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Report Highlights:

This report provides updated technical information for requirements and regulations on food and agricultural products as currently required by the Government of Indonesia (GOI). Sections that have been updated for this year include Labeling Requirements; Food Additives; Pesticides and Other Contaminants; Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registrations Measures; Other Specific Standards and Import Procedures. The appendices have also been updated.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
SECTION I: FOOD LAWS	6
SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS	7
SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS	18
SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS.....	18
SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS	19
SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES	22
SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS	42
SECTION VIII: GEOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	50
SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES	51
SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION	56
APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACT	58
APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS	59

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Below is a summary of changes found within the FAIRS Country Report 2025:

Section II: Labeling Requirements

- Provides expanded and illustrated examples for labeling food products containing pork or alcohol, clarifying required label formats and visual elements.
- Introduces new requirements for labeling of biotech (genetically engineered) foods in accordance with the National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) Regulation No. 19/2024.
- Updates and expands illustrated examples for organic food labeling, including the correct display of the organic logo.
- Government Regulation No. 42/2024 extends the deadline for mandatory halal certification (including labeling) for imported food and beverage products to no later than October 17, 2026.
- BPJPH Decree No. 88/2023 sets new formatting requirements for halal labels, including the display of the Indonesian halal logo and the product's halal certificate registration number.

Section IV: Food Additives

- Adds note on halal certification requirement for animal-origin additives.

Section V: Pesticides & Other Contaminants

This section has been extensively reorganized and updated to reflect current regulatory requirements and harmonization efforts.

- **Pesticide Registration:** Regulated by Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/2019 and Decree No. 369/2020, requiring quality, toxicity, efficacy, and residue testing for 12 specified commodities (excluding herbicides). Residue testing follows SNI 7313:2024, Codex MRLs, and ADI standards, using methods like QuEChERS or the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) Pesticide Residue Testing manual.
- **Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs):** Governed by multiple regulations, including Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/2016, NFA Regulation No. 15/2024, and SNI 7313:2024, covering up to 4750 MRL values for various commodities. Conflicting standards create compliance challenges for stakeholders.
- **Harmonization Efforts:** MOA Decree No. 829/Kpts/OT.050/H/07/2025 established a Task Force with 57 members from ministries, agencies, universities, and industry groups to create a unified national MRL standard. BRMP's Agricultural Environment Testing Institute leads technical implementation.
- **International Role:** Indonesia actively contributes to Codex Committee of Pesticide Residues (CCPR), with its 2013 study on azoxystrobin and difenoconazole in dragon fruit adopted into the 2018 Codex MRL list.

- **Food Safety and Contaminants:** The section incorporates Government Regulation No. 86/2019 for food safety and MOA Regulation No. 53/2018 for contaminants and expands coverage of BPOM contamination requirements under Regulation No. 7/2018.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations & Registration Measures

- Updates the SKI (Surat Keterangan Impor) import permit process in line with BPOM Regulation No. 27/2022, as amended by BPOM No. 28/2023.
- Expands details on required testing and certification, including Certificate of Analysis (COA), and specific contaminant testing for melamine, ethylene oxide (EtO), patulin, and others.
- Provides new updates on sector-specific approvals:
 - Dairy: 132 U.S. dairy plants are approved for export to Indonesia (November 2025).
 - Pet Food: 57 U.S. pet food plants are approved (Nov 2025). Importing pet food requires a recommendation letter from the Ministry of Agriculture. For HS Code 2309, only the recommendation letter is needed; for HS Codes 0401 and 0402, both a recommendation letter and an import license from the Ministry of Trade are required.
 - Rendered Products: 31 U.S. rendering plants are approved (Nov 2025). Under MOA Regulation No. 13/2019, importers must obtain a Ministry of Agriculture license before shipping and complete importation within 90 days.
- Updates procedures for import licenses for agricultural and livestock products, reflecting changes in Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 18/2025 as amended by No. 31/2025. The requirement for a Horticultural Product Import Recommendation (RIPH) has been removed.

Section VI: Other Specific Standards

- BPOM Regulation No. 70/2025 revises food categories, safety standards, and registration requirements, introducing new categories such as wheat flour-based products and pasteurized processed meats. The regulation enforces stricter contamination limits, and all processed foods must comply by August 3, 2027.
- BPOM Regulation No. 19/2024 replaces previous rules, establishing updated requirements for genome-edited products, mandatory labeling for genetically engineered (GE) foods, and food safety approval for GE products, including those with stacked genes. Refined GE products (such as oils, fats, and sugars) that no longer contain GE DNA or protein are exempt from food safety assessment.
- Government Regulation No. 42/2024 transitions BPJPH to a stand-alone agency reporting directly to the President and extends the deadline for mandatory halal certification for imported food and beverage products to October 17, 2026.
- Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA) Decree No. 944/2024 revises the list of product types requiring halal certification, while MORA Decree No. 816/2024 specifies the HS Codes for these products.
- The list of SNI-mandatory products has been updated, with new standards introduced for non-dairy creamer (SNI 4444:2018) and corn starch (SNI 8523:2024).

Section IX: Import Procedures

- Presidential Regulation No. 147/2024 designates the Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs to manage the food commodity balance process, while Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024 mandates finalization of the commodity balance by the seventh working day in December.
- Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 16/2025 consolidates all import policies, streamlining licensing for horticulture, sugar, fisheries, salt, animal products, alcoholic beverages, corn, and rice, and introduces eight commodity clusters.
 - Key amendments include Ministry of Trade (MOT) 32/2025 (chemicals, hazardous materials, mining), MOT 31/2025 (agriculture and livestock), MOT 23/2025 (consumer goods, including food and beverages), MOT 22/2025 (industrial goods), and MOT 38/2025 (salt and fisheries).
- Service Level Agreement (SLA): Import license applications are processed within 15 working days; late extension requests must be submitted at least 2 working days before expiration.
- Import license extensions of up to 90 days are permitted with proof of shipment, replacing the previous 30-day limit.

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

Exporters report that one of the most difficult issues they face is the requirement that all imported retail packaged food products must be registered through BPOM (registration requirements also apply for food produced locally). In addition to registration numbers, some imported products require additional approvals from other GOI regulatory agencies. For example, for many agricultural products, an import recommendation from MOA is required in addition to an import license from the MOT. Imports of meat, poultry, dairy and horticultural products can be subject to shifting regulations and requirements. Food additives require approval from BPOM, and special labeling requirements may apply. Indonesia requires Indonesian language labels, although currently supplementary labels (stickers) can be added. Mandatory labeling information includes product name, ingredients list, weight or net volume, name and address of the manufacturer or importer, date or production code, use by date, BPOM registration number, and the source of certain food products. Halal certification labeling is already required for animal products not containing pork but will be mandatory for almost all food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026.

On November 2, 2020, the GOI issued Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation that amended several previous laws including those on fisheries, agriculture, halal certification and the food sector.

The new law aims to simplify investment-related laws to generate a more competitive business climate and to focus on simplification of business licenses requirements. Several implementing regulations for this law have been issued, including:

- [Government Regulation No. 5/2021](#) on the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing, amended by [Regulation No. 11/2023](#) and [Regulation No. 28/2025](#).
- [Government Regulation No. 26/2021](#) on the Administration of the Agricultural Sector, amended by [Regulation No. 52/2023](#).
- [Government Regulation No. 29/2021](#) on the Administration of the Trade Sector.
- [Government Regulation No. 39/2021](#) on the Administration of Halal Products Assurance Sector, amended by [Regulation No. 42/2024](#).
- [Government Regulation No. 27/2021](#) on Business Process in the Maritime and Fisheries Sector.
- [MOA Regulation No. 15/2021](#) on the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Agricultural Sector.
- [MOT Regulation No. 21/2023](#) on the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Trade Sector
- [BPOM Regulation No. 10/2021](#) on the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Drug and Food Sector, amended by [Regulation No. 27/2025](#).
- [Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries \(MMAF\) Regulation No. 24/2021](#) on the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration in the Fisheries and Maritime Sector, amended by [Regulation No. 10/2024](#).

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

SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

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

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

Law No. 18/2012 also states that the food supplies should always be sufficient, safe, high quality, diverse, affordable, and may not conflict with religion, beliefs and culture, noting the importance of food systems protecting producers as well as consumers of food. The GOI asserts that its food system is designed to fulfil basic human necessities which provide fair, equal, and sustainable benefits based on the concepts of food resilience, self-sufficiency, and food security.

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

One aspect of the Food Law is food importation. If local food sources are insufficient, food can be fulfilled through imports (Article 14 point 2 and Article 36-40). The regulation instructs policy makers to establish food import policies and regulations that increase production without negatively impacting farming sustainability, farmer and fishermen's welfare, and food businesses. The GOI consistently prioritizes domestic food production over imports to meet demand.

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

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

SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Food labeling provisions are covered in Law No. 6/2023, including those that cover halal, horticulture products and processed foods. [BPOM Regulation No. 1/2022](#) regulates processed food claims and advertisements, and BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018 (amended by [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2021](#) and [BPOM Regulation No. 6/2024](#)¹) regulates labeling requirements for processed food products. To facilitate the implementation of this regulation, BPOM published [a guideline of processed food labeling](#) in 2020. Products imported for retail distribution must be labeled in the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) at the time of entry into Indonesia (BPOM Regulation No. 31/2018, Article 2). A label is one of the requirements that must be submitted upon product registration at BPOM.

A. General Requirements

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

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

The supplementary label shall be done in such a way so as not to easily come off, fade or be damaged, and shall be placed in a visible and readable position on packages. In Indonesia, stickering is allowed. The supplementary label should be affixed prior to customs clearance (before arriving at the Indonesian territory) and must be in accordance with the label approved by BPOM during the product registration number application process. Statements or claims on the benefit of the food product shall only be included if they are supported by scientific facts which can be substantiated.

The label for retail food must include the following information:

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

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

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

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

B. Other Labeling Requirements

In addition to the labeling criteria outlined above, processed food labels must state nutritional facts as well as indicate if a food product has been irradiated, is organic, or contains genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Labeling should also include preparation instructions (e.g., baby formula, food for pregnant women, special diet foods), storage instructions (e.g., ice cream,

bottled water, processed meat), serving suggestions, intended use (e.g., infants, toddlers, pregnant women, breast feeding mothers, athletes), and warnings as required.

2D Barcode

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

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

Nutritional Facts Label

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

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

Table 1. Nutritional Value Information Required on the Label

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

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

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

Figure 1. Nutrition Facts Label in Linear Format

INFORMASI NILAI GIZI	Jumlah per sajian		%AKG*	Jumlah persajian		%AKG*
	Takaran saji ...g/ml (...URT) ... Sajian per Kemasan Energi Total ... kkal Energi dari lemak kkal	Lemak Total	... g	...%	Karbohidrat total	...g
Kolesterol		...mg	...%	Gula	...g	
Lemak jenuh		...g	...%	Garam (natrium)	...mg	...%
Protein		...g	...%			
Vitamin dan Mineral						
Vitamin A			...%	Kalsium		...%
Vitamin B6			...%	Besi		...%
Vitamin C			...%			
Vitamin D			...%			

**Persen AKG berdasarkan kebutuhan energi 2150 kkal. Kebutuhan energi anda mungkin lebih tinggi atau lebih rendah.*

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

Additional Information on Food Labeling for Certain Products

a. Food Containing Pork

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



The following is an example of the contains pork label on packaging:



In addition to this label, food ingredients derived from pork must also contain the word “pork”, for example: pork meat, pork gelatin, pork fat. See an example below.

