

EU ASIA COOPERATION
on (PHYTO-) SANITARY (SPS) and
FOOD SAFETY REGULATION



**GUIDELINE ON
REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE IMPORTATION OF MEAT
AND MEAT PRODUCT INTO INDONESIA**

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MAIN ABBREVIATIONS

BKPM	Investment Coordinating Body - Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal
B POM	National Agency for Drug and Food Control - Badan Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan
DGLHAS	Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services
GDP	Gross domestic product
KBLI	Standard Classification of Business Fields - Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture - Kementerian Pertanian
MoF	Ministry of Finance - Kementerian Keuangan
MoRA	Ministry of Religion Affairs - Kementerian Agama
MoT	Ministry of Trade - Kementerian Perdagangan
NIB	Business Identification Number - <i>Nomor Induk Berusaha</i>
PNBP	Non-tax revenue – Penerimaan negara bukan pajak
PPVTTP	Plant Variety Protection and Agricultural Licensing - Pusat Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman dan Perizinan Pertanian
SINSW	Subsystem of the Indonesian National Single Window System
SNANK	Sistem Nasional Neraca Komoditas
SINAS NK	National System for Commodity Balance – Sistem Nasional Neraca Komoditas



1 BACKGROUND

1.1 MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN INDONESIA

Animal protein consumption has been an important part daily live and culture for the citizen of Indonesia. It is also part very strongly staples dishes such as rendang, bakso, chicken and goat satay. Animal protein consumption in Indonesia has shown a stable improvement over past few years, the increase of average income per GDP play an important role on the growing consumption and business around animal protein consumption. In a survey conducted in 2020, meat consumption per capita in Indonesia is reported in 60 kg with the source of protein being dominated by seafood (75%), followed by chicken and poultry (17%), beef (5%), pork (2%), and goat (1%). According to the ministry of health, Indonesians' per capita consumption of protein on 62.2 grams (per day) is above the national standard on 57 grams (per day), however, the consumption of animal protein sources, such as white and red meat as well as egg and milk and its processed products, is still low. As the country is planning to increase animal protein consumption as an effort to reduce stunting in Indonesia, the government already put several programs in place to increase the availability of animal protein sources while keeping the commodity affordable to the consumers. Due to religious reasons, Halal is an important determinant for meat and meat product purchases in Indonesia.

TABLE 1 INDONESIA BROILER AND NATIVE CHICKEN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Year	National Production (tons)	Broiler chicken	
		National Consumption (tons)	Consumption per capita per year (kg)
2017	3 175 853.00	1 207 430.36	4.41
2018	3 409 558.00	1 240 008.20	4.53
2019	3 495 090.53	1 300 740.46	4.75
2020	3 219 117.00	1 386 691.07	5.06
2021	3 185 698.48	1 507 172.31	5.50
2022	3 765 573.09	1 655 387.96	6.05
Year	National Production (tons)	Native chicken	
		National Consumption (tons)	Consumption per capita per year (kg)
2017	300 128.90	314 185.25	1.15
2018	287 156.48	332 350.08	1.21
2019	292 329.20	253 195.69	0.92
2020	270 208.81	252 761.89	0.92
2021	269 799.30	275 608.79	1.01
2022	275 415.61	276 302.87	1.01

Chicken meat is a popular food source for the people of Indonesia, this fact is accompanied by chicken consumption in Indonesia increased from 3.5 to 6 kilograms per person per year between 2010 and 2019 and will continue to grow. The increase in demand for chicken meat products in Indonesia is not only influenced by the increase in population, but also by prices, incomes and tastes preference of the Indonesian people.



Furthermore, beef, lamb, mutton, and dairy products of the like, have to be imported in large quantities and are too expensive for many locals. Indonesia's poultry industry is a key sector for the national economy and is focussed entirely on domestic consumption. The poultry industry supplies 65% of all animal protein and employs around 12 million labour (10% of the national labour force). According to the Ministry of Agriculture, there were around 2 billion broiler chickens in 2019, with poultry industries being concentrated largely in Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi. The commercial poultry production in Indonesia is dominated by a few integrated companies that collectively represent about 75% of national production. Table 1 showed that the archipelago is largely self-sufficient in the supply of chicken meat.

There are three main types of chicken production in Indonesia, including broiler, layer and ayam kampung (village chicken). In the Indonesian language, a distinction is made between broiler chicken and the thinner "Ayam Kampung" (translated: village chicken) found in backyards. The former dominates traditional markets, which are still the most important sources of supply for large sections of the population. However, ayam kampung has been long regarded as premium chicken with better taste by the locals, making its price higher compared to the broiler chicken. In addition, the limited population and market stock for ayam kampung also contribute to higher prices. Postproduction layer chicken is also supporting a small portion of chicken consumption in Indonesia and is commonly used for soup dish such as soto ayam. Indonesian also consumes a lot of chicken innards, such as intestine, liver, and gizzard, famous in Indonesia in the form of skewer. Additionally, chicken feet, head, and skin are also popular dishes in Indonesia used as a topping in various dishes.

