303 12 00 00	Fresh Frozen
3	Atlantic Salmon (Salmo salar)	0302 14 00 10 0303 13 00 10	Fresh Frozen
4	Halibut (Reinhardtius spp.)	0302 21 00 00 0303 31 00 00	Fresh Frozen
5	Cod Fish (Anoplopoma fimbria/Gadus spp)	0302 51 00 00 0303 63 00 00	Fresh Frozen

6	Lobster (<i>Homarus spp</i>)	0306 12 00 00	Frozen
7	Giant Fresh Water Shrimp (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>)	0306 17 30 00	Frozen
8	Nori/Kelp/Roasted Laver	1212 21 10 00	Dried
9	Surumeika/Squid (<i>Loligo spp</i> , <i>Nototodarus spp</i> , <i>Todarodes pacificus</i>)	0307 41 20 00 0307 49 10 00	Fresh Frozen
10	Any kind of fish or seafood which not available in Indonesia	-	-
Raw material for fish bait			
1	Sardine (<i>sardinella spp.</i>)	0303 53 00 00	Frozen
2	Ilex squid (<i>Ilex spp.</i>)	0307 49 10 00	Frozen

Import Requirement:

1. Importer are required to obtain an Import Recommendation before applying Import Permit from Ministry of Trade⁸.

Import Recommendation	
⁹ Ministry of Industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply for importer that holds Producer Importer Identification Number – API P • Imports only can be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Processed and re-export ○ Fish canning industry ○ Fish feed 	¹⁰ Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply for importer that holds General Importer Identification Number – API U • Imports only can be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ modern market ○ consumption in hotel, restaurant and catering ○ bait ○ raw material for processed fishery product; fillets, sausage, meatballs etc. This only applies for micro-small enterprises without industry license. ○ raw material for traditional production of boiled-sated fish.

2. The required documents from Exporter, as follows;
 - a. Health certificate, issued by the authorized agency in the country of origin; sample health certificate please can be found here: [Regulation of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 11/2019](#) , page 34.
 - b. Catch certificate
 - c. Certificate of Origin (COO)

There will be quarantine measures/inspection for every shipment upon arrival; therefore, the importer should report at least (one day) prior to arrival to obtain Fish Quarantine Installation Certificate 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 Permit, Health Certificate, COO, Catch Certificate, Invoice/Packing List. When the shipment arrives, the fish quarantine officer will verify administrative requirements, conduct physical inspection, and take samples for laboratory examination to ensure the quality and safety of the fishery product. List of parameter test can be found at [Decree of](#)

⁸ [Regulation of Ministry of Trade No. 23/2019](#)

⁹ [Regulation of Ministry of Industry No. 19/2018](#)

¹⁰ [Regulation of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.58/2018](#)

¹¹ [Regulation of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 18/2018](#)

[Head of Fish Quarantine 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.34/2019 (replacing BPOM Regulation No.21/2016) covers food categories. The food categorization regulation sets guidelines for setting standards, assessments, inspections and certifications for food safety controls. Domestic and imported food products sold in retail packaging must comply with the provisions on food categories outlined in BPOM Regulation No.34/2019. There are 16 food categories stated in attachments 1 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.

Alcoholic Beverages (Beer, Wine, Spirit)

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

BPOM Regulation No 14/2016 states that alcoholic beverages distributed in Indonesia must comply with food safety standards on methanol content, microbe and chemical contamination, and food additives. Maximum methanol content is less than 0.01% v/v (calculated based on product volume). Alcoholic beverages are not allowed to be advertised in the media.

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

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

The type and amount of the imported alcoholic beverage products allocated to fulfill national demand is determined by the MOT and issued in April annually. The ports of entry for imported duty paid alcoholic beverages include the Belawan seaport, Medan; Tanjung Priok Seaport, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas

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

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

Direct selling and/or retail of alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverage products to people under the age of 21 years is prohibited in Indonesia.

On December 12, 2018, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued regulation No. 158/2018 to replace MOF regulation No. 207/2013. The regulation imposed a new excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol.