Daftar bahan: Daging babi (86%), minyak nabati, bumbu, garam

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

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



The following is an example of a substances of pork origin label on packaging::



b. Food & Beverage Containing Alcohol

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

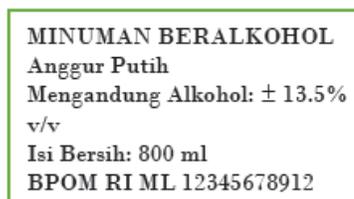
Labels for alcoholic beverages must include:

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

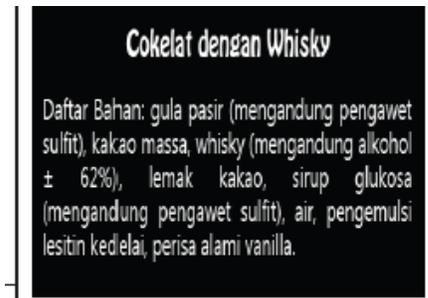
The following is an example:



For liquid products, the label states “contains \pm ...% (v/v) alcohol”. An example is shown below:



For solid or semi-solid products, the label should state “contains ± ...% alcohol”. The alcohol content is based on analysis. The following is an example:



In the case of processed food containing carry-over alcohol, in the list of ingredients, the alcohol used is named as well as the wording “contains alcohol” as shown below:

“Komposisi: ..., whisky (mengandung alkohol)”

c. Foods for Special Nutrition or Dietary Use

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

- a. Product type
- b. Product indication/information about those who may consume the product
- c. Preparation instructions if the product needs special preparation
- d. Serving instructions
- e. Storing instructions
- f. Notices for requirements or warnings
- g. Information on nutritional value
- h. The words “KONSULTASIKAN DENGAN TENAGA KESEHATAN” (consult your medical provider) should be written on the product for special dietary processed food products.
- i. Label for processed food products intended for medical needs should include:
 - “HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER” (By medical prescription only)
 - “Produk bukan untuk Penggunaan Secara Parenteral” (Product not intended for parenteral use)
 - Osmolality value for products intended for internal use through nasal gastric tube.

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

² There are two types of PKGK;

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

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

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

For infant formula

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

For MP-ASI

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

e. **Allergens**

Materials that may cause allergies must be stated. These include cereals containing gluten (wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt), shellfish, eggs, fish, peanuts, soybeans, milk (including lactose), tree nuts, sulfites (>100 ppm), and all processed products containing these ingredients, with the exception of highly refined food.

f. **Processed Food Containing Food Additives**

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

Labeling information for food containing artificial sweeteners must include:

- The statement “MENGANDUNG PEMANIS BUATAN” (containing artificial sweeteners.)
- If applicable, the label must indicate if the product should not be consumed by children under 5 years’ old, pregnant women, and breast-feeding mothers.
- Sweetener level content (mg/kg, percentage, or mg/serving).

³ Baby food intended for infants under one /of age

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

- If applicable, the label must state “UNTUK PENDERITA DIABETES DAN/ATAU ORANG YANG MEMBUTUHKAN MAKANAN BERKALORI RENDAH.” (For people with diabetes and/or people who require a low-calorie diet.)
- Products containing aspartame must state “MENGANDUNG FENILALANIN, TIDAK COCOK UNTUK PENDERITA FENILKETONURIK) contains phenylalanine and is not suitable for patients with phenylketonuria” and “TIDAK COCOK DIGUNAKAN UNTUK BAHAN YANG AKAN DIPANASKAN” (not suitable for food that will be heated.)
- Products containing polyol must state “KONSUMSI BERLEBIHAN MEMPUNYAI EFEK LAKSATIF” (excessive consumption has a laxative effect.)
- Sugar equivalence (comparison to sucrose)
- Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)

Products containing food coloring should include the following label information:

Color Index (CI)

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

PEWARNA PANGAN

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



BPOM regulations prohibit claims that a product is free from food additives on food labels and in advertising. Food additives include antioxidants, anti-caking agents, acidity regulators, artificial sweeteners, bleaches, emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners, firming agents, preservatives, colors, flavors, and flavor enhancers, and sequestrants. Prohibited statements include the words “BEBAS” (free), “TANPA” (without), “TIDAK ADA KONTEN” (no content), or other similar words.

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

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

g. Halal

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

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

In addition, this decree also requires the halal certificates of imported, halal-certified products to be registered with the BPJPH. It also requires halal-certified products to display their halal certificate registration number under the BPJPH halal logo on the packaging. [The Head of BPJPH's Decree No. 88/2023](#) provides the halal label formatting requirements for halal products certified by HCBs, including the displaying of the Indonesian halal logo with the product's halal certificate registration number. The following two formats are acceptable:



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



*Note: LHLN: Indonesian acronym for HCB.

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

Labeling is also required for non-halal products. Non-halal information can be a picture, sign, and/or word that is attached to the product packaging, specific part of the product, and/or specific place on the product. Examples of non-halal information can be seen in the above section: [Additional Information on Food Labeling for Certain Products](#), Part (a)

Food Containing Pork and Part (b) Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol. Labeling for products from non-halal ingredients other than pork and alcohol must include non-halal information in the form of words stating “Ingredient name” in a different color.

h. Food Irradiation

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



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

Premiks Iradiasi
Untuk Pancake Rasa
Vanila

TIDAK BOLEH DIRADIASI ULANG
Diradiasi tanggal: 20 Mar 2020
Negara : Indonesia



i. Biotechnology

[The 2019 BPOM Guidelines for Implementing Regulations in the Field of Certain Processed Foods](#), [the 2020 BPOM Guidelines for Processed Food Labeling](#) and the new [BPOM regulation No. 19/2024](#) include food labeling for GE products. These guidelines and regulation require “PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIK” (genetically engineered product) wording to be stated on labels of packaged food derived from genetically engineered products that contain at least 5 percent GE DNA. The 5 percent threshold level is measured as the content percentage of Deoxyribo Nucleid Acid (DNA) of event specific of GE product against the DNA of endogenous gene.

The rule on when to include “PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIK” labeling is as follows:

- 1) For GE food products containing a single raw GE ingredient, the name of the food type should be included in the main part of the label, for example: “Tepung Kedelai Produk Rekayasa Genetik” (Genetically Engineered Product Soy Flour).

Tepung Kedelai
Produk Rekayasa Genetik

- 2) If a GE product is used as a raw material in processed food, the name of the GE product should be put in the list of used ingredients. For example, a soy beverage should be labelled “Daftar Bahan: Kedelai Produk Rekayasa Genetik (99.3%), Daun

Pandan” (List of Ingredients: Genetically Engineered Product Soybean (99.3%), Pandan Leaves).

Daftar Bahan: Kedelai Produk Rekayasa Genetik (99,3 %), Daun Pandan.

This labeling requirement does not apply to fresh GE food products, such as GE soybeans or GE corn. In addition, GE food products that have been refined and no longer contain GE DNA/protein, such as oils, fats, sucrose, and starch, do not need to include GE labeling.

j. **Organic Food**

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



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

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

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

Ministry of Health (MOH) Regulation No. 30/2013, amended by Ministry of Health Regulation No. 63/2015, requires producers of processed foods for retail commerce to provide sugar, salt, and fat content information and a health message on the label. As per Ministry of Health Regulation No. 30/2013, health messages on labels should read, “Consuming more than 50 grams of sugar, 2,000 milligrams of sodium, or 67 grams of fat per person per day increases the risk of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, and heart attack.” The regulation was implemented in 2019 and BPOM subsequently issued regulation No. 22/2019, replaced by [BPOM Regulation No. 26/2021](#), on Nutrition

Information Labeling for Processed Food which includes requirements for sugar, salt, and fat content information for processed food products.

On November 4, 2024, Indonesia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of their plans to control sugar, salt, and fat (SSF) consumption in processed foods, including fast food, under notification number [G/TBT/N/IDN/169](#). The provisions regarding the content of SSF are part of [Government Regulation No. 28/2024](#) on Implementation of [Law No. 17 Year 2023](#) regarding Health, which was signed and entered into force on July 26, 2024. According to [Government Regulation No. 28/2024](#), Article 194, every person who produces, imports, or distributes processed food, including fast food, shall comply with the maximum content limits of sugar, salt, and fat and include the relevant nutrition labels on processed food packaging or information media for fast food. In response to this regulation, BPOM drafted a new regulation that would mandate the use of a “Nutri-Level” front-of-pack labeling system for SSF content, which will replace [BPOM Regulation No. 26/2021](#) on Information on Nutritional Values on Processed Food Labels⁵. Please see [ID2024-0043](#) for additional information.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Indonesia defines food packaging as the material used to contain and/or pack food, whether directly touching the food or not. Indonesia prohibits the use of food retail packaging that uses materials that are prohibited or may release contaminants that are harmful to human health. [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019](#) lists permitted and prohibited food packaging materials⁶. The list includes active food packages, smart food packages, adhesives, ceramics, Styrofoam, rubber and elastomer, glass, ion exchange resin, metal and metal alloys, paper and cardboard, plastic (e.g., acrylic, PVC, PVA, etc.), regenerated cellulose, silicon, fabric, wax, wood, polisher, and coatings.

The Minister of Industry (MOI) issued a regulation on February 12, 2010, requiring all plastic food packaging to include food grade logos and recycling codes.⁷

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

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

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

Any person producing food for distribution is prohibited from using any material as a food additive which is either prohibited or exceeds the maximum threshold limit. The GOI determines

⁵ [A draft regulation on Nutritional Values on Processed Food Labels.](#)

⁶ [BPOM Regulation No. 20/2019](#) page 18

⁷ [Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 24/2010](#)

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. 033/2012](#) states that food additive production, importation and circulation require a distribution license from the Head of the Indonesian National Agency for Food and Drug Control. Under [BPOM Regulation No. 11/2019](#), there are 26 groups of food additives, and each group has several types of food additives. The list of permitted food additives, except for flavorings, and their maximum limits can be obtained in attachment I & II⁸. To use a food additive that is not on the list, a permit must be obtained from the Head of BPOM. [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2020](#) on Flavored Food Additives explains the ingredient type, groups, and the usage of flavoring additives, including flavoring adjuncts. BPOM Regulation No. 23/2016 regulates the inclusion of the term “without food additives” on labels and in food advertising.

[BPOM Regulation No. 29/2021](#) sets specifications, including microbial and chemical contamination limits, and labeling for food additive compounds. A food additive product from an animal source must also have a halal certificate, which is issued by a recognized U.S. halal certifying body or BPJPH.

