

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Indonesia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report provides updated technical information for requirements and regulations on food and agriculture products as are currently required by the Government of Indonesia (GOI).

Section I. Food Laws:

SUMMARY

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

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

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

Food Safety requirements for food production or processing activities should be performed through food sanitation, food additives regulation, genetically modified organism (GMO) and food irradiation regulation, establishing food packaging standard, issuing food quality and safety guarantee, as well as halal product guarantee for those required.

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

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

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

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

FOOD LAWS

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

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

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

Other significant legislation concerning food and agricultural imports include:

- Act Number 12 of 1992 concerning Cultivation of Plants
- Act Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish, & Plant Quarantine
- Act Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health
- Act Number 9 of 1995 concerning Small Business
- Act Number 20 of 1997 concerning Non-Tax Government Revenue
- Act Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
- Act Number 15 of 2001 concerning Trade Mark
- Act Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copy right
- Act Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries
- Act Number 10 Of 1995 and Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs Tariffs
- Act Number 11 of 1995 and Law Number 39 of 2007 concerning Excise
- Act Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Business
- Act Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
- Act Number 13 of 2010 concerning Horticulture
- Act Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food

- 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 68 of 2002 concerning Food Security
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 18 of 2012 concerning Domestic Waste Management

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. Labeling Requirements:

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

A. General Requirements

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

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

The label at least contains information concerning:

- a. The name of the product;
- b. Net weight or net contents;

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

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

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

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

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

B. Requirements for Other Specific Labeling Requirements

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

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Labels for alcoholic beverages must states:

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

BABY FOODS (less than 12 months old)

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

BIOTECHNOLOGY

A GOI Regulation published in 2012 requires ”PANGAN PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIKA”

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

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

PROCESSED FOOD CONTAINING FOOD ADDITIVE

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

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

- A statement” containing artificial sweetener” and any information if it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, and breast feeding mothers; “for people with diabetes and/or people who require a low- calorie diet”; if using aspartame should be written “contain fenilalanin and not suitable for fenilketonurik patient and not suitable for material heated”; if using polioli, producers should note “excessive consumption has a laxative effect”.
- Weight mg/kg and the sugar equivalence
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Food color information should include:

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

PEWARNA PANGAN

PEWARNA MAKANAN

- M logo in black circle



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

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

FOOD CONTENT ALERGEN

Material that may cause allergic should be informed, includes cereal containing gluten (wheat, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish and its processed products, egg and its processed products, fish and its processed

products, peanut, soybean and its processed products, milk and its processed products to include lactose, tree nut and its processed products, and sulfite (>100 ppm).

FOOD CONTENT PORK

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



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

FOOD IRRADIATION

Irradiated packaged food must carry the words "PANGAN IRADIASI" (irradiated food), the reason for irradiation and this logo.



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

FOOD MADE FROM NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

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

ORGANIC

Processed foods that meet the organic processed foods requirements may use the words organic and Indonesia's organic logo on their labels as below.



Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

Food packaging is the material used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Any person producing food to be circulated is prohibited from using any material as food package

which is declared prohibited and or which may release contaminants that harmful or endangered human health.

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

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

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Any person producing food to be circulated is prohibited to use any material as food additives which are declared as prohibited or exceeding the maximum threshold limit. The GOI shall further determine the materials which are prohibited and or permitted in the food production or processing activities, as well as the maximum threshold limit.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) Regulation No. 033/12 states that food additives production, importation and circulation require a distribution license from the Head of BPOM accordance with the Law. There are 27 groups of food additives and each group has several types of food additives. The list of permitted food additives can be obtained in attachment I and prohibited food additives list in attachment II.

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

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

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

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

- PP No. 28/2004 on safety, quality, and nutrition of food products. The PP has mandated the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Marine & Fishery Affairs (MOMF) to arrange the guidance called "Good Fresh Food Production Practices".

- As a follow-up of PP No. 28/2004, the MOMF issued Ministerial Decree No. 02/2007 about “Good Aquaculture Practices”. This decree emphasizes that the source of water being used in fish rearing process must be free from the contamination of pesticide, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal.
- In line with the MOMF Decree No. 02/2007, the MOA Decree No. 88/2011 sets the maximum residue limit of pesticide on imported as well as exported fresh food of plant origin such as fruits, vegetables, cereal, and legumes. The MOA Decree No. 88/2011 has been effectively enforced since March 19, 2012.
- The MOA also issued Joint Decree No. 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96 with the MOH that rules metal contamination and microscopic organism contamination. With regard to pesticide residues, the joint decree states that:
 - The maximum allowable residue for products directly or indirectly consumed by humans is as per the appended list. (Ref: Joint Decree of the MOH and the MOA No. 881/Menkes/SKB/VIII/1996, 711/Kpts/TP.270/8/96).
 - 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 refused.
 - 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.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

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

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

PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Any processed food either produced domestically or imported into Indonesian territories for trade in retail packaging shall obtain the registration approval letter prior to distribution. The objective is to

protect consumers from products which do not comply with the current regulations related to safety, quality, nutrition, and labeling.

Procedure for registration refers to the BPOM Decree No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 on processed food registration. It is the implementation regulation for the GOI Regulation No 28/2004.

Law and regulations related to food product registration:

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

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

Registration Procedure

Requirements for imported products:

General Information

- Name of food category
- Trade name
- Type of packaging
- Net weight/volume
- Name of supplier similar to the name stated in the Free Sale Certificate
- Name of importer/distributor

Administrative Document

- Letter of appointment from the producer in the country of origin. If the importer or distributor is not appointed directly by the producer, the letter that stating the relationship between the parties is sufficient (valid for 1 year)
Or
- Declaration of Conformity and Letter of Appointment from the U.S. distributors that are notarized and accompanied by documents which verifies that both notary and the company/distributor are legal entity within the United States.
- Health Certified or Certificate of Free Sale from the authorities of the country of origin (valid for 1 year)