In contrast to the chicken consumption, lamb and mutton consumption throughout 2006-2019 showed a stagnant trend at 0.4 kg/capita/year, the lowest compared to other animal protein source commodities. Lamb and mutton price could be the starting cause, in addition of the price already higher compared to other protein source, consumer prices for goat meat in Indonesia during the last ten-year period (2010-2019) showed an increasing trend of 6.62% per year. Meanwhile, the availability for consumption of goat meat in Indonesia in the same period showed an increasing trend of 6.19% per year. Lamb and mutton cuisine are not as popular and evenly distributed compared to chicken and beef in Indonesia. It is also often associated with celebratory day, for example Eid al-adha where a lot of citizens probably rely on for the meat source or traditional ceremonial activities. Additionally, Lamb and mutton are also perceived by many Indonesians as meat with high cholesterol content which could have a negative impact on health condition if being consumed in large quantities.

Indonesia's goat and sheep meat production in 2020 was estimated to reach 137.46 thousand tons, or a decrease of 4.33% compared to the previous year. East Java is the province with the largest goat meat production of 20,166 tons, followed by Central Java with 11,563 tons, and West Java with 6,129 tons, with other provinces having production under 2000 tons. Java island can be said as the epicentre for the goat and sheep production and consumption in Indonesia. Small-holder goat farm has been for a long time a part of citizens' housing and economic system in Javanese culture. It is often used as a family side-job business, and goat is often perceived as a livestock animal that is easier and cheaper to manage and breed compared to other livestock such as cattle or buffalo. Lamb and mutton cuisine are also famous in Java, different variety of satay, gulai, and tongseng have distinct tastes in some area compared to the other. They are appreciated by the locals and are often served to tourists. Recently, Arabian cuisine has gained popularity with variety of lamb dishes. Indonesia consumers usually prefer lamb compared to the mutton, as lamb is having less pungent smell, tastes better, and is perceived as being easier to cook. Unlike chicken, seafood, or beef industry where the modernisation of the products keeps developing into for example, frozen meat, canned meat, nugget and sausage, the lamb and mutton sector in Indonesia is still relying on traditional cuisine and use as fresh meat with small number of modernised productions.



TABLE 2. INDONESIA LAMB AND MUTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Year	National Production of lamb (tons)	National Production of mutton (tons)	National Consumption of lamb and mutton (tons)	Consumption of lamb and mutton per capita per year (kg)
2017	70 353.52	55 111.70	109 537.63	0.415
2018	70 154.76	82 274.38	110 648.44	0.419
2019	72 852.33	70 072.93	847 626.70	0.374
2020	61 711.22	54 188.48	93 612.14	0.346
2021	59 730.15	50 702.06	108 871.90	0.399
2022	63 658.43	54 650.53	111 853.85	0.406

Beef is an important food in Indonesian culture and traditional cuisine, with over 85% of the population practising Islam, beef represents an important source of protein in the Indonesian diet. The island of Java is home to more than 50% of the Indonesian population. It accounts for approximately 70% of the country's total beef consumption. The majority of imported beef (about 70%) is consumed in the Greater Jakarta region. Beef consumption in Indonesia is relatively low compared to fish/seafood and broiler chicken. Citing from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), meat consumption in Indonesia will still be below the world average in 2021. The average beef consumption of Indonesians in 2021 was 2.2 kg per capita while Southeast Asian average was 4.7 kg per capita, and the world average was 6.4 kg per capita. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the largest source of protein for Indonesian people is obtained from the consumption of fresh fish and shrimp. The average consumption of fresh fish and shrimp by the people of Indonesia in 2021 reached 1.514 kg per capita per month. Beef consumption typically spikes during the festive seasons, particularly around the months of Ramadan and Idul Fitri. Ramadan dates are based on a lunar calendar and migrate throughout the seasons. Subsequently, the timing for beef demand changes every year.

TABLE 3. INDONESIA BEEF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Year	National Production (tons)	National Consumption (tons)	Consumption per capita per year (kg)
2017	486319.65	471403.80	1.8
2018	497971.70	500878.35	1.89
2019	504802.29	686272.00	2.26
2020	453418.44	724146.72	2.34
2021	437783.23	867403.03	2.42
2022	498923.14	821147.35	2.66

According to the Ministry of Trade (Kemendag) of the Republic of Indonesia, there are two main challenges causing the low meat consumption in Indonesia. The first is the low purchasing power of the people for meat. So far, meat is still a luxury food commodity with a relatively expensive price. As beef is more expensive it is more likely to be consumed by the upper social class, or during major celebrations or festivals (e.g. Eid al-Fitr or Idul Adha). In 2019, Indonesia slaughtered almost 400,000 heads of cattle during the celebration of Idul Adha, the Islamic Day of Sacrifice. The next challenge is the amount of meat production, especially beef in the country, which does not meet the consumption needs of the Indonesian people.



Apart from that, there are also problems in the distribution channels and meat trade system in Indonesia. However, beef consumption is growing at a fast rate, which is estimated to be of approximately 7% year-on-year by 2024. The increase of food consumption will inevitably occur along with the increase of population. Indonesia's population in 2022 reached 276.4 million, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is projecting that the population of Indonesia in 2045 will reach 319 million or increase by 52 million. Consumption of beef in Indonesia is therefore expected to double or even triple in coming years, as urbanisation and household incomes increase.