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

SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticide Residue

Pesticide registration in Indonesia strives to ensure the quality and effectiveness of distributed pesticides, protect the public and the environment from harmful effects resulting from the storage, distribution, and use of pesticides, and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of pesticide use. The technical requirement in registering pesticides is regulated by the following policy:

- [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/2019](#) on the Pesticide Registration.
- [Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 369/2020](#) on the Technical Criteria in Pesticide Registration.

Pesticide registration requires the following testing:

- Quality testing
- Toxicity testing (acute oral dermal formulation, irritation sensitization formulation, and/or the environment)
- Efficacy testing (in the laboratory, semi-field, and/or field)

⁸ [BPOM Regulation No. 11/2019](#) page 19 – 39 (List of permitted food additives), page 40 – 1143 (list of maximum limits)

- Residue testing (to twelve vegetable and fruit commodities, namely: mustard greens, broccoli, cabbage, beans, shallots, spring onions, chili peppers, carrots, tomatoes, oranges, apples, and strawberries).

Pesticide residue testing is required for the new registration or the expansion of use of a pesticide. However, herbicides are excluded from this requirement.

The Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for pesticide residue testing refer to:

- The Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 7313 Year 2024 on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Agricultural Products of Plants Origin;
- Codex Alimentarius Committee’s MRL pesticide list;
- and the determined Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) amount.

Residue testing can use the following methods:

- QuEChERS (Quick Easy Cheap Effective Rugged Safe), or
- the testing method refers to the latest edition of the [MOA’s Pesticide Residue Testing Manual](#).

Meanwhile the standard operating procedure to take samples from fresh vegetables and fruits product can be seen at [this link](#).

Indonesia plays an active role in the activities of the Codex Committee of Pesticide Residues (CCPR). In 2013, Indonesia conducted a study on pesticide residues containing the active ingredients azoxystrobin and difenoconazole in dragon fruit. The result of this study was adopted into the 2018 Codex MRL pesticide list.

The MRL of pesticides in agricultural products is generally regulated by Law No. 18/2012 (“The Food Law”), amended by Law No. 6/2023, under the chapter pertaining to food safety and quality. Currently, there are several Indonesian regulations issued by different Ministries regulating the MRLs of pesticides making it confusing for stakeholders to comply to the different standards. These regulations include:

- [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/2016](#) sets MRLs for pesticides for 100 fresh foods of plant origin (including fruits, vegetables, cereals, and legumes).
- NFA published [Regulation No. 15/2024](#) on the Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Primary Food Commodities of Plant Origin on December 18, 2024, which includes 345 types of pesticide active ingredients.
- In November 2024, the National Standardization Agency (BSN) published the Indonesia National Standard (SNI) 7313:2024 on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Agricultural Products of Plants Origin to revise the SNI 7313:2008 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Agricultural Products. This new SNI refers to the international standards, such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the ASEAN MRLs, and the Australian Standards. SNI 7313:2024 regulates 272 types of pesticide active ingredients to 406 commodities, which resulted in 4750 MRL values.

To avoid uncertainty in MRLs for pesticides, it is deemed necessary to have one set of harmonized national MRL standards for Indonesia. To achieve this objective, the Head of the

Ministry of Agriculture's Agency of Agricultural Modernization and Assembly (BRMP) issued Decree No. 829/Kpts/OT.050/H/07/2025 on the Establishment of a Task Force for Determining MRLs for Pesticides. The task force consists of 57 members from Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Coordinating Ministry of Food Affairs, the Indonesian Quarantine Agency (IQA), National Standardization Agency (BSN), National Food Agency (NFA), National Innovation and Research Agency (BRIN), IPB University, University of Sanata Dharma, and Croplife Indonesia. The BRMP's Agricultural Environment Testing and Assembly Institute of MOA has been appointed as a technical implementation unit in the activity of determining MRLs for pesticides. The MOA's Decree No. 650/Kpts/HK. 150/M/08/2025 lists the pesticide residue testing agencies and laboratories.

Contaminants

[Government Regulation No. 86/2019](#) on Food Safety mandates MOA, the Ministry of Marine & Fishery Affairs (MOMF) and other agencies to arrange guidance on "Good Fresh Food Production Practices." More than ten years earlier, MOMF issued MOMF Ministerial Decree No. 02/2007 on "Good Aquaculture Practices" emphasizing that water being used for aquaculture must be free of pesticides, pathogenic microbes, hazardous chemicals, and heavy metal contamination. The other ministries/agencies have also published the following regulations on other contaminants:

- [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/2018](#) sets maximum residue levels for heavy metal, microbial, and chemical contaminants for 100 fresh foods of plant origin.
- The National Standard Agency (BSN) issued the SNI 01-6366-2000 regarding Maximum Residue Levels for Microbe and Chemical content in animal-based food.
- On August 22, 2024, the Indonesia's National Food Agency (NFA) issued [Regulation No. 10/2024](#) on the Maximum Contaminant Limits for Fresh Food in Circulation. This new regulation requires importers to undergo regular laboratory testing for their fresh products in order to verify that contaminant levels do not exceed the established thresholds. The testing must be conducted in accredited laboratories, either in Indonesia or in the relevant countries of origin if fresh foods are being imported. Fresh food of plant origin that has been in circulation have 12 months from the date the regulation is issued to comply with the regulation.

Microbiological Contamination in Processed Food Products

- [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2019](#) on MRLs for Microbiological Contamination in Processed Food Products⁹ covers the sampling and analysis methods required for certain microbes in certain types of processed food products (except commercially sterile food) for export to Indonesia.
- [BPOM Regulation No. 9/2022](#) on MRLs for Heavy Metal Contaminants in Processed Food covers specific maximum levels for arsenic (As), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), tin (Sn), and cadmium (Cd) for certain types of processed food products.
- [BPOM Regulation No. 8/2018](#) on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Food. This regulation covers the types of processed food and information on

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

specific maximum levels for mycotoxin, dioxin, monochloropropane-1, 2-diol (3-MCPD) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon/PAH.

- BPOM issued [Regulation No. 7/2018](#) regarding Raw Materials Prohibited in Processed Foods. This regulation covers information on materials or single/mixture compounds of plant or synthetic origin.

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

SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

Facility and Product Registration Requirements

Registration for Processed Food

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

Exemptions from BPOM product registration are:

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

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

Technical Requirements for Determining Risk Level

1. Target consumer
2. Information about manufacturing processes: pasteurized, commercial sterile, frozen or chilled storage or new technology
3. Information on certain processes: organic, irradiation, genetic engineering and product handling
4. Labeling claims (health, functional nutrition, other functional claims, nutritional content, comparative nutrition claims, etc.)
5. The use of food additives which have a determination in the average daily intake/or maximum usage
6. The use of certain materials which have maximum usage
7. Product certification required for the use of the Indonesia National Standards (SNI) mark
8. The permit for implementing Risk-Based Preventive Food Safety Control (PMR) in accordance with BPOM regulations.

Table 2. Technical Requirements for Product Registration

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

Additional Requirements

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

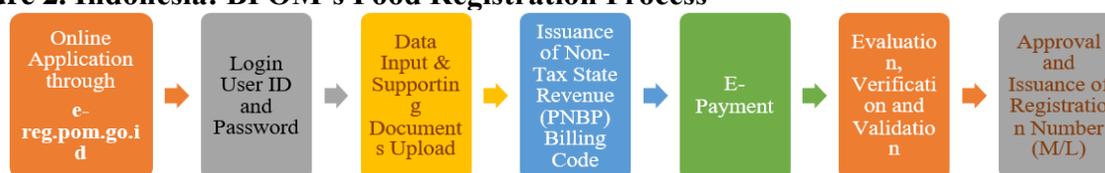
Separate registration processes are required for products that have identical compositions but do not share similar packaging. A new registration is required for products with different sized retail

packages, different labeling designs, different names and production addresses, and different names and/or addresses of importers and distributors.

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

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

Figure 2. Indonesia: BPOM’s Food Registration Process



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

Table 3. List of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) Fee (in Indonesian rupiah)

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

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

Testing

Based on Government Regulation No. 28/2004, which was replaced by [Regulation No. 86/2019](#), laboratory testing shall be carried out in government laboratories, or any laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation Committee, or any Accreditation Institutions acknowledged by the National Accreditation Committee. BPOM is authorized to determine the types of processed food that should be tested prior to distribution.

Certification

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

Remaining processed food products

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

Entry Permit (SKI)

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

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

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

1. An application letter for the raw material, food additive, food product import, including the following information:
 - Importer's name and address
 - Food category and brand of products
 - Packaging type/weight/volume
 - Amount of imported product
 - Country of origin
 - Name and address of supplier
 - Number and date of invoice and packing list
 - Number and date of Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill (AWB)
 - Expiration date
 - Lot Number/Batch Number/Production Code
 - Flavor & Extracts Manufacturers Association (FEMA)/The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)/Enzyme Commission (EC) Number (for food additives/flavors)
 - Name of loading port

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

Table 4. Indonesia: Required Documents for Obtaining an SKI

No.	Certificate	Food Product	Raw Material	Food Additive
1.	Health Certificate or Free Sale Certificate from government/authorized agency in the country of origin (shown the original)	-	v	v
2.	A Certificate of Analysis (COA) from an accredited laboratory must include analyte parameters that comply with food safety requirements and have a maximum validity of 12 months. For heavy metal analysis, the COA must be submitted each time the product is monitored, with a validity period of 6 to 12 months. If the COA is issued by the producer, it must be provided for each batch.	v	v	v
3.	A reference letter from the producer to the exporter is required if the producer is not the same as the exporter.	v	v	v
4.	A notarized letter of agreement is required if the importation is carried out by an importer other than the one who holds the registration approval.	v	-	v
5.	Radiation Free Certificate for dairy products from Europe	v	v	-
6.	Certificate of Origin for products derived from animal origin and the processed products (beef, gelatin, collagen, skin)	v	v	v
7.	Halal Certificate for products labeled “halal”	v	v	v
8.	GMO Certificate for products from processed soybean, corn, tomato, and potato	v	v	v
9.	COA of Formalin for products suspected of containing formalin	v	-	-
10.	COA of Melamine for food additives (Ammonium bicarbonates), raw food materials (dairy, flour, vegetable protein, egg and egg products) for products suspected of containing melamine	v	v	v
11.	Certificate of 3-Monochloro Propanediol (3-MCPD) analysis for hydrolyzed vegetable protein, isolated protein, soy sauce	v	v	v
12.	Result of Sudan Red and other prohibited food coloring analysis, for products suspected of using them	v	v	-
13.	COA of chloramphenicol contained in honey product	v	v	-
14.	COA of aflatoxin analysis (for legume/ nut products)	v	v	-
15.	COA of inorganic arsenic analysis (for seaweed)	v	v	-
16.	COA of patulin analysis (for apple products)	v	v	-
17.	COA of benzo (a) pyrene analysis for products suspected of containing benzo (a) pyrene	v	v	-
18.	COA of Ethylene Oxide (EtO) and 2-Chloro Ethanol (2-CE), as well as Ethylene Glycol (EG) and Di-Ethylene Glycol (DEG) from an accredited/ government laboratory, for products suspected of containing EtO, 2-CE, EG and DEG contaminants.	v	v	v
19.	Photo of packaging and purchase order (PO) from HRI, for products intended to use by HRI	-	v	v
20.	Copy of registration approval letter with valid ML No., label	v	-	-

	and approved packaging			
21.	Document containing production date/ expiration date and lot/ batch number	v	v	v
22.	SNI certificate for SNI mandatory products	v	v	-
23.	Supporting documents: invoice and packing list	v	v	v

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

Dairy Products

Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2021 regarding the Business and Product Standards for Risk-based Business Licensing Administration of the Agricultural Sector requires the approval of a foreign dairy establishment by the Minister of Agriculture before it can export to Indonesia. The approval application must be submitted by the establishment through the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Jakarta. See GAIN Report [ID2021-0038](#) regarding the changes to dairy import regulations and the dairy establishment approval process, which includes a [guide](#) to obtaining dairy establishment approval.