The regulation will be implemented on January 1, 2019. The new tax is described in Table 1.

Table1. Indonesia: Excise Tax for Ethyl Alcohol and Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol

Type	Ethyl Alcohol content	Excise Tax (IDR per liter)	
		Domestic Product	Import
Ethyl alcohol or ethanol			
All kinds of ethyl alcohol, level content, and type		20,000	20,000
Beverages containing ethyl alcohol			
A	5% or less	15,000	15,000
B	More than 5% up to 20%	33,000	44,000
C	More than 20%	80,000	139,000
Concentrate containing ethyl alcohol			
All concentrates, content level and type, as a raw material or processing aid in beverages contain ethyl alcohol production		100,000	100,000

On January 27, 2017, the Ministry of Finance issued Regulation No.6/2017 revised the import duty at the ad valorem tariff rate of 90 percent for wine, cider, perry, and mead and 150 percent for spirit and liqueurs. (Previously, a tariff was charged at the rate of IDR. 14,000/liters for beer, IDR 55,000/liter for wine, and IDR 125,000/liter for whisky, rum, and other distilled spirits).

On March 19, 2019, the Ministry of Trade issued Regulation No.25/2019 regarding the controlling and monitoring the procurement, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverage. This regulation includes the provision on the types of alcoholic beverage that can be imported and sold in Indonesia and the designated ports.

Biotechnology

The PP No. 28/2004 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 Regulation No. 19/2016 and No. HK.03.1.23.03.12.1563/2012 on the Guidelines of Food Safety Assessment for Genetically Engineered. There will be an assessment for imported GE product before distribution in Indonesia, which includes:

- a. genetic information; includes general description, host description, etc.;
- b. donor organism;
- c. genetic modification description;
- d. genetic modification characteristics;
- e. food safety information includes 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 product must obtain approval from BPOM in the form of GE Food Safety Certificate after the assessment done.
2. After obtaining food safety certificate, the importers must convey;
 - sample of GE product and counterpart
 - document of 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 Product (BCGEP).
4. BPOM requires applicants to submit samples of GE products and their conventional products 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. In the event that the importer submits an application of assessment imported GE product, the data submitted is 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.

Special Nutrition

BPOM issued Regulation No 1/2018 which has been amended by BPOM No.24/2019 concerns the Surveillance of Processed Food for the need of Special Nutrition (PKGK); it regulates processed food for special dietary and medical needs, which includes food/beverage nutrition for adult, baby, child, pregnant mother, and sportsman. This regulation also defines PKGK and providing requirements on the standard and quality of each food category (including material, nutrition content, food additives and labelling).

The import of PKGK product must be equipped with a certificate that proves the product had been complied with good manufacturing practices for processed food (CPPOB), issued by the competent authority in the country of origin which has Mutual Recognition Agreement with GOI.

Halal Certificate

According to Law 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance, a new agency under the umbrella of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA), called the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) is charged with overseeing the collection of fees and issuance of halal certificates for specific products. 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 food and beverages (including products derived through genetically engineering process), pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, biological products, and chemical products sold in Indonesia, unless the products are non-halal. 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.

Law 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 would begin from October 17, 2021 with grace periods extending between 5 to 15 years, depending on product category.

During the transition period, BPJPH will continue to recognize five U.S. halal certifying bodies that were previously approved by MUI until their current validity period expires. Details on the process for re-applying for recognition under BPJPH remains unclear, however officials have indicated that three months prior to expiration of MUI approval certifying bodies need to extend their approval by applying directly to BPJPH.

MUI has previously released the following list of approved U.S. halal certifying bodies which includes:

- halal for (cattle) slaughtering;
- halal for the processing industry or raw materials;
- halal for flavorings.