1.2 MEAT AND MEAT INDUSTRY AND MARKET IN INDONESIA

Indonesian citizens prefer local meat at home and out of home because of the perceptions of freshness and quality. This may be influenced by a lack of knowledge about live cattle imports. There is a prevailing assumption that imported equates to frozen, which is viewed as inferior tasting and watery beef. Contrary to this belief, perceptions tend to differ for imported beef consumed in restaurants. Within this setting, imported beef can be viewed as a more premium and better-quality option, potentially owing to perceptions of superior breeding methods in other countries.

This discrepancy may be attributed to a propensity for frequent restaurant dwellers to be more affluent and better educated than others. Processed meat, most commonly of chicken and beef products are commonly consumed in Indonesian homes –particularly in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya where bakso, sausages and nuggets are products that are most commonly used in home cooking. The composition of processed meats is little understood, and not necessarily something that is contemplated. Similarly, with unprocessed meats, there is limited awareness of the cut types available, with heavy reliance on wet market sellers to guide consumers their choices of meat and appropriate cuts.

Indonesia's retail sector is highly fragmented, with traditional channels making up approximately 85% of the market. Wet markets are an important distribution channel for meat in Indonesia. Consumers purchase meat most frequently from wet markets. This is partly driven by the perceived freshness of beef sold in wet markets and Indonesian consumers' preferences for hot meat and their habit of cooking from fresh ingredients purchased on the day. The majority of beef derived from live cattle imported to the country and channelled into wet markets as hot carcasses, with around 10% sold into modern retail outlets (MLA, 2020). The same applies to customers' preference on purchasing fresh chicken and lamb from wet market.

In Greater Jakarta, consumers generally visit multiple retail channels, from modern to traditional, to purchase meat and meat products. Imported boxed beef is sold across a range of different retail channels, with supermarkets and hypermarkets being the most common places of purchase. Indonesia is undergoing rapid urbanisation, with the number of modern retail outlets increasing across the country. The expansion of modern retail to second-tier cities such as Surabaya, Bandung and Semarang is offering a chance to further growth of imported boxed beef beyond the Greater Jakarta region. There has been an emerging trend towards 'modernisation' and 'premiumisation' in the meat retail space across Greater Jakarta, driven by a number of leading meat importers and distributors opening up their own butcher shops and offering a range of high-quality meat products including both locally slaughtered and imported beef products as well as chicken and lamb.



1.3 IMPORTED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IN INDONESIA

Indonesia does not import chicken as the national production is more than sufficient for national consumption and the government is pushing for the exportation of chicken and chicken meat products. Indonesia is recorded to import goat and sheep meat, both in the form of carcasses and pure fresh or chilled/frozen meat, in 2003, which reached 475 tons or the equivalent of US\$ 1.54 million. Imports of sheep and goat meat continued to increase from year to year until they reached 2.42 thousand tons in 2019 or the equivalent of US\$ 15.10 million, of which 99.96% came from Australia. In 2019, goat and sheep meat, both fresh and processed, entered Indonesia from 2 countries, namely Australia and Singapore. Large imports without actual exports have caused the trade balance of sheep and goat meat commodities to experience a deficit from year to year and continued to increase with an average of 17.42% per year during the 2003-2019 period.

On the contrary, beef and beef product are highly dependent on imports in the form of life cattle for fattening, frozen boxed beef, and various beef products. In the national beef/buffalo supply and demand balance for 2022, which has been compiled by the government, per capita consumption in 2022, reached 2.57 per kg per year or 706 thousand tonnes nationally. The Indonesian population increased to 274.85 million in 2022, thus impacting the demand on meat and meat products in general. National production in 2022 was estimated at 436,704 tons, which was an increase from the 423,443 tons in 2021.

TABLE 4. BEEF IMPORTATION COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, TOTAL WEIGHT, AND VALUE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Country of Origin	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total weight (tons)					
Australia	85 192.1	100 623.7	122 684.4	105 160.1	122 863.5	105 756.3
India	45 192.0	79634.0	93 970.0	76 365.4	84 954.8	77 515.6
United States	14 430.5	12306.3	22 950.2	19 527.2	25 961.0	20 106.8
New Zealand	13 621.6	13316.6	14 964.6	14 428.5	17 985.7	13 639.1
Spain	1 116.9	1228.8	4 049.7	3919.1	5 654.5	7 414.8
Japan	7.4	11.7	13.5	15.4	194.3	1 114.5
Other country	637.0	306.2	3618.9	40 008.0	15 918.8	15 918.8
Total	160 197.5	207 427.3	262 251.3	259 423.7	273 532.6	225 650.1
	Total value (US\$)					
Australia	296 291.7	321 858.4	362 269.4	296 074.3	389 046.1	321 700.9
India	166 101.6	283 651.2	309 848.5	263 559.5	288 448.7	295 881.9
United States	55 982.6	52 332.3	85 614.3	73 935.4	106 976.6	112 110.8
New Zealand	46 914.9	43 172.8	41 629.7	34 083.8	55 702.1	98 540.7
Spain	4 271.8	5 035.4	13 848.0	13 360.0	19 342.2	26 733.2
Japan	401.4	560.2	721.4	1 088.0	2 673.6	4 414.3
Other country		1 119.8	15 924.0	16 079.6	86 184.7	86 184.7
Total	569 964.0	707 730.1	829 855.3	698 180.6	948 374.0	861 575.2

Of all the beef being consumed in Indonesia, around 58% is being met by direct imports, much of it from Australia. Anecdotally, while Australian beef is often more popular, it tends to be more expensive. As an alternative, Indian buffalo meat is increasing its presence in the Indonesian marketplace as a cheaper alternative. In late 2017, the government renewed permits allowing Indian buffalo meat to be imported as an alternative protein source for Indonesians. Despite this, individuals are of the opinion that they have rarely, if ever, purchased or eaten buffalo. Indian buffalo meat is generally considered less appealing than beef, being of a darker colour, tough in texture and having a more pungent odour.