Approved dairy establishments are listed on the online import recommendation ([SIMREK](#)) lists. A dairy establishment can begin exporting its products to Indonesia only after it has been officially listed on both lists. As of November, 2025, there are 132 U.S. dairy establishments actively approved to export to Indonesia.

- Imports of dairy products to Indonesia require import licenses issued by the Ministry of Trade.
- Dairy import licenses require an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- A Halal certificate for halal-required products, issued by a [halal certifying body](#) recognized by BPJPH, is one of the most important requirements to obtain an import recommendation.
- An import recommendation shall be valid for six months and should be used to obtain an import permit from the Ministry of Trade within the six-month period.
- The import recommendation number must be included on the health certificate accompanying a shipment of dairy products.
- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on [MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No. 31/2025](#) regarding Policies and Regulations on the Import of Agricultural and Livestock Products).
- A list of dairy products eligible for export to Indonesia is included in the [Annex of Regulation No. 15/2021](#) (unofficial English translation).
- Raw materials for dairy products intended for export to Indonesia must not originate from porcine sources and must not be sourced from countries and business units that have not been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

The Ministry of Trade issues import licenses and determines import volumes based on cold storage capacity, as outlined in [MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No. 31/2025](#). Importers must provide proof of control (ownership or lease) of refrigerated warehouses. For 2025, importers are no longer required to submit a Horticultural Product Import

Recommendation (RIPH) from the Ministry of Agriculture as a prerequisite for obtaining an import license, as this requirement has been removed by the Ministry of Trade. Import licenses are mandatory for 23 horticultural products, with detailed procedures outlined in Section IX: Import Procedures. Required documentation includes Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certificates, exporter statements, distribution plans (API-U), or production plans (API-P). Countries with Fresh Foods of Plant Origin (FFPO) food safety recognition are exempt from GAP, Good Handling Practices (GHP), or production capacity statement requirements. Import Licenses are valid until December 31 but can be extended for 60 days if products are loaded by December 31 and arrive in Indonesia within the extension period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Phytosanitary Certificate and Destination Port**

On June 13, 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture issued [Regulation No. 42/2012](#) on plant quarantine measures for the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that imported fresh fruits and vegetables are free from fruit flies. A plant phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified four ports is mandatory (Port of Belawan - Medan, Port of Tanjung Perak - Surabaya, Port of Soekarno-Hatta - Makassar, Port of Tanjung Priok - Jakarta, and Soekarno-Hatta Airport-

On October 3, 2025, the Indonesian Quarantine Agency (IQA) issued a regulation determining ports of import destination, export origin, and inter-regional shipment in a [Decree of the Head of the IQA Number 4719 Year 2025](#) on The Determination of Entry and Exit Points for Carriers of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, and Quarantine Plant Pests.

Importation of fresh fruits and vegetables originating from pest-free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompanies the shipment. Importation from non-pest-free producing areas must be treated with one of the following treatments: cold treatment with temperature appropriate for fresh fruit and vegetables and for the prevention of the target pest; fumigation; Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT); or irradiation. The treatment must be declared in the treatment column of the phytosanitary certificate. Similar to the provision in MOA Regulation No. 42/2012, imported fresh bulbs are regulated by MOA Regulation No. 43/2012 and its amendment, [MOA Regulation No. 20/2017](#) and [MOA Regulation No. 6/2022](#).

On June 22, 2015, the Head of IAQA (now IQA) released decree No. 756/KPTS/OT.140/L/06/2015 establishing California as a pest-free area for 9 pest fruit flies in the United States: *Ceratitis capitata*; *Anastrepha fraterculus*; *Anastrepha ludens*; *Anastrepha obliqua*; *Anastrepha serpentine*; *Anastrepha suspense*; *Rhagoletis cingulate*; *Rhagoletis fausta*; and *Rhagoletis pomonella*. As a result, major fresh fruit exports from California do not need a pre-treatment. The decree replaces previous decree 348/Kpts/PD.540.220/12/06 on establishing California as a free area for *Ceratitis capitata*.

- **Prior Notice**
IQA Regulation No. 9/2024 expands the scope of Indonesia's Prior Notice requirement to not only cover fresh fruit and vegetable imports but also all plant and plant products, animal and animal products, as well as fish and fish products. Prior notice must indicate the date and place of loading, date and place of arrival/destination, type of transportation, product name, quantity imported, country of origin, packing unit, import purpose, degree of quarantine risks, GMO attestation for GMO products, and container's identification number. The exporter must submit this [Prior Notice](#) form online before the arrival of the consignment. On August 5, 2024, IQA issued Regulation No. 1/2024 on the List of Commodities Subject to Mandatory Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine Inspection which basically listed all the commodities now subject to the Prior Notice requirement (see [GAIN Report ID2025-0020](#) for more information).
- **Fresh Fruit Registration**
On January 8, 2019, Ministry of Agriculture issued new regulation No. 53/2018 on Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin (FFPO), under this regulation the importer is required to register their fresh fruit products with the MOA's Food Safety Agency. However, in 2021 MOA removed the Food Safety Agency from their organization and currently FFPO registration is under the National Food Agency (NFA). A list of registered FFPO products can be viewed at <https://sipsat.badanpangan.go.id/okkp>.

Meat and Poultry Products

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

Approved foreign meat processing establishments are listed on the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Service (DGLAHS) [website](#) as well as on the online import recommendation ([SIMREK](#)) lists. A meat processing establishment can begin exporting its products to Indonesia only after it has been officially added to both lists. As of November 2025, there are 22 U.S. beef processing establishments, 11 U.S. pork processing establishments, and one U.S. lamb processing establishment approved to export to Indonesia.

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

- The import recommendation number (or letter of consideration in the case of beef) must be included in the Health Certificate (FSIS form 9060-5) accompanying the shipment of meat products.
- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on [MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No. 31/2025](#) regarding Policies and Regulations on the Import of Agricultural and Livestock Products).
- A list of meat products eligible for export to Indonesia is included in the [Annex of Regulation No. 15/2021](#) (unofficial English translation).
- The importation of meat and meat products samples for exhibition purposes is allowed (up to 200 kilograms).
- Importers must indicate the products being imported and their market destination (restaurant, hotel, catering, industry, retail, etc.) in their import recommendation application to the DGLAHS.

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

Fresh Animal Product Registration

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

Pet Food

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

Pet food processing establishments must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture through an animal health and veterinary public health risk analysis assessment process, which consists of a document desk review, onsite audit, and evaluation. Each approval step is subject to an approval fee in accordance with [Government Regulation No. 28/2023](#). U.S. pet food processing establishments wishing to export to

Indonesia are encouraged to contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS in Jakarta at AgJakarta@usda.gov for guidance. As of November 2025, there are [57 U.S. pet food establishments](#) approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- The list of HS codes requiring establishment approval is available at: <https://simrek.ditjenpkh.pertanian.go.id/publik/hscode-rekom-petfood>.
- Pet food imports require a recommendation letter from the Ministry of Agriculture. Importers can then apply for an import license from the Ministry of Trade. While products under HS Code 2309 only need the recommendation letter, those under HS Codes 0401 and 0402 must obtain both the recommendation letter and an import license.
- The import recommendation number must be included on the health certificate accompanying a shipment of pet food.
- An import license shall be valid for one fiscal year (based on [MOT Regulation No. 16/2025](#), as amended by [MOT Regulation No. 37/2025](#)).
- Raw materials for pet foods intended for export to Indonesia must not be sourced from countries and business units that have not been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rendered Products

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

Rendering establishments must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture through animal health and animal health risk analysis assessment process, which consists of a document desk review, onsite audit, and evaluation. Each approval step is subject to an approval fee in accordance with [Government Regulation No. 28/2023](#). Rendering establishments wishing to export to Indonesia are encouraged to contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS in Jakarta at AgJakarta@usda.gov for guidance. As of November 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture has approved 31 U.S. rendering establishments as active exporters to Indonesia.

Indonesia permits the importation of rendered products derived exclusively from ruminant and poultry sources. The Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS) conducts product purity testing to ensure compliance with these requirements. Raw materials used in rendered products must not originate from porcine sources, dead animals, wildlife, or animals sourced from other countries. Approved rendering establishments are also subject to bi-annual, physical onsite audits to verify compliance with Indonesian standards.

Under [MOA Regulation No. 13/2019](#), importers of rendered products must obtain an import license from the MOA before initiating shipments from the country of origin. Importers must complete the importation process within 90 calendar days of the license's issuance.

Rice

[MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#), amended by [MOT Regulation No. 31/2025](#), covers the approval process for imported rice through the commodity balance system. The import period may be determined during the inter-ministerial coordination meeting held prior to any import decision. The regulation defines rice specifications that are allowed for import as follows:

Table 5. Ministry of Trade Regulation on Rice Imports

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

			broken grains	
12.	1006.30.91	--- Parboiled rice	Parboiled rice	
13.	1006.30.99	--- Other	Japonica and other rice with maximum of 5 percent broken grains	

Source: Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 31/2025

Imports of rice are permitted when government and industry stocks are low. This is only permitted when rice cannot be produced domestically. Imported rice can only be used as raw material for food manufacturing and cannot be sold to other parties. Rice is one of the five commodities made subject to the Commodity Balance policy in 2022 per Presidential Regulation No. 32/2022, replaced by [Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024](#). This import license based on the commodity balance is described in more detail in Section IX: Import Procedures. Import licenses are valid for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seeds

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

Indonesian import procedures for horticulture seeds are mainly regulated based on [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 15/2017](#) as amended by [Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 17/2018](#) and [No. 26/2018](#). This regulation covers import and export licenses, and states that seed imports can be

conducted by business units, government institutions, plant observers, or individuals, with all seed imports requiring approval from the Ministry of Agriculture. Applications for import approval of horticultural plant seeds, food crops, plantation crops, and genetic resources can be submitted online through www.simpel2.pertanian.go.id. Detailed requirements for seed introduction is provided in [Form IF-01](#), while technical guidance for exporting commodities to Indonesia can be found in [Form IF-02 NPPO](#).

