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Report Highlights:

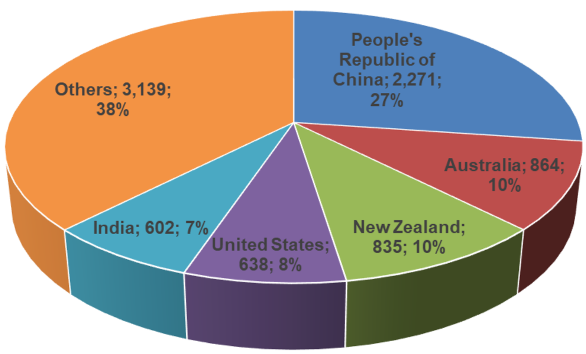
Indonesia offers significant opportunities for U.S. ingredient suppliers to meet the demand for raw materials for its food processing industry. The United States is the third largest agricultural supplier to Indonesia, with an 11-percent market share. Soybeans and dairy products made up about half of all U.S. agricultural products shipped to Indonesia in 2023. Other top U.S. agricultural product exports to Indonesia in 2023 included feeds and fodders, cotton, corn, wheat, fresh fruits, and beef and beef products. Halal certification will become mandatory for many foods/ingredients/additives and for all processed food products starting on October 17, 2024.

Market Fact Sheet: Indonesia

Executive Summary

Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world, with a population of approximately 279 million in 2023. Fifty-six percent of the population lives on Java Island, one of the most densely populated areas in the world. In 2023, Indonesia's GDP reached $1.355 billion and GDP per capita reached $4,857 (est.). Indonesia is a major producer of rubber, palm oil, coffee, and cocoa. In 2023, agricultural imports reached $27.8 billion, consisting of $8.3 billion in consumer-oriented products. Soybeans, dairy products, animal feed, cotton, and wheat are the top imports from the United States. Agricultural self-sufficiency is a stated goal of the Indonesian government and is often used to justify trade barriers and restrictions.

Top Consumer – Oriented Product Suppliers to Indonesia, 2023 (million USD)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Food Processing Industry

The food and beverage processing industry is comprised of approximately 8,639 large and medium-sized producers and 1.7 million micro and small-scale producers. Most of the products are consumed domestically (mostly retail) and the market is considered highly competitive.

Food Retail Industry

Indonesian grocery retail sales reached $103 billion in 2023 (traditional grocery retailers held 77 percent market share). Retail sales are driven by rising levels of affluence, particularly in urban areas, where a growing number of middle-to upper-income consumers are purchasing higher quality, premium products.

Food Service Industry

The foodservice sector's contribution to GDP totaled nearly $26.3 billion in 2023. The sector is dominated by small restaurants and street-side restaurants known as *warungs*.

Quick Facts CY 2023

Consumer-Oriented Product Imports: $8.3 billion
U.S. Share (8%) – $638 million

Top 10 Growth Products:

1) dairy products
2) baked goods
3) baby food
4) confectioneries
5) frozen food
6) snacks
7) sauces
8) dressings & condiments
9) sweet biscuits
10) ice cream & frozen desserts

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. Billion) 2023

Food Exports	$38
Food Imports	$6
Modern Grocery Retail	$25
Food Service	$30
Food E-commerce	$4
Traditional Market (small local grocers)	$79

Food Industry (GDP): $89 billion (2023)

Top 10 Retailers
Alfamart, Indomaret, Alfa Midi, Hypermart, Superindo, Transmart/Carrefour, Circle K, Lotte Mart, Farmer's Market, Hero

GDP/Population 2023
Population (millions): 279
GDP: $1,355 Billion
GDP per capita: $4,857

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Trade data Monitor LLC and Euromonitor International

Strength/Weakness/Opportunities/Challenge	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Large consumer base with growing incomes; younger consumers seeking new experiences and products	Inadequate infrastructure, including ports and cold storage facilities outside of the main island of Java
Opportunities	**Challenges**
Rapid growth of the retail sector; Japanese, Korean, and Western restaurant chains; bakeries; expanding online sales platforms; and increasing export demand for Indonesian processed products	Challenging business climate; unpredictable regulatory environment; restrictive allowed import quantities; onerous facility registration and import requirements and processes