Technical Document

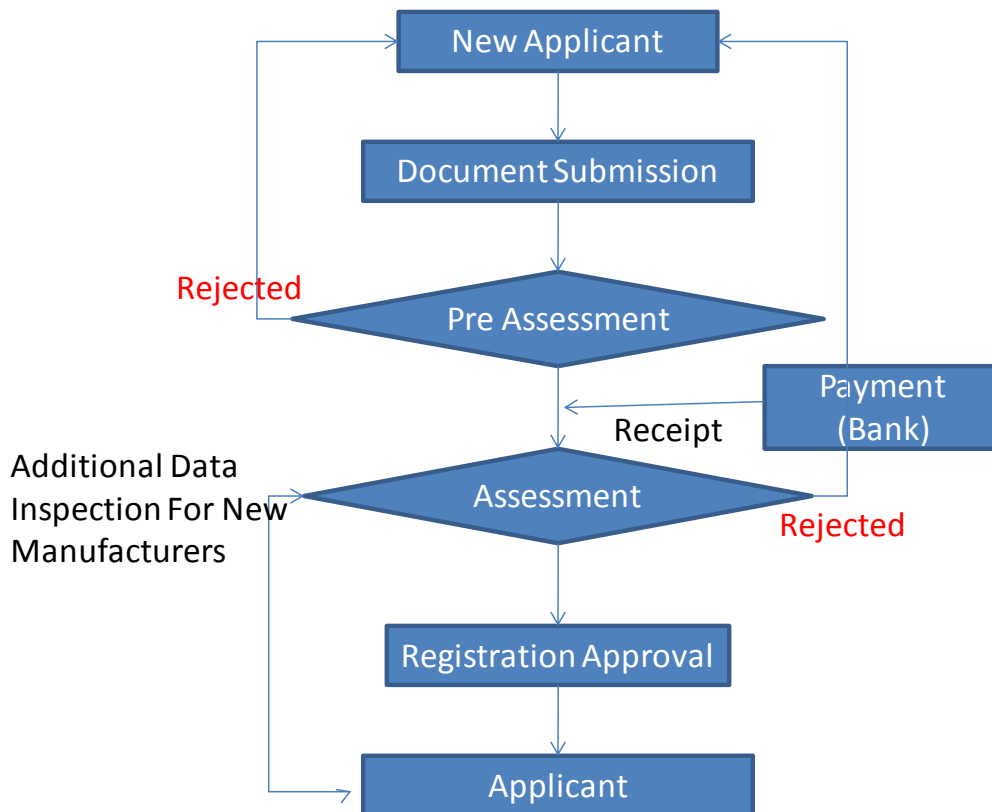
- Composition or list of material used includes the origin of ingredients (vegetable/animal), brix value, etc
- Explanation for certain raw material used:
 - GMO status for raw material originated from corn, soybean, tomato, and potato

- Country of origin for raw material derive from milk, egg powder, and ammonium bicarbonate
- Explanation for certain raw material derive from plant or animal origin such as gelatin, glycerin, enzyme, fat, collagen, colostrum, embryo extract, blood extract, hydrolyzed haemoglobin, keratin, hair extract, placenta, protein, thymus extract, thymus hydrolisate, stomach extract, oil, shortening, thickening agent, emulsifiers, stabilizer.
 - For meat and meat products:
 - Domestic products: need a statement from animal slaughtering house
 - Imported products: need a recommendation from the MOA for ruminants and their derivative products
- Explanation about Chloramphenicol content for raw material for honey
- Flowchart of manufacturing process includes temperature, pressure, and heating process or Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)/International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 22000 certificate
- Certificate of analysis (COA) from the accredited or government laboratory (valid for 1 year). The analysis includes microbial contamination, chemical contamination, food additives (food color, artificial sweetener, preservative, and/or antioxidant), net weight, quality, the SNI parameter for the SNI mandatory products, nutrition fact, nutrition/non nutrition claim, alcohol content, caffeine content, Chloramphenicol content for honey, Formalin for melamine, Metanil yellow, Rodamin B
- Information on product self life
- Information on production code
- Label design

Other Supporting Document

- Trade Mark certificate
- Organic certificate issued by an authorized agency and verify by food organic authority of the MOA if the food label claim that the products derive from organic material
- The GMO free status
 - Letter stated that the product does not use raw material from non GMO soybean, potato, corn and tomato from producer and supplier or test result from accredited laboratory.
- Food Irradiation information
- Other scientific reference to support any claim in the label

FLOW CHART OF FOOD REGISTRATION PROCESS



TESTING

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

CERTIFICATION

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

SPECIAL DOCUMENTATION OR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

In May 2010, the BPOM accepted a Declaration of Conformity and a Letter of Appointment from the U.S. distributor that notarized and accompanied by a document which verifies that both notary and the company/distributor have legal entity in the United States to replace the following

- Letter of appointment for the company of origin
- Health Certified or Certificate of Free Sale from the authorities of the country of origin

Both documents are needed to register the imported products (ML) in the BPOM.

ENTRY PERMIT (SKI)