Table 6. Technical Requirements for Importing Seed

Importation of Seed for Purpose of:	Technical Requirements:
a. Registering horticultural varieties for circulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The variety must have quality advantage, uniqueness, and specific uses. 2. The requested seed volume is limited according to the seed release preparation. 3. Must have a Summary of design for adaptation test, observation, or the planned need of seed for the truth of horticultural variety test.
b. Procuring quality seeds for commercial purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The variety has been registered for circulation (not more than 2 years since its registration) 2. Must meet the quality standards or minimum technical requirements. 3. Local supply is not sufficient. 4. The variety is not locally produced. 5. The requested seed volume and type is limited according to the need of procuring implementation of quality seeds. 6. Seeds must be produced overseas. 7. "Seeds" must be stated clearly on the packaging in Bahasa Indonesia.
c. Procuring parent stocks for the multiplication of seeds from registered varieties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These parent stocks are not available in Indonesia. 2. Seed description must be signed by the seed breeder. 3. The volume of the requested seed is in accordance with the seed production plan.
d. Seed development for export purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have seed development/multiplication plan. 2. The requested seed volume is in accordance with the availability of land for seed multiplication. 3. Recommendation from local provincial authority. 4. Recommendation from the National Seed Association.
e. Producing fresh product and/or processed industrial raw materials for domestic and overseas markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must have plantation development plan. 2. The requested seed volume is in accordance with the availability of land for multiplication plantations. 3. Recommendation from local province authority, or regency. 4. Recommendation from National Seed Association.
f. Implementing benchmarking tests between laboratories, proficiency test, or validation method in the framework of accrediting seed quality laboratories	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requested seed volume and type is based on testing needs. 2. Valid participation letter for the benchmarking test between labs or proficiency test or statement letter of proficiency test from International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). 3. Statement letter on organizing proficiency test, benchmarking test between labs, or validation methods. 4. After the test is completed, the remaining seeds, including seeds and sprouts resulting from seeds of the proficiency test as well as growing media which is used in the test must be destroyed.

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

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

- be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and transit country,
 - pass through the designated entrance point,
 - be reported and delivered to Plant Quarantine Officials at the entrance point for quarantine treatments,
 - be accompanied by an Import License from the Ministry of Agriculture or appointed officials,
- Note: Quarantine officials will ask for the original copies of the phytosanitary certificate, import license, copies of invoices, packing list, and airway bill or bill of lading.

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

Sugar

[MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#), amended by [Regulation No. 31/2025](#), covers the approval process for imported sugar. The regulation defines sugar specifications that are allowed for import as follows:

Table 7. Ministry of Trade Regulation on Sugar Imports

No.	HS Code	Description	Allowed for Imports
	A	Raw Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-do not contain additional color or flavor	
1.	1701.12.00	-- beet sugar	With ICUMSA \geq 600 IU
2.	1701.13.00	-- cane sugar	
3.	1701.14.00	-- other cane sugar	
	B.	Refined Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-Other	
	1701.99	--other:	
4.	1701.99.10	---purified sugar	With ICUMSA \leq 75 IU
	C	White Sugar	
	17.01	Cane or beet sugar, pure chemically sucrose, solid form	
		-others:	
5.	1701.91.00	--containing additional color or flavor	With ICUMSA 76 – 300 IU
	1701.99	--others:	
	1701.99.90	---others	With ICUMSA 76 – 300 IU

Source: Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 31/2025

Imported raw sugar must only be used as raw material for refineries to produce refined sugar for food and beverages industry as well as to produce white sugar for consumption, while refined sugar may only be imported as raw material for the food and beverages industry. Only importers who hold general importer-producer identification numbers (Angka Pengenal Importir-Produser, API-P) can import raw or refined sugar. Sugar is one of the six commodities subject to the Commodity Balance policy initially implemented in 2022 per Presidential Regulation No.32/2022, replaced by [Presidential Regulation No. 61/2024](#). This import license based on the commodity balance is described in more detail in Section IX: Import Procedures.

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

The intention of [MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#) was to simplify sugar import procedures and to improve the competitiveness of Indonesia’s sugar industry. As mandated by Law No. 7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, the GOI increased the value added tax on sugar imports to 11 percent. The new tax came into effect on April 1, 2022, setting sugar import duties and taxes as follows:

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

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

Source: Indonesian National Single Window.

Seafood

[MOT Regulation No. 19/2025](#), amended by [Regulation No. 38/2025](#), states that the issuance of import licenses for fish and seafood will be based on commodity balance policy. The regulation also specifies fish products restricted for export to Indonesia that require an import license. Detailed provisions regarding import licensing are outlined in Section IX: Import Procedures.

Based on the above Ministry of Trade regulation, the importation of seafood products can be conducted by two categories of importers: Producer Importers (API-P) and General Importers (API-U), under the following conditions:

1. Producer Importers (API-P): seafood product imports by API-P are limited to raw materials and auxiliary materials required to support their industrial production needs.
2. General Importers (API-U): seafood product imports by API-U are permitted for purposes beyond industrial raw materials and auxiliary materials. These include meeting the consumption needs of hotels and restaurants, supplying raw materials for traditional fish processing industries (e.g., boiled-salted fish), food fortification, bait requirements, raw materials for minced-based processed products, fish/shrimp feed production.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), responsible for overseeing seafood commodities, issued [MMAF Regulation No. 6/2023](#), amended by [Regulation No. 14/2024](#), mandating importers to submit annual need plans to the Minister via the National Commodity Balance System by September. The plans must include detailed information such as warehouse capacity, transport capacity, production data, commodity needs, and distribution plans, along with proof of orders that specify buyer names, importing companies, product types, quantities, and order periods. Additionally, importers are required to submit supporting documents, including a valid Good Manufacturing Practice Certificate, business permits for fish-catching subsectors, and an integrity pact.

The following documents are required from the Exporter ([MMAF Regulation No.11/2019](#)) :

- a. Health certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin
- b. Catch certificate
- c. Certificate of Origin (COO)

Every shipment is subject to quarantine measures/inspections upon arrival; therefore, the importer should at least one day prior to arrival obtain a Fish Quarantine Installation Certificate (IKI) that can be used to request fish quarantine measures¹⁰. The importer should submit the required documents to the quarantine officer at the entry point, including Import License, Health Certificate, COO, Catch Certificate, and Invoice/Packing List. When the shipment arrives, the fish quarantine officer will verify administrative requirements, conduct a physical inspection, and take samples for laboratory examination

¹⁰ [MMAF Regulation No. 8/2022](#)

to ensure the quality and safety of the fishery product. A list of test parameters in Bahasa Indonesia can be found at [Head of Fish Quarantine Decree No. 77/2017](#), (Frozen Fish, page 22 – 23); (Fresh Fish page 24); (Frozen Shrimp page 28); (Scallop page 30); (Frozen Shellfish Meat page 31); (Frozen Lobster page 32).

SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Food Categorization

[BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#), amended by [BPOM Regulation No. 70/2025](#), covers food categories. The food categorization regulation sets guidelines for setting standards, assessments, inspections, and certifications for food safety controls. Thus, industry is able to decide quality and food safety requirements (e.g., microbes and heavy metal maximum limits), characteristics of products, product registration, and food additives that can be used and approved on products. Domestic and imported food products sold in retail packaging must comply with the provisions on food categories outlined in [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#). There are 16 food categories stated in attachments I to XVI. If a type of food does not fall under one of the foods categories listed, written approval is required from the head of BPOM. [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) also provides detailed information on the list of approved ingredients derived from plants and animals. The approved ingredients list is divided into two categories:

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

BPOM Regulation No. 70/2025 implements changes from Regulation No. 13/2023, focusing on food categories and raw materials of plant and animal origin. Processed food products under registration will follow the rules in place at the time of application, but all must comply with Regulation No. 70/2025 by August 3, 2027. The regulation introduces new food categories, such as wheat flour-based products and pasteurized processed meats, along with updated contamination and microbial residue standards. Indonesian importers must meet these revised definitions and safety thresholds when registering processed foods with BPOM.

Alcoholic Beverages (Beer, Wine, Spirits)

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

An importer of alcoholic beverages must hold an imported alcoholic beverage permit (IT-MB) from the MOT. The main requirement for the IT-MB application is an appointment letter authorized in the country of origin by a Public Notary and an Indonesian Commercial Attaché (for the United States, at the Indonesian Embassy in Washington D.C. or one of the consulates.) The application must indicate 20 foreign brands/manufacturers from at least 5 countries and have six distributors in at least six provinces per [MOT Regulation No. 23/2025 Concerning Policies and Regulations on the Import of Consumer Goods](#). The IT-MB will be valid for as long as the importing company is still conducting alcoholic beverage import activities.

The type and amount of the imported alcoholic beverage products allocated to fulfill national demand is determined by the MOT and issued in April annually. The ports of entry for imported duty-paid

alcoholic beverages including the seaports of Belawan, Medan; Tanjung Priok, Jakarta; Tanjung Emas, Semarang; Tanjung Perak, Surabaya; Bitung, Manado; and Soekarno Hatta, Makassar, as well as via all Indonesian international airports.

The distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages under category B and C fall under the GOI’s control. Direct sales are only allowed for duty-paid alcoholic beverages (including categories A, B, and C) for on-site consumption at hotels, restaurants, bars, pubs, and night clubs. Duty-free shops can sell duty-free alcoholic beverages, including categories A, B, and C in certain locations. In Indonesia, the sale of Category A alcoholic beverages is banned in minimarkets but allowed in supermarkets and hypermarkets. Selling or retailing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 years of age is strictly prohibited.

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

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

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

Table 9. Indonesia: Excise Tax for Ethyl Alcohol and Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol

Type	Ethyl Alcohol content	Excise Tax (IDR per liter)	
		Domestic Product	Import
Ethyl alcohol or ethanol			
All kinds of ethyl alcohol, level content, and type		20,000	20,000
Beverages containing ethyl alcohol			
A	5% or less	16,500	16,500
B	More than 5% up to 20%	42,500	53,000
C	More than 20%	101,000	152,000
Concentrate containing ethyl alcohol			
All concentrates, content level and type, as a raw material or processing aid in beverages contain ethyl alcohol production:			
	• Fluid		
	• Solid	228,000	228,000
		1,000	1,000

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

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

Biotechnology

Food which is produced through genetic engineering includes raw materials, food additives, processing aids, and processed foods. The Government Regulation No. 28/2004, replaced by [Regulation No. 86/2019](#) states that Genetically Engineered (GE) food must be tested prior to distribution. To implement this measure, BPOM issued Regulation [No. 19/2024](#) on the Supervision of GE Food, which supersedes BPOM Regulation No. 6/2018. The new regulation covers requirements for genome edited products, required labeling procedures for food products containing GE ingredients, and guidelines for the food safety approval process for GE food products and GE products with stacked genes. In addition, this regulation covers the guidelines for the food safety approval process for refined GE food products produced using GE microorganisms, such as enzymes, monosodium glutamate, amino acid, vitamin B12, and preservatives.