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SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Indonesia's economy grew 5.1 percent in 2023, amidst the weakening global economy. The strengthening economy was supported by domestic demand and Indonesia regained its status as an upper-middle-income country on July 1, 2023[1]. The Indonesian food processing industry serves a domestic population of 279 million and is increasingly seeking new export markets in the region and globally. Java Island remained Indonesia's main economic driver in 2023, accounting for 56 percent of the country's economy.[2]

Indonesia is Southeast Asia's largest economy and continues to offer significant market potential for U.S. suppliers of food products and ingredients, including consumer-oriented products such as fresh fruits and nuts, as well as products utilized in food processing including soybeans, wheat, milk powder and other dairy products, corn, and beef.

Increasingly Indonesians are consuming more processed and packaged foods, including frozen desserts, processed fruits and vegetables, and various chips and snacks. As more women in urban areas enter the workforce and have less time to prepare meals for their families, the market for convenient, processed food products is expected to continue growing. In Indonesia, women remain the primary grocery shoppers and meal planners of households and so have the most decision-making power over household food purchases.

Overall, wheat, sugar, rice, soybean, beef, and dairy account for almost 43 percent of Indonesia's total agricultural imports in 2023. The Indonesian Food and Beverage Industry Association (GAPPMI) notes that, for its food processing industry's needs, Indonesia imports 80 percent of its milk ingredients, 70 percent of its soybean ingredients, 100 percent of its sugar and wheat ingredients, 80 percent of certain salts and beef, and 70 percent of fruit concentrates used in food and beverage manufacturing.[3]

Table 1: Key Economic Data

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP ($billion) **	1,120	1,059	1,185	1,319	1,355
GDP/Economic growth	5.02%	-2.07%	3.69%	5.31%	5.1%
Value of F&B industry ($billion)	71.7	72.3	78.3	83.1	88.7
Contribution F&B industry to GDP	6.4%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%	6.5%
Investment realization in F&B sector ($billion)	3.9	3.5	4.1	6.1	5.5

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia & BKPM – Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
***GDP at market prices*

[1] Indonesia Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank
[2] Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2023
[3] https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20230215165409-4-414110/duh-ri-kecanduan-impor-pangan-sampai-65-ini-biang-keroknya

Advantages	Challenges
Large consumer base with a total population around 279 million, dominated by millennials and Gen Z, who account for 48 percent of the population[4].	Challenging to expand some U.S. products beyond middle and upper-income consumers due to price-sensitivities.
Indonesia does not produce or produce enough quantities of key ingredients or specific varieties (e.g., wheat, fresh milk, beef, dried fruits, grapes, apples, pears, almonds, raisins).	Import requirements for agricultural products are complex and change frequently. Registration processes for retail products and foreign establishments can be lengthy and costly. Allowed import quantities are restricted for many products/ingredients.
Indonesian consumers' knowledge of and demand for imported and/or healthier food products and ingredients has increased.	This typical consumer is only concentrated in urban areas.
• Upper middle-income consumers are more likely to purchase from modern stores due to convenience and quality. • Continued growth in the grocery retail sector support great prospects for the food manufacturing sector.	About 85 percent of modern grocery retailers are minimarkets/convenience stores, which mostly sell local products.[5]
Approximately 65 percent of ingredients are imported.	Most foods/ingredients are required to be halal-certified, especially animal products. All processed products sold in Indonesia will be required to be halal certified by October 17, 2024.
Industry is constantly creating new products based on consumer preferences and trends, which often require ingredients unavailable domestically.	Quantities of ingredients for new products and market trials are usually not enough to fulfill the minimum order required by U.S. suppliers.

SECTION II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

Entry Strategy

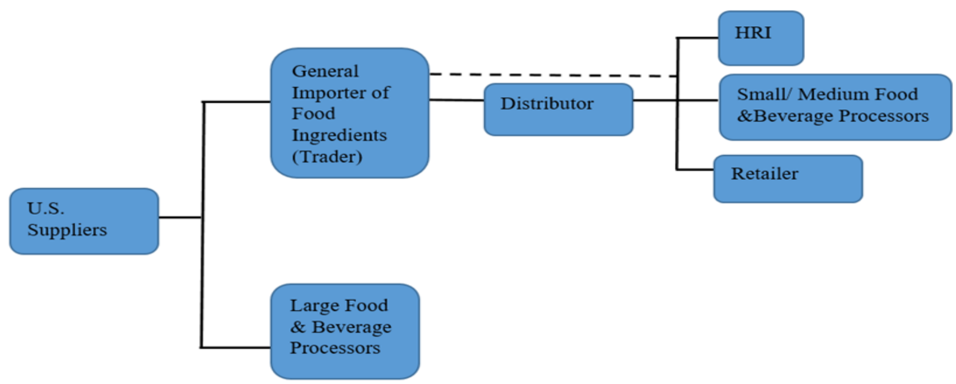
Please see Exporter Guide 2023 for information on how to enter the Indonesian market, including market research, local business customs, import procedures and regulations, and information on trade shows in Indonesia.

[4] BPS data, millennials (24 – 39 years), Gen Z (10 - 23 years)
[5] Euromonitor International 2023

As halal certification will become mandatory for many foods/ingredients/additives and for all processed food products (domestic and imported) starting on October 17, 2024, it is important for suppliers to determine whether mandatory halal certification applies to their products and, if so, whether halal certification is feasible and tenable for their products. For a complete list of all products that will be required to be halal-certified please see Ministry of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748/2021 (unofficial English translation here). Please see GAIN Report ID2024-0005 for a list of all U.S. halal certifying bodies accredited by Indonesia or how to halal certify products directly with the Indonesian government.

Distribution Channels

Large food manufactures who also export, such as Indofood or Mayora , prefer to import directly rather than source from local distributors or importers due to advantages received through export incentives, which waive import duties and value added tax. The diagram below provides an overview of common distribution channels.



Market Structure

There are approximately 8,639 large and medium-sized food and beverage manufacturers and 1.7 million micro and small establishments in Indonesia. The number of Indonesian workers in the food and beverage processing industry stands at 6.3 million, or 40 percent of the total workforce in the manufacturing sector[6].

Large and medium-sized food processors in Indonesia source raw materials both locally and globally, with large food processors directly importing ingredients such as wheat, milk powder, cheese, meat, and horticultural products. Food processors usually purchase small quantities of additives, flavors, or preservatives through general importers or distributors.

Share of Major Segments in the Food Processing Industry

Indofood continues to lead the packaged food market in Indonesia. The company has a wide-ranging product portfolio, including local and multinational brands. Other major processors include Nestlé, Mayora Indah, and Royal Friesland Campina (Frisian Flag). Many of their

[6] Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2024

products are sold through modern stores. The rapid expansion of convenience stores, which mostly stock locally produced products, has helped to expand the distribution of packaged foods throughout Indonesia.

Table 2: Indonesia Retails Sales of Packaged Foods and Beverages, 2018 – 2023 (in US$ million)

Retail food/ beverage	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rice	7,416.2	7,933.1	8,274.8	9,150.1	9,795.4	11,086.1
Baked Goods	2,398.2	2,567.6	2,429.0	2,650.3	3,052.6	3,837.0
Noodles	2,731.0	2,924.4	3,029.1	3,360.2	3,534.1	3,638.5
Baby Food	2,423.6	2,484.8	2,496.8	2,571.6	2,598.6	2,622.9
Drinking Milk Products	1,896.2	2,090.3	2,128.9	2,318.7	2,430.8	2,564.5
Sweet Biscuits	1,736.9	1,903.3	1,954.1	2,105.6	2,220.9	2,436.2
Processed Meat and Seafood	1,327.3	1,612.1	1,553.8	1,781.6	1,951.6	2,191.5
Savory Snacks	1,679.4	1,832.0	1,802.7	1,924.9	1,963.5	2,056.4
Confectionery	1,905.9	2,058.4	1,897.0	1,812.9	1,818.0	1,865.4
Sauces	1,160.3	1,237.3	1,286.5	1,413.7	1,519.3	1,620.4
RTD Tea	1,469.6	1,599.5	1,311.3	1,391.6	1,479.0	1,525.2
Other Dairy	919.2	969.2	1,023.4	1,124.5	1,238.9	1,316.2
Ice Cream	726.5	902.0	838.4	999.1	1,036.6	1,094.9
Salty Snacks	846.5	897.2	910.3	975.9	1,003.3	1,067.2
Cooking Ingredients and Condiments	624.8	666.0	685.5	757.6	793.2	866.3
Juice	761.1	760.3	699.0	723.7	721.4	733.1
Yoghurt and Sour Milk Products	365.1	409.5	461.1	546.9	623.2	731.6
Nuts, Seeds and Trail Mixes	593.2	683.5	643.3	688.4	698.4	722.7
Carbonates	595.1	628.0	543.9	599.3	640.6	669.3
Concentrates	573.7	568.3	519.2	543.8	566.4	595.8
Cheese	160.2	180.0	252.1	338.2	406.8	494.7
Sports Drinks	444.6	472.7	365.0	376.8	393.4	401.7
RTD Coffee	251.4	331.3	289.3	302.0	336.0	363.5
Sweet Spreads	160.9	174.4	185.7	213.7	235.8	260.7
Energy Drinks	198.4	198.8	157.7	173.0	197.4	223.9
Breakfast Cereals	103.0	119.3	131.4	147.6	161.2	179.0
Butter and Spreads	114.0	119.4	130.9	144.7	152.4	162.9
Plant-based Dairy	74.9	82.9	91.9	107.2	126.9	150.1
Other Sauces and Condiments	79.3	83.8	85.7	94.3	98.5	107.7
Other Savory Snacks	79.5	83.2	81.6	84.6	85.6	88.2
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	41.6	43.9	45.2	48.9	50.5	55.1
Pasta	27.0	28.6	30.1	32.4	41.0	45.8
Ready Meals	11.6	12.3	12.9	14.4	15.3	16.3

Snack Bars	15.3	17.2	14.1	13.3	12.5	12.8
Fruit Snacks	9.6	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.3	11.6
Soup	6.6	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.8
Popcorn	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Meat Snacks	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Seafood Snacks	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Euromonitor International

Table 3: Top Company Profiles & Product (2023)

No	Global Company Name	Product Portfolio	Retail Sales Value ($million)
1	Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk PT	Dried ready meals, bouillon, dried sauces, pasta sauces, cooking sauces, ketchup, soy sauces, chili sauces, baby food, butter, and spreads, drinking milk products, ice cream, snacks, biscuits, noodles, pasta	4,445.9
2	Mayora Indah Tbk PT	Biscuits, beverages (coffee, tea, bottled water), candy, wafer & chocolate, coffee, cereal, instant food (noodles and porridge)	2,230.2
3	Danone Group	Bottled water, baby food and maternal milk products	1,751.9
4	Wings Corp	Instant noodles, sauces, powdered drinks, RTD beverages (tea, juice, energy drinks), coffee	1,579.2
5	Nestlé SA	Confectionery and chocolate, coffee, beverages (drinking milk and RTD beverages), breakfast cereals, condensed milk	1,564.6
6	Unilever Group	Soy sauce, juice, ice cream, tea, mayonnaise, bouillon (seasoning)	1,154.7
7	Royal Friesland Campina NV	Drinking and condensed milk products	1,122.5
8	Kraft Heinz Co.	Juices, condiments and sauces, baby food	928.5
9	Wilmar International	Margarine and cooking oil	751.7
10	Garuda Food Group	Snacks and dairy products	733.1
Others	14,946.7		
Total	49,637.0		

Source: Euromonitor International and Company Website

Sector Trends

About 69 percent of Indonesians are considered "working age." Increasingly, many consumers research and shop for food products online, are social media savvy, and seek out products with nutritious ingredients. The majority of Indonesian consumers prefer products with strong flavors such as sweet products, chocolate, fruity flavors, and chili. There are also popular plant-based ingredients in the local market such as soybeans, wheat proteins, spices, etc. As awareness of a healthy lifestyle among consumers in urban areas increases (a trend prior to the COVID-19 pandemic that has only increased since then), more products are being offered which tout their health benefits.

Plant-based products: According to Euromonitor International, Indonesia is one of top five global vegetarian markets in Asia, accounting for about 25 percent of the population.[7] Middle and upper-class urban Indonesians, particularly younger generations (18-40s), are moving toward healthier diets, and plant-based eating trends continue to increase. This trend can also be seen from the increased number of local and foreign plant-based products over the last few years that are currently being distributed in Indonesia. Major players in the market are Green Rebel (plant-based beef, chicken and dairy-free products), Unilever (plant-based processed meat), and Meatless Kingdom (mushroom-based meat alternatives), among others. Food establishments are also aware of these plant-based eating trends; brands such as Pepper Lunch, Burger King, and Starbucks have added meatless options to their menu. Demand for plant-based dairy, such as oat, soy, and almond milk, has been growing in Indonesia. These products are mostly available in supermarkets and convenience stores in urban areas and are largely produced by manufacturers such as ABC Kogen Dairy, Nutrifood Indonesia, etc.

Wheat flour-based products: Domestic flour dominates the local market with nearly 100 percent market share. Indonesia's urbanization and middle class continue to grow, and high prices of domestically produced rice, outside of the main harvest time, will drive up the consumption of wheat-based foods**.** Local artisan bakeries are also on the rise as entrepreneurs establish small enterprises to sell baked goods online, which became a booming business during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also an increasing number of fresh bakery products sold in shopping areas and malls, which are popular as gifts and snacks for the middle and upper class. Additionally, brick and mortar cake and bakery shops continue to sprout up in larger cities, offering high-quality products by using premium ingredients such as imported butter, almonds, raisins, and cheese. International bakery chains are also expanding their stores in urban areas such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Bali, including Tous Les Jours and Paris Baguette. In 2024, wheat consumption for food is forecast to increase marginally to 8.6 MMT of wheat equivalent supported. For more information, please see: Grain and Feed Update 2023.

Dairy products: Indonesia relies on imported dairy products to meet its domestic demand. In 2023, Indonesia was the third largest importer of skim milk powder globally. There has been an increase in newly launched dairy products over the past five years, including yoghurt, ice cream and UHT milk from dairy processors such as ABC Kogen Dairy, AICE Group, Ichitan, and Global Dairi Alami. Major players include international companies such as Nestlé and Frisian Flag which are actively expanding their businesses in Indonesia to fulfil the domestic and export market. Indonesia's import demand for U.S. dairy products (e.g., skim milk powder) is high, and these products are mostly used as an ingredient by large food and beverage manufactures. For more information, please see Indonesia: Dairy and Product Annual 2023.

[7] https://www.foodnavigator-asia.com/Article/2018/07/02/Asia-dominates-vegetarian-markets-but-understanding-local-factors-crucial-for-sales-success

Frozen foods: More consumers in urban areas are turning to frozen/chilled processed foods sold in retail shops (especially poultry products like nuggets and sausages) as opposed to wet markets. In addition to food manufacturers, retailers have started selling private label frozen food products, including sausages and nuggets. The expansion of modern retail channels has significantly helped to broaden the market for frozen foods. Major frozen food producers in Indonesia include Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, NHF Diamond Indonesia, Madusari Foods, Macroprima Panganutama, etc.

Snack foods: According to Euromonitor International, Mayora Indah is the leading player in Indonesia's snack industry, with a market share of around 16.8 percent (by sales value) and offers a wide range of products such as confectioneries (sugar and chocolate) and sweet biscuits. Other local prominent players include Garuda Food and Indofood which produce mostly savory snacks. These locally owned companies have a strong presence in the market with an extensive distribution network, promotional campaigns, and new product launches. In December 2022, Hormel Foods International announced it would be investing in Garuda Food to expand their business into Indonesia and Southeast Asia[8]. Additionally, in 2023 PepsiCo began building a snack factory in Indonesia, marking its return to Indonesia with an investment of $200 million.[9] Within the snack category, sweet biscuits have the highest retail sales in Indonesia due to their popularity for breakfast, followed by salty snacks, chocolates, and sugar confectioneries. There is also increasing demand for healthy but convenient products from busy urban consumers who are shifting their preferences to more nutritious snack foods.

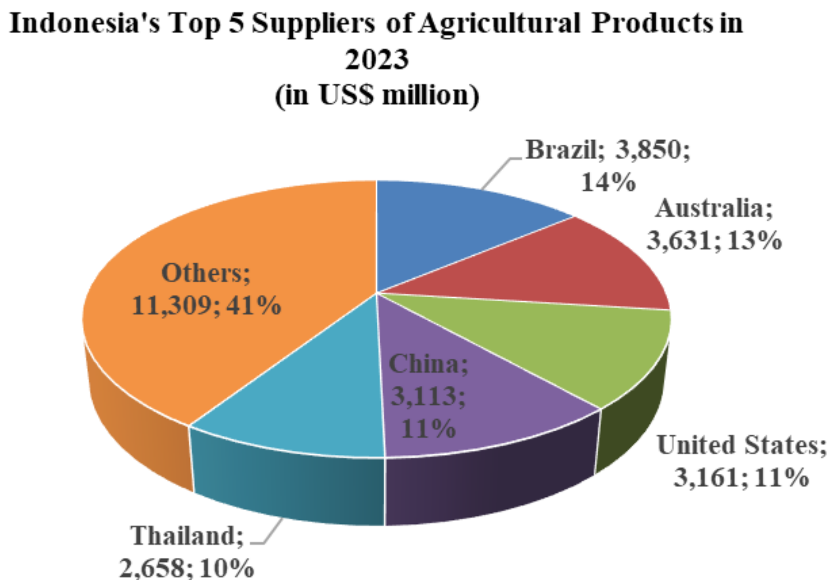
SECTION III. COMPETITION

Indonesia's agricultural imports have increased by 52 percent in value terms since 2013, growing at an average annual rate of 5 percent. The United States is the third largest agricultural supplier to Indonesia, with an 11-percent market share. Main competitors include Brazil (soybean meal, wheat, and corn), Australia (wheat, beef, fresh fruits), China (fresh fruits), and Thailand (fresh fruits). Soybean and dairy account for 50 percent of U.S. agricultural product shipments to Indonesia. Brazil and Thailand were among the exporting countries that experienced strong export growth to Indonesia in 2023, largely due to a boost in demand for wheat and rice.

Indonesia has implemented trade agreements with ASEAN countries, the People's Republic of China, Chile, the Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia, and Pakistan in the form of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements, Free Trade Agreements, and Preferential Trade Agreements. Agricultural products from those countries, such as milk powder, beef, apples, grapes, cheese, and oranges, enter the market at more competitive rates than U.S. products. However, many U.S. products continue to increase their market share based on price, quality, and availability.

[8] https://www.hormelfoods.com/newsroom/press-releases/hormel-foods-announces-minority-investment-in-garudafood/

[9] PepsiCo returns to Indonesia, breaks ground for snack factory | Reuters



Source: Data from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4: Competitive Situation for Select Food Ingredients in 2023

Product Category	Major Supply Sources	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Local Market Situations
Wheat Total imports: $3.8 billion From USA: $126 million	1. Australia (40%) 2. Canada (25%) 3. Brazil (8%) 4. Bulgaria (8%) 5. Russia (7%) 6. Ukraine (5%) 7. USA (3%)	Australia has a geographic proximity advantage. Indonesia also prefers Australian wheat due to quality preferences specific to noodle production.	• No wheat produced domestically. • Limited availability of wheat breeds suitable for Indonesian soils.
Dairy Total imports: $1.9 billion From USA: $336 million	1. New Zealand (38%) 2. USA (17%) 3. Australia (8%)	New Zealand and Australia enjoy preferential tariff treatment under the AANZFTA agreement. Both countries also enjoy geographic proximity and lower transportation costs compared to the United States.	• Demand for dairy-based products continue to increase, but local production of fresh milk remains low (only around 15%) and of poor quality. • Local cheese production is dominated by processed cheeses using mostly imported raw ingredients.
Soybean Total imports: $1.5 billion From USA: $1.3 billion	1. USA (85%) 2. Canada (12%) 3. Argentina (1%)	Indonesian tempeh and tofu producers prefer to buy U.S. soybeans due to supply consistency, quality, texture, and bean color.	Soybean is categorized as secondary crop after rice and corn, as a result local production is low and only able to fulfil around 14% of total food use consumption.
Beef	1. Australia (50%)	Australia has price and	Shortage of supply and most of

Total imports: $1 billion From USA: $89 million	2. India (35%) 3. USA (9%)	geographic proximity advantages. Currently, only the Government of Indonesia is authorized to source boneless beef from India and Brazil to stabilize beef prices.	domestic production is sold fresh to traditional markets. The meat processing industry and food service sector rely on imports from Australia and United States.
Sugars & Sweeteners: Total imports: $3.2 billion From USA: $7million	1. Thailand (40%) 2. Brazil (28%) 3. Australia (16%)	• Thailand and Australia benefit from preferential import duties from Free Trade Agreements. • Brazil offers competitive price.	Domestic demand far outpaces local production. Significant volumes of imports are required with a growing population and food and beverage industry.

Source: FAS Jakarta and data from Trade Data Monitor LLC

SECTION IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECT CATEGORIES

Products Present in the Market which have Good Sales Potential

Consumer-oriented products: dairy, fresh fruit, beef and beef products, tree nuts, powdered cheese, dried egg yolk.
Intermediate agricultural products: sugar and sweeteners, textured soy protein, cornstarch, natural honey, odoriferous substances.

Products with Limited Presence in the Market but which have Good Sales Potential

Wine, almonds, juices/concentrate, fresh cut flowers, cherries, avocado, peaches, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, prepared luncheon meat, frozen meals, frozen bakery items, fresh cheese, and baby food.

Products Not Present Because They Face Significant Barriers

Poultry and egg products.

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Government Data Sources

Statistic Indonesia

Website & Social Media Info of Government Agency

Website: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Industry; National Agency of Drug and Food Control; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery; Indonesia Customs

Facebook: Statistic Indonesia; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Finance; National Agency of Drug and Food Control

You Tube: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Finance; National Agency of Drug and Food Control; Ministry of Industry; Statistic Indonesia; National Standardization Agency of Indonesia - BSN SNI

Twitter: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Industry; National Agency of Drug and Food Control; National Standardization Agency of Indonesia BSN SNI

Instagram: Ministry of Agriculture; National Agency of Drug and Food; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Trade

Government Regulatory Agency/Food Policy Contacts

- Horticultural products: Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture
- Animal and animal-based foods: Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health Service, Ministry of Agriculture
- Animal and fresh fruit & vegetable-based foods: Agency for Agricultural Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture
- Import licenses: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade
- Refined sugar, wheat flour, cocoa powder, bottled water, biscuit, instant coffee: Directorate General for Agro Industry, Ministry of Industry
- Halal products: Halal Product Guarantee Agency, Ministry of Religious Affairs
- Processed foods: National Agency of Drugs and Food Control (BPOM)
- Products standardization: National Standardization Agency (BSN)

Post Contact

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Attachments:

No Attachments