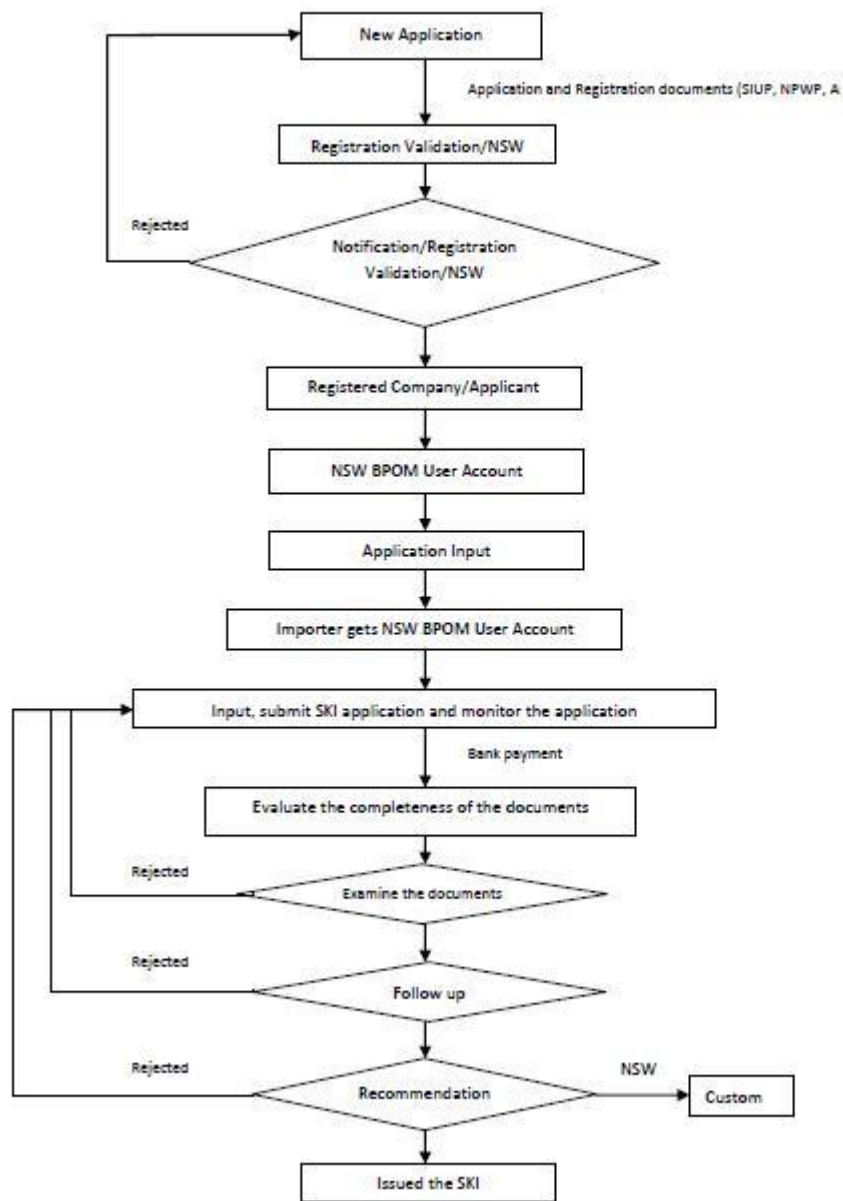
The BPOM requires the SKI for each shipment of the products to release it from the Custom. To obtain the permit, an importer must provide data and documents of the following:

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

No.	Certificate	Food Product	Raw Material	Food Additive
1	Health Certificate or Free Sale Certificate from government/authorized agency in the country of origin (shown the original)	-	v	v
2.	COA from producer (per batch) or from accredited laboratory and valid for 12 months (shown the original)	v	v	v
3.	Free Radiation Certificate for dairy products from Europe	v	v	-
4.	Free Radiation Certificate for food products from Japan	v	v	v
5.	GMO Certificate for product from processed soybean, corn, tomato and potato	v	v	v
6.	Certificate of 3-Monochloro Propanediol (3-MCPD) analysis for hydrolyzed vegetables protein, isolated protein, soy sauce	v	v	v
7.	Certificate of Origin for product derived from animal origin and the processed products (beef, gelatin, collagen, skin)	v	v	V
8.	COA of Aflatoxin for nuts products	v	v	-
9.	Halal Certificate for product that claim "halal" on the label	v	v	v

10.	COA of Formalin for product that suspected containing formalin	v	-	-
11.	COA of Melamine for food additive (Ammonium bicarbonates), raw material (dairy, flour, vegetable protein, egg and egg products) for products that suspected containing melamine	v	v	V
12.	COA of Chloramphenicol for honey	v	v	-
13.	COA for Sudan Red for Oleoresin Capsicum	v	v	-
14.	Approval letter (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
	a. Invoice	v	v	v
	a. Packing List	v	v	v

FLOW CHART OF SKI APPLICATION



Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BEER, WINE, SPIRIT)

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

Per January 2010, the MOT regulation allowed registered importers of alcoholic beverages to import duty-paid alcoholic beverage products. Previously, duty-paid and duty-free alcoholic beverages were

imported only through a state owned company, as was directed by the MOT. The regulation states that the companies that import duty paid alcoholic beverages must apply for an imported-alcoholic beverages permit (IT-MB) through the DG of Foreign Trade.

The main requirement for the IT-MB application is that an assignment letter authorized in the country of origin Public Notary and an Indonesian Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in Washington or one of the consulates. The application must indicate from 20 principle of foreign brands/manufacturers from at least 5 countries and able to purchase minimum 3,000 carton /brand/year and also has distributor at least in six provinces (the MOT Regulation No. 53/M_DAG/PER/12/2010). 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 annually. The ports of entry for imported duty paid alcoholic beverages include the Belawan sea port, Medan: the Tanjung Priok sea port, Jakarta: the Tanjung Emas sea port, Semarang: the Tanjung Perak sea port, Surabaya: and the Soekarno Hattta sea port, Makassar: as well as all Indonesian international airports.

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

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

On March 17, 2010, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued regulation No. 62/PMK.011/2010, which consists of a higher excise tax on ethyl alcohol, beverages containing ethyl alcohol, and concentrates containing ethyl alcohol. This regulation also states that the luxury tax will no longer be applied to those products as of April 1, 2010.

The following tables reflect the new rates of the excise tax:

1. Ethyl Alcohol or Ethanol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import
For all kind of ethyl alcohol, level, and category		Rp. 20,000	Rp. 20,000

2. Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import
A	Up to 5%	Rp. 11,000	Rp. 11,000
B	>5% to 20%	Rp. 30,000	Rp. 40,000
C	>20%	Rp. 75,000	Rp. 130,000

3. Concentrate Contain Ethyl Alcohol

Category	Ethyl Alcohol Content	Excise Tax (per liter)	
		Produce domestically	Import

For all type of concentrate, level, and category, as a material or processing aid for producing beverages containing ethyl alcohol	Rp. 100,000	Rp. 100,000
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Previously beside the excise tax there was a luxury tax at 75% rate.