[BPOM Regulation No. 19/2024](#) was put in place to also address the following:

1. Imported GE products must obtain approval from BPOM in the form of GE Food Safety Certificate after the assessment is done.
2. In the context of supervision of GE products distribution, after obtaining a food safety certificate, the importers must convey:
 - a sample of the GE product and its conventional counterpart, include refined GE food DNA, and/or 500 gram flour samples which is divided into maximum of 100 gram per package.
 - a document indicating primary sequence information, a validated detection method, and information on where Certified Reference Materials can be obtained, if available.(BPOM requires applicants to submit samples of GE products and their conventional counterparts no later than six months after receiving distribution approval.)
3. GE products that have been refined, non-protein-based, and not containing GE DNA or GE proteins, such as oil, fat, sugar, or starch, are exempt from food safety assessment by the Biosafety Commission for Genetically Engineered Products (BCGEP).

For additional information, please see the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual Report 2025](#).

Special Nutrition

BPOM issued Regulation No. 1/2018, amended by [BPOM No. 24/2019](#) and [BPOM No. 24/2020](#), regarding the Surveillance of Processed Foods for Special Nutrition Needs (PKGK). This regulation oversees processed foods for special dietary and medical needs, including foods and beverages providing tailored nutrition for adults, infants, children, pregnant mothers, and athletes¹¹. This regulation also defines PGKG and provides requirements on the standard and quality of each food category (including requirements for materials, nutritional content, food additives, and labeling). Imports of PKGK products must be accompanied by a certificate proving the product complies with good manufacturing practices for processed foods (CPPOB). The certificate must be issued by the competent authority in the country of origin that has a Mutual Recognition Agreement with GOI.

¹¹ Under this amendment regulation, BPOM added snack for children into category of processed food of special dietary

Halal Certificate

The 2014 Halal Product Assurance Law (Law No. 33/2014), also known as the Halal Law, came into force on October 17, 2019. However, the law included a grace period for food and beverage products to come into compliance by October 17, 2024. However, [Government Regulation No. 42/2024](#), extended the deadline for mandatory halal certification implementation for imported food and beverage products by no later than October 17, 2026. Even before the Halal Law was enacted, halal certification and labeling were already mandatory for imports of meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products.

Under Law 33/2014, halal certification is mandatory for all food and beverages (including products derived through genetically engineering process), pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, biological products, and chemical products sold in Indonesia, unless the products are on the halal positive list ([Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360/2021](#)) or are non-halal (e.g., contains pork or alcohol). All business processes, including production, storage, packaging, distribution, and marketing will be required to comply with this law, which also requires non-halal information to be placed on packaging for all non-halal products. [Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748/2021, updated by Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 944/2024](#), list the product types that are required to be halal certified. In addition, Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 816/2024 lists the HS Codes of the food and beverage products that require halal certification.

Furthermore, under this law BPJPH was given the authority to issue and revoke halal certificates and halal labels on products as a stand-alone agency reporting directly to the President. However, the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) retains responsibility for determining whether something is halal or not and for issuing halal rulings accordingly.

Law No. 6/2023, Article 48 amended Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance. Several changes in the new law includes a timeline for assistance in the approval process of halal products, the creation of a halal product fatwa or ruling committee, guidelines on the determination of a product's halalness, and the establishment of a validity period for halal certificates. The halal certificates of imported products, which are issued by BPJPH-accredited HCBs, must be registered with BPJPH through the SIHALAL system before the products can be sold in Indonesia.

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

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

For further information regarding these HCBs, their approved scopes, and other necessary info on halal, refer to [GAIN Report ID2025-0035: Indonesia's Expanding Halal Standards with Trade Impacts on the Horizon](#).

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

Irradiation Certificates

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

Regulation on Irradiated Food refers to Ministry of Health Regulation No. 701/Menkes/Per/VIII/2009 and [BPOM Regulation No. 3/2018](#), amended by [Regulation No. 24/2020](#). Based on the above regulation, there are three GOI-approved sources of radiation treatment:

1. Gamma irradiation with Co⁶⁰ or Cs¹³⁷ isotopes
2. X-ray with energy less than and equal to 7.5 MeV or
3. Electron machine with less energy than or equal to 10MeV

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

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

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

	animal	b. Kill microbes, fungi, molds, yeasts	5.0
12.	Animal-based ready-to-eat processed food	a. Sterilize and kill pathogenic microorganisms such as spores and microbes, fungi, molds, yeasts b. Extending shelf life	65

Source: Ministry of Health and BPOM

Radiation Free Certificates

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

Product Shelf Life

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

Processed Organic Food

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

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

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

The 2008 BPOM regulation (replaced by [BPOM Regulation No. 1/2017](#)) stated that organic fresh foods must contain at least 95% organic fresh food from the total volume or weight, excluding water and salt content. Water and salt content are water and salt added at the time of processing. Food additives and other materials permitted in organic processed foods are attached to the regulation. Raw materials, food additives, other materials, and organic processed foods cannot be treated with irradiation and cannot be derived from genetically engineered products.

Semi Processed Plant Products – Plant Quarantine Pest Carrier

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

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

Table 11. Indonesia: List of Carrier Media

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Indonesian National Standards (SNI)

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

Table 12. List of SNI Mandatory Products

No. of SNI	Product/HS Code	Regulation
<u>SNI 8223:2016</u>	Canned tuna HS Code: 1604.14.10.00	<u>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs Regulation No. 58/2016</u>
<u>SNI 8222:2016</u>	Canned sardine and mackerel HS Code: 1604.12.10.00; 1604.13.10.00; 1604.15.10.00	<u>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs Regulation No. 58/2016</u>
<u>SNI 7709:2019</u>	Palm cooking oil HS Code: 1511.90.36; 1511.90.37; 1511.90.39	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 46/2019</u>
<u>SNI 6242:2015</u>	Bottled water HS Code: 2201.10.10	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 26/2019</u>

<u>SNI 3747:2009</u>	Chocolate powder HS Code: 1805.00.00	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 60/2010</u>
<u>SNI 3140.3:2010/Amd1:2011</u>	Sugar HS Code: 1701.99.10	<u>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 13/2020</u>
<u>SNI 2983:2014</u>	Instant coffee HS Code: 2101.11.10	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 3/2016</u>
<u>SNI 2973:2022</u>	Biscuit HS Code: 1905.31.10.00; 1905.31.20.00; 1905.32.00.00; 1905.90.20.00; 1905.90.90.00	Ministry of Industry Circular Note No. 500/MIND/7/2016 <i>(The Ministry of Industry (MOI) issued a circular letter dated July 25, 2016, postponing the implementation date for the biscuit SNI. There is no information stating when the biscuit SNI will be enforced)</i>
<u>SNI 01-3556-2000</u>	Salt for consumption	Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 29/1995
SNI 3751: 2009	Wheat flour for foodstuff	Ministry of Industry Regulation No.59/2015
<u>SNI 4444:2018</u>	Non-dairy creamer HS Code: 2106.90.30; 2106.90.99; 2106.90.59	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 20/2025¹²</u>
SNI 8523:2024	Corn starch HS Code: 1108.12.00	<u>Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 19/2025¹³</u>

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

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

Commercial Sterile Food

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

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

¹² & ¹⁴ Imported non-dairy creamer and corn starch cleared before May 2, 2026, can circulate for up to 18 months or until expiration. Products without the SNI mark or electronic signature may use existing labels during the same grace period if certification is obtained within 6 months of the regulation's enactment. Full compliance is required after May 2, 2026.

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

Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives

This product is included in [BPOM Regulation No. 13/2023](#) (amended by [BPOM Regulation No. 70/2025](#)) on Food Category and follows the same regulation on processed food, including labeling and registration requirements.

OTHERS

- Milk products have special regulations
- Baby food has special regulations

Animal quarantine regulations for live animals and semen vary and should be consulted before exporting live animals to Indonesia. Requirements on exporting live animals (including pet animals) can be found in USDA APHIS International Regulations for Animals [page](#).

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

Geographical Indicators

The legal protection for Geographical Indicators (GIs) in Indonesia is under [Law No. 20/2016](#) on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, which was updated through Law No. 6/2023, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights [Regulation No. 12/2019](#), amended by [Regulation No. 10/2022](#) on GI which provides the technical guidance on the procedure and registration for GI in Indonesia. Under Regulation No.10/2019, registration for international brand with GIs in Indonesia must be submitted in writing to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP) through a designated representative (a power of attorney or the diplomatic representative) after the GI product has already obtained recognition from the government of the country of origin. As of November 2025, Indonesia has registered [210 GIs](#), including cheeses (e.g., Gorgonzola, Parmigiano Reggiano, and Grana Padano,) and alcoholic beverages (e.g., Tequila, Scotch Whisky, and Champagne).

Trademarks and Brand Names

Law No. 20/2016, updated through Law No. 6/2023, is the legal framework for trademarks in Indonesia and the implementing regulations include [the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 12/2021](#) on the Amendment to [Regulation No. 67/2016](#) concerning the Trademark Registration Decree of the Director General of Intellectual Property in the Field of Trademarks. Indonesia adopted a first-to-file principle, which grants the trademark rights to the first entity to register the mark, regardless of prior

use. Application of trademarks must be submitted through DGIP at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Final approval for obtaining a registered trademark can take up to two years and is valid for 10 years and can be renewed indefinitely for subsequent ten-year periods. Foreign applicants must apply for trademarks through a registered Indonesian Intellectual Property consultant with a signed Power of Attorney.

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

Intellectual Property Rights

Indonesian Copyright [Law No. 28/2014](#) and Patent Law No. 13/2016 has been updated by [Law No. 65/2024](#). In 2009, Indonesia was moved from the United States' watch list to the United States' priority watch list for protection of intellectual property. Copyright protection is valid for 20 to 50 years and a patent is valid for 10 to 20 years. A trademark should be registered at the DG for Intellectual Property Rights in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Generally, the trademark process requires more than one year to complete. Patents typically require at least one and a half years. Once registered, trademarks must be extended every 10 years.

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

On June 30, 2025 the Ministry of Trade issued [regulation No. 16/2025](#), as amended by [MOT Regulation No. 37/2025](#), addressing import policies and arrangements. This regulation introduces eight dynamic commodity clusters to streamline adjustments, including the following import regulations for agricultural products:

- [MOT Regulation No. 32/2025](#): an amendment to [MOT Regulation No. 20/2025](#) regarding Policies and Import Regulations for Chemicals, Hazardous Materials, and Mining Materials
- [MOT Regulation No. 31/2025](#): an amendment to [MOT Regulation No. 18/2025](#) regarding Policies and Regulations on the Import of Agricultural and Livestock Products, including animals and animal products, rice, sugar, corn, garlic, horticultural products, cassava, and their derivative products.
- [MOT Regulation No. 23/2025](#) regarding Policies and Regulations on the Import of Consumer Goods, including food and beverages, and alcoholic beverages.
- [MOT Regulation No. 22/2025](#) concerning Policies and Regulations on the Import of Certain Industrial Goods, including raw materials for alcoholic beverages.
- [MOT Regulation No. 38/2025](#): an amendment to [MOT Regulation No. 19/2025](#) concerning Policies and Regulations on the Import of Salt and Fishery Commodities.

