

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT
POLICY

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/18/2019

GAIN Report Number: 1841

Indonesia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Annual Country Report

Approved By:

Garrett McDonald

Prepared By:

FAS Jakarta Staff

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.

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.

Contents

Summary of Changes 3

SECTION II. Food Additive Regulations..... 6

SECTION III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants 7

SECTION IV. Packaging and Container Requirements 8

SECTION V: Labeling Requirements 9

SECTION VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements 23

SECTION VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements 27

SECTION IX. Import Procedures..... 44

SECTION X. Copyright and Trademark Laws..... 45

SECTION XI. Other Relevant Reports..... 45

APPENDIX I. Key Government Regulatory Agency Contacts..... 46

APPENDIX II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts..... 48

APPENDIX III. Laboratories..... 51

APPENDIX IV. Related Government Regulations 52

Summary of Changes

FAIRS Country Report 2018 provides updated information on Sections I, II, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, Appendix I, II and III.

- Section I – FOOD LAWS: Information on new Act No 13 & 20/2016 and Government Regulation (PP) No. 57/2015
- Section II – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATION: Information on new BPOM Regulations No. 23/2106 on Inclusion of Food Additive Information on Food Labels and Advertising
- Section V – LABELING REQUIREMENT: Information on Organic Food
- Section VI – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS:
 - HALAL CERTIFICATE
 - PROCESSED SELF LIFE
 - PROCESSED ORGANIC FOOD
 - SEMI PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS-PLANT QUARANTINE PEST
 - INDONESIAN NATIONAL STANDARDS (SNI)
- Section VII – FACILITY AND PRODUCT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: BPOM Regulation No. 4 & 5/2017 on Entry Permit (SKI)
- Section VIII – OTHER CERTIFICATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS
 - Information on MOA Regulation No. 16/2017 on Importation of Horticulture Products and MOT No. 81/2017 on Provision of Certain Imported Products
 - ENTRY PERMIT (SKI): Information on new BPOM Regulation No. 4 & 5/2017
 - DAIRY PRODUCTS: Number of dairy establishments approved by MOA and information on new MOA Regulation No. 26/2017 on Milk Supply and Distribution
 - FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Information on new MOA Regulation No. 16/2017 and MOT No. 30/2017 on Importation of Horticulture Products, Prior Notice and Phyto Certificate
 - MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Number of Beef, Pork and Lamb establishments approved by MOA
 - SUGAR: Information on SNI Refined Sugar and new HS Code
 - SEAFOOD: Information on new MOMAF Regulation No 74/2016 on Quality and Food Safety Control for Imported Seafood Products into Indonesian Territory
- Section X – COPY RIGHTS AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS: Information on new Law No. 13 & 20/2016 on Patent and Brand & Geographies Indication
- Section XI- OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS
 - New relevant reports published in 2016 and 2017 (to date)
- Appendix I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS
- Appendix II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS
- Appendix III: RELATED GOVERNMENT REGULATION

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

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

The food safety control system in Indonesia requires a broad range of pre-market and post-market control. Pre-market controls are conducted by evaluating the food safety of products to ensure the compliance with safety and quality requirements prior to retail. If a product meets the necessary requirements, the product is provided with 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 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.

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.

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

SECTION I. General Food Laws

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

According 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
- 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 20099 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

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

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

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

SECTION II. Food Additive Regulations

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

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

the types and maximum limits allowed for sweeteners. 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 labelling 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 III. Pesticide 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 has mandated 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.” This decree 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. MOA Regulation No.55/2016 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. With regard to pesticide residues, the joint decree states that:
 - The maximum allowable residue for products directly or indirectly consumed by humans is as per the appended list.
 - Agricultural products circulated in Indonesia, whether locally produced or imported, are not permitted to contain higher levels of pesticide than those in the list.
 - Agricultural products imported with greater than the allowed pesticide residue must be rejected.
 - Tests for pesticide residue are to be conducted in a laboratory appointed by the MOH or the MOA.

- The MOH and the MOA will monitor and enforce the joint decree according to their tasks and functions.

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

- The National Standard Agency (BSN) issued the SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical content for animal-based food
- The BSN issued the SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of pesticide for agriculture products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.
- 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

- BPOM Regulation No. 16/2016 replaces BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 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. 23/ 2017 replaces BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 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), 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.

SECTION IV. Packaging and Container Requirements

Food packaging is the material used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Any person producing food for commerce is prohibited from using materials for food packaging that are prohibited or which may release contaminants harmful human health.

BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 year 2011 (amended by regulation No. 16/2014, issued November 2014) lists permitted and prohibited food packaging materials. The list includes active food packages, smart food packages, adhesives, ceramics, Styrofoam, rubber and elastomer, glass, ion exchange resin, metal and metal alloys, paper and cardboard, plastic, regenerated cellulose, silicon,

fabric, wax, wood, polisher and coatings. The Minister of Industry (MOI) issued a regulation on February 12, 2010, requiring all food plastic packages include food grade logo and recycling codes.

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

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

SECTION V: Labeling Requirements

Food labeling provisions are covered in Food Law No 18/2012, Chapter VIII, Articles 96 – 103. Advertisement provisions are listed under Articles 104 - 107. BPOM Regulation No. 13/2016 regulates processed food claims and advertisements (replacing No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011), BPOM Regulation No. 12/2016 regulates labeling requirements for processed food products (replacing regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 its amendment regulation No. 42/2013), and BPOM recently has issued Regulation No. 31 of 2018 concerning Processed Food Labels.

A. General Requirements

Food label information includes anything represented in the form of a picture and/or writing. Information in other forms accompanying the food, which is placed in, affixed to, or constitutes part of the food packing is also considered part of the food labelling. Any person producing or importing food which is packed for sale (not packed for the food service or institutional sectors) into the territory of Indonesia is obligated to place a label on, within and or at the packing of the food.

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

The label for retail food must contain information concerning:

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

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 through BPOM regulation No 9/2016. The standard U.S. nutritional fact panel format is acceptable.

B. Requirements for Other Specific Labeling Requirements

In addition to the labeling criteria outlined above, processed food labels must state 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.

FOOD CONTENT PORK

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



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

Food product that in the production process got in contact with substances originating certain substance from pork shall be written "Pada proses pembuatannya bersinggungan dan/atau menggunakan fasilitas bersama dengan bahan bersumber babi" (during production process, in contact with substances originating from pork) as shown below:

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



FOOD & BEVERAGES 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 states:

- “MINUMAN BERALKOHOL” (alcoholic beverage) and the type of the alcohol beverage in according 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)

SPECIAL NUTRITION

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

- a. Type of the product
- 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 in the product for special dietary- processed food.
- i. Label for processed food which intended for medical needs product, should be written the information about;
 - “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 intended for internal use through nasal gastric tube.

Other additional information include protein sources must be stated clearly, nutritional and health claims as well as irradiation treatment are prohibited for PKGK product, which intended for baby, child, pregnant, and breastfeeding mother.

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; mal nutrition, inborn errors of metabolism, premature baby, lactose intolerance, diabetic, and liver chronic, etc.

BABY FOODS (²Infant Formula and ³MP-ASI)

Baby food is included in the category of **special nutrition**, 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. Beside the above label of the special nutrition requirements, 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 penyajian" (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 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, must be provided:

- a. A statement that MP-ASI meals and snacks is not intended for consumption of baby under 6months 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).