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

GMO

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

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

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

HALAL CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

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

For cattle slaughtering category

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

For food processing category

No.	Name of Halal Certifier Body
1.	Islamic Information Center of America (IICA), Des Palines, IL

2.	Halal Food Council USA, Salisbury, MD
3.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), Chicago, IL
4.	Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA) Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
5.	American Halal Foundation (AHF), Boling Brook, IL
6.	Islamic Services of America (ISA), Cedar Rapids, IA

For flavor industry category

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

For poultry slaughter category

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

IRRADIATION CERTIFICATES

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

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

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

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

No	Type of food	Irradiation purpose	Maximum dose absorb (kGy)
1.	Bulb and root tuber	to retard prevent the sprouting during storage	0.15
2.	Fresh vegetable and fruit (exclude no 1)	a. Delay ripeness b. Kill insect c. Extend self life d. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0 2.5 1.0 (for fruit fly 0.15)
3.	Processed vegetable and fruit	Extend self life	7.0
4.	Mango	Extend shelf life	0.75 combine with hot water (55°) for 5 minutes

5.	Mangoesten	a. Kill insect b. Quarantine treatment	1.0 1.0
6.	Cereal and millet products, bean, oil seed, peas, dry fruit	a. Kill insect b. Reduce microbe amount	1.0 5.0
7.	Fish, fresh and frozen seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite	5.0 3.0 2.0
8.	Process fish and seafood	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life	8.0 10.0
9.	Meat and poultry and their process (fresh and frozen)	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Extend self life c. Control infection by certain parasite d. Kill salmonella bacteria	7.0 3.0 2.0 7.0
10.	Dry vegetable, seasoning, dry herb and herbal tea	a. Reduce certain pathogen microorganism b. Kill insect	10.0 1.0
11.	Food from animal dried animal	a. Kill insect b. Kill microbe, fungi, mold, khamir	1.0 5.0
12.	Animal based-ready to eat processed food	Sterilization and kill pathogen microorganism includes spora and extend self life microbe	65

PRODUCT SHELF LIFE

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

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

PROCESSED ORGANIC FOOD

Organic processed food shall include food from organic fresh food processed by a specific method, with or without permitted food additives. Organic fresh foods used in organic processed foods shall be proven by an organic certificate issued by an accredited Certification Institution or verified by Competent Authorized in Indonesia. The certificate for food products to be brought into Indonesia shall be issued by a Certification Institution accredited by the Competent Authorities in the country of origin

and legalized by the Competent Authorities in Indonesia (Center for Standardization and Accreditation in the MOA).

The BPOM regulation in 2008 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 material permitted in organic processed foods are attached to the regulation. Raw materials, food additives, other materials and organic processed foods shall not be treated with irradiation and not be derived from genetically engineered products.

OTHERS

- Milk products have special regulations
- Baby food has special regulations
- Food sanitation laws are contained in the guide to good food manufacturing
- Animal quarantine regulations for live animals and semen vary and should be consulted before exporting live animals to Indonesia

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

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

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

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

Once registered, trademarks must be extended every 10 years.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

Importers must obtain an import permit before product is shipped to Indonesia. There are three ministries have a responsibility to issue the permit:

1. Horticulture products

Importers of processed horticulture products (to include items such as jams, fruit juices, and french fries) must obtain an import approval letter from the BPOM before they can apply for an import recommendation (RIPH) to the MOA. Food processors and manufacturers must receive a technical recommendation from the MOI as a prerequisite to obtaining an RIPH. Then RIPH should be submitted to the MOT to get the import permit (SPI). One RIPH is valid for one HS Code, one country of origin, one port of loading, and one port of destination. The new regulation also stated that imports of horticultures products can only be conducted by registered importer of horticulture products (IT).

2. Animal based food products (includes raw meat and dairy)

The MOA is responsible for issuing a letter of recommendation (RPP) for animal-based processed food before the importer obtains the import permit (SPP) from the MOT. For processed animal food itself, it must obtain the recommendation from the Head of BPOM before applying the RPP. Then all matters related to the importation goes back to BPOM without go through the MOT requirements.

3. Remaining processed food products

The SKI for the remaining processed food products and food as raw material as well as food additive are issued by the BPOM (see explanation about the SKI under the 'OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS Section).

In addition to that, the MOT Regulation No. 83/2012 required the importation of agriculture products for 219 HS Code should be conducted by registered importer (IT).

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

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

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

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

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

DAIRY PRODUCTS

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

In order to get an import permit, the DG for Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) of the MOA requires any U.S. dairy establishment wishing to export U.S. dairy products to Indonesia to submit a fulfilled questionnaire form. The DGLAHS officials will then do a desk review of the questionnaire and put the name of the establishment into a prelisting. Once the establishment's name is on the list, the importer can proceed with the procedure to obtain an import permit. It is important that the importer verify the eligibility of their supplier's establishments. The Law 18 also stipulates that these dairy products will require halal certification by a U.S. based Islamic center, approved by the MUI. As of January 2013, there are 71 U.S. dairy establishments have approved by the MOA.

On September 7, 2011, the MOT issued the regulation No. 24/M-DAG/PER/9/2011 on the Import and Export of Animal and Animal Products. The new regulation stated that imports of animal and animal products, such as Non Fat Dairy Milk (NFD) and whole milk powder, can only be done by registered

importer of animal and animal products. A registered importer of animal and animal products wishing to import must obtain an import permit from the MOT. The MOT will delegate the authority to issue import permit to the DG for Foreign Trade of the MOT.

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

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

The tranche of RIPHs and SPIs issued in October 2012 were completed as of December 2012. The GOI has announced that they will open the RIPH application twice a year. The first application in 2013 will be in mid January 17-25, 2013.

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

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

- **Phytosanitary Certificate and Destination Port**

On June 13, 2012 the MOA issued a regulation No. 42/2012 that replaced the MOA Regulation No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on plant quarantine measure for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that imported fresh fruit and vegetables are free from fruit flies. A plant phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified four ports is mandatory.

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

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

- **Prior Notice**

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

- **Pre shipment inspection**

The new MOA Regulation No 60/2012 and the MOT Regulation No. 30 & 60/2012 require an import recommendation from the MOA (RIPH) and import permit from the MOT (SPI) prior to import the horticulture products. In addition to that, the MOT also needs a pre shipment inspection for the product in the country of origin.

To proceed, the following sequence of action should occur:

- After getting license concern, the importer should apply to the Kerjasama Operasi Sucofindo – Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI, Joint operation Sucofindo-Surveyor Indonesia, the State owned surveyors assigned by the MOT) for import verification and pay a down payment in advance for the inspection fee.
- The importer will get a Verification Order number (VO No), this VO will deliver electronically to counterpart surveyor in the country of origin (such as Société Generale de Surveillance/SGS).
- The same day of the receiving the VO, the SGS will send a Request Data Information (RDI) 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 will send to the KSO SCISI for issuing Surveyor Report (LS, Laporan Surveyor).
- The LS is mandatory document to release the goods from the Customs.