Table 2. Indonesia: MUI Approved Halal Certifier Bodies in the United States

Name of Halal Certification Bodies	Category			Status
	Slaughtering	Raw Materials	Flavor	
Islamic Services of America (ISA)	■	■	■	Valid until September 27, 2020
Halal Transaction of Omaha	■	■	■	Valid until June 06, 2020
Halal Food Council USA (HFC USA)	■	■		Valid until September 27, 2020
The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)	■	■	■	Valid until June 06, 2020
American Halal Foundation (AHF)	■	■		Valid until September 27, 2020

Irradiation Certificates

All irradiated food imported 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 MOH Regulation No.701/Menkes/Per/VIII/2009 and BPOM Regulation No.3/2018.

Based on the above regulation, there are three approved sources of radiation process by the GOI:

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

Following is the type of foods that can be radiated and its dose.

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

No	Type of food	Irradiation purpose	Maximum dose absorb (kGy)
1.	Bulb and root tuber	to retard prevent the sprouting during storage	0.15
2.	Fresh vegetable and fruit (exclude no 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insect c. Extend shelf life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3.	Processed vegetable and fruit	Extend shelf life	7.0
4.	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55 ⁰) for 5 minutes
5.	Mangosteen	a. Kill insect b. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0
6.	Cereal and millet products, bean, oil seed, peas, dry fruit	a. Kill insect b. Reduce microbe amount	1.0 5.0
7.	Fish, fresh and frozen seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend shelf life c. Control infection by certain parasite	5.0 3.0 2.0
8.	Process fish and seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend shelf life	8.0 10.0

9.	Meat and poultry and their process (fresh and frozen)	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism	7.0
		b. Extend shelf life	3.0
		c. Control infection by certain parasite	2.0
		d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0
10.	Dry vegetable, seasoning, dry herb and herbal tea	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism	10.0
		b. Kill insect	1.0
11.	Food from animal dried animal	a. Kill insect	1.0
		b. Kill microbe, fungi, mold, khamir	5.0
12.	Animal based-ready to eat processed food	Sterilization and kill pathogenic microorganisms such as spora and microbes, and extending shelf life	65

Product Shelf Life

BPOM issued Regulation No.30/2017 replaces circular letters No. 0018/BB/EM/4.4/IV/90 and No. 0026/BB/EM/4.4/V/90 (implemented on August 1990) and BPOM Regulation No 4/2017 requires that the expiry dates of imported processed food products has is 2/3 of the shelf life remaining at time of import.

Processed Organic Food

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

Based on MOA Regulation No. 64/2013, imported organic food must be accompanied by:

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

The 2008 BPOM regulation (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 shall not be treated with irradiation and not be derived from genetically engineered products.

Semi Processed Plant Products – Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier

MOA requires a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) to accompany the importation of semi processed plant products through regulation 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 pest.

However, if the exporting country can/will not possible to issue the PC, the quarantine action can be done to the carrier media, which is in the form of plant that has undergone minimal processing (semi processed plant products). MOA will only consider PCs issued within 90 days. MOA can also consider allowing import without PC if country of origin can provide them with strong justification on the products.

Table 4. Indonesia: List of carrier media.

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

Indonesian National Standards (SNI)

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 attached with the SNI certificate for bulk products.

The following are SNI mandatory products¹²:

- Biscuit (HS Code 1905.31.10.00; 1905.31.20.00; 1905.32.00.00; 1905.90.20.00; 1905.90.90.00). Biscuit SNI (2973:2011) is not yet implemented. 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. Currently the GOI in the progress of revising Biscuit SNI, the draft of SNI - RSNI3 2973:2018 will soon replacing Biscuit SNI (2973:2011). Regulation on the SNI for biscuit: Industrial Minister Regulation No. 96/2015.
- Bottled water (HS Code 2201.10.10, 2853.90.10 and 2201.10.10, 2201.90.90). The products should comply with bottled water SNI (3553:2015); (6242:2015); (6241:2016); and (7812:2013). (01-3553-2006 and 01-6242-2000). Regulation on the SNI for bottled drinking water: Industrial Minister Regulation No. 78/2016.
- Instant coffee HS Code 2101.11.10) for retail package and bulk. The products should comply with Instant Coffee SNI (2983:2014). The provision was implemented in January 17, 2016. Regulation on the SNI for instant coffee: Industrial Minister Regulation No. 03/2016.
- Palm cooking oil (HS Code 1511.90.92.00, 1511.90.99.00, 1516.20.98.00). The products should comply with palm oil cooking SNI (7709:2012) and fortified with 20IU A vitamin. The provision was implemented in March 27, 2015. Regulation on the SNI for palm cooking oil: Industrial Minister Regulation No. 100/2015.
- Wheat flour (HS Code 1101.00.11). The products should comply with flour SNI (3751:2009) and fortified with Fe, Zn, B1 & B2 vitamin, folic acid. The provision was implemented in October 27, 2015. Regulation on the SNI for wheat flour: Industrial Minister Regulation No. 59/2016. Regulation on the SNI for Canned tuna, sardine and mackerel: Fisheries Minister Regulation No. 58/2016.
- Cacao powder SNI 3747:2009, Industrial Minister Regulation No. 60/2010
- Sugar SNI 3140.3:2010/Amd1:2011, SNI 01-3140.2-2006, SNI 01-3140.1-2001. Agricultural Minister Regulation No.68/2013
- Salt (human consumption) SNI 01-3556-1994, Industrial Minister Regulation No. 29/1995

In order to obtain an SNI for imported products, an importer must fulfill several requirements. These include obtaining a product quality conformance test result from an assigned domestic or foreign accredited laboratory.

Commercial Sterile Food

BPOM has issued new regulation No. 19/2019 regarding Guidance on Good Manufacturing Practice for Commercial Sterile Food with Aseptic Processing and Packaging in conjunction to BPOM Regulation No. 24/2016 which regulates commercial sterile foods. Commercial sterile foods are low acid products ($\text{pH} > 4.6$ and $a_w > 0.85$) hermetically packaged (sealed packaging 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 in order to destroy *Clostridium botulinum*. This is not required for alcoholic beverages, mineral water, demineralized water, or natural mineral water.

¹² <http://sispk.bsn.go.id/RegulasiTeknis/SniWajib>

The new regulation states 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
- Specification of finished product

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

SECTION VIII: TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

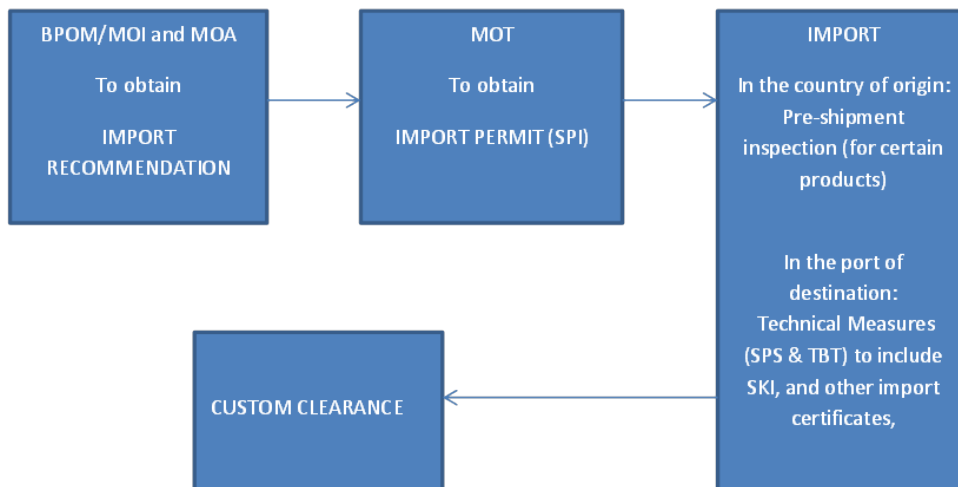
Indonesian Copyright Law 19/2002 has been replaced by Law. 28/2014; Patent Law No, 13/2016 replacing Law No. 14/2001 and Brand & Geography Indication Law No 20/2016 replaces Law No. 15/2001. In 2009, Indonesia was moved from the U.S. watch list to the U.S. priority watch list for protection of intellectual property.