ALERGENS

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.

PROCESSED FOOD CONTAINING FOOD ADDITIVES

Food labels containing additives shall contain the following information: the food additive group's name (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."

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)

- Products containing polyol must state “excessive consumption has a laxative effect.”
- Sugar equivalence
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Food color label information must include:

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



- 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 anti-oxidants, 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)

HALAL

According to the Law of Halal Product Assurance, a new agency under the umbrella of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, called the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), is tasked with developing a new national halal certification. The new agency has been established but implementing regulations for halal procedures and standards are yet to be determined.

Under the new system, Halal logos must be attached to the product packaging, specific part of the product, and/or specific place of the product. In addition, the halal logo must be easy to see and read and should be attached so as to ensure that it cannot be easily removed, erased or damaged. Currently, Indonesia uses a voluntary halal certification program, which is validated by the non-governmental organization Majelis Ulama Indonesia.

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:



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

BIOTECHNOLOGY

A 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 which have undergone further refining processes to the point where the GM material cannot be identified (to include but not limited to oils, fats, sucrose, and starch) do not need a non-GMO statement.

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

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 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 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

FOOD MADE FROM NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

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

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

Ministry of Health (MOH) regulation No. 30/2013, requires producers of processed foods for commerce to provide sugar, salt, and fat content information and a health message on the label. As per MOH 30/2013, health messages on labels should read “consuming more than 50 grams of sugar, 2,000 milligrams of Sodium, or 67 grams of fat per person per day increase the risk of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, and heart attack.” Implementation of this regulation has been delayed until 2019 by the GOI’s economic reform package established in September 2015.

SECTION IV: Other Specific Standards

FOOD CATEGORY

BPOM Regulation No. 21/2016 (replacing BPOM Regulation No. 1/2015) covers food categories. The food category 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. 21/2016. 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, distribution and sales of these goods are controlled by the GOI.

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

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 also 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 that an assignment letter authorized in the country of origin Public Notary and an Indonesian Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in Washington or one of the consulates. The application must indicate 20 foreign brands/manufacturers from at least 5 countries and be able to purchase minimum 3,000 carton /brand/year and also have 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 sea port, Medan; Tanjung Priok Seaport, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas Seaport, Semarang; Tanjung Perak Seaport, Surabaya; Bitung Seaport, Manado; and Soekarno Hatta Seaport, Makassar. They can also enter via all Indonesian international airports.

Distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages category B and C 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 are allowed to sell duty

free alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C in certain locations. New MOT Regulation No. 6/2015 prohibits sales of Category A alcoholic beverages in minimarkets and other retail shops. Supermarket and hypermarket retail sales of alcohol are still allowed.

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

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

BIOTECHNOLOGY

The PP No. 28/2004 states that Genetically Engineered (GE) food must be tested prior to distribution. BPOM regulation No.6/2018 concerning Food Surveillance on Genetically Engineered Food replaces 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 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.

Biotechnology regulation is amended by BPOM Regulation No. 6/2018 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 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 concerning the Surveillance of Processed Food for the need of Special Nutrition (PKGK); it regulates processed food for special dietary and medical needs, which include food/ beverage nutrition for adult, baby, child, pregnant mother, and sportsman. This regulation also states information of definition PGKG and requirement of standard and quality of each food category (which includes; material, nutrition content, food additive material and labelling).

Import of PKGK product must be equipped with a certificate proves that 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

Based on the new Law of Halal Product Assurance No. 33/2014, goods and/or services that are related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically-engineered products, as well as goods that are worn, used or utilized by the public must be halal.

By 2019 all companies have to comply with the new law. The government established a new institution called the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) under the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This new agency has been launched on October 11, 2017. BPJPH will oversee the collection of fees and issuance

of halal certificates for specific products, but MUI will still issue halal fatwas and certify halal auditors. However, as of to date there are no halal law implementing regulations have been issued by the government. Therefore, businesses are expected to follow existing MUI rules and procedures.

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

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

As of December 2018, approved U.S. halal certifying bodies are as follows:

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

Sources: LPPOM – MUI’s website

http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/139/1529/page/1

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 ⁶⁰Co or ¹³⁷Cs 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 are allowed to be radiated and its dose.

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

No	Type of food	Irradiation purpose	Maximum dose absorb (kGy)
1.	Bulb and root tuber	to retard prevent the sprouting during storage	0.15
2.	Fresh vegetable and fruit (exclude no 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insect c. Extend 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 b. Extend shelf life c. Control infection by certain parasite d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0 3.0 2.0 7.0

10.	Dry vegetable, seasoning, dry herb and herbal tea	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Kill insect	10.0 1.0
11.	Food from animal dried animal	a. Kill insect b. Kill microbe, fungi, mold, khamir	1.0 5.0
12.	Animal based-ready to eat processed food	Sterilization and kill pathogenic microorganisms such as spora and microbes, and extending shelf life	65

PRODUCT SHELF LIFE

To comply with the MOH decree concerning expired food, 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 that state the expiry dates of imported processed food products is 2/3 from the shelf life.

PROCESSED ORGANIC FOOD

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

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

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. GOI has to prevent the entrance and distribution of the pest in Indonesian territory.

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 the SNI mandatory products⁴:

- 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 is in the progress of revising Biscuit SNI, the draft of SNI - RSNI3 2973:2018 will soon replace 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.

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 Regulation No. 24/2016 regulates commercial sterile foods. The regulation states that if the regulation does not specifically cover a particular product or manufacturing process, that the Code of Hygienic Practice for Low and Acidified Low Acid Canned Foods (CAC/RCP 23-1979) and/or Code of Hygienic Practice for Aseptically Processed and Package Low-Acid Foods (CAC/RCP 40-1993) can be followed.

⁴ <http://sispk.bsn.go.id/RegulasiTeknis/SniWajib>

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.

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 VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

Any processed food either produced domestically or imported to Indonesian for trade in retail packaging shall 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, while the online registration system can be found at (<http://e-reg.pom.go.id>). 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 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, except for food additive for winding.

The registration process is required for products which have identical compositions but do not share similar packaging. A new registration is thus 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. 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 taken care by a local agent or importer. Typically, it takes longer than the officially reported time frame and costs more than the published rate. Detailed requirements from the food manufacture/supplier and product samples are needed for the registration process, which can be sent to the local agent or importer.