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

An Import Permit (SPP) will be issued by the MOT after getting the Import Recommendation Approval (RPP) from the DGLAHS of the MOA for live animal and animal products or from the BPOM for processed animal products. In a letter, requesting the RPP, importers must indicate the product being imported, quantity, and market destination (restaurant, hotel, wet market, etc.). Currently only approved meat and poultry establishments are allowed to export the products to Indonesia. There are 16 U.S. beef establishments and 6 pork establishments approved by the MOA. However for poultry products, only whole turkey and duck are allowed to export to Indonesia.

The importer should submit the RPP and then SPP on August 15 to September 15 for the first semester quota and February 15 to March 15 for second semester quota.

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

Currently, due to the finding of a BSE case in the U.S. on April 2012, the U.S. bone in meat, offal, gelatin and meat bone meal (MBM) are not allowed to export to Indonesia.

RICE

Imports of specialty rice such as rice for medicinal purposes, 100 percent broken rice, and some other types of rice not produced in Indonesia are allowed only after obtaining approval from the MOT based on a written recommendation from the MOA.

SEEDS

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

Every seed variety proposed to be released in Indonesia must undergo an adaptation test for seasonal crops or observation test for annual crops. Before conducting the test, the requestor must report to the National Seed Agency (BBN), which evaluates tests and reports the results to the MOA. After completing the test, the license from the variety holder must be attached to the introductory varieties, the parent seed description must be attached to the hybrid varieties, and the GMO must meet bio-security requirements.

All written proposals for tested and named variety releases must be submitted to the MOA through the BBN. For every introductory hybrid variety, it must be documented that the seed can be produced in Indonesia, and must have attached a guarantee letter from the seed release requestor containing a statement that the F1 hybrid seed will be produced in Indonesia within two years after the date of the release.

Based on the BBN recommendation, the MOA can release the variety to the market or reject the variety. A released variety will be published in a Ministerial Decision letter on variety release, while the seed release requestor of a rejected variety will be informed in a written notification containing the refusal reason. A released variety can be withdrawn from the market if it is proven to spread new and dangerous pests or disease and cause some loss to the environment and the community.

The MOA must provide a license before seed can be imported.

To acquire an import license for research purposes, the seed must meet the following requirements:

- The amount of seed or parent seed is limited to the amount required for research as stated in the summary of the research proposal.
- The seed or parent seed is not currently available in Indonesia
- Must be accompanied by a seed description
- Must comply with the plant quarantine law.

The Head of the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) will issue the import license for research purposes and must receive a report from the importer after the product has been shipped.

Other seeds must meet the following requirements:

- The variety must be of high quality, be unique, and have a specific use.
- The amount is limited to what is needed for the seed release preparation.
- If the seed has already been released in the Indonesian market but the amount is not sufficient to meet domestic demand or the propagation cannot be conducted in Indonesia.
- Must comply with plant quarantine law.

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

- variety release preparation
- F1 seed procurement
- plant observer needs

- export objective needs

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

The Head of the IAARD and the DG of each crop who will issue the import license will coordinate with the Head of IAQA.

To acquire a seed import license, an importer must first submit a written request to the Head of the License and Investment Center (PPI, Pusat Perizinan Investasi) complete with the Information Required for Seed Introduction/Importation to Indonesia form. The Head of PPI will forward the request to each DG or the Head of IAARD as appropriate within 3 working days after receiving the importer request. The decision to accept, postpone or reject the import request will be issued within 10 working days after they receive the request from the Head of PPI. If no notification is received by an importer after 10 working days, it means that the import license request is accepted. The seed import license will be valid for six months, and import must be completed within that period of time.

The importer must submit the seed or parent seed import license to quarantine officials at the entrance point. The seed or parent seed importer must:

- Have a dated record of the imported seed and must keep the record for one year.
- Report to the Head of the IAARD or DG with a cc to the Head of PPI on the import progress.

In addition to this regulation, the Decision of the Head of IAQA No. 152/Kpts/PD.540/L/8/03 states that the import of seed must be:

- accompanied with a Phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and transit country
- through the determined entrance point
- reported and delivered to Plant Quarantine Officials at the entrance point for quarantine treatments
- accompanied with an Import License from the MOA or appointed officials
- accompanied by the original copies of the phytosanitary and import licenses, copies of the invoice, packing list, and airway bill or bill of lading to be produced for review by the Quarantine Officials

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. Reportedly, there have been cases where Indonesian laboratory results indicated the presence of a seed-borne disease not typically found on that seed. There have also been reports that certain pests or diseases declared absent on the Phytosanitary certificate was found during the test in the Indonesian laboratory. When such a case occurs all of the imported seed must be burned, with no chance for re-export.

SUGAR

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

As a regulated commodity, white sugar can only be imported by the four registered importers, which are

also sugar companies that purchase plantation sugar cane from farmers to produce white sugar. Raw sugar and refined sugar can only be imported by processors that will use the raw sugar as a raw material for their production. Also, whenever it deems necessary, the GOI can grant sugar processors permission to import raw sugar, provided that it is used to meet demand, due to domestic production shortfalls. In 2011, registered sugar importers are required to support the sugar price should the price fall below Rp. 7,000/kg (US\$ 764/MT) at the farmer level. The GOI limits the issuance of refined sugar import permit for the food and beverage industry to every six months.

Imports are strictly prohibited one month prior to, during, and two months after the season when local cane is milled. The beginning and end of the milling seasons is determined by the MOA. The MOT has the flexibility to appoint other importers of semi-refined sugar when needed to support the domestic price and to maintain the national semi-refined sugar stock. The support is through purchase of farmers' sugar cane production in cooperation with a third party that has secured a permit from the local Association of Sugar Cane Farmers.

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

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

OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS

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

1. Mandatory Labeling Of Imported Food And Beverage Products
2. Establishment of the Biosafety Committee for Transgenic Products
3. New Import Duty on Beverage content certain Ethyl Alcohol
4. New Indonesian Import Duties on Alcoholic Beverages
5. New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages Excise Tax
6. FAIRS Export Certificate Report
7. Exporter Guide Update
8. New Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages
9. Newest List of Approved Halal Certification Bodies
10. Trade Policy Monitoring: New Requirements for Selected Food & Beverages
11. FAIRS Subject Report: Import Requirement and procedures for processed food
12. Indonesian Seed Regime
13. New Regulations on Live and Animal Products
14. Prior Notice-Application of Imported Fresh Food of Plant Origin
15. East Java Governor Regulates Imported Horticulture Products
16. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 42 and 43 Year 2012
17. The U.S. – Indonesia Arrangement on Dairy Import from the U.S.

