

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: Indonesia Mandates Pre-Shipment Inspections for Halal and Non-Halal Agricultural Products After October 17

Country: Indonesia

Post: Jakarta

Report Category: Special Certification - Organic/Kosher/Halal, Livestock and Products, Wine

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Report Highlights:

As reported previously, Indonesia's Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) will require pre-shipment inspections for all halal products and those that must be labeled non-halal (e.g., pork and alcoholic beverages). BPJPH recently issued a new decree which outlines the standard operating procedures for pre-shipment inspections and notes that these procedures are required for shipments with a bill of lading date after October 17, 2026. The cost of the pre-shipment inspections has not yet been formalized. FAS Jakarta anticipates that all U.S. consumer-oriented products are subject to these requirements except for fresh fruits and vegetables which are exempt from halal certification requirements. FAS Jakarta continues to seek written clarity on these requirements and will provide subsequent updates as they become available.

The Pre-Shipment Inspection Framework

As reported previously, BPJPH published Regulation No. 4/2026 on pre-shipment requirements on August 7, 2026, which became effective on September 10, 2026. An unofficial English translation of the proposed regulation can be seen [here](#). Indonesia notified this requirement to the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade ([G/TBT/M/IDN/190](#)), and the United States submitted detailed comments.

Regulation No. 4/2026 establishes a pre-shipment verification framework for products entering Indonesia. The purpose of this regulation is to confirm that imported products labeled as halal-certified or explicitly non-halal (required for pork, alcoholic beverages, and other specified products) match their accompanying documentation before entering Indonesia. BPJPH officials verbally informed FAS there will be 1,060 harmonized tariff schedule (HTS) codes subject to pre-shipment inspection requirements. Notably, products and ingredients that are on the Halal Positive List and therefore exempt from mandatory halal certification (see [BPJPH Regulation No. 301/2026](#)), such as fresh fruit, soybeans, and frozen salmon, are also exempt from pre-shipment inspection requirements.

Regulation No. 4/2026 provides a formal framework for reporting, fee collection, and sanctions to ensure compliance. Each shipment will require a pre-shipment inspection by one of the appointed inspection bodies (see below), and the resulting halal conformity report (referred to as LPPH) will be a mandatory document for customs clearance that is transmitted electronically to Indonesia's National Single Window system. However, BPJPH informally indicated that inspections may also be conducted randomly, although it is still unclear the mechanisms and criteria for this process.

Appointed Inspection Bodies

On September 10, 2026, BPJPH appointed the following inspection bodies (IB) to conduct inspections at the country of origin:

- PT Superintending Company of Indonesia (State-owned company)
- PT Surveyor Indonesia (State-owned company)
- PT Anindya Wiraputra Konsult (private company)
- PT Mutu Agung Lestari (private company)

These inspection bodies have branches and partners in the United States.

New: Pre-Shipment Inspection Procedures

On September 16, 2026, BPJPH issued Decree No. 328/2026 which outlines the standard operating procedures for pre-shipment inspections. [Here](#) is an unofficial translation of the regulation. This decree confirmed that the pre-shipment inspection requirements apply to imported products meeting the above-specified criteria with a bill of lading date after October 17, 2026.

Here are the steps to request, pay for, and conduct pre-shipment inspections:

1. The importer registers through SIHALAL (BPJPH portal).
2. The importer submits the application by attaching the following documents:
 - Business Registration Number and Importer Identification Number
 - The company's Taxpayer Identification Number
 - A statement letter from the head of the importer confirming that the submitted documents are true and valid.
3. The importer selects an appointed Inspection Body (IB).
4. *For halal products:* The importer enters the halal certificate number or foreign halal certificate registration number (if certified halal by a U.S. halal certification body (HCB)) for the product.
For non-halal products (e.g., pork and alcoholic beverages): The importer uploads a Certificate of Analysis (CoA), Certificate of Origin (CoO), Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and other supporting documents.
5. The importer attaches the list of imported products, including HST codes, product value, and quantity (including unit).
6. The importer attaches the invoice for the imported products.
7. The IB conducts document verification and validation within 1 day after receiving the application.
8. BPJPH issues an invoice to the importer. The fee is based on the calculation submitted by the IB through BPJPH's SIHALAL system.
9. The importer pays 100 percent of the invoice within a maximum of 15 days.
10. BPJPH sends proof of payment to the IB.
11. The U.S.-based partner of the IB initiates the inspection process by contacting the U.S. supplier/exporter to schedule an inspection.
12. The U.S. supplier/exporter sets a date and time for the inspection within a maximum of 30 days after BPJPH received the payment.
13. The U.S. based partner of the IB conducts an inspection within a maximum of 15 days after receiving the schedule confirmation from the exporter/supplier.
14. The IB adjusts the invoice if needed.*
15. The IB issues the halal conformity report (LPPH) through Indonesia's National Single Window system, which is required for customs clearance.