In accordance with Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food (“Food Law”), the importation of food must fulfil the safety, quality, nutritional and requirements. The Indonesian government always implements a halal guarantee system for the entire production process (fully dedicated to halal practices) and have permanent employees who are responsible for carrying out halal slaughtering, cutting, handling and processing in accordance with statutory provisions.

To fulfil such requirements, several ministries and institutions perform their supervisory activities through their respective duties and functions.

The ministries involved in the import of meat and its processed products are the Investment Coordinating Body (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* or “*BKPM*”), the Ministry of Agriculture (*Kementerian Pertanian* or “*MoA*”), the Ministry of Trade (*Kementerian Perdagangan* or “*MoT*”), the Ministry of Religion Affairs (*Kementerian Agama* or “*MoRA*”), the National Agency for Drug and Food Control (*Badan Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan* “*B POM*”), and the Ministry of Finance (*Kementerian Keuangan* or “*MoF*”).

1.4 COMMODITY BALANCE IN INDONESIA

The Commodity Balance is an integrated and centralised database containing the supply and demand for a traded product, which forms the basis for import and export decisions. Data of each product included in the Commodity Balance will be compiled annually before December, to align the data demand and supply of goods. Presidential Regulation No. 32/2022 on commodity balances which was stipulated on February 21, 2022, regulates the use and procedures for implementing commodity balances. The commodity balance has been applied from 2022 to rice, salt, sugar, beef and fishery products, and from 2023 to other goods that require export and import permits.

Most of the data related to needs is coming from companies. Companies are required to report estimates of sales and purchases through a new system called the Sistem Nasional Neraca Komoditas (SNANK), which is a subsystem of the Indonesian National Single Window System (SINSW). Companies are also required to report information such as export and import plans, the previous year's export and import realisation, plans for production, domestic sales and production capacity. This information will then be submitted to the relevant ministry that controls the commodity (e.g., Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries for fishery products). If the commodity is used for production, the data will also be submitted to Ministry of Industry.

Supply data in the Commodity Accounts is provided by the technical ministries. Producers do not directly enter domestic production data into SNANK, but this task is carried out by technical ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The ministry has until October at the latest to fill in its supply data. Companies must submit their export and import plans by September each year. The government can send surveyors to verify whether the company's capacity in the field is in accordance with the figures submitted for exports and imports. Data related to goods that are considered “strategic” are submitted by the government no later than October each year.

1.5 OBJECTIVE OF THE GUIDELINE

This guideline aims to provide information for the EU countries, EU companies in the meat and meat product industry to export products to Indonesia. The document also provides information for Indonesian companies to import meat and meat product from the European Union. This guideline is providing information about the meat production and consumption in Indonesia, the needs for imported meat product in Indonesia, the commodity balance that decide the importation, and regulation for meat and meat product importation to Indonesia including the steps needs to be taken by the country of origin as well as the importing country.



2 LEGISLATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS TO IMPORT MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS INTO INDONESIA

2.1 REGULATION AND LEGISLATION

1. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia regulation number 32 of 2022 on commodity balance
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/199375/perpres-no-32-tahun-2022>
2. Ministry of agriculture regulation number 17 of 2022 on import of boneless meat in certain conditions which comes from a country or a zone in a one country of origin of import
Source: <https://peraturanpedia.id/peraturan-menteri-pertanian-nomor-17-tahun-2022/>
3. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation Number 15 of 2021 on standards of business activities and product standards on the implementation of risk-based business licenses in agricultural sector
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/224954/permentan-no-15-tahun-2021>
4. Ministry of Agriculture Regulation Number 42 of 2019 on importation of carcass, meat, offal, and/or their processed for food into the territory of The Republic of Indonesia
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/201254/permentan-no-42-tahun-2019>
5. Minister of Trade Regulation No. 72 of 2019 on Amendments to the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 29 of 2019 on Provisions for Export and Import of Animal and Animal Products
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/128634/permendag-no-72-tahun-2019>
6. Law Number 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine.
Source: <https://www.regulasip.id/book/16543/read>
7. Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 199 / PMK.010 / 2019 on Provisions for Customs, Excise and Taxes on Imported Goods.
Source: <https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/en/dokumen/peraturan/826f549f-bea4-4ae6-994c-f3f2a82cccf1>
8. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2018 on Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services
Source: <https://jdih.kemenparekraf.go.id/katalog-1013-Peraturan%20Pemerintah>
9. Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 11 of 2020 on Veterinary Control Number Certification for Animal Products Business Unit.
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/161293/permentan-no-11-tahun-2020>
10. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2014 on Guarantee of Halal Products
Source: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38709/uu-no-33-tahun-2014>
11. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 on implementation of halal product assurance sector.
Source: <https://shorturl.at/rzLQ7>