18. The U.S Fresh Foods and Vegetables Retain Access to the Port of Jakarta
18. The Ministry of Health Publish a New Regulation on Food Additive
19. Regulation on Importation of Horticulture Product to Indonesia
20. Ministry of Trade on Import Identification Number
21. Food Law 2012
22. Indonesia Officially Recognizes Safety Control System of United States' Fresh Food of Plant Origin
23. Phyto Certificate for Fresh Bulb
24. BPOM Issues New Regulation on Transgenic Products
25. Import Requirements on Food and Beverage Products

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Ministry of Finance

Directorate General for Customs and Duties

Jl. Jend. A. Yani / By Pass,

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-489-7511

Fax: +6221-489-0308

Homepage: www.beacukai.go.id

Products regulated: Tariff

Ministry of Agriculture

Directorate General of Food Crops

Jalan AUP

Pasar Minggu, Kotak Pos 97,

Jakarta 12520

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

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

Homepage: www.tanamanpangan.deptan.go.id

Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS)

Building C, 6th Floor

Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan

Pasar Minggu,

Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-782-7912

Fax: +6221-782-7774

Homepage: www.ditjennak.deptan.go.id

Products regulated: animal and animal-based food

Agency for Agricultural Quarantine (IAQA)

Building E, 5th Floor

Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3

Ragunan,

Jakarta 12550

Tel: +6221-786-5035/6; 780-5641 ; 781-6840 Fax: +6221-781-6481/4

Homepage: www.karantina.deptan.go.id

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

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

Building D, 2nd Floor

Jalan Harsono R.M No. 3

Ragunan,

Jakarta 12550

T: +6221-781-6183

Fax: +61217816184

Homepage: www.pphp.go.id

Products regulated: fresh fruit and vegetable based -food

Ministry of Trade (MOT)

Directorate General for Foreign Trade

Main Building, 9th Floor

Jl. M.I Ridwan Rais No. 5

Jakarta 10110

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

Fax: +6221-2352-8570

Homepage: www.kemendag.go.id

Ministry of Industry (MOI)

Directorate General for Agro Industry

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

Jakarta 12950

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

Homepage: www.kemenperin.go.id

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

National Agency of Drugs & Food Control (BPOM)

Deputy III for Dangerous Materials and Food Safety Control

Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 23

Jakarta 10560

Tel: +6221-425-3857

Fax: +6221-425-3857

Homepage: www.pom.go.id

Package food for retail and further processed includes food additive and processing aids.

National Standardization Agency (BSN)

Chairman

Mangala Wanabakti Building, Block IV, 4th Floor

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Senayan

Jakarta

Tel: +6221-574-7043 Ext. 104

Fax: +6221-574-7045

Homepage: www.bsn.or.id

Products regulated: products standardization

The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)

Chairman

Jl. Proklamasi No. 51

Menteng

Jakarta Pusat

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

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

Products regulated: halal food

KSO Sucofindo - Surveyor Indonesia (KSO SCISI)

On Import Verification Program/Pre-Shipment Inspection

Menara Bidakara 2, 5th Floor

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav 71-73

Pancoran

Jakarta Selatan 12870

Tel: +6221-8379-3222

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

Homepage: www.scisi.co.id

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

Indonesian Association

The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI)

Chairman

Kantor Pusat Kementerian Pertanian

F Buliding, 2nd Floor, Room 224-A

Jl. Harsono RM No. 3

Ragunan, Pasar Minggu

Jakarta 12550

Telp. : +6221- 7032-2626-27

Fax.: +6221-780-4347

E-mail: Gapmmi@cbn.net.id

Homepage: www.gapmmi.or.id

The Indonesian Cold Chain Association (ARPI)

Chairman

Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya No. 2B

Kebon Jeruk,

Jakarta 11620

Tel: +6221-5890-3307; 0816-110-4650

Fax: +6221-7369-1872; 587-3492

Email: arpi@arpionline.org; arpi@cbn.net.id

Association of Indonesian Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Importers (ASSIBSINDO)

Jl. Senopati 20,
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta

Tel: +6221-7280-0343

Fax: +6221-720-0670

E-mail: biangpenasaran@cbn.net.id

Indonesian Consumer Organization (YLKI)

Chairperson

Jalan Pancoran Barat VII No. 1

Duren Tiga, Pasar Minggu

Jakarta 12760

Tel: +6221-798-1858

Fax: +6221-798-1038

Email: konsumen@rad.net.id

Homepage: www.ylki.org

Association of Flourmills (APTINDO)

Chairperson

Daniprisma Building, 3rd Floor

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 47-48

Jakarta 12160

Ph: +6221-7279-7843

Fax: +6221-720-6008

Email: aptindo@rad.net.id

Association of Meat Importers (ASPIDI)

Chairman

Wisma BNI 46, 9th Floor, Suite 9.05

Jakarta

Ph: +6221-574-2103

Fax: +6221-574-2104

Email: asp-1984@cbn.net.id

American Soybean Association (ASA IM)

Indonesian Representative

C/O PT Swaco Prima Windutama

Wisma Mitra Sunter #402 Block C-2

Jl. Yos Sudarso Kav. 89

Jakarta 14350

Ph: +6221-651-4752

Fax: +6221-651-4753

Email: asagrain@indosat.net.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

U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA)
#15-02 Liat Towers
541 Orchard Road
Singapore 238881
Ph: +65-6737-4311 Fax: +65-6733-9359
Email: InfoSingapore@uswheat.org

U.S. Potato Board (USPB)
48 Toh Guan Road East
#02-129 Enterprise Hub
Singapore 608586
Ph: +65-6515-6113 Fax: 65-6278-4372
Email: lieumktg@signet.com.sg

Laboratory

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

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

Laboratorium Terpadu – Institut Pertanian Bogor (ILFA)

Jl. Lodaya II No. 3,
Bogor16151
Tel.: +62251-319-894;

Fax: +62251-319-894

PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech (SIG)