*The IB proposes an invoice adjustment to BPJPH if there are any differences in the quantity, value, or volume of goods compared to the original invoice. BPJPH will send the adjusted invoice to the importer for payment. The importer will pay any remaining amount under the new invoice within a maximum of 15 working days.

During the pre-shipment inspections, the IBs or their U.S.-based partners will check:

- the consistency of data and administrative documents.
- that the product type matches what is listed in the halal certificate or registered foreign halal certificate.
- the halal certificate number or foreign halal certificate registration number matches what is on the packaging.
- the HST code is correct.
- the quantity of the shipment.
- the production date/expiration date.
- the inclusion of halal or non-halal label on the packaging*.
- *For fresh and processed animal-origin products:* the risk of contamination if:
 - halal and non-halal products are shipped without separation.
 - the ship was used previously for non-halal products.
- *For meat products:* consistency of the slaughtering information with the resulting meat product.
- If the products have halal certificate from an HCB:
 - If the foreign halal certificate has been registered by BPJPH in the SIHALAL system.
 - If the foreign halal certificate was issued by an HCB from the country where the production is location.
 - If the HCB has been accredited by BPJPH for the scope of the product inspected.

*Note: As noted in previous reports, it is standard practice for U.S. products to not have Indonesia halal labels applied until they arrive in Indonesia, a process referred to as stickering. BPJPH has previously verbally confirmed that stickering is allowed and FAS will continue to advocate accordingly.

Payment

Currently, the Ministry of Finance is working on determination of the pre-shipment inspection fees, based on the BPJPH proposal. BPJPH officials verbally noted the fee will be 0.4 percent, but FAS is still seeking confirmation of this value and how the fee would be calculated.

The U.S. Supplier/Exporter Role

Per this decree, the suppliers/exporters are only required to confirm the inspection schedule and facilitate the physical inspection. Based on the decree, the inspection will be conducted in the warehouse used to load goods prior to shipment in the country of origin within 15 days of the agreed schedule date.

Most Recent Guidance

On October 1, 2026, BPJPH organized a webinar for local industries and importers regarding the halal pre-shipment inspections. Below are key points the presenting official:

- Products without halal label can still enter Indonesia. However, prior to distribution to consumers, the products need to be labeled halal via stickering.
- BPJPH will impose sanctions in a tiered manner, beginning with a written warning.
- Regarding payment, if the Ministry of Finance has not yet set the fee, the fee will be determined by BPJPH with inputs from the IBs. The IBs will charge the same amount.
- Importers are encouraged to apply for the BPJPH's pre-shipment inspection and the Ministry of Trade's pre-shipment inspection together, so the fees can be bundled.
- Out of 1,060 HST codes, 427 HST codes overlap with the Ministry of Trade's pre-shipment inspection.
- This pre-shipment inspection will not require opening sealed shipping containers or product packaging. However, the importer/exporter will be asked to provide samples.
- Product samples for trials (i.e., not for sale) are not subject to pre-shipment inspections.

Note: The Ministry of Trade has implemented a pre-shipment inspection regime since 2015, but only for certain product categories (e.g., fresh fruit and processed food and beverages). BPJPH's approach appears to be quite similar to the structure and procedures of the Ministry of Trade's pre-shipment inspections. It is FAS' understanding that certain product categories, e.g., processed food and beverages, are subject to both pre-shipment inspection regimes, and that they would occur separately.

Given the fast-approaching October 17, 2026, deadline and the uncertain nature of these new regulatory requirements, FAS advises U.S. exporters to work closely with their importers to limit trade disruptions.

FAS welcomes additional information on how these requirements may impact U.S. agricultural exports to inform our advocacy. U.S. suppliers and exporters are encouraged to contact Abraham Inouye at Abraham.Inouye@usda.gov. FAS Jakarta will continue to provide updates on these and other halal requirements as they become available.

Attachments:

No Attachments.