SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Indonesia (ID)
Food Product Category	Fruits & Vegetables & Their Products
Product Code	HS Codes: 0701, 0703, 0706, 0709, 0803 – 0808, 0810, 0904, 1006, 1212, 1301, 1302, 1507, 1509, 1512-1516, 2001 – 2101

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**	**(1) Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh)** According to the list published by the Indonesian Quarantine Agency, Singapore is not a source country recognised by Indonesia for importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 55/PERMENTAN/KR.040/11/2016 stipulates MOA's requirements on food safety supervision on the import of fresh produce of plant origin. In particular, Attachment I states the list of fresh fruits and vegetables which are eligible for import into Indonesia. **(2) Fruit and Vegetable Products (Processed)** Processed fruit and vegetable products are eligible for export from Singapore to Indonesia.
2	**Importing country authority**	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is responsible for evaluating imported fruit and vegetables into Indonesia. Directorate General of Horticulture under the MOA is responsible for the supervision of the imported fruit and vegetables, including issuing import recommendation letter, import quarantine, and circulation regulation. 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 phytosanitary 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 fruit and vegetable products before and after 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 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 fruit and vegetable products) which are restricted (*yangdibatasi*) for imports into Indonesia. **(2) Establishments** No establishment listing is required for fresh fruits and vegetables and their products exported from Singapore to Indonesia. **(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, and import certificate) before importing.

		Import recommendation letter (SRP-Surat Rekomendasi Pemasukan) The importer for import of fresh fruits and vegetables should apply import recommendation letter from MOA. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 05 Tahun 2022 and Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 39 Tahun 2019 stipulate MOA's recommendations for importing of horticultural products. The application documents to submit include the following: plant damage biological risk analysis results (required for first export), certificate of Good Handling Practice or Good Agricultural Practice of the farm in the country of origin, articles of incorporation of import company, identity card of company leader, importer identification code, etc. The import recommendation letter is valid for 1 year. Importers can apply through the RIPH system. **Import approval letter (PI-Persetujuan Impor)** The importer for import of fresh fruits and vegetables 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: commodity supply and demand related data, the certificate of the right to use cold storage or the certificate of the right to use means of transport conforming to plant characteristics, the stamped declaration of the capability and feasibility of cold storage and transport equipment. The maximum validity period of the corresponding import approval letter is 1 year. Importer 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 license number (Nomor Izin Edar), and apply for the import certificate (SKI - Surat Keterangan Impor). Import of processed fruit and vegetable 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)** 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. Importer can apply here.
4	**Export certificates for food**	All fruits and vegetables and their products imported into Indonesia must be accompanied by the following documents: Prior Notice, Free Sale Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate, Certificate of Analysis, Certificate of Origin, and Food Safety Management System Certificate.

		Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 55/PERMENTAN/KR.040/11/2016 stipulates MOA's requirements on food safety supervision on the import of fresh produce of plant origin. The exporting country must meet one of the following import conditions: a) A prior notice is required for import from countries where the food safety control system for fresh plant has been approved by Indonesia; b) A prior notice and certificate of analysis are required for import from country where the food safety testing of fresh plant has been registered with Indonesia; c) A prior notice and food safety certificate (may be equivalent to Free Sale Certificate) are required for import from other countries. Singapore establishments are subject to category (c) conditions. **(1)Prior Notice (Fresh)** Prior notice is the import description of plant product, including country of origin, exporter, product name, weight, loading date and site, package unit, destination place and container identification number etc. Importer must submit Prior Notice based on the given template before the export of goods, and can apply here. **(2)Free Sale Certificate (Fresh & Processed) / Phytosanitary Certificate (Fresh)** The importer must submit the Free Sale Certificate, issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, to indicate that the food is safe and suitable for human consumption. Exporter can click here to start your application. A Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Parks Board (NParks) is required for each consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables. For exports that require a Phytosanitary Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to NParks here. **(3)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. **(4)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. **(5)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. **(6)Good Agriculture Practice (Fresh) / Good Manufacturing Practice (Processed)** The importer must also submit the equivalent Food Safety Management System Certificate of the exporting establishment as follows: - Good Agriculture Practice of the exporting farm when applying for import recommendation letter from MOA. - Good Manufacturing Practice of the exporting factory when applying for product circulation license from BPOM. Such documents shall be translated into Indonesian.
5	**Regulations and standards**	Interested exporters who wish to export fruits & vegetables and their products to Indonesia must meet all their regulations and standards. The following links are provided as a guide: **(1)Pesticide Residues**

		Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No.55/PERMENTAN/KR.040/11/2016 stipulates MOA's requirements on food safety supervision on the import of fresh produce of plant origin. It also states the maximum residue limits of pesticide in fruits, vegetables, crops, nuts, beans, and cash crops. It requires fresh produce of plant origin that are marketed and circulated in Indonesia to meet these safety requirements. **(2)Contaminants** The relevant chemical contaminants are reflected in multiple regulations: Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 55/PERMENTAN/KR.040/11/2016 also states the maximum heavy metal contamination and microbial contamination in fresh produce of plant origin. 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). The mandatory standards related to processed plant products are as follows: - SNI 7709:2019 covers standard of palm cooking oil - SNI 2983:2014 covers standard of instant coffee - SNI 3747:2009 covers standard of cocoa powder
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. 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. Fresh fruits and vegetables do not require halal certification. 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)Packaging 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. **(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 **(8) Help center contact list** To seek clarifications with Indonesian Quarantine Agency **(9) Clarifications** Amendment Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 25 Tahun 2022 stipulates MOT's updated import policies (which cover the import of horticultural products) – where only import approval letter from MOT is required while import recommendation letter is no longer required. However, MOA regulations are yet to be updated where Peraturan Menteri Pertanian No 05 Tahun 2022 which is still in effect requires import recommendation letter. Out of an abundance of caution, it is recommended for importers to continue to apply for import recommendation letter until MOA publishes update in good time.

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