Jl. Rasamala No. 46
Bogor 16006,
Tel: +62251-754-0927, 754-0928;
Webite: www.saraswanti.com

Fax: +62251-754-0929

PT. Sucofindo - ICS

Office:

Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kv. 34,
Jakarta12780
Tel: +6221-798-3666;

Fax : +6221-798-3888

Laboratory:

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

Fax : +6221- 8832-1166

Webite: www.sucofindo.co.id

PT. SGS (*Société Generale de Surveillance*)

International Certification Services Indonesia (Accredited in October 2009)

Cilandak Commercial Estate #108 C,
Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO,
Jakarta12560 - Indonesia

Tel: +6221-781-8111 Ext.142;

Fax : +6221-780-7914

Related Government Regulations

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

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

1. Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 concerning Food Label and Advertisement
2. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality, and Nutrition
3. Government Regulation No. 48 of 2010 concerning Type and Tariff of Non Tax Revenue prevailing at the BPOM
4. The MOH Regulation No. 76/Menkes/Per/XII/75 on the Distribution and labeling of Food Containing Material of Pig origin
5. The MOH Regulation No. 280/Menkes/Per/XII/1975 on Guidelines of Distribution and Labeling of Food Containing Pork

6. The MOH Regulation No. 329/Menkes/Per/XII/76 on Food production and Distribution
7. The MOH Regulation No. 86/Menkes/Per/IV/1977 on Alcoholic Beverages
8. The MOH Regulation No. 79/Menkes/Per/III/1978 on Food Label and Advertisement
9. The MOH Decree No. 238/MEN.KES/SK/VI/1979 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Analysis for importation of food additive
10. The MOH Regulation No. 59/MEN.KES/PER/II/1982 on Prohibition of Distribution, Production, and Importation of Alcoholic Beverages not register in the Health Department
11. The MOH Decree No. 1700/B/SK/VIII/1982 on the Registration Refusal Criteria of Certain Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol
12. The MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/-85 on Date Marking
13. The MOH Regulation No. 208/Menkes/Per/IV/85 on Artificial Sweetener
14. The MOH Regulation No. 239/Menkes/Per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
15. Decree of the DG of POM No. 01323/B/SK/V/85 on the Guidelines on the implementation of the MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking.
16. The MOH Decree No. 165/Menkes/SK/II/86 on Requirements of Iodized Salt
17. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02942/B/SK/IX/86 on the Guidelines on the Technical Implementation for the Control of Iodized salt in the Distribution
18. The MOH Decree No. 00474/B/II/87 on the Obligation to Submit the Certificate of Health and Radiation Free Certificate for imported food.
19. The MOH Regulation No: 722/MENKES/PER/IX/88 on Food Additives
20. The MOH Regulation No. 382/MEN.KES/PER/VI/1989 on Food Registration
21. Decree of the DG of BPOM No. 03537/B/SK/VI/89 on the Guidelines on the MOH Regulation No. 382/Menkes/Per/VI/89 on Food Registration
22. Decree of the DG of POM No. 03725/B/SK/VII/1989 on Maximum Limit of microbe contaminant on food
23. Decree of the DG of POM No. 00386/C/SK/11/90 on Amendment of the Attachment to The MOH Regulation No. 239/Menkes/per/V/85 on Certain Coloring Agent Stated as a Hazardous Substance
24. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02987/B/SK/XII/90 on the Registration of Certain Food Additives
25. Decree of the DG of POM No. 01415/B/SK/IV/91 on Special Mark on Food Coloring Agent
26. Decree of the DG of POM No. 02240/B/SK/VII/91 on the Requirements of Food Quality labeling and Advertising
27. The BPOM Decree No. 02591/B/SK/VIII/91 on the Amendment of Attachment to the the MOH Regulation No. 180/Menkes/per/IV/85 on Date Marking
28. The BPOM Decree No. 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Usage
29. The BPOM Decree No. 02593/B/SK/VIII/91 on Food Additives Product and Food Additives Producer Registration
30. The BPOM Decree No. 02594/B/SK/VIII/91 on Imported Food Additives
31. The MOH Regulation No. 1168/Menkes/Per/X/1999 on Amendment to the MOH Regulation No. 722/Menkes/per/IX/1988 on Food Additives
32. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.51.02961 of 2001 on Limited Imported Food Product Registration
33. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.00617 of 2002 on the Implementation of Indonesian Food Codex 2001

34. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.1142 of 2003 on the Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Level Percentage on the Food Product Label
35. The MOH Decree No. 962/MENKES/SK/VII/2003 on the Fortification of Wheat Flour
36. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.5.1.4547 of 2004 on the Requirement of the Usage of Sweetener on Food Product
37. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.51.0475 of 2005 on Guidelines of Incorporation of Nutrition Value on the Food Label
38. The BPOM Decree No. HK.00.05. 52.4040 of 2006 on Food Category
39. The BPOM Decree No. HK 00.05.52.6291 of 2007 on Guidelines of nutrition label on food product
40. The BPOM Decree No. HK 00.06.1.52.6635 of 2007 on Prohibition of Stating Free of Food Additives Information on the Label and Advertising
41. The BPOM Decree BPOM No. HK 00.05.52.6581 of 2007 on the Usage of Chitosan on food product
42. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.52.0100 of 2008 on the Control of Organic Processed Food
43. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.06.1.0256 of 2008 on Prohibition of Adding vitamin K to milk product
44. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.23.1455 of 2008 on the Control of Imported Processed Food
45. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.1.52.3572 of 2008 on Adding Nutrition and Non Nutrition on Food Product
46. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.1.55.1621 of 2009 on the Control of Imported Material for Food Package.
47. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.00.06.1.52.4011 of 2009 on Stipulation Of Maximum Limit Of Microbial And Chemical Pollutants In Food
48. The MOH Regulation No. 701/MENKES/PER/VIII/2009 on Irradiated food
49. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 00.05.52.0085 of 2010 on Categorization of Product for Infant and Advance Formula
50. 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.
51. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.23.07.11.6664 of 2011 on Food Package Control
52. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.23.11.11.09909 of 2011 on Controlling of Processed Food Claim and Advertisement
53. The BPOM Regulation No. HK 03.1.5.12.11.09955 of 2011 on Processed Food Registration
54. The BPOM Regulation No. HK.03.1.5.12.11.09956 of 2011 on Procedure to Register Processed Food
55. The MOH Regulation No. 033 of 2012 on Food Additive

Issued by the Minister of Finance (MOF):

1. The MOF Decree No. 82/PMK.011/2010 on Import duty on Imported Beverages contents certain ethyl alcohol.
2. The MOF Decree No. 62/PMK.011/2010 on Ethyl Alcohol Excise Tax, Beverages content Ethyl Alcohol, and Concentrate content Ethyl Alcohol.