PRODUCT REGISTRATION

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. Past 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 food manufacturer from which they are importing 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) or 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

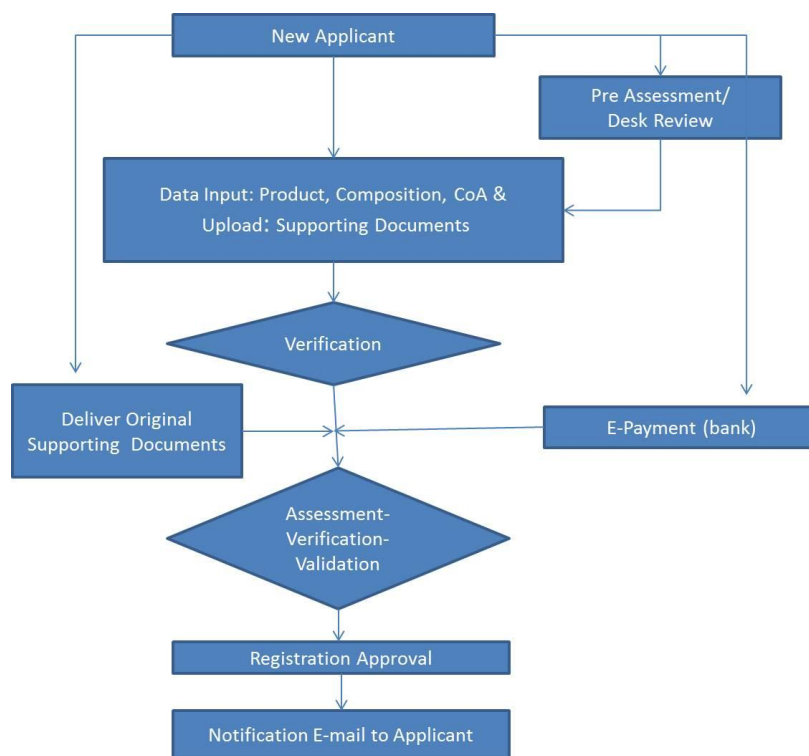
Timeline

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

Figure 1. Indonesia: BPOM’s Food Registration Process



TESTING

Based on the PP No. 28 of 2004, the examination in the laboratory shall be carried out in the government laboratories or any laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Committee or any

Accreditation Institutions acknowledged by the National Accreditation Committee. BPOM is authorized to determine the types of processed food that should be examined prior to distribution.

CERTIFICATION

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

SECTION VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements

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

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

- a. The Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 34/2016 regarding The Import of Carcass, Meat, Offal, and/or Its Processed Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and its amendment: The Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 23/2018. This regulation is not applicable for dairy products; and,
- b. The Minister of Trade Regulation Number 59/2016 regarding The Provisions of the Export and Import of Animal and Products of Animal Origin, and its amendments: The Minister of Trade Regulations Number 17/2017, Number 20/2018, and Number 65/2018;

In order to be able to perform importation of animal or products of animal origin, registered importer needs import permit (SPI- Surat Persetujuan Impor) from the Ministry of Trade that based on the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 59/2016, requires import recommendation (SRP – Surat Rekomendasi Pemasukan) from the Ministry of Agriculture, and, exclusively for processed products, entry permit (SKI – Surat Keterangan Impor) from the National Agency for Drugs and Food Control (BPOM – Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan). Products in retail packaging must have a registration (ML) number acquired from BPOM.

Remaining processed food products

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

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

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

Additionally, MOT Regulation No. 87/2015, No 94/2015, and No. 81/2017 (which replaces regulations No. 83/2012, 61/2013, 36/2014, and 73/2014) state 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. Post sources report that port dwelling times have decreased lately. However, 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 on Food Processed Registration. The regulations require importers to obtain an entry permit (SKI) in order to release the products at customs for each shipment. However, BPOM also provides a priority service, issuing a SKI with maximum process to get approval is 10 days. Priority service will be given to importers with good track records that have obtained five times approval of new registration - SKI without any of additional or completeness document. 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. Declaration Letter with Seal Rp. 6,000 food raw material and food additive
 - Product is not intended for retail sale
 - Willing to be tested in the accredited laboratory at the applicant expenses
 4. Certificates (please see below)
 5. Payment bank receipt for non-tax revenue (PNBP)

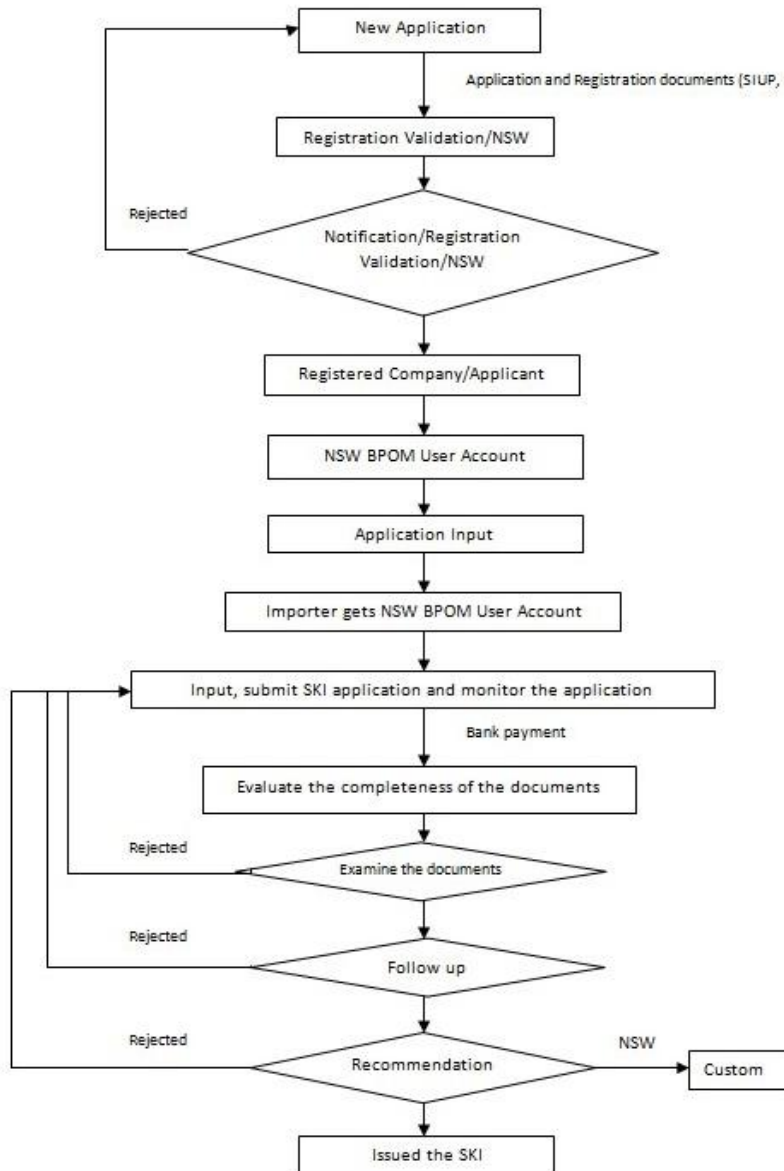
Table 7. Indonesia: Required Documents for Obtaining a SKI

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

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

FLOW CHART OF SKI APPLICATION



DAIRY PRODUCTS

On June 4, 2009, Indonesia published Law Number 18/2009 regarding Animal Husbandry and Animal Health which has been amended by Law Number 41/2014. It requires foreign companies that export products of animal origin, including dairy products and eggs, to Indonesia to prelist their establishments with MOA. In order to be prelisted, MOA’s DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) requires dairy establishments wishing to export dairy products to Indonesia 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 2018, there are 98 U.S. dairy establishments approved by the MOA for export to Indonesia. Dairy establishments wishing to export to Indonesia should work with an importer to apply for establishment approval with Post assistance.

Law 18/2009 also stipulates that dairy products will require halal certification by a U.S. based Islamic center, approved by the government.

