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This table summarises the general requirements and standards for food and agricultural imports into Indonesia.

Certification/ Requirements	Remarks
Food Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republic of Indonesia Act No. 7 of 1996 concerning Food (Food Act) is the most comprehensive legislation governing production, import, and distribution of foodstuffs (available at http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ins9666.pdf).
Health/Safety Certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for all food imports• Must be issued by the responsible authority in the country of origin or the exporting country• It should state that the food is safe or fit for human consumption, and that its distribution is permitted in the country of origin.
Product Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for all imported processed food, food raw materials, food additives, processing aids, food ingredients, and others• Exemptions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Processed food with a shelf life of less than seven days at room temperature.- Processed food in *small quantities for use in registering with BPOM, scientific research, or personal consumption.* Customs officials decide the quantity permissible and so even small quantities have been seized and subjected to approval procedures• The registration process should be conducted by a local agent or importer.• Please see FAIRS Subject Report: Import Requirement and Procedures for Processed Food at http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200903/146347608.pdf to get more information on importation of processed food product.• Alcoholic liquor has certain requirements based on Ministry of Health regulation No 1700/B/SK/VIII/82
Pre-import Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imports of specialty rice such as rice for medicinal purposes, 100 percent broken rice, and some other types of rice not produced in Indonesia are allowed only after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Trade (http://www.djdaglu.go.id/) based on a written recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture (http://www.deptan.go.id/).
Pre-import Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required for every import of food additives and fresh fruits and vegetables• For food additives:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Must be reported in writing to the Division of Food Certification, BPOM (http://www.pom.go.id) after the goods arrive in harbor- The report must include:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The name of the substance and batch quantity and weight. ▪ The name and address of the importer. ▪ The name and address of the exporter. ▪ The name and address of the producer. ▪ The port and date of loading. ▪ The port of destination and date of arrival. ▪ The name, nationality, and registration number of the ship or aircraft carrying the food additive import. ▪ The name and address of the warehouse and date into storage. ▪ An outline of any accidents that may have occurred during shipping. • For fresh fruits and vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An "Import plan" that indicates the amount, type of product, brand, type of packaging, type of transportation, container information, country of origin, entrance port, and transit location should be submitted to the Head of Operational Plant Quarantine (http://www.deptan.go.id/pesantren/CAQ/plant.htm) with attention to the Unit Head of Operational Plant Quarantine in the destination port prior to the loading of the goods in the country of origin. 	
Minimum Shelf-life at port of entry	Product's Shelf Life	Arrival at destination port must be
	>= 2 years	1.5 years before the expiry date
	1 year	8 months before the expiry date
	6 months	4 months before the expiry date
Certificate of Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must accompany every import of food additives • May be issued by the production plant or by the responsible authority in the country of origin 	
Phytosanitary certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory for fresh fruits and vegetables • From the country of origin or country of transit and entry through the specified seven ports • Plant quarantine actions and requirements for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables into Indonesia is regulated by decree No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 • Importation of fresh fruit and vegetables originating from pest free producing areas must be declared in the Additional Declaration section of the plant phytosanitary certificate that accompanies the shipment 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Importation from production areas not pest-free must be given a treatment that may take the form of cold treatment with temperature appropriate for fresh fruit and vegetables and for the prevention of the appropriate pest.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The treatment must be declared in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate.- Imported fresh fruit and vegetable treatments were identified in the Head of the Agricultural Quarantine Agency Decree No. 53/Kpts/HK.060/3/06 of March 2006.
Halal Certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Islamic purity or "Halal" is important to a large portion of the Indonesian population.• Required for all imported meat products (except pork), including food additive product from an animal source• Must issued by an approved halal certifying body in the country of origin• List of approved halal certifying bodies is regulated by MUI (http://www.mui.or.id/)
Irradiation Certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irradiated foods are regulated by No. 826/Menkes/Per/XII/1987 on Irradiation Food issued by the Minister of Health• A certificate stating that the product is not contaminated by radiation greater than the level stated is required to accompany imports of the food types listed below:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milk and milk products: Cs137 150 Bq/kg- Fresh or processed fruit and vegetables: Cs137 300 Bq/kg- Fish and seafood both fresh and processed: Cs137 100 Bq/kg- Meat and meat products: Cs137 100 Bq/kg- Mineral water: Cs137 150 Bq/kg- Cereals including corn flour and barley: Cs137 300 Bq/kg• Must be issued by the responsible authority in the country of origin or exporting country• Food products that may be irradiated are as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dry spices to prevent or retard insect infestation- Tubers and root crops (potatoes, onions, garlic) to retard sprouting- Grain cereals to prevent insect infestation• The certificate must contain the following information:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- That the food has been irradiated- Objective of the irradiation- National or international code of the radiation facility- Date of treatment- Radiation source used with the type, quantity and batch number of the food

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Import Permit for Animal & Poultry Products	<p>irradiated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued by the Director General of Livestock Services (DGLS), must accompany every import of poultry and meat. • In the letter requesting the certificate, importers must indicate the product being imported, quantity, and destination (restaurant, hotel, wet market, etc.).
Labelling	
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Regulation No. 69/1999 on Label and Food Advertisement
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesian • Stick-on labels meeting Indonesian requirements may be affixed • Foreign languages in addition to the mandatory Indonesian language may be used. • In general, foreign expressions are discouraged since they are seen as potentially misleading to a majority of the population
General Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the product • Net weight or net volume - using metric units • Name and address of the manufacturer or importer • Registration number Composition or a list of ingredients • Date of expiry • Production date or production code
Product specific requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On products derived from swine: the words "MENGANDUNG BABI." (Contains pork) to be written in red 'universe medium corps 12' font and enclosed in a red rectangle together with a drawing of a pig. • On sweetened condensed milk: the words "PERHATIKAN! TIDAK COCOK UNTUK BAYI." (Beware! Not suitable for babies) to be written in Indonesian in red 'universe medium corps 8' font and enclosed in a red rectangle. • "Halal": If the product has been approved as meeting Indonesian Islamic standards
Alcoholic beverages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have "MINUMAN BERALKOHOL", DIBAWAH UMUR 21 TAHUN ATAU WANITA HAMIL DILARANG MINUM (Prohibited for use by people under 21 years or pregnant women) on the label
Irradiated packaged food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the words "RADURA:PANGAN IRADIASI" (Irradiated food) - the reason for irradiation - this logo (shown on the right) - Name and address of the radiation facility



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the month and year of irradiation- the country in which the process was carried out- If the food cannot be re-irradiated, then the label should include the word: "TIDAK BOLEH DIRADIASI ULANG" (Not to be re-irradiated)
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food derived from genetic engineering must have "PANGAN REKAYASA GENETIKA" (Genetically Engineered food) on the label• For processed foods containing genetically modified ingredients, identifying the genetically modified product in the ingredient list is sufficient.• Processed food for infants, children below five, pregnant or breast feeding mothers, people on special diets, elders, and sufferers of certain diseases should be informed of the portion size, method of use and other necessary instructions, including the impact of the food on human health.• Regulations related with GMO:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Act Number 21 of 2004 concerning Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity- Government Regulation No. 21 of 2005 concerning Biosafety of Genetically Modified Product- Decree of the Head of Drug and Food Control No HK 00.05.23.3541 of 2008 on the Guideline for Food Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Products
Product specific regulated or prohibited claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On baby food it is not permissible to state or imply that the food can replace mother's milk.• A label is not permitted to imply that the contents have an advantage over products that do not carry a nutritional claim on their label.• A special claim is not permitted if the nutritional value derives from associated food items. For example a breakfast cereal package may not include the nutritional contribution of the milk and sugar normally added.• A claim for benefits to health must be based on product composition and normal daily consumption.• The statement "free from food additive" may not appear on the label for product distributed after October 1, 2008 (BPOM circular letter, February 29, 2008)
Nutritional Labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government regulations for food labeling and advertising require that the nutrition content information shall include the vitamin content, mineral, or other kinds of nutrition supplements in the following order: total volume of energy based on amount of

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	<p>energy derived from fat, protein, and carbohydrate; sodium; total volumes of fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, carbohydrate, fiber, sugar, vitamins and minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia has its own recommended daily allowances (RDA) (BPOM regulation on August 9, 2007)
Health Claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any claim of benefits to health must be based on product composition and normal daily consumption. Implied claims are not allowed. Health claims must be substantiated by legitimate research. Only a functional claim that is not misleading is permitted. Examples of acceptable claims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth. Protein helps to develop and restore body cells. Iron is a factor in red blood cell formation. Vitamin E helps protect fat from oxidation. Folic acid aids in the development of fetal cranium and spinal cord. Examples of non-acceptable claims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food with natural fiber content helps improve health and vitality. Food for kids and baby with DHA content helps improve brain cells and intelligence. Soy sauce helps to improve IQ. In addition to the provisions specified for food labeling, the Consumer Protection Act of 1999 contains general provisions against misleading claims. However, enforcement of the provisions is still lax.
Other Information	Remarks
Regulatory Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Agency of Drugs & Food Control (BPOM - http://www.pom.go.id) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulates package food for retail and further processed foods including food additive and processing aids National Standardization Agency (BSN - http://www.bsn.go.id/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulates products standardization The Indonesian Council of Ulama – MUI (http://www.mui.or.id/mui_in/index.php) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulates halal food Agency for Agricultural Quarantine (http://karantina.deptan.go.id/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulates fresh fruit and vegetable
Additives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Food Act of 1996 states that food additives are not to be used if they have been banned and may not exceed specified limits.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation No. 02592/B/SK/VIII/91 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine details the process to request approval, which is required for the use of food additives.• Other related regulations concerning food additives include the Head of BPOM decrees of 2008 and 2004, Ministry of Health regulation of 1999, Director General for the Control of Food and Medicine regulation of 1991, and Director General Control of Food and Medicine decree in 1990.• BPOM regulation in 2007 stated that it is not allowed to put information of free of food additive in food label and advertisement.• Codex, or appropriate European or FDA regulation applies when Indonesian regulations are not available.
Packaging and Container Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The metric system is used for weights and measures.• Packaging is regulated under the Food Act of 1996• BPOM released food packaging guidelines in August 27, 2007 which lists the materials permitted or prohibited for food package. New types of material may be used for packing food only after receiving government agreement.• BPOM released a regulation on the Controlling the Importation of Food Packaging Material on April 2009. This regulation provide list of approved packaging material for food.• There are no industry regulations or practices applicable to package size.• Waste disposal is not regulated
Pesticides and Other Contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pesticides and other contaminants are positively regulated, in general by the<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Food Act of 1996- Joint Decree of the Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture No 881/MENKES/SKB/VIII/1996 and 711/Kpts/TP>270/8/96 on the Maximum Limit of Pesticide Residue of Agriculture Products<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The list appended to the joint decree includes 218 pesticides and a number of potentially contaminated agricultural products for each pesticide. This regulation can be obtained from Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture.- Health Department regulations regarding metal contamination and microscopic organism contamination.• There is no provision for use of alternative standards, for example CODEX, for pesticides not listed.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation No. 03725/B/SK/VII/89 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine specifies maximum allowable levels for heavy metal contamination.• Regulation No. 03726/B/SK/VII/89 issued by the Director General for Control of Food and Medicine lists sixteen classes of food and gives allowable limits for specified micro-organisms in the food categories.• The maximum residue limit of pesticide on fresh food of plant origin is also included in the Regulation No. 27/Permentan/PP.340/5/2009 on Food Safety Control over the Import and Export of Fresh Food of Plant Origin issued by Ministry of Agriculture
Processed Organic Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulated by the Head of Drug and Food Control No. HK 00.06.52.0100 of 2008 on the Control of Organic Processed Food issued by BPOM• Processed organic food must fulfill food safety, quality, nutrition, label and advertising requirements.• Processed organic food includes product from fresh organic food with or without food additives and other approved materials.• Imported organic foods and fresh organic foods for processing must be accompanied by a certificate from an institution in the country of origin that is accredited by an authority recognized by Center for Standardization and Accreditation in Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia.• Processed food can be labeled organic if it contains at least 95 percent organic food material by weight or volume and excludes added water or salt.• Processed food containing irradiated or genetically modified materials, including raw materials and food additives, cannot be labeled organic.• Processed food that fulfills processed organic food requirements can have the word "organic" and the "Organik Indonesia" logo on the label and advertisements.
Fresh Fruit And Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. 37/Kpts/HK.060/1/2006 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture lists the requirements and plant quarantine actions for the importation of fresh fruit and vegetables
Alcoholic Beverages (Wine and Spirits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strictly controlled and subject to high rates of excise.• The requirements for obtaining approval for importing alcoholic liquor are stated in several Ministerial and Departmental documents that should be researched before contemplating the export of alcohol to Indonesia.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 86/Menkes/Per/IV/1977 on Alcoholic Beverages- Regulation of the Minister of Trade of Republic of Indonesia No

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	15/M_DAG/PER/3/2008 on Monitoring and Control of Alcoholic Beverages Import, Distribution, Sale, and Permit <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic Indonesia No 1700/B/SK/VIII/1982 on the Registration Refusal Criteria of Certain Food and Beverages Containing Alcohol- Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 59/MEN.KES/PER/II/1982 on Prohibition of Distribution, Production, and Importation of Alcoholic Beverages not register in the Health Department
Specific Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Milk products and baby food have special regulations

Reference: USDA FAS GAIN Report

National Agency of Drugs and Food Control (BPOM) (www.pom.go.id/)**DISCLAIMER:**

This document has been prepared by SPRING Singapore with the intention of assisting Singapore based exporters of food products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this document, the information may not be completely accurate as policies may have changed or clear and consistent information on these policies were not available. They cannot be taken as the official interpretation of the regulations. It is highly recommended that Singapore based exporters verify the full set of certification and import requirements with the relevant authorities in importing country. **Please note that final import approval of any product is subject to the importing country's rules and regulations as interpreted by custom officials at the point of entry.**