[MOT Regulation No. 16/2025](#) mandates a 15-working-day Service Level Agreement (SLA) for processing applications, replacing the previous 5-day SLA under MOT 36/2023. Import approval extensions now have a shortened late submission deadline of 2 working days before expiration. The regulation integrates licensing processes into OSS and INATRADE for streamlined procedures and

introduces the Commodity Balance Policy to align imports with national supply and demand. If the Commodity Balance is unavailable, approvals follow the regulation's provisions.

[MOT Regulation No. 16/2025](#) also set forth the requirement that import licenses for certain commodities be issued on the basis of their “commodity balance”. The Commodity Balance policy requires the issuance of import licenses be subject to a GOI assessment of a commodity’s supply and demand. The Commodity Balance policy was signed into law by President Joko Widodo on February 21, 2022, through Regulation No. 32/2022, later replaced by [Regulation No. 61/2024](#), and subsequently amended by [Regulation No. 7/2025](#). For Phase I (2022), this Commodity Balance requirement applies to beef, fish, rice, salt, and sugar. On September 19, 2022, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA) announced that for Phase II (2023), it would expand the commodity balance policy to apply to 19 more commodities, including agricultural products such as corn and garlic. Until the commodity balance is set for a particular commodity, the administration of import licenses will continue under existing licensing regimes (for example, the two-step licensing process remains in place for 2023 dairy and horticultural imports).

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

On October 27, 2025, CMFA issued Regulation No. 2/2025 on Guidelines for the Implementation of the Commodity Balance for Food. This regulation details the procedures, deadlines, verification, coordination, issuance and extension of import licenses, as well as monitoring and evaluation related to the Commodity Balance.

Figure 3. Guidelines for the Implementation of the Commodity Balance for Food

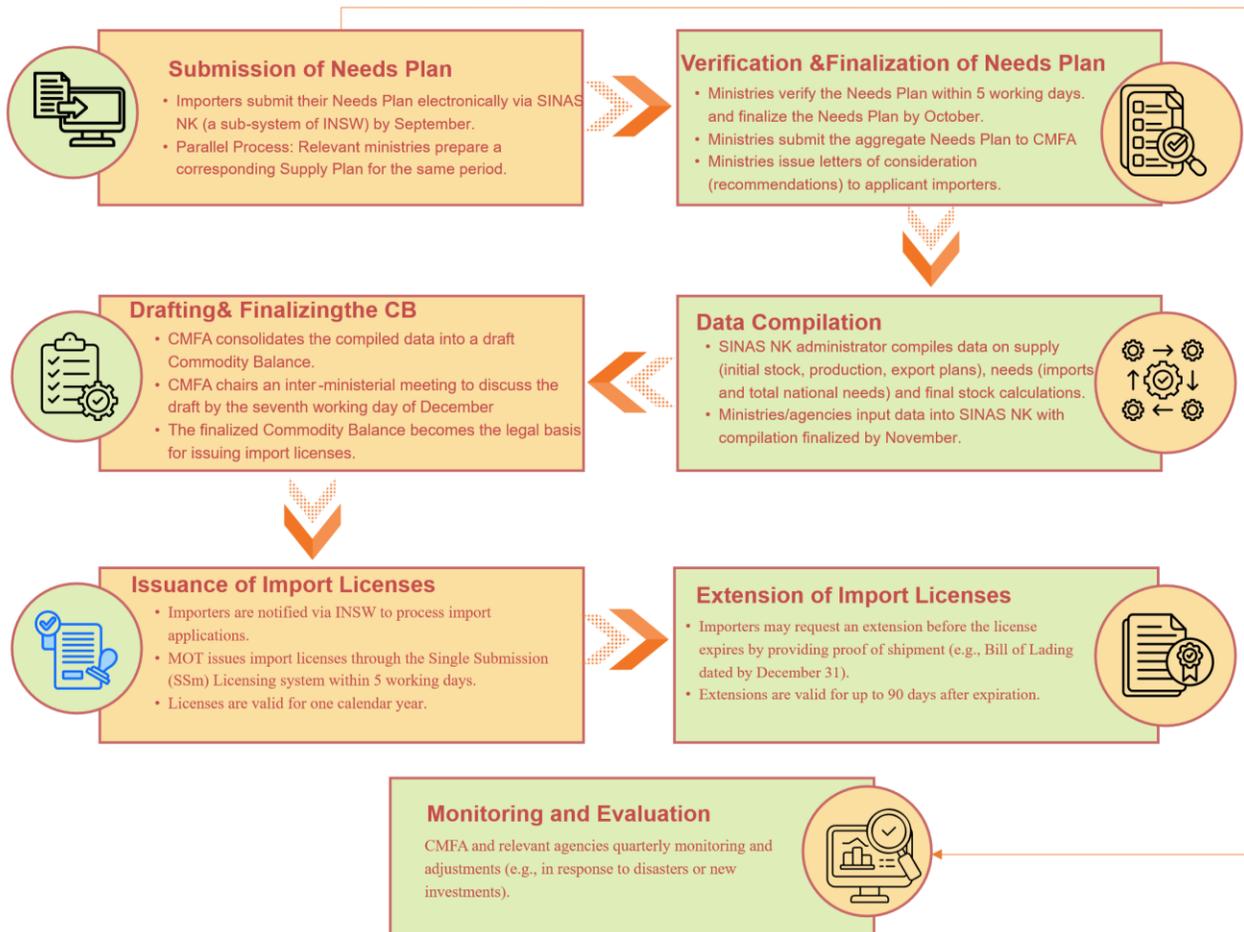


Figure 3 summarizes the process policy, as regulated by CMFA Regulation No. 2/2025. The process begins with importers submitting their Needs Plan electronically by September through the National Commodity Balance System (SINAS NK), a sub-system of the Indonesia National Single Window System (INSW), while relevant ministries prepare a corresponding Supply Plan for the same period. Ministries verify the Needs Plan within five working days, finalize it by October, and submit the aggregate Needs Plan to the CMFA via SINAS NK. They also issue letters of consideration (recommendations) to applicant importers.

The SINAS NK administrator compiles data on food needs and supply plans, including commodity descriptions, supply data (initial stock, production, export plans), needs data (imports and total national needs), and final stock calculations. Ministries and agencies either integrate their systems with SINAS NK or manually input data, with the compilation finalized by the end of November before the Food Commodity Balance becomes effective. CMFA then consolidates these into a draft Commodity Balance, discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting chaired by CMFA by the seventh working day of December. The finalized Commodity Balance serves as the legal basis for issuing import licenses.

Importers are notified via INSW to process import applications, and the Ministry of Trade (MOT) issues import licenses within five working days through the Single Submission (SSm) Licensing system. The license is valid for one calendar year. Importers expecting goods to arrive after the license expires may request an extension—before expiry—by providing proof of shipment, such as a Bill of Lading showing shipment by December 31. Extensions are granted for up to 90 days after the license expires¹⁴. The CMFA and relevant agencies monitor and evaluate the commodity balance quarterly or as needed, adjusting for significant changes like disasters or new investments.

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

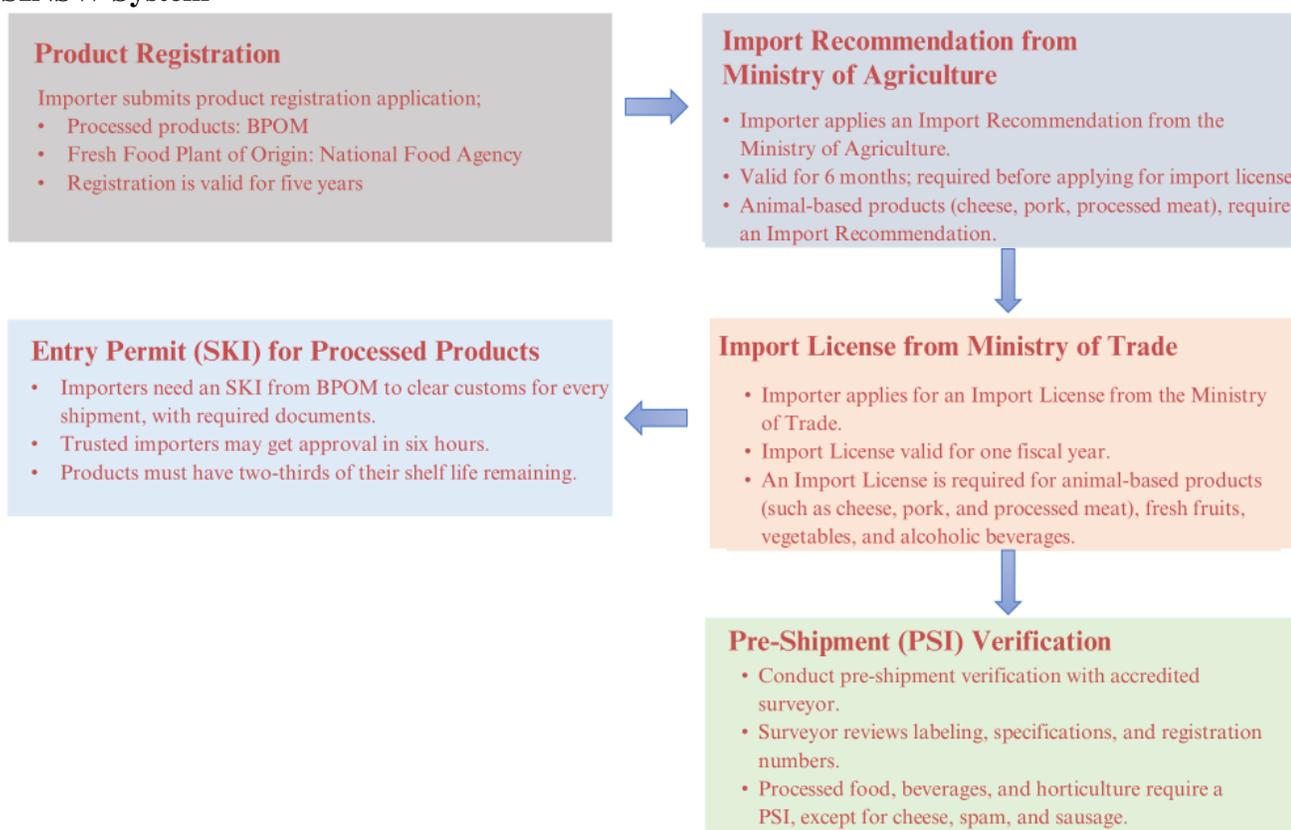


Figure 4 outlines the process for obtaining an import license when a product’s commodity balance has not been established. Importers must first secure product registration from relevant agencies for processed and horticultural products¹⁵. Certain items, such as dairy products, pork, and processed meats (e.g., sausage, canned meat, bacon), require an Import Recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture, valid for six months, before applying for an import license. Import licenses, issued by the Ministry of Trade, are valid for one year. Pre-Shipment Inspection (PSI) is mandatory for most processed food, beverages (except cheese and processed meat such as canned meat and sausage) and

¹⁴ Prior to the issuance of this regulation, extensions for food import licenses under the commodity balance system were limited to 30 days, as stipulated in MOT Regulation No. 16/2025.