The Minister of Trade Regulation Number 59 Year 2016 regarding The Provisions of the Export and Import of Animal and Products of Animal Origin, and its amendments: The Minister of Trade Regulations Number 17 Year 2017, Number 20 Year 2018, and Number 65 Year 2018 requires that import of animal products, such as NFDM and whole milk powder, can only be performed by a company that has obtained an import permit from the Ministry of Trade. Similar with obtaining import permit for other products of animal origin, to obtain dairy products import permit, recommendations from BPOM and Ministry of Agriculture 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 the exporting country, the Ministry of Agriculture will issue a decree prohibiting animal product imports. Previously issued import permit will be declared invalid, (as per the decree).

For 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 June 2018, MOA issued new regulation No.24/2018 to replace regulation No. 38/2017 on horticulture imports (this regulation replaced MOA Regulation No. 16/2017 and MOA Regulation No 86/2013). Please read [MOA Revises Requirements on Horticultural Imports](#) for further information.

MOA Regulation No. 24/2018 states that importers can present 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 only 28 fresh horticulture commodities (previously 54 products including processed horticulture products were covered).

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.64/2018 to revise MOT Regulation No. 30/2017 (corresponding regulation of MOA Regulation No. 24/2018), please read [MOT Revises Requirements on Horticultural Import Permits](#) for further information. 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, packing house registration, and a statement letter from exporter stated production capacity of their farm. All documents must be translated into Indonesian language.

- **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 92 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). According to MOA Regulation No.55/2016, products imported from FFPO recognized countries must 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. MOA Regulation No.55/2016 entered into force on November 18, 2016.

In January 2018, MOA renewed FFPO recognition for the United States for an additional two years. There are 92 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 | 10. Cranberry | 18. Raisin |
| 2. Avocado | 11. Citrus Fruit | 19. Kiwifruit |
| 3. Apple | 12. Currant, Black, Red, | 20. Lemon |
| 4. Apricot | White | 21. Limes |
| 5. Blackberries | 13. Dewberries | 22. Mandarin |
| 6. Blueberries | 14. Gooseberry | 23. Melon |
| 7. Tin/Figs | 15. Grapefruit | 24. Cantaloupe or Rock |
| 8. Boysenberry | 16. Oranges | Melon |
| 9. Cherries | 17. Longan | |
| 25. Nectarine | 35. Artiocokes | 45. Pepper Chili (fresh and |
| 26. Peach | 36. Asparagus | dried) |
| 27. Persimmon | 37. Onion | 46. Chicory |
| 28. Pear | 38. Shallot | 47. Leeks |
| 29. Plum | 39. Garlic | 48. Flower head Brassicas |
| 30. Shaddock or Pomelos | 40. Spinach | 49. Gherkin |
| 31. Prunes | 41. Beetroot | 50. Sweet Corn |
| 32. Raspberries Red, Black | 42. Sugar Beet | 51. Mushrooms |
| 33. Squash | 43. Broccoli | 52. Potatoes |
| 34. Strawberry | 44. Cauliflower | 53. Kale |

54. Kohlrabi
55. Cabbage
56. Brussels Sprouts
57. Lima Bean
58. Radish
59. Turnips
60. Cucumber
61. Okra
62. Paprica
63. Parsley
64. Lettuce
65. Celery
66. Tomato

67. Eggplant
68. Sweet Potatoes
69. Carrot
70. Barley
71. Rice (husked, polish)
72. Wheat
73. Maize
74. Oats
75. Rye
76. Almond Nut
77. Hazelnuts
78. Macadamia Nuts
79. Soybean

80. Pistachios Nuts
81. Peanuts
82. Pecan
83. Mung Bean
84. Broad Bean
85. Cowpea
86. Peas
87. Coffee Beans
88. Pepper Black, White
89. Green Tea and Black
Tea

- ***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 sea port-Medan, Tanjung Perak sea port-Surabaya, Soekarno Hatta sea port – Makassar 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. 20/2107.

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 these online prior to the arrival the consignment. Prior notice is explained in MOA Regulation No. 55/2016 (Format-1).

- ***Pre-shipment inspection***

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

To proceed, the following sequence of action should occur:

- ✓ Upon acquiring a license concern, the importer should apply to the Kerjasama Operasi Sucofindo – Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI, Joint operation Sucofindo-Surveyor Indonesia, the State owned surveyors assigned by the MOT) for import verification by filling out an on-line Verification Request (VR) at <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.

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

MoA regulation Number 34/2016 regarding The Importation of Carcass, Meat, Offal and/or Its Processed Products into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia lists the cuts eligible for import, including most bovine muscle cuts, manufacturing meat, variety meats (including tail, tongue, and feet), and offal (liver, hearts, and lung), as well as chilled or frozen whole poultry (chicken and turkey) carcasses. However, MoA regulation Number 23/2018, which amended this regulation, expanded the list by adding fresh and chilled bovine meat secondary cuts (several cut types of ribs, neck meat, and shank), and fresh, chilled, and frozen cuts of poultry (chicken and turkey), wings, thighs, liver, and mechanically deboned or separated meat. Furthermore, the new regulation removes the provisions requiring the implementation of fully dedicated halal practices for meat establishment exporting their products to Indonesia, notwithstanding the exporting meat establishment still has to provide their products' halal certificate, published by halal certifier recognized by Indonesia.

MOA Regulation Number 34/2016 together with MOT Regulation Number 59/2016 allow imported beef to be sold in retail supermarkets and traditional markets.

Explanation on how to import meat and poultry to Indonesia can be found in section VIII above. Importers must indicate the product being imported and the market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, retail, etc.) in their SRP application. 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 SRP and SPI Number.

Only approved meat and poultry establishments are allowed to export products to Indonesia. As of December 2018, there are 22 U.S. beef establishments, 9 pork establishments and one lamb establishment 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 Ministry of Agriculture c.q. Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services before an importer can import from the pet food producing facility.

According to the Indonesian regulations, 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 does no longer specifically mentioning restriction of rice imports during one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest period. However, 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.

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 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 only allow for the 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. 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 (<i>Sardinella</i> spp.)	0303 53 00 00	Frozen
2	Jack and Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus</i> spp.)	0303 55 00 00	Frozen
3	Atlantic Mackerel (<i>Scomber Scombrus</i>)	0303 54 00 10	Frozen
4	Pacific Mackerel (<i>Scomber Japonicus</i>)	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 (<i>Scomber Japonicus</i>)	0303 54 00 20	Frozen
2	Curing (<i>Rastrelliger Kanagurta</i>)	0303 89 15 10	Frozen
3	Aso-Aso (<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>)	0303 89 15 10	Frozen