2.2 MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IMPORT TERMINOLOGY IN INDONESIA

2.2.1 Commodities include:

- 10110 Slaughterhouse and non-poultry packaging activities
- 10120 Poultry Slaughterhouse and Packing Activities
- 10130 Processing and Preservation of Meat and Poultry Meat Products
- 10750 Food and Processed Cuisine Industry
- 46319 Wholesale of Food and Beverage Other Agricultural Products
- 4632 Large Trade in Agricultural and Fishery Foods and Beverages
- 46321 Wholesale of Meat and Other Processed Meat
- 46322 Big Trade of Chicken and its Processed Chicken Meat
- 46323 Wholesale of Meat and Processed Meat

2.2.2 Definitions:

1. Import is the activity of importing carcass, meat, offal (Edible Offal), and/or their processed products from outside country into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Commodity Balance is data and information that contains the situation of consumption and production of certain commodities for the needs of the population and industrial needs within a certain period of time determined and applicable nationally.
3. Requirements Plan is detailed data and information related to the needs of a commodity as Raw Materials and/or Auxiliary Materials for industrial purposes, Consumer Goods, and commodities besides being used as Raw Materials and/or Auxiliary Materials for industrial purposes.
4. Supply Plan is detailed data and information related to the supply of a commodity originating from availability/stock and/or production results.
5. Import Approval is an approval that is used as a permit in the Import sector.
6. Food is all materials originating from animals that are still fresh and/or have been processed or processed for consumption purposes.
7. Animal Products are all materials originating from Animals that are still fresh and/or have been processed for the purposes of consumption, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and/or other uses for the fulfilment of human needs and benefits.
8. Carcass is part of the body of a healthy ruminant that has been slaughtered in a lawful manner, skinned, offal removed, separated from the head, feet from the tarsus/carpus downwards, reproductive organs and udder, tail and excess fat or carcass from other than ruminant species can be in the form of chilled fresh (chilled carcass) or frozen (frozen carcass).
9. Meat is part of the skeletal muscle of a ruminant carcass consisting of primary cut meat, secondary cut meat, variety/fancy meats, and industrial meat (manufacturing meat), or meat from other than ruminant species can be either chilled fresh (chilled meat) or frozen (frozen meat).
10. Edible Offal is an internal organ other than carcass and meat, originating from ruminant species and other than ruminant species which are common, appropriate, safe, and healthy for human consumption.



11. Processed Meat is meat that is processed in a certain way or method, with or without additional ingredients.
12. Business Identification Number, hereinafter abbreviated as NIB (Nomor Induk Berusaha), is the identity of the Business Actor issued by the OSS Institution after the Business Actor has registered.
13. Importation Recommendation, hereinafter referred to as Recommendation, is a technical statement that states carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their processed products meet the requirements of Veterinary Public Health.
14. Veterinary Public Health, hereinafter referred to as Veterinary Public Health is all matters relating to animals and animal products that directly or indirectly affect human health.
15. Contagious Animal Disease is a disease that is transmitted between animals and animals, animals, and humans, as well as animals and other animal disease carriers through direct or indirect contact with mechanical intermediary media.
16. The World Organization for Animal Health, hereinafter abbreviated as WOAH, is an agency that has the authority to provide information on the incidence, status and situation of animal diseases in a country, as well as to provide technical recommendations on sanitary measures in the field of animal health.
17. Import Country of Origin, hereinafter referred to as Country of Origin, is a country that issues carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
18. Inner Zone of a Country is a part of a country that has natural boundaries, animal population health status, epidemiological status of infectious animal diseases, and effectiveness of control power.
19. Business Unit in the Country of Origin, hereinafter referred to as Business Unit, is a Business Unit in the Country of Origin that carries out production activities of carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives regularly and continuously for commercial purposes.
20. State-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter abbreviated as BUMN, are business entities whose capital is wholly or mostly owned by the state through direct participation originating from separated state assets.
21. Indonesia National Single Window, hereinafter abbreviated as INSW, is a national system integration that allows for single submission of data and information, single and synchronous processing of data and information, and single delivery of decisions for granting customs clearance and releasing of goods in accordance with regulatory provisions legislation.
22. The INSW system, hereinafter abbreviated as SINSW, is an electronic system that integrates systems and/or information relating to the process of handling customs documents, quarantine documents, licensing documents, port/airport documents, and other documents, which are related to Export and/or Import, which ensure data and information security and integrate the flow and process of information between internal systems automatically.
23. National Commodity Balance System, hereinafter referred to as SNANK, is a subsystem of SINSW for the process of preparing and implementing Commodity Balance Sheets.
24. Veterinary Control Number Certificate, hereinafter referred to as Veterinary Control Number, is a certificate as valid written evidence that hygiene and sanitation requirements have been fulfilled as a guarantee of animal product safety in the animal product business unit.
25. Veterinary Authority is a government or regional government institution that is responsible for and has competence in the administration of animal health.
26. Business actors are individuals or corporations, both legal entities and non-legal entities, which carry out activities in the field of husbandry and animal health.