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) and the Agriculture Quarantine Office (IAQA):

1. Government Regulation No. 6 of 1995 concerning Plant Protection
2. Government Regulation No. 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
3. Government Regulation No. 14 of 2002 concerning Plant Quarantine
4. The MOA Decree No. 212/Kpts/LB.720/4/2001 on the Amendment of Attachment II of the MOA Decree No: 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine
5. The MOA Decree No. 469/Kpts/HK.310/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the MOA Decree No. 38/Kpts/HK.310/1990 on Requirements and Measures of Plant Quarantine on imported plant and plant seedling into the Republic Indonesian territory, which has been amended by the MOA Decree No. 211/Kpts/HK.310/4/2001
6. The MOA Decree No. 471/Kpts/LB.720/8/2001 on Amendment of Attachment III of the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 422/Kpts/LB.720/1998 on Animal Quarantine Regulation, which has been amended by the MOA Decree No. 212/Kpts/LB.730/4/2001
7. The MOA Decree No. 206/Kpts/TN.530/3/2003 on the Classifying of the Animal Quarantine Pest, Grouping and Classifying Its Carrier
8. The MOA Decree No. 627/Kpts/PD.540/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier
9. The MOA Decree No. 103/Kpts/HK.060/M/2/2004 on Form and Type of Documents of Plant Quarantine Measures
10. The MOA Decree No. 117/Kpts/PD.540/2/2004 on Withdrawal of Third Dictum of the Decree of the MOA No. 627/Kpts/PD.540/12/2003 on the Plant Quarantine Pest, Group I, Group II and Its Carrier
11. The MOA Decree No. 508/Kpts/PD.520/8/2004 on Classifying Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier
12. The MOA Decree No. 358/Kpts/OT.140/9/2005 on Technical Requirements and Plant Quarantine Action for the importation of fresh fruit and fruit vegetable into the territory of Republic of Indonesia
13. The MOA Regulation No. 271/Kpts/HK.310/4/2006 on the Requirements and Procedures of the Certain Plant Quarantine Measures by Third Party
14. The MOA Decree No. 38/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 on Type of Plant Quarantine Pest Group I-A1 and A2 Category, Group II-A1 and A2 Category, Host, Carrier, and Spreading Area.
15. The MOA Decree No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/10/2006 on Additional Plant Quarantine Requirements.
16. The MOA Decree No. 264/Kpts/OT.140/4/2006 on Focal Point Determination of National Plant Protection Organization
17. The MOA Decree No. 02/Kpts/OT.140/1/2007 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Certificates
18. 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
19. The MOA Regulation No. 88/Permentan/PP.340/12/2011 Food Safety Control over the Import and Export of Fresh Food of Plant Origin
20. The MOA Regulation No: 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetable
21. The MOA Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measure for the importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables
22. The MOA Decree No. 03/Kpts/HK.060/1/2013 on the Recognition of the U.S. Food Safety Control System over Fresh Food of Plant Origin

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

The MOA Regulation No. 60/Permentan/OT.140/9/2012 on Recommendation on Importation of Horticulture Products

Issued by the Minister of Agriculture (MOA) and 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. 50/Permentan/OT.140/9/2011 on Recommendation for Approval on of Import Carcasses, Meats, Edible Offals and Processed Products into the Republic of Indonesia territory.
5. 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
6. The MOA Regulation No. 52/Permentan/OT.140/9/2011 on Recommendation for Approval on Import and Export of Livestock to and from Republic of Indonesian Territory

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

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

Issued by the Minister of Trade (MOT):

1. The MOT Regulation No. 83/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 on Certain Imported Products
2. The MOT Regulation No. 60/M-DAG/PER/9/2012 on the Provision of Importation of Horticulture Products
3. The MOT Regulation No. 30/M-DAG/PER/5/2012 on the Provision of Importation of Horticulture Products
4. The MOT Regulation No. 24/M-DAG/PER/9/2011 on Provision on the Import and Export of Animal and Animal Product
5. The MOT Regulation No. 54/M-DAG/PER/8/2012 on Fourth Amendment on the MOT Regulation No. 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
6. The MOT Regulation No. 15/M-DAG/PER/3/2012 on Third Amendment on the MOT Regulation No. 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
7. The MOT Regulation No. 11/M-DAG/PER/3/2012 on Second Amendment on the Regulation of the MOT Regulation No. 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
8. The MOT Regulation No. 53/M-DAG/PER/12/2010 on Amendment on Regulation of the No. 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.

9. The MOT Regulation No. 43/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Supply, Distribution, Sale, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Beverages.
10. The MOT Regulation No. 37/M_DAG/PER/9/2008 on Certificate of Origin for imported goods that subject to safe guard

Issued by the Minister of Industry (MOI):

1. The MOI Regulation No: 35/M-IND/PER/3/2011 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Wheat Flour for Food
2. 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
3. The MOI Regulation No. 24/M-IND/PER/2/2010 on the Inclusion of Food Logo and Recycle Code in the Plastic Package Food.
4. 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
5. The MOI Regulation No. 69/M-IND/PER/7/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on bottle water
6. The MOI Regulation No. 45/M-IND/PER/5/2009 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI on Cocoa Powder
7. The MOI Regulation No. 83/M-IND/PER/11/2008 on the Mandatory Implementation of the SNI refined sugar
8. The MOI Regulation No. 49/M-IND/PER/7/2008 on Wheat Flour for Food

Regulation related with Biotechnology:

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

Issued by the National Standardization Agency:

1. The SNI 01-6366-2000 concerning Maximum Residue Level for Microbe and Chemical content for animal based food
2. The SNI 7313:2008 concerning Maximum Residue Level of pesticide for agriculture products. This SNI regulates MRL for 196 type of pesticide.

Author Defined:

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.