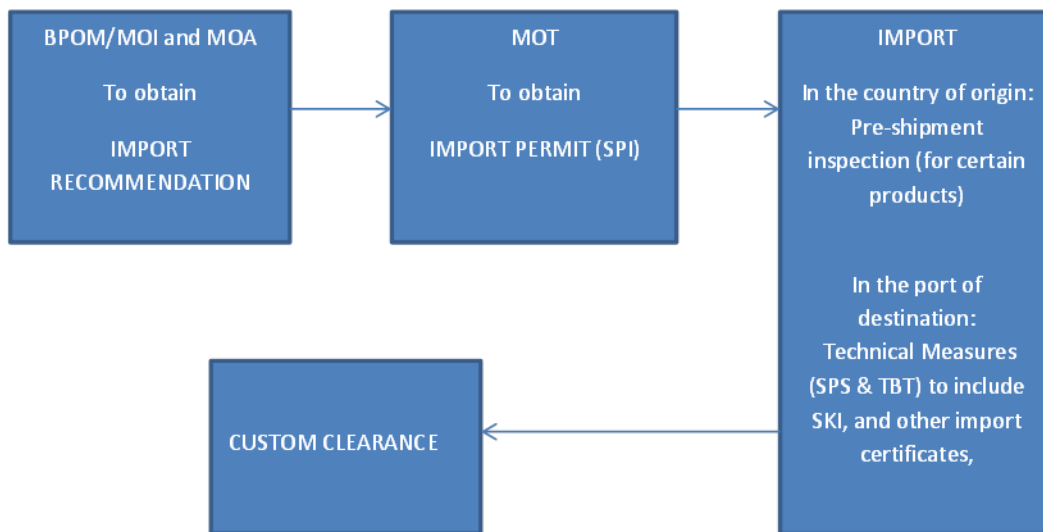
Raw Material for fortification			
1	Fish Oil	1504 20 10 00 1504 20 90 00	Food grade
2	Fish Protein Concentrate	0305 59 20 00 0305 59 90 00	Food grade
3	Kappa, Iota and Lamda	1302 39 10 10	Powder/ Liquid
4	Alginate and family	1302 39 90 00	Powder/ Liquid
5	Flour from prawn	0306 29 30 00	-
6	Flour from 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 (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.)	0302 11 00 00 0303 14 00 00	Fresh Frozen
2	Pacific Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp)	0302 13 00 00 0303 12 00 00	Fresh Frozen
3	Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	0302 14 00 10 0303 13 00 10	Fresh Frozen
4	Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius</i> spp.)	0302 21 00 00 0303 31 00 00	Fresh Frozen
5	Cod Fish (<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i> / <i>Gadus</i> spp)	0302 51 00 00 0303 63 00 00	Fresh Frozen
6	Lobster (<i>Homarus</i> spp)	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</i> spp, <i>Nototodarus</i> spp, <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 (sardinella spp.)	0303 53 00 00	Frozen
2	Ilex squid (Ilex spp.)	0307 49 10 00	Frozen

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

SECTION X. Copyright and Trademark Laws

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 replacing Law No. 15/2001. In 2009, Indonesia was moved back from the U.S. watch list to the U.S. priority watch list for protection of intellectual property.

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

SECTION XI. Other Relevant Reports

Please visit FAS/USDA website at www.fas.usda.gov to find the relevant GAIN reports:

1. [Indonesian Law 18-2009 Requires Dairy Exporter to Prelist with MOA \(ID9025\)](#)
2. [Indonesian Horticultural Law \(ID1031\)](#)
3. [Mandatory Labeling of Imported Food and Beverage Products \(ID1028\)](#)
4. [Prior Notice-Application of Imported Fresh Food of Plant Origin \(ID1206\)](#)
5. [East Java Governor Regulates Imported Horticulture Products \(ID1208\)](#)
6. [Ministry of Agriculture Regulations No 42 and 43 Year 2012 \(ID1218\)](#)
7. [BPOM Issues New Regulation on Transgenic Products \(ID1217\)](#)
8. [The U.S. – Indonesia Arrangement on Dairy Import from the U.S. \(ID 1220\)](#)
9. [The Ministry of Health Publishes a New Regulation on Food Additive \(ID1230\)](#)
10. [Food Law 2012 \(ID1235\)](#)
11. [Phytosanitary Requirements for Fresh Bulb \(ID1303\)](#)
12. [MOA Decree 4390 2013 on Import of U.S. Livestock to Indonesia \(ID1333\)](#)
13. [Indonesia’s New Farmer Empowerment and protection Law Introduces New Tariff Barriers \(ID1339\)](#)
14. [Indonesian Deregulates Soybean Imports and waives Import Duties \(ID1349\)](#)
15. [Indonesian Government Explain New Horticulture Import Permit Reg. \(ID1352\)](#)
16. [Alcohol Beverages Excise Tax Update \(ID1408\)](#)
17. [New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverage Distribution \(ID1411\)](#)
18. [New Regulation on Animal Quarantine Measures \(ID1429\)](#)
19. [Indonesia Revises Seafood Import Rules \(ID1501\)](#)
20. [California Recognized as Fruit Fly Free Area \(ID1522\)](#)
21. [Indonesia Raises Import Tariffs on Value-Added Goods \(ID1530\)](#)
22. [SPS 108 Notifications on Requirements for Commercial Sterile Foods \(ID1611\)](#)
23. [Indonesia Amends Import Regulations for Livestock Products \(ID1618\)](#)
24. [Indonesia Eases Import Rules for Meat Products \(ID1623\)](#)
25. [Indonesia Expands U.S. Plants Products Eligible for Recognition \(ID1624\)](#)

26. [Ministry of Trade Updates Beef Import Regulation \(ID1626\)](#)
27. [Indonesia Revises FFPO Import Procedures \(ID1637\)](#)
28. [Indonesia's Fees on Import Application \(ID1721\)](#)
29. [Indonesia Issues new Regulation on Milk Supply and Distribution \(ID1722\)](#)
30. [Retail Product Registration Guide for Imported Food and Beverages Jakarta Indonesia 6-29-2018](#)

APPENDIX I. Key Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Ministry of Finance

Directorate General for Customs and Duties

Jalan Jend. A. Yani / By Pass,

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-150-0225, 489-7511 Fax: +6221-489-0308

Homepage: www.beacukai.go.id

Products regulated: 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: <http://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: www.kemendag.go.id

Ministry of Industry (MOI)

Directorate General for Agro Industry
Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 52-53, 18th Floor
Jakarta 12950
Tel: +6221-525-2713; 525-5509 ext 2625/4062 Fax: +6221-525-2450
Homepage: www.kemenperin.go.id
Product regulated: refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder, bottle water, 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 aids.

National Standardization Agency (BSN)

Chairman
Gedung I BPPT Lt 9
Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8,
Jakarta 10340
[Tel:+6221-392-7422](tel:+6221-392-7422) ext. 101/102 Fax: +6221-392-7527
Homepage: <http://sispk.bsn.go.id/SNI/DaftarList>
Products regulated: products standardization

The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)

Chairman
Jl. Proklamasi No. 51
Menteng
Jakarta Pusat
Tel/Fax: +6221-3910-2666; 3910-5266
Homepage: www.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 Technical Contacts

Indonesian Association

The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI)

Chairman
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)

Chairperson
Jalan Pancoran Barat VII No. 1
Duren Tiga, Pasar Minggu
Jakarta 12760
Tel: +6221-798-1858 Fax: +6221-798-1038
Email: konsumen@rad.net.id

Homepage: www.ylki.org

Association of Flourmills (APTINDO)

Chairperson

Daniprisma Building, 3rd Floor

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 47-48

Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-7279-7843

Fax: +6221-720-6008

Email: aptindo@rad.net.id

Association of Meat Importers (ASPIDI)

Chairman

Jl. Penjernihan I No. 50, Pejompongan

Jakarta 10210

[Tel:+6221-7033-0972](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

Potatoes USA

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

Jl. Prapanca Raya No. 18 A

Kemang - Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-721-1358 Fax: +6221-72-1357

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

AgriSource Co., Ltd

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

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

76/1 Soi Lang Suan,

Ploenchit Road, Bangkok, Thailand 10330

Ph: +66-2- 251-8655 /6 Fax: (66-2) 251-0390

E-mail: agsource@loxinfo.co.th

Lieu Marketing Assoc. Pte. Ltd.