27. Online Single Submission Management and Organizing Agency, hereinafter referred to as OSS Institution, is a non-ministerial government agency that carries out government affairs in the field of investment coordination.
28. Non-Tax State Revenue, hereinafter abbreviated as PNBP, is a levy paid by individuals or entities by obtaining direct or indirect benefits for services or utilization of resources and rights obtained by the state, based on laws and regulations, which become central government revenues outside, tax revenues and grants and are managed in the mechanism of the state revenue and expenditure budget.
29. Minister is the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of husbandry and animal health.
30. Director General is a senior high leadership official within the Ministry of Agriculture who carries out duties and functions in the field of husbandry and animal health.
31. Animal Quarantine Actions, hereinafter referred to as Quarantine Actions, are activities carried out to prevent quarantine animal pests from entering, spreading in, and/or leaving the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
32. Head of Centre for Plant Variety Protection and Agricultural Licensing, hereinafter referred to as Head of PPVTPP, is a high-ranking official within the Ministry of Agriculture who carries out duties and functions in the field of agricultural licensing.
33. Provincial Service Office, hereinafter referred to as Provincial Service, is a provincial regional apparatus that administers livestock and/or animal health sub affairs.
34. Regency/City Regional Service, hereinafter referred to as Regency/City Service, is a regency/municipal regional apparatus that administers sub-affairs of husbandry and/or animal health.

2.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.3.1 Storage period

Requirements for storage period are as follows:

- a. Frozen (frozen) carcass, Meat and Offal (frozen) no later than 6 (six) months from the slaughter of livestock until the deadline for arriving in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, at a maximum storage temperature of minus 18°C;
- b. Carcass and chilled fresh meat no later than 3 (three) months from the time the cattle are slaughtered until the time limit arrives in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, at a maximum storage temperature of 4°C; and
- c. Processed meat ready for distribution that does not require refrigerated facilities as stated on the product label.



2.3.2 Country of origin

Country of origin requirements are as follows:

- a. Country of origin free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) for the Importation of Carcass, Meat, Edible Offal and/or their derivatives from large ruminant animals;
- b. Country of origin free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Sheep and Goat Pox, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and Scrapie for Import of Carcass, Meat, and Offal (Edible Offal) and/or their derivatives from small ruminants;
- c. Country of origin free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever (CSF)/Hog Cholera and African Swine Fever (ASF) for Importation of carcass, meat and/or their processed products from pigs;
- d. The country of origin is free from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and at least within the last 90 (ninety) days within a radius of 50 (fifty) kilometres prior to the implementation of expulsion from the Country of Origin has been declared not in a state of outbreak of Newcastle Disease (ND), Duck Viral Hepatitis (DVH), and Duck Viral Enteritis (DVE) for importation of carcasses and/or their products from poultry;
- e. Importation of large ruminant meat from countries with controlled BSE risk status, can be designated as Country of Origin with meat in the form of:
 - i. boneless/deboned meat, except those separated mechanically (Mechanically Separated Meat/MSM and Mechanically Deboned Meat/MDM); or
 - ii. meat with bones (bone-in meat) which must come from:
 - ✓ cattle born and raised in the country of origin and have never been given feed containing feed ingredients of ruminant origin throughout their life;
 - ✓ livestock with a maximum age of 30 (thirty) months;
 - ✓ cattle that have passed the ante mortem examination and are not stunned by injecting compressed air or gas into the head cavity; and
 - ✓ the carcass has passed the postmortem inspection and has been taken to prevent contamination of Specified Risk Material (SRM).
- f. In the event that the Country of Origin is not yet free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), it can be determined as the Country of Origin for the importation of processed ruminant meat and processed pork with the following requirements:
 - i. canning is carried out with the condition that the Processed Meat has been heated in an airtight closed container to an internal temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes;
 - ii. cooked under the condition that the processed meat has been separated from the lymph nodes (deglanded), the bones (deboned) and the fat (defatted), and heated to an internal temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes; and
 - iii. drying is conducted after salting with conditions after withering (rigor mortis) is complete, Processed Meat is separated from lymph nodes (deglanded) and bone (deboned), given salt (NaCl) and completely dried (protein moisture ratio is not more than 2.25:1 or activity water (Aw) is not more than 0.85) and is not damaged at room temperature during storage.
- g. The status of animal disease in the country of origin is based on the official report of the World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties); and
- h. Country of origin approved by the minister in charge of agriculture through animal health risk analysis and veterinary public health.



2.3.3 Business actors

Business actors who can import carcass, meat, offal and/or their processed products are:

- a.** individual (individual Indonesian residents who are capable of acting and carrying out legal actions);
- b.** limited company;
- c.** state-owned enterprises;
- d.** regional owned enterprises;
- e.** limited partnership (commanditaire vennootschap);
- f.** cooperatives;
- g.** social institutions; and
- h.** representatives of foreign countries/international institutions.