¹⁵ MOT Regulation No. 18/2025, as amended by Regulation No. 31/2025, mandates import licenses for 23 horticultural products, including potatoes, onions, shallots, garlic, carrots, chilies, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, guavas, mangosteens, oranges, mandarins, clementines, grapefruits, lemons, limes, grapes, melons, papayas, apples, durians, and dragon fruits.

horticultural products, Additionally, importers of processed food and beverages must obtain an Entry Permit (SKI) from BPOM to clear customs by submitting required documents online.

Pre-shipment Inspection

[MOT Regulation No. 16/2025](#), as amended by [MOT Regulation No. 37/2025](#), mandates pre-shipment inspections for certain agricultural products (refer to Table 13 below) in the country of origin. The regulation also permits verification or technical examination of imported goods to be conducted in Bonded Zones (TPB), Free Trade Zones (KPBPB), or Special Economic Zones (KEK) if import regulations apply when goods are released from these zones to other areas within the Customs Territory. Importers must submit applications for pre-shipment inspections electronically through the surveyor's system. Inspections can be carried out by surveyors that have been appointed by MOT and accredited by the National Accreditation Committee (KAN) as regulated by [Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 16/2021](#) on Verification and Technical investigation in the Foreign Trade Sector. In order to carry out verification in the country of origin, the surveyor must have overseas branches or representatives or affiliating with overseas Surveyors.

Table 13. Information Required in Surveyor Report to be Delivered to Ministry of Trade

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

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

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

Advance Rulings

On February 3, 2022 the Ministry of Finance issued [Regulation No. 7/2022](#) regarding the Procedure for Submitting Advance Ruling on Origin Application, which enables importers to seek a decision from Customs on the origin of imported foods prior to submission of the import declaration¹⁶. This new regulation aims to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods and to meet the WTO-TFA Agreement. Decisions are made within 30 working days for Authorized Economic Operators and 40 days for others. Advance rulings for tariff classification, origin, customs validation, and value are valid for three years, consistent with World Customs Organization guidance.

Single Window

In 2018, the President of Indonesia issued Regulation No. 44/2018 on the Indonesia National Single Window system (INSW) to integrate all customs, quarantine, licensing, port/airport documents related to exports and imports, and can be electronically submitted to the relevant ministries and institutions/agencies. This system is managed by Lembaga National Single Window (LNSW) under the Ministry of Finance. In 2021, the GOI introduced the upgraded version of the INSW system, the Indonesia National Single Window System (SINSW), which aims to operate as a single channel for all business licensing in the import sector. Under [MOT Regulation Number 16 of 2025](#) and [Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024](#), amended by [Regulation No. 7 of 2025](#) requires application of import license to be submitted through INSW, including submission of (import need) volume in the commodity balance system. Additionally, [BPOM Regulation No. 28 of 2023](#) mandates the registration and entry permits for processed food products through SINSW.

E-Certificates

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

Tariff and Port Fees

Indonesia has seven international ports, with Tanjung Priok port serving as the primary hub for international trade. This port accounts for 37 percent of the Indonesia's total import value¹⁷. Tanjung Priok port has five terminal operators, as follows:

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

¹⁶ [WTO - Indonesia Advance Rulings](#)

¹⁷ [BPS - Foreign Trade Statistical Import of Indonesia](#)

Average Release Time

The average release time takes 2.5 to 3 days and depends on the dwelling time process¹⁸, which includes pre-clearance, custom clearance, post-clearance. The process that requires the most time is pre-clearance, from the container's arrival to its placement in Temporary Storage (TPS). The payment of duties and taxes until the submission of Import Declaration (PIB) requires fulfilling the provisions of several related ministries and agencies. FAS Jakarta has noted in reports that port dwelling times have decreased lately, but some inspections have been moved from the port to importer-owned warehouses.

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

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

¹⁸ https://apps3.insw.go.id/dashboard_dtinsw.php

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACT

<p>Ministry of Finance <u>Directorate General for Customs and Duties</u> Jalan Jend. A. Yani/Bypass, Jakarta Tel: +6221-150-0225, 489-7511 Fax: +6221-489-0308 Homepage: www.beacukai.go.id Products regulated: Import Tariff</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs Graha Mandiri, Jalan Imam Bonjol No. 61, Thamrin, Jakarta Pusat, 10310 Tel: +62 21 319 36802 E-mail: humas@kemenkopangan.go.id Homepage: http://www.kemenkopangan.go.id/</p>	<p>National Standardization Agency (BSN) Gedung I BPPT Lt 9 Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta 10340 Tel: +6221-392-7422 ext. 101/102 Fax: +6221-392-7527 Homepage: http://sispk.bsn.go.id/SNI/DaftarList http://www.bsn.go.id/ Products regulated: products standardization</p>
<p>Ministry of Agriculture <u>Directorate General of Food Crops</u> Jalan AUP No. 3 Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12520 Tel: +6221-782-4669 Fax: +6221-780-6309 Homepage: http://tanamanpangan.pertanian.go.id/</p>	<p>Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) Jl. Raya Pd. Gede No.13, Pinang Ranti, Kec Makasar, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta 13560 Tel: +6221-8087-7955 Homepage: https://bpjph.halal.go.id http://www.mui.or.od/ Products regulated: halal-certified food</p>
<p><u>Directorate General of Horticulture</u> Jl. AUP No. 3 Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12520 Tel: +6221-7883-2048; Fax: +6221-780-5580 E-mail: hortikultura@pertanian.go.id Homepage: http://hortikultura.pertanian.go.id/ Products regulated: horticulture products</p>	<p>Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) Gedung BPPT Jl. M.H. Thamrin No.8 lantai 9, RT.2/RW.1, Kb. Sirih, Kec. Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10340 E-mail: humas@karantinaindonesia.go.id Homepage: https://karantinaindonesia.go.id Products regulated: animal, plant and fish – based food</p>
<p><u>Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS)</u> Building C, 6th -9th Floor, Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12550 Tel: +6221-781-5580 to 83, 784 -7319;</p>	<p>National Food Agency Jl. Harsono RM No.3, Ragunan, Jakarta 12550, Indonesia Tel: +6221-7807377 Homepage: https://badanpangan.go.id/</p>

<p>Fax: +6221-781-5583 E-mail: ditjennak@pertanian.go.id Homepage: http://ditjenpkh.pertanian.go.id/ Products regulated: animal and animal-based food</p>	
<p>Ministry of Trade (MOT) Directorate General for Foreign Trade Main Building, 9th Floor, Jl. M.I Ridwan Rais No. 5, Jakarta 10110 T: +6221-2352-8560; 385-8171 ext. 35900 Fax: +6221-2352-8570 Homepage: https://www.kemendag.go.id/id http://www.kemendag.go.id/</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry (MOI) Directorate General for Agro Industry Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 52-53, 18th Floor Jakarta 12950 Tel: +6221-525-2713; 525-5509 ext. 2625/4062 Fax: +6221-525-2450 Homepage: www.kemenperin.go.id http://www.kemenperin.go.id/ Product regulated: refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder, bottle water, biscuit, instant coffee</p>
<p>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</p>	

APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Indonesian Association

<p>The Indonesian Food & Beverage Association (GAPMMI) ITS Office Tower, 8th Floor, Unit 16 Niffaro Park Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Km 18 Jakarta 12510 Tel/Fax: +6221-2951-7511 Mobile: +62 811 932 2626/27 E-mail: Gapmmi@cbn.net.id http://www.gapmmi.or.id/</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Indonesian Consumer Organization (YLKI) Jalan Pancoran Barat VII No. 1 Duren Tiga, Pasar Minggu Jakarta 12760 Tel: +6221-798-1858/Fax: +6221-798-1038</p>	<p>Association of Flourmills (APTINDO) Daniprisma Building, 3rd Floor, Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 47-48 Jakarta 12160 Ph: +6221-7279-7843 Fax: +6221-720-6008 Email: aptindo@rad.net.id</p>

Email: konsumen@rad.net.id	
Association of Meat Importers (ASPIDI) Delta Building Jl. Suryopranoto No.15, Jakarta Pusat 10160, Indonesia Tel: +62 21 3454509 Email: info.aspidi@gmail.com	Indonesian Soybean Association (AKINDO) Hidayatullah Suralaga (Director) Jl. K. H. Mas Mansyur No. 129-130 Jakarta Pusat 10220, Indonesia Ph: +6221-700-96222 Fax: +6221-700-97222 Email: suralaga@akindo.or.id

Regional COOPERATORS who also cover Indonesia

USA Poultry & Egg Export Council (USAPEEC) #15-04 Liat Towers 541 Orchard Road Singapore 238881 Ph: +65- 6733-4255/6 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 Email: singapore@usmef.com.sg & indonesia@usmef.com.sg
American Soybean Association (ASA) #11-03 Liat Towers, 541 Orchard Rd. Singapore 238881 Ph: +65-6737-6233 E-mail: asaspore@pacific.net.sg	U.S. Soybean Export Council (USSEC) Mr. Ibnu Edy Wiyono - Indonesia in Country Representative USSEC Phone: +628121005056 Email: IWiyono@ct.ussec.org
U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA) #15-02 Liat Towers 541 Orchard Road Singapore 238881 Ph: +65-6737-4311 Email: InfoSingapore@uswheat.org	Washington Apple Commission, California Table Grape Commission, Pear Bureau Northwest, Food Export USA, USA Popcorn, and Food Export Association of the Midwest USA, California Milk Advisory Board Indonesian Representative: C/O Peka Consult, Inc. Jl. Prapanca Raya No. 18 A Kemang - Jakarta 12160 Ph: +6221-721-1358 E-mail: peka@indo.net.id
AgriSource Co., Ltd Regional representative for: USA Dry Peas, Lentils & Chickpeas, Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and US Dry Bean Council Ambassador's Court, 4 th Floor, No. 416, 76/1 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Road, Bangkok, Thailand 10330 Ph: +66-2- 251-8655/6 Fax: (66-2) 251-0390 E-mail: agsource@loxinfo.co.th	Lieu Marketing Assoc. Pte. Ltd. Regional representative for: California Wine Institute, WUSATA, and Raisin Administrative Committee 48 Toh Guan Road East # 02-129 Enterprise Hub Singapore 608586 Ph: +65- 6515-6113 Fax: +65- 6278-4372 E-mail: thomasw@lieumktg.com.sg

American Pistachios Growers and Food

Export-Northeast (Seafood)

Indonesian Representative: C/O SMH
International Suite 09 for 1 unit, Sahid
Sudirman Center, 56th, Floor, Jl. Jenderal
Sudirman No. 86, Jakarta E-mail: [smh@smh-
int.com](mailto:smh@smh-int.com)

Attachments:

No Attachments