Regional representative for several U.S. commodities

48 Toh Guan Road East

02-129 Enterprise Hub

Singapore 608586

Ph: +65- 6515-6113 Fax: +65- 6278-4372

E-mail: lieumktg@singnet.com.sg

Agribusiness-Connect Asia

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

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

Singapore 179094

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

E-mil: dali@dairyconnect.biz

APPENDIX III. Laboratories

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

Balai Besar Industri Agro (BBIA)

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 11,
Bogor 16122
Tel.: +62251-324068; Fax: +62251-323339
Website: www.bbia.go.id

Laboratorium Jasa Analisis Pangan IPB

Departemen Ilmu dan Teknologi Pangan
Kompleks IPB, Darmaga
Bogor 16002
Tel: +62251-629-855; Fax: +62251-629-855

PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech (SIG)

Jl. Rasamala No. 20
Taman Yasmin,
Bogor 16006,
Tel: +62251-753-2348; Fax: +62251-754-0927
Website: www.siglaboratory.com

PT. Sucofindo - ICS

Office:
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kv. 34,
Jakarta 12780
Tel: +6221-798-3666; Fax: +6221-798-3888
Website: <https://www.sucofindo.co.id/>

Laboratory:

Jl. Arteri Tol Cibitung,
Bekasi 17520
Tel.: +6221- 8832-1176; Fax: +6221- 8832-1166

PT. SGS (*Société Générale de Surveillance*)

International Certification Services Indonesia (Accredited in October 2009)

Cilandak Commercial Estate #108 C,
Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO,
Jakarta 12560
Tel: +6221-781-8111 Ext.142; Fax: +6221-780-7914, 781-8222
Website: www.sgs.co.id

PT TUV NORD Indonesia

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

JAKARTA 12520
Indonesia
Tel: +6221-7883-7338; Fax: +6221-7883-7336
Website: www.tuv-nord.com/id/en

APPENDIX IV. Related Government Regulations

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

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

1. Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 concerning Food Label and Advertisement
2. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
3. Government Regulation No. 32 of 2017 concerning Type and Tariff of Non-Tax Revenue Prevailing at the BPOM
4. The MOH Decree No. 165/Menkes/SK/II/86 on Requirements of Iodized Salt
5. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02942/B/SK/IX/86 on the Guidelines on the Technical Implementation for the Control of Iodized Salt in the Distribution
6. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.00617 of 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian Food Codex 2001
7. The MOH Decree No. 962/MENKES/SK/VII/2003 on the Fortification of Wheat Flour
8. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
9. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.1.0256 of 2008 on Prohibition of Adding Vitamin K to Milk Product
10. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Stipulation of Maximum Limit of Microbial and Chemical Pollutants in Food and replaced by BPOM Regulation No. 23/2017 and BPOM Np.8/2018
11. The MOH Regulation No. 701/MENKES/PER/VIII/2009 on Irradiated Food
12. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.52.0085 of 2010 on Categorization of Product for Infant and Advance Formula
13. The BPOM Regulation No. HK. 03.1.23.06.10.5166 of 2010 on the Information Declaration on Certain Product Origin, Alcohol Content, and Expiry Date on Drug, Traditional Medicine, Food Supplement, and Food Label.
14. The BPOM Regulation No. 03.1.52.08.11.07235/2011 on the Supervision of Infant Formula and Infant Formula for Special Medical Purpose
15. The BPOM Regulation No. HK. 03.1.23.11.11.09695 of 2011 on Amendment of the BPOM Regulation No. 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label

16. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.11.11.09657 of 2011 on the Requirement of Adding Nutrients and Non-Nutrients in Processed Food
17. The MOH Regulation No. 033 of 2012 on Food Additive
18. The MOH Regulation No. 034/2012 on Maximum Level of Melamine in Food
19. The MOH Regulation No. 30/2013 on the Inclusion of Sugar, Salt, and Fat Information as well as Health Message for Processed Food and Fast Food
20. The BPOM Regulation No. 2/2013 on Monitoring of Hazardous Materials Abused in Food
21. The BPOM Regulation No. 4/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carbonating Agent as a Food Additive
22. The BPOM Regulation No. 5/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Humectant as a Food Additive
23. The BPOM Regulation No. 6/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additive
24. The BPOM Regulation No. 7/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flour Treatment Agent as a Food Additive
25. The BPOM Regulation No. 8/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Acidity Regulator as a Food Additive
26. The BPOM Regulation No. 9/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Firming Agent as a Food Additive
27. The BPOM Regulation No. 10/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Caking Agent as a Food Additive
28. The BPOM Regulation No. 11/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Raising Agent as a Food Additive
29. The BPOM Regulation No. 12/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Glazing Agent as a Food Additive
30. The BPOM Regulation No. 13/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Anti Foaming Agent as a Food Additive
31. The BPOM Regulation No. 14/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Carrier as a Food Additive
32. The BPOM Regulation No. 15/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Thickener as a Food Additive
33. The BPOM Regulation No. 16/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifying Salt Carrier as a Food Additives
34. The BPOM Regulation No. 17/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Packaging Gas as a Food Additives
35. The BPOM Regulation No. 18/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Sequestrant as a Food Additives
36. The BPOM Regulation No. 19/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Gelling Agent as a Food Additives
37. The BPOM Regulation No. 20/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Emulsifier as a Food Additives

38. The BPOM Regulation No. 21/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color Retention Agent as a Food Additives
39. The BPOM Regulation No. 22/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Foaming Agent as a Food Additives
40. The BPOM Regulation No. 23/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Flavour Enhancer as a Food Additives
41. The BPOM Regulation No.24/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Stabilizer as a Food Additives
42. The BPOM Regulation No. 25/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Bulking Agent as a Food Additives
43. The BPOM Regulation No. 26/2013 on Supervision of Food Irradiation
44. The BPOM Regulation No. 36/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Preservative as a Food Additives
45. The BPOM Regulation No. 37/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Color as a Food Additives
46. The BPOM Regulation No. 38/2013 on Maximum Limit of the use Antioxidant as a Food Additives
47. The BPOM Regulation No. 3/2014 on the Amendment of BPOM Regulation No. 03.1.52.08.11.07235/2011 on the Supervision of Infant Formula and Infant Formula for Special Medical Purposes
48. The BPOM Regulation No. 4 of 2014 on the Maximum Level of the Use of Sweetener
49. The BPOM Regulation No. 16/2014 on the Amendment of the BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 of 2011 on Food Package Control
50. The BPOM Regulation No. 8/2016 on Requirements of Food Additive Compounds
51. The BPOM Regulation No. 9/2016 on Nutrition Label References
52. The BPOM Regulation No. 10/2016 on Uses of Enzyme and Enzyme Immobilization Agents Categorized as Processing Aids in Food
53. The BPOM Regulation No. 12/2016 on Processed Food Registration, replaced by BPOM Regulation No.30/2017
54. The BPOM Regulation No. 13/2016 on the Control of Claims for Food Labelling and Advertisement
55. The BPOM Regulation No. 14/2016 on Food Safety and Quality of Alcoholic Beverages
56. The BOPM Regulation No. 16/2016 on Microbiological Criteria in Processed Food
57. The BPOM Regulation No. 21/2016 on Food Categories
58. The BPOM Regulation No 22/2016 on Requirements of the Use of Flavorings as a Food Additives
59. The BPOM Regulation No. 23/2016 on the Inclusion of Food Additive Information on Food Labels and Advertising
60. The BPOM Regulation No. 24/2016 on Requirements for Commercially Sterile Food
61. The BPOM Regulation No 1/2017 on Monitoring of Organic Processed Food