2.3.4 Business units

The requirements for business units in the country of origin are as follows:

- a.** under supervision and registered as a dispensing Business Unit by the veterinary authority of the Country of Origin;
- b.** does not accept animals and/or process animal products originating from countries infected with Communicable Animal Diseases;
- c.** implement a food safety guarantee system in accordance with international provisions as evidenced by a food safety assurance system certificate issued by an internationally recognized competent authority; and
- d.** The business unit is approved by the minister in charge of agriculture through risk analysis of animal health and veterinary public health.

2.3.5 Packaging requirements

Product packaging should be:

- a.** packaged in the Country of Origin and has a label; and
- b.** made of special materials and safe for food (food grade), and non-toxic.

2.3.6 Labelling requirements

Label using Indonesian and English by including:

- a.** destination country of Indonesia;
- b.** Business Unit registration number (Establishment Number);
- c.** the date of slaughter, slaughter, production date for Processed Meat and best before consumption;
- d.** quantity, type, and specification of carcass, Meat, Offal (Edible Offal), and/or their derivatives; and
- e.** halal sign for those who are required.



2.3.7 Transport requirements

Product transportation requirements are as follows:

- a.** carried out directly from the Country of Origin to the entry point in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b.** Carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives before being loaded into the transportation means must be subject to animal quarantine measures in the Country of Origin;
- c.** entry by means of transit is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of animal quarantine;
- d.** transportation of carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives for those certified as halal and those not certified as halal is prohibited in one container; and
- e.** upon arrival at the entry point, the carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives will refer to animal quarantine measures in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of animal quarantine.

2.3.8 Administrative requirements

Business Actors when submitting applications for recommendations for the importation of carcass, meat, offal and/or offal for food have to meet the administrative requirements described in [TABLE 5](#) as follows:



TABLE 5. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	Livestock Companies, State Owned enterprises, regional owned enterprises	Social institutions	Representatives of foreign countries / International institutions
Application letter	✓	✓	✓
NIB valid as importer identification number	✓		
Deed of establishment and latest amendments	✓		
Stamped certificate of control of refrigerated storage (chiller or cold storage) and/or non-refrigerated & refrigerated transportation equipment accompanied by supporting evidence/documents, except for the entry of Processed Meat ready for distribution which does not require refrigerated facilities as stated on the information on the product label	✓	✓	
NKV and the results of the assessment for the place of storage in accordance with the laws and regulations;	✓	✓	
Halal certificate for those required and issued by a halal certification agency recognized by the Indonesian halal authority;	✓	✓	✓
Recommendation of the Provincial Office;	✓		
Have a vet competent in the Vet Public Health, evidenced by appointment letter or a work contract from the head of the institution;	✓	✓	
Statement letter with stamp duty stating that the documents submitted are true and valid;	✓	✓	✓
Not having legal issues related to the Recommendation.	✓		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination as a social institution from the authorized agency • Information on granting from the Country of Origin • Statement letter that will not trade carcass, Meat, Edible Offal, and/or their derivatives. • information on the prospective recipient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity of the assigned/ authorized leader &/or deputy • Proof of mastery of refrigerated (chiller or cold storage) or non-refrigerated storage areas; • Statement letter for internal needs and not circulated.



2.3.9 Purpose of using Carcass, Meat, Offal, and/or their derivatives

- a. General purposes are for hotels, restaurants, caterers, industries, markets, and/or other places that have cold chains.
- b. Special purpose, including:
 - 1) sending gifts or grants for religious, social, or disaster management purposes;
 - 2) the need for representatives of foreign countries/international institutions and their officers on duty in Indonesia;
 - 3) the need for research and development of science; or
 - 4) samples that are not traded (exhibition purposes) up to 200 (two hundred) kilograms.

2.3.10 Obligations of Business Actors

- a. Business actors who will import carcass, meat, offal and/or their processed products for food are required to have an import approval issued by the minister who administers government affairs in the trade sector after obtaining a recommendation from the minister;
- b. Prevent the entry and spread of Infectious Animal Diseases in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- c. Report the implementation of Imports, whether realized or not realized for carcass, Meat, Offal (Edible Offal), and/or their processed products every month no later than the 15th (fifteenth) of the following month to the Director General online through the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) by attaching scanned Notification of Imported Goods (PIB) for types of products that have been subject to the provisions for recording the realization of Importation electronically. In the event that reporting through the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) is not yet operational, the report is submitted to the Director General online; and
- d. It is prohibited to transfer Recommendations to other parties.

2.3.11 Recommendation Validity Period

Recommendation is valid for a period of 6 (six) months from the date of issuance of the Recommendation.

2.3.12 Recommended Changes

- a. Business Actors can apply for a recommendation change online to the Director General through the Head of PPVTPP. Requests for changes to Recommendations must attach:
 - 1) Recommendations that are still valid; and
 - 2) Stamped statement letter stating the reasons for submitting the application for amendment to the Recommendation.
- b. Requests for changes to Recommendations can be accepted if they meet the Entry requirements.
- c. Business actors can propose changes to the Recommendation except for changes to the Recommendation Number and Recommendation Validity Period.



2.3.13 PNBP

Issuance of import recommendations as well as assessment of business unit documents in the country of origin are subject to PNBP rates in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of PNBP within the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture.