Copyright protection is valid for 25 to 50 years and a patent is valid for 10 to 20 years. A trademark should be registered at the DG for Intellectual Property Rights in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Generally, the trademark process requires more than one year to complete. Patents typically require at least one and a half years. Once registered, trademarks must be extended every 10 years.

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

As mentioned in the above sections, each commodity needs certain licenses and permits to enter Indonesian territory. Requirements are found in the Ministry of Trade website, named [INATRADE](#). Importer must register with MOT in order to gain access to the INATRADE system.

Figure 3. Indonesia: Import Procedure Flow Chart



Note:

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

Pre-shipment inspection

MOT Regulation No. 44/2019 requires pre-shipment inspection for certain products (which include below commodities) in the country of origin¹³.

The following must be stated in the surveyor report and delivered to MOT:

	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		✓				

¹³ formerly required by MOT Regulation No. 30/2017 and No.71/2015

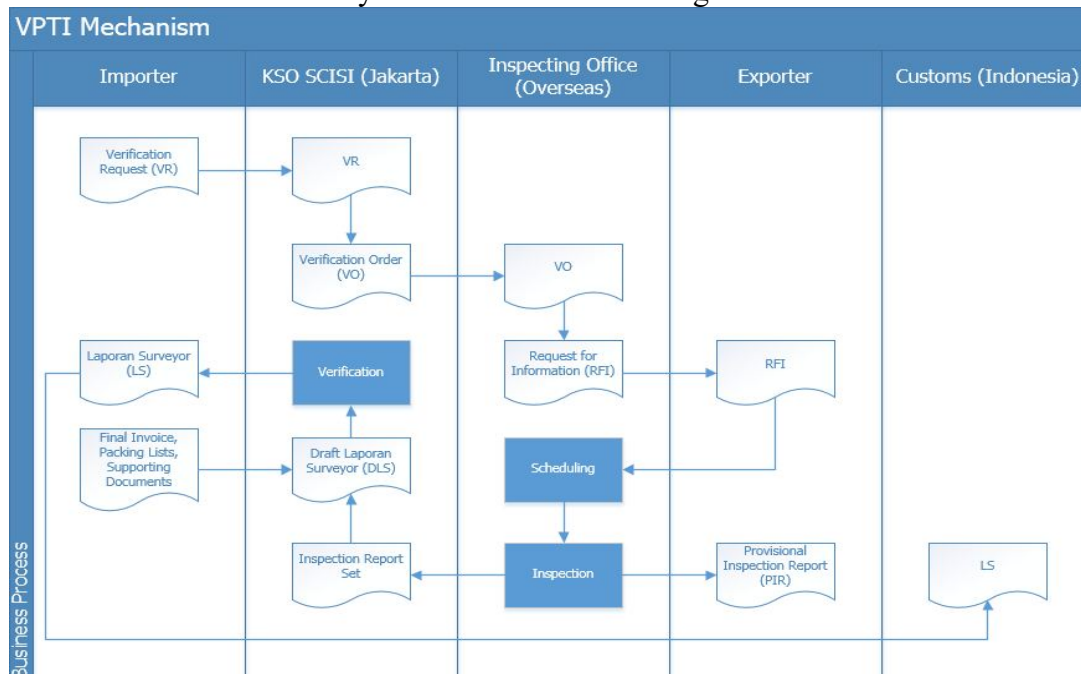
Health Certificate;		√			
Certificate of Analysis, for certain products which is enforced for mandatory	√		√		
Phytosanitary Certificate;		√			
Certificate of Origin;		√			

Source: <http://www.scisi.co.id/scisi/en/comodities/9>

Pre-shipment inspectors are no longer required to verify that the Indonesian label is affixed and meets Indonesian standards. Labels will now be checked prior to their distribution in the Indonesian market by BPOM.