62. The BPOM Regulation No. 4/2017 on Monitoring of Imported Drug and Food into Territory of Indonesia
63. The BPOM Regulation No. 5/2017 on Monitoring of Imported Material for Drug and Food into Territory of Indonesia
64. The BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 on Processed Food Label
65. The BPOM Regulation No.1/2018 on Surveillance of Processed Food for the need of Special Nutrition
66. The BPOM Regulation No.6/2018 on Food Surveillance on Genetically Engineered Food
67. The BPOM Regulation No.3/2018 on Irradiated Food

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA)

1. The MOA Regulation No. 61/Permentan/OT.140/10/2011 on Testing, Assessment, Release and Withdrawal of the Variety
2. The MOA Regulation No. 127/Permentan/SR. 120/11/2014 on Import and Export of Seed

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) - the Directorate General of Horticulture (Before 2015, issued by the Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Product (P2HP)):

1. The MOA Regulation No. 64/Permentan/OT.140/5/2013 on Organic Agricultural System
2. The MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/HK.310/4/2014 on Recommendation for Export and Import of Certain Rice.
3. The MOA Regulation No. 38/Permentan/HR.060/11/2017 on Import Recommendation of Horticultural Products

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

1. Government Regulation No. 15 of 1977 on Refusal, Prevention, Eradication, and Treatment of Animal Disease.
2. Government Regulation No. 22 of 1983 on Public Health Veterinary
3. The MOA Regulation No. 482/Kpts/PD.620/8/2006 on Importation of Ruminant and its Product from BSE Infected Country or Zone into the Territory of The Republic of Indonesia
4. The MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/OT.140/9/2011 on Recommendation for Approval on Import and Export of Semen and or Breed to and from Republic of Indonesian Territory
5. The MOA Decree No. 4390/Kpts/PD.620/6/2013 on Imported Animal and Animal Product from the United States into the Republic of Indonesia territory.
6. The MOA Regulation No. 108/Permentan/PD.410/9/2014 on Importation of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders. Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory
7. The MOA Regulation No 23/Permentan/PK.130/4/2015 on Importation and exportation of feed ingredient of animal origin to Indonesian Territory
8. The MOA Regulation No. 42/Permentan/PP.040/7/2015 on the Amendment of the MOA Regulation No 108/Permentan/PD.410/9/2014 on Importation of Feeder Cattle, Cattle Breeders. Cattle Ready for Slaughter to Indonesian Territory

9. The MOA Regulation No. 17/Permentan/PK.450/5/2016 on the Importation of Boneless Meat Originating from a Country or Zone
10. The MOA Regulation No. 34/Permentan/PK210/7/2016 on Importing Carcasses, Meats and Processed Products into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia
11. The MOA Decree No. 8882/Kpts/PK.210/F/09/2017 on the Approval of New U.S. Meat Establishment to Export Meat and its Processed Products to Indonesian Territory
12. The MOA Regulation No 26/Permentan/PK/4507/2017 on Milk Supply and Distribution.

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

1. Government Regulation No. 6 of 1995 concerning Plant Protection
2. Government Regulation No. 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
3. Government Regulation No. 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine
4. The Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA) Decree No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/2003 on Procedure of Agriculture Quarantine Measure to Import Seed and Plant Products to Indonesian Territory
5. The MOA Decree No. 508/Kpts/PD.520/8/2004 on Classifying Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier
6. The MOA Regulation No. 271/Kpts/HK.310/4/2006 on the Requirements and Procedures of the Certain Plant Quarantine Measures by Third Party
7. The MOA Decree No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/10/2006 on Additional Plant Quarantine Requirements.
8. The MOA Decree No. 53/Kpts/HK.060/L/3/06 on Treatment for imported Fresh Fruit and/or Fresh Vegetable into the territory of Republic Indonesia
9. The MOA Decree No. 264/Kpts/OT.140/4/2006 on Focal Point Determination of National Plant Protection Organization
10. The MOA Regulation No. 09/Permentan/OT.140/2/2009 on Requirements and Procedures of Plant Quarantine Action on Imported Plant Pest Carrier into the Republic of Indonesia
11. The MOA Decree No 3237/Kpts/HK.060/9/2009 on Form and Type of Documents of Plant Quarantine Measures
12. The MOA Decree No. 3238/Kpts/PD.630/9/2009 on Categorization of the Type of Quarantine Animal Disease and the Classification of Carrier.
13. The MOA Regulation No. 93/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Type of Plant Quarantine Pest
14. The MOA Regulation No 94/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Place of Entry and Exit of Animal Quarantine Disease and Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier.
15. The MOA Regulation No: 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetable
16. The MOA Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables
17. The MOA Regulation No. 44/2014 the Amendment of the MOA Regulation No. 94/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Place of Entry and Exit of Animal Quarantine Disease and Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier.

18. The MOA Regulation No. 65/Permentan/PD.410/5/2014 on Animal Quarantine Measure: Importation and Exportation of Consumable Products of Animal Origin Material
19. The MOA Decree No. 756/KPTS/OT.140/L/06/2015 on the Recognizing of California States as a free fruit fly area
20. The MOA Regulation No. 51/Permentan/KR.010/9/2015 on the amendment of MOA Regulation No. 93/Permentan/OT.140/12/2011 on Types of Plant Quarantine Pests
21. The MOA Decree No. 704/Kpts/KR.050/12/2015 on Recognition the U.S. Fresh Food of Plant origin (FFPO)
22. The MOA Decree No. 653/Kpts/KR.050/8/2016 on Recognition the U.S. Fresh Food of Plant origin (FFPO)
23. The MOA Regulation No 55/KR.040/11/2016 on Food Safety Surveillance on Importation and Exportation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
24. The MOA Regulation No.15/2017 and amended by MOA Regulation No.26/2018 on Exportation and Importation of Seed
25. The MOA Regulation No 17/2017 on Animal Quarantine Documents
26. The MOA Regulation No. 20/Permentan/KR.040/6/2017 on the amendment of MOA 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables
27. The MOA Regulation No. 16/2017 and replaced by MOA Regulation No.24/2018 on Horticulture Imports
28. The MOA Decree No.35/KPTS/KR.50/1/2018 on Recognition the U.S. Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO)

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

1. Joint Decree of the MOH and MOA No. 881/MENKES/SKB/VIII/1996 and 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 on the Maximum Limit of Pesticide Residue of Agriculture Products.
2. The MOA Regulation No. 39/Permentan/SR.330/7/2015 Pesticide Registration

Presidential Decree on Alcoholic Beverages

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

Issued by the Minister of Trade (MOT):