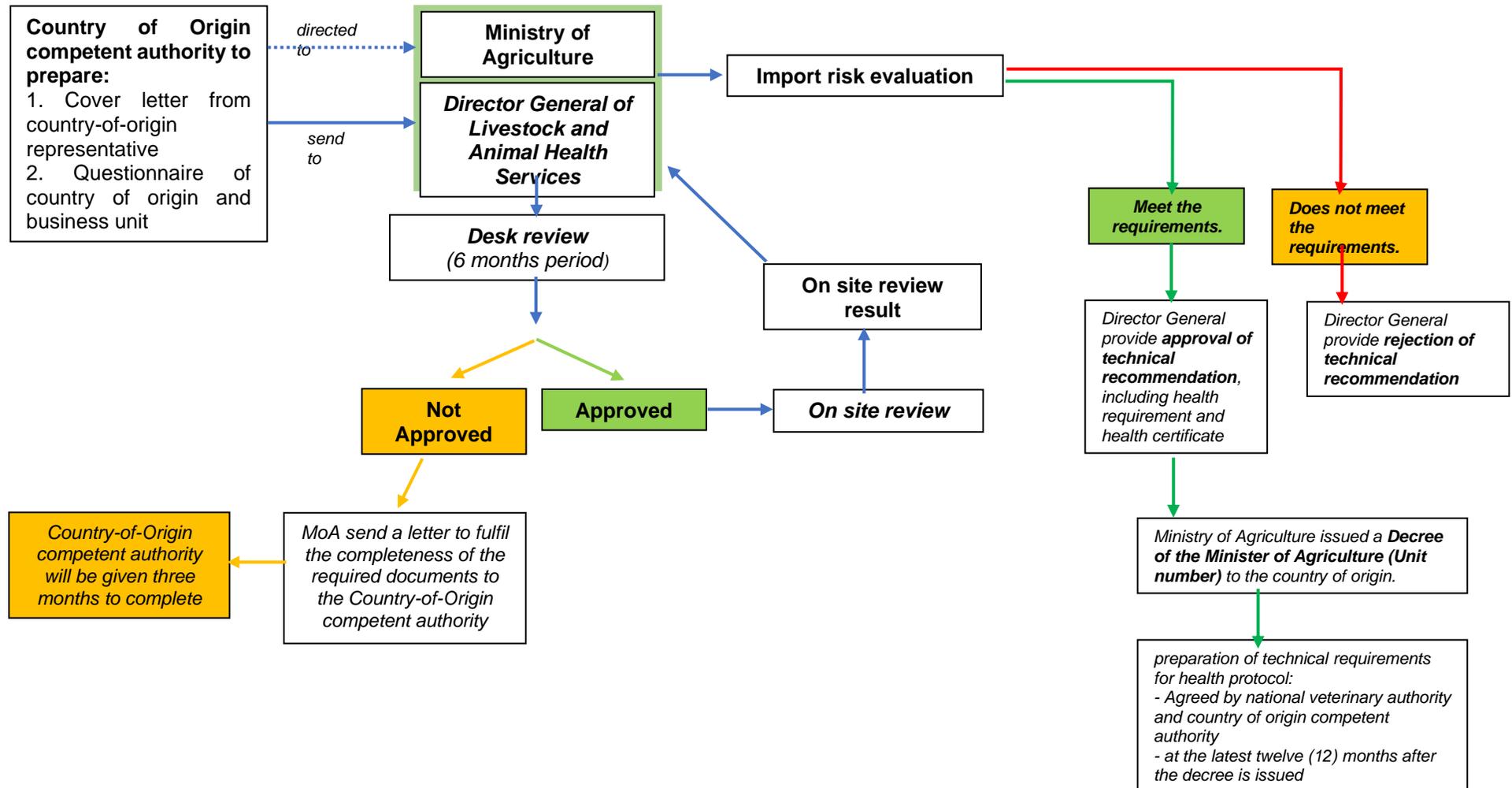
2.3.14 Duration of Eligibility

In accordance with the provisions of the OSS Institution. The import permit will be eligible and valid for one year.



3 PROCESSES FOR THE IMPORT OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

3.1 APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FROM COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BUSINESS UNIT



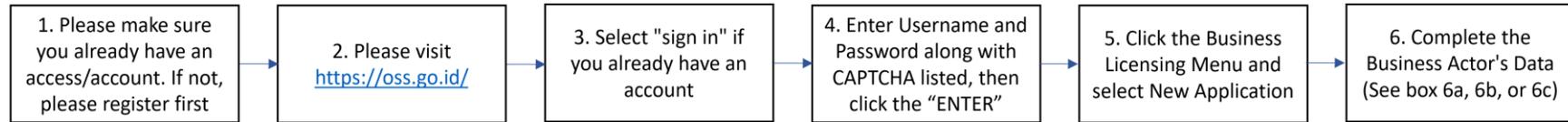
3.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FROM COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BUSINESS UNIT

1. Questionnaire of country of origin and business unit including:
 - a. Questionnaire of country of origin need to be filled in by the Country-of-Origin competent authority;
 - b. Questionnaire of business unit need to be filled in by business unit representative and verified by Country-of-Origin competent authority;
 - c. Questionnaires need to be attached with the required supported documents or associated document related with food safety certification system; and
 - d. Questionnaires and supported