To proceed, the following sequence of action should occur:

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



Source: <http://www.scisi.co.id/scisi/en/procedures>

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

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

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

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

Products regulated: animal and animal-based food

Agency for Agricultural Quarantine (IAQA)

Building E, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th Floor, Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3, Ragunan, Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-781-6840 to 84 Fax: +6221-781-6481/4

Homepage: <https://karantina.pertanian.go.id/>

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

Ministry of Trade (MOT)

Directorate General for Foreign Trade

Main Building, 9th Floor, Jl. M.I Ridwan Rais No. 5, Jakarta 10110

T: +6221-2352-8560; 385-8171 ext. 35900 Fax: +6221-2352-8570

Homepage: <https://www.kemendag.go.id/id>

Ministry of Industry (MOI)

Directorate General for Agro Industry

Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 52-53, 18th Floor Jakarta 12950

Tel: +6221-525-2713; 525-5509 ext 2625/4062 /Fax: +6221-525-2450

Homepage: www.kemenperin.go.id

Product regulated: refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder, bottle water, biscuit, instant coffee

Ministry of Religious Affair

Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH)
Jl. Raya Pondok Gede No. 13 Pinang Ranti Jakarta 13560
Tel: +6221-8087-7955

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 ext. 101/102 Fax: +6221-392-7527
Homepage: <http://sispk.bsn.go.id/SNI/DaftarList>
Products regulated: products standardization

The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)

Jl. Proklamasi No. 51 Menteng Jakarta Pusat
Tel/Fax: +6221-3910-2666; 3910-5266
Homepage: www.halalmui.org
Products regulated: halal-certified food

KSO Sucofindo - Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI)**On Import Verification Program/Pre-Shipment Inspection**

Menara Bidakara 2, 5th Floor Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav 71-73 Pancoran Jakarta Selatan 12870
Tel: +6221-8379-3222/ Fax: +6221-8370-0445/8379-3226
Homepage: www.scisi.co.id

APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST 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
Homepage: <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)

Jl. Penjernihan I No. 50, Pejompongan Jakarta 10210
[Tel:+6221-7033-0972](tel:+6221-7033-0972); 573-9553 Fax; +6221-5790-5416
Email: asp-1984@cbn.net.id

Indonesian Soybean Association (AKINDO)

Farhan Gunawan (Chairman)
Jl. K. H. Mas Mansyur No. 129-130 Jakarta Pusat 10220, Indonesia
Ph: +6221-700-96222 / Fax: +6221-700-97222
Email: farhan@akindo.or.id; farhan@gcu.co.id

Regional COOPERATORS who also cover Indonesia

USA Poultry & Egg Export Council (USAPEEC)

#15-04 Liat Towers 541 Orchard Road Singapore 238881
Ph: +65- 6733-4255/6 / Fax: +65- 6732-1977
Email: usapeec_sing@pacific.net.id

U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF)

627A Aljuned Road, 04-04 Biztech Centre, Singapore 389842
Ph: +65- 6733-4255/6 Fax: +65-6732-1977
Email: singapore@usmef.com.sg

American Soybean Association (ASA)

#11-03 Liat Towers, 541 Orchard Rd. Singapore 238881
Ph: +65-6737-6233/ Fax: +65-6737-5849
E-mail: asaspore@pacific.net.sg

American Soybean Association (ASA IM)

Mr. Ibnu Edy Wiyono - Indonesia in Country Representative
US Soybean Export Council
Phone: +628121005056

Cyber Orchid Town House A8 Jl. Nangka Beji Depok 16421
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 State Apple Commission, California Table Grape Commission, Pear Bureau Northwest, Food Export USA NE, U.S. Highbush Blueberry Council, Potatoes USA 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 several U.S. commodities
48 Toh Guan Road East # 02-129 Enterprise Hub Singapore 608586
Ph: +65- 6515-6113 Fax: +65- 6278-4372
E-mail: lieumktg@singnet.com.sg

Agribusiness-Connect Asia

Regional representative for U.S. Dairy Export Council (USDEC)
1 North Bridge Road, #06-10 High Street Centre, Singapore 179094
Ph/Fax: +65- 6334-7030/6822-7030;
E-mil: dali@dairyconnect.biz

Attachments:

No Attachments