1. The MOT Regulation No. 37/M_DAG/PER/9/2008 on Certificate of Origin for Imported Goods that Subject to Safe Guard
2. The MOT Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/4//2014 on Controlling and Monitoring of Alcoholic Beverages Supply, Distribution and Sale
3. The MOT Regulation No. 45/M-DAG/PER/8/2014 on Amendment of MOT Regulation No. 25/M-DAG/PER/5/2014 on Pricing of White Crystal Sugar from Farmers
4. The MOT Regulation No. 06/M-DAG/PER/1/2015 on the Second Amendment of the MOT Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/4//2014 on Controlling and Monitoring of Alcoholic Beverages Supply, Distribution and Sale

5. DG of Domestic Trade No. 04/PDN/PER/4/2015 on Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Control, Distribution, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages Category A
6. The MOT Regulation No. 70/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 on Import Identification Number
7. The MOT Regulation No. 73/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 concerning Indonesian Language Obligations for Product Labelling
8. The MOT Regulation No. 87/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 on Provision of Certain Imported Products
9. The MOT Regulation No. 94/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 as amendment of MOT Regulation No. 87/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 on Provision of Certain Imported Products
10. The MOT Regulation No. 103/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 concerning Provisions on Rice Exports and Imports and replaced by MOT Regulation No. 1/2018
11. The MOT Regulation No. 117/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 on Importation of Sugar
12. The MOT Regulation No. 118/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 on the Provision of Importation of Complementary Goods, Test Market Goods and After Sale Services
13. The MOT Regulation No. 123/M-DAG/PER/12/2015 concerning Licensing Service Provisions for Import and Export through Ina-trade
14. The MOT Regulation No. 24/M-DAG/PER/4/2016 on Standardization of Trade
15. The MOT Regulation No. 59/M-DAG/PER/8/2016 concerning the Provision on the Export and Import of Animal and Animal Products
16. The MOT Regulation No. 30/M-DAG/PER/5/2017 on Importation of Horticulture Products, revised by MOT Regulation No.64/2018
17. The MOT Regulation No. 13/M-DAG/PER/2/2017 as amendment of MOT Regulation No. 59/M-DAG/PER/8/2016 concerning the Provision on the Export and Import of Animal and Animal Products
18. The MOT Regulation No. 43/M-DAG/PER/6/2017 as amendment of MOT Regulation No. 30/M-DAG/PER/5/2017 on Importation of Horticulture Products
19. The MOT Regulation No. 81/2017 as second amendment of MOT Regulation No. 87/M-DAG/PER/10/2015 on Provision of Certain Imported Products

Issued by the Minister of Industry (MOI):

1. The MOI Regulation No. 83/M-IND/PER/11/2008 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI Refined Sugar
2. The MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
3. The MOI Regulation No. 157/M-IND/PER/11/2009 on Amendment of Regulation of the MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
4. The MOI Regulation No. 24/M-IND/PER/2/2010 on the Inclusion of Food Logo and Recycle Code in the Plastic Package Food.
5. The MOI Regulation No. 60/M-IND/PER/6/2010 on the Second Amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder

6. The Director General Agro Industry of MOI NO. 22/A/Per/5/2012 on Technical Guidelines for Implementation and Control of Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Bottle Water
7. The MOI Regulation No. 1/M-IND/PER/1/2013 on Issuance Technical Consideration Letter Importation of Horticultural Products
8. The MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/12/2013 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Palm Cooking Oil
9. The MOI Regulation No. 63/M-IND/PER/7/2014 on the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverage Industry and Quality
10. The MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/10/2014 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Instant Coffee.
11. The MOI Regulation No. 35/M-IND/PER/3/2015 on the amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/12/2013 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Palm Cooking Oil
12. The MOI Regulation No 55/M-IND/PER/6/2015 on the Amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/10/2014 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Instant Coffee
13. The MOI Regulation No. 59/M-IND/PER/7/2015 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Wheat Flour for Food
14. The MOI Regulation No. 60/M-IND/PER/7/2015 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Biscuit
15. The MOI Regulation No.62/M-IND/PER/8/2015 on the Amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 63/M-IND/PER/7/2014 on Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverage Industry and Quality
16. The MOI Regulation No. 96/M-IND/PER/11/2015 on the Amendment of MOI Regulation No. 60/M-IND/PER/7/2015 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Biscuits
17. The MOI Regulation No. 100/M-IND/PER/11/2015 on the Second Amendment of MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/12/2013 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Palm Cooking Oil
18. The MOI Regulation No. 03/M-IND/PER/1/2016 on the Second Amendment of the MOI Regulation No. 87/M-IND/PER/10/2014 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Instant Coffee.
19. The MOI Regulation No. 78/M-IND/PER/11/2016 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Bottle Water

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

1. The MOMF Regulation No. 02/MEN/2007 on Good Aquaculture Practices
2. The MOFM Regulation No. 41/Permen-KP/2014 on Prohibition of the Importation of Dangerous Fish into the Territory of Indonesia
3. DG of Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Fishery Product Decree No. 125/KEP-DJP2HP/2014 on Determination of type of Imported Fishery Products into the Territory of Indonesia, amended by Decree No. 31/ KEP-DJP2HP/2015
4. The MOFM Regulation No. 80/2015 on the Establishment of Types of Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, Category, Carrier Media and Distribution

5. The MOFM Regulation No 58/Permen-KP/2016 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Canned Tuna, Sardine and Mackerel
6. The MOMF Regulation No. 74/Permen-KP/2016 on Quality and Food Safety Control for Imported Seafood Products into Indonesian Territory

Issued by the Minister of Finance (MOF):

1. Ministry of Finance (MOF) Regulation No. 160/PMK.04/2010 concerning Customs Value as a reference for Import Duty Calculation
2. The MOF Regulation No. 207/2013 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages Content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate Content Ethyl Alcohol
3. The DG of Custom & Excise of MOF Regulation No PER-12/BC/2016 on Physical Inspection of Imported Goods
4. The MOF Regulation No. 34/PMK.04/2016 on the Amendment of the MOF Regulation No. 160/PMK.04/2010 concerning Custom Values as a reference for Import Duty Calculation
5. The MOF Regulation No. 6/PMK.010/2017 on Determination on Classification System of Goods and Imposition of Tariff on Imported Goods
6. The MOF Regulation No 116/PMK.010/2017 on Staple Food which is not Subject to Value Added Tax
7. The MOF Regulation No. 158/2018 to replace MOF Regulation No. 207/2013 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages Content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate Content Ethyl Alcohol.

President Decree on Biotechnology

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

Regulation related with Biotechnology:

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

9. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.03.12.1564 of 2012 on Food Labeling Control of Genetically Modified Products
10. The BPOM Regulation No. 19/2016 on the amendment of BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.03.12.1564 of 2012 on Food Labeling Control of Genetically Modified Products.
11. BPOM regulation No.6/2018 concerning Food Surveillance on Genetically Engineered Food replaces 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

Issued by the National Standardization Agency:

1. The SNI 01-3140.2.2000 concerning Refined Sugar
2. The SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical Content for Animal Based Food
3. The SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of Pesticide for Agriculture Products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.
4. The SNI 3747:2009 concerning Cacao Powder
5. The SNI 3751:2009 concerning Wheat Flour as Food Ingredient
6. The SNI 7388:2009 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe on Food
7. The SNI 2973:2011 concerning Biscuit
8. The SNI 6729:2013 concerning Organic Food System
9. The SNI 2983:2014 concerning Instant Coffee
10. The SNI 8222:2016 concerning Canned Sardine and Mackerel
11. The SNI 8223:2016 concerning Canned Tuna