SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Indonesia (ID)
Food Product Category	Milk and Dairy Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0401 – 0406, 1517,19019020/31/32/39, 2105

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	**Product eligibility / ineligibility**	Dairy products are eligible for export from Singapore to Indonesia.
2	**Importing country authority**	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is responsible for evaluating imported dairy products. Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS) under the MOA is responsible for examination and approval of the admittance qualification of dairy products importing countries and enterprises. Following Peraturan Pemerintah No 29 Tahun 2023 and Peraturan Presiden No 45 Tahun 2023, Indonesian Quarantine Agency (IQA) – a new ministerial level of government institution directly responsible to the President – is tasked with the duty of supervising the entry-exit quarantine (including import-export permit, health certificate, and plant certificate) of animal, fish and plant as the official border competent authority. Remarks: *Understand that MOA may continue to issue the necessary export health certificate for exports from Indonesia to overseas markets.* Ministry of Trade (MOT) is responsible for classifying food imports (prohibited, restricted or free), specifying food import procedures and issuing import approval letter (SPI - Surat Persetujuan Impor). National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) is responsible for the supervision of food safety, food registration, food label and advertising of processed dairy products before and after the products enter the market.

3	**Pre-export approvals by the importing country**	**(1) Products** Undang-Undang No 18 Tahun 2012 and Undang-Undang No 1 Tahun 2023 establish the fundamental legislation on food, including the principles and considerations concerning food import. Peraturan Pemerintah No 95 Tahun 2012 states requirements on veterinary public health and animal welfare. MOA will evaluate the application made by exporting countries considering the situation of animal infectious diseases in the country of origin, the provisions for animal health in the exporting country, and the implementation of food safety assurance system of the exporting enterprises. After the assessment is approved, the Minister of Agriculture will publish an official decision. Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 20 Tahun 2021 and amendment Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 25 Tahun 2022 stipulates MOT's updated import policies. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 27 Tahun 2022 stipulates BPOM's regulations on the supervision of the entry of drugs and food. Keputusan Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 247 Tahun 2022 stipulates the list of foods (including processed dairy products) which are restricted (*yangdibatasi*) for imports into Indonesia. **(2) Establishments** Establishment listing is required for dairy products exported from Singapore to Indonesia. The list of establishment approved to export dairy products can be viewed here (*webpage under maintenance*). Some Singapore establishments have been approved. To be considered for listing by the DGLAHS, the establishment must meet Indonesia's regulations and standards before completing the "Application Forms for Dairy Establishment Approval in Country Wishing to Export Milk Products to Indonesia" which can be downloaded here (*website under maintenance*). After completing the form, the establishment must submit their form online to SFA, as the competent authority of the exporting country, who will then verify before recommending to DGLAHS for final decision. **(3) Importers** Importers must hold a Business Identity Number (NIB) and Importer Identification Number (API) to be eligible to engage in import activities. Importers can apply through the OSS system.

		In addition, the importer must obtain the necessary documentation (namely import recommendation letter, import approval letter, product circulation license/Izin Edar, import certificate) before importing. **Import recommendation letter (SRP-Surat Rekomendasi Pemasukan)** The importer for import of dairy products should apply import recommendation letter from MOA. Article 59 of Law No. 18/2009 on Husbandry and Animal Health stipulates that import of food of animal origin requires an import recommendation letter from MOA. The application documents to submit include the following: health certificate (if such products are imported for the first time, sample certificate is accepted), veterinary control number, certificate of analysis, certificate of origin, halal certificate (specific product), etc. The validity period of the import recommendation letter depends on the specific product category. Importers can apply here. **Import approval letter (PI- Persetujuan Impor)** The importer for import of dairy products must obtain MOT's import approval letter before importing. Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 20 Tahun 2021 and amendment Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 25 Tahun 2022 stipulates MOT's updated import policies. The application documents to submit include the following: a) import recommendation letter issued by the Ministry of Agriculture; b) cold storage use certificate or c) letter of declaration that the shelf-stable dairy products do not require refrigeration, etc. The maximum validity period of the corresponding import approval letter depends on the specific product category. Importers can apply here. **Processed food registration and Import certificate (SKI-Surat Keterangan Impor)** Importers must apply for processed food registration from BPOM, obtain the product circulation license consent including product circulation number (Nomor Izin Edar), and apply for the import certificate (SKI - Surat Keterangan Impor). Import of processed dairy products require SKI.

		Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 27 Tahun 2017 and amendment Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 7 Tahun 2021 stipulate BPOM's regulations on the processed food registration system. The application documents to be submitted for processed food registration and product circulation license permission number (Nomor Izin Edar) include the following: Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) or Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certificate or equivalent Food Safety Management System (FSMS) Certificate (such as ISO 22000); Health Certificate or Free Sale Certificate; Certificate of Analysis; Ingredients list; Production process flow chart; Label design; Label description, etc. The product circulation license is valid for 5 years and can be extended. Importer may apply here. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 27 Tahun 2022 stipulates BPOM's regulations on the supervision of the entry of drugs and food. The import certificate (SKI - Surat Keterangan Impor) is an approval certificate which must be obtained before each import. It is issued by BPOM for the import of each consignment of food. The application documents to be submitted include the following: Laboratory test report of the product; Product circulation license consent invoice; Bill of lading etc. Importer may apply here. **Surveyor Report (LS-Laporan Surveyor): Not Applicable** Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 20 Tahun 2021 and amendment Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 25 Tahun 2022 stipulate MOT's updated import policies. The Surveyor Report (*Laporan Surveyor*) must be done by the approved surveyor to check the consignment of foods at the loading port with other supporting documents. Appendix I (Lampiran I) stipulates that verification or technical tracing in the form of Surveyor Report (*Laporan Surveyor*) should be done before import of prescribed foods which include but not limited to rice (V beras), sugar (VIII *gula*), horticultural products (XI *produk hortikultura*), and certain processed products including processed seafood products (XXVII *produk tertentu*). The import of animal livestock (I *hewan*), animal products including meat products (II *produk hewan),* other animal products including shelled eggs (III *produk hewan selain*), processed animal products including dairy products and egg products (IV *produk hewan olahan*), and fishery products (XXIV *hasil perikanan*) do not require LS.

4	**Export certificates for food**	All dairy products imported into Indonesia must be accompanied by the following documents: Health Certificate, Halal Certificate, Certificate of Analysis, Certificate of Origin, and equivalent Food Safety Management System Certificate (such as Good Agriculture Practice, Good Manufacturing Practice, ISO 22000). **(1)Health Certificate** Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 27 Tahun 2017 stipulates BPOM's regulations on the processed food registration system. Importers of processed dairy product should submit Health Certificate. For exports that require an Export Health Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to SFA here. **(2)Halal Certificate** Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance (known as the Halal Law) and amendments state that all qualifying products that enter, circulate, and are traded in Indonesia must be halal certified. Peraturan Pemerintah No 39 Tahun 2021 stipulates the latest provisions concerning the implementation of Halal product assurance by BPJPH under Law No. 33/2014 while Peraturan Menteri Agama No 26 Tahun 2019 sets out initial provisions concerning the implementation of Halal product assurance by BPJPH. Importers can check with Halal Product Assurance Organising Agency (BPJPH) for more information and register here. Upcoming halal regulations include Keputusan Menteri Agama No x Tahun 2023 which lists the types of food and beverages (including imported goods) that must be certified as Halal; Keputusan Kepala Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal No x Tahun 2023 which determines the scope of services and related general service rates (tariffs, prices, and calculation of man-days) to be charged by BPJPH; Peraturan Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal No x Tahun 2023 which provides guidelines on the accreditation and/or conformity assessment of foreign halal institutions. **(3)Certificate of Analysis** The importer must also submit the Certificate of Analysis (laboratory test report) of the food when applying for the import recommendation letter from MOA and product circulation license from BPOM. **(4)Certificate of Origin**

		The importer must also submit the Certificate of Origin, issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, when applying for the import recommendation letter from MOA and product circulation license from BPOM. **(5)Food Safety Management System Certificate** The importer must also submit the equivalent Food Safety Management System Certificate of the exporting establishment when applying for the product circulation license from BPOM.
5	**Regulations and standards**	Interested exporters who wish to export dairy products to Indonesia must meet all their regulations and standards. The following links are provided as a guide: **(1)Veterinary Drug Residues** Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 14/PERMENTAN/PK.350/5/2017 stipulates MOA's classification of veterinarian drugs. It also states the requirements of various veterinary drugs, including potent veterinary drugs, restricted veterinary drugs, commonly used veterinary drugs, and prohibited veterinary drugs. **(2)Contaminants** The relevant chemical contaminants are reflected in multiple regulations: Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 9 Tahun 2022 stipulates BPOM's regulations on maximum heavy metal contamination in processed food. It also includes maximum limit on heavy metal contamination which include arsenic (As), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), and tin (Sn). Imported food that exceed the maximum limit are prohibited. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 8 Tahun 2018 stipulates BPOM's regulations on maximum chemical contamination in processed food. It also includes maximum limit on chemical contamination which include dioxins, 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diols (3-MCPD) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in processed food as well as the calculation method for dioxins (including an example of the calculation method). Imported food that exceed the maximum limit are prohibited.

		Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No 1031/MENKES/PER/V/2011 stipulates Ministry of Health's (MOH) regulations on maximum radioactive contamination in food. All foods imported from countries or regions where radioactive contamination may exist must be accompanied by food radioactivity certificates. This certificate is to be issued by the authorized authority of the country of origin or the authorized authority in the field of nuclear power control in Indonesia. It also includes maximum limit on radioactive pollutant contamination in different types of food (namely infant food, dairy product, meat, fruits and vegetables, and other foods). Imported food that exceed the maximum limit are prohibited and will be destroyed. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No 34 Tahun 2012 stipulates MOH's regulations on maximum melamine in food. It also includes maximum limit of melamine in different types of food (namely infant milk powder, infant food, and other foods). Imported food that exceed the maximum limit are prohibited. **(3)Microorganisms** Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 13 Tahun 2019 stipulates BPOM's regulations on maximum microbial contamination in processed food. It also includes the microbiological criteria of identified microorganisms and pathogens in 15 categories of processed foods with the corresponding testing method. SNI 01-6366-2000 published by National Standardization Agency of Indonesia (BSN) stipulates the maximum limit of microbial contamination and maximum limit of residue in food ingredients of animal origin (meat, eggs, milk). This standard is voluntary. **(4)Food Additives** Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 11 Tahun 2019 stipulates BPOM's regulations on food additives. It also includes the classification of food additives, the limit requirements in various foods, and the principles on the use of food additive. In particular, artificial sweeteners shall not be used in foods for infants, children under 3 years of age, pregnant women and lactating women. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 13 Tahun 2020 and amendment Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 11 Tahun 2021 stipulate BPOM's regulations on flavoured food additives and food ingredients with flavouring properties. It also specifies the maximum limit of bioactive compounds in flavour,

		the permitted food supplements as food additives, the permitted flavour components, the sources of natural aromatic raw materials for flavour preparations, and the flavours allowed in advanced and growth formula. **(5)Sterile Food** There are several regulations on the production of sterile food. - Peraturan Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 27 Tahun 2021 which replaces Peraturan Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 24 Tahun 2016 stipulates BPOM's regulations on the quality and safety requirements of smoked and hermetically sealed commercial sterile food. - Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 25 Tahun 2020 stipulates BPOM's guidelines for good manufacturing practice for commercial sterile food related to post packaging. - Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 19 Tahun 2019 stipulates BPOM's guidelines for good manufacturing practice for commercial sterile food related to aseptic processing and packaging. **(6)Product Standards** Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 13 Tahun 2023 specifies the definition, requirements, standards, and identification for each food product category in Appendix I and presents a table of species and parts of the animal and plant raw materials that can be used in processed food products in Appendix II. National Standardization Agency of Indonesia (BSN) has published a list of Indonesian National Standard (SNI). There is no mandatory standard for dairy products. Some voluntary standards related to dairy products are as follows: - SNI 8984:2021 covers plain liquid milk - SNI 8418:2018 covers milk drinks - SNI 7552:2018 covers fermented milk drinks - SNI 3951:2018 covers pasteurized milk - SNI 7552:2009 covers flavoured fermented milk drinks
6	**Labelling, packaging and marking requirements**	**(1)Labelling**

		Peraturan Pemerintah No 69 Tahun 1999 stipulates government regulations on food labels and advertisements requiring that the imported food must be packaged, and the food label must be marked on or inside the package. The relevant labelling requirements of imported food are reflected in multiple regulations: Peraturan Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 1 Tahun 2022 stipulates BPOM's requirements on the surveillance of claims on labels and advertisements of processed food. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 31 Tahun 2018 and amendment Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 20 Tahun 2021 stipulate BPOM's requirements on processed food labels. Products imported for retail distribution must be labelled in Bahasa Indonesia before arrival. A physical label is one of the requirements that must be submitted upon product registration at BPOM. The label for retail food must include product name, BPOM Registration Number, ingredients list, net weight or content, name and address of manufacturer or importer, Halal logo (if applicable), production date and code, expiry date, source of certain food ingredients (namely pork/alcohol/allergen etc.), and country of origin. In addition, milk products (such as milk powder, ultra-heat-treated milk, pasteurized milk) not for special purpose must also be marked with warning statements such as "cannot replace breast milk" or "not suitable for infants". Peraturan Pemerintah No 39 Tahun 2021 stipulates Ministry of Religion's implementation of halal product assurance. In particular, Article 92 states that food containing unclean raw materials must be marked with non halal statement. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 26 Tahun 2021 stipulates BPOM's requirements on nutritional value information in processed food labels. All processed foods imported into Indonesia, except coffee, tea bag, tea powder bag, bottled drinking water, herb, spice, flavoring, and condiments, must be labelled with nutrition label. The nutritional value information to be stated on the label includes total energy, total fat, saturated fat, protein, total carbohydrates, sugar, and sodium.

		Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 6 Tahun 2018 stipulates BPOM's requirements on food supervision of genetically engineered products. Foods with 5% or more of genetically engineered foods must be marked with "PRODUK REKAYASA GENETIK" on the main display panel of the package, except oil, fat, sugar, starch and/or other genetically engineered foods which do not contain genetically engineered gene sequences after further purification. Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 3 Tahun 2018 stipulates BPOM's requirements on irradiated food. Irradiated food must be marked with "IRADIASI" on the product name, designated logo of irradiated food, irradiation time, as well as irradiation place and country on the food label. If the ingredients are irradiated, it is necessary to indicate "iradiasi" after each irradiated ingredient in the ingredient list. **(2)Food and marking requirements** Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan No 20 Tahun 2019 (upcoming draft food packaging regulation) stipulates BPOM's requirements on processed food packaging. The new regulation would cover requirements for permitted food packaging material (including recycled packaging), migration testing methods of food packaging materials, permitted food contact materials, and prohibited food contact materials. The use of food packaging that may release contaminants harmful to human health or are made from prohibited materials are not allowed.
7	**Other information**	To check for updates on Notification of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to World Trade Organisation, click here. **(1) Indonesia trade information system** Each commodity needs certain licenses and permits to enter the Indonesia market. Such requirements can be found in INATRADE. For related information about HS Code, restricted or prohibited import, trade repository, rules of origin, trade simulation, and list of authorized traders, click Lembaga National Single Window. **(2) Import procedures**

		Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 51 Tahun 2020 stipulates MOT's requirements on the regulation and supervision of imported products after passing through post border customs clearance. Requirements and Procedures for Importation Meat, Milk and Its Products into Indonesia provide a summary of the import process flow of dairy products. **(3) Other regulatory search references** - Direktorat Jenderal Kefarmasian dan Alat Kesehatan - Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (BPOM) - Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum (MOA) **(4) WTO Import Licensing Procedures** Indonesia's legislation and notifications **(5) ASEAN resources on prepared / processed foods** - Regulation - Indonesia (contains a comprehensive list of regulations, standards, and decrees in static PDF files) **(6) ASEAN Trade Repository** - ASEAN Member States' National Trade Repositories - Search Harmonised Standards in ASEAN **(7) USDA Gain Reports** - Indonesia FAIRS Country Report provides guidelines on Indonesia's food import regulations to American exporters - Indonesia Halal Overview provides an overview of the regulations related to halal certification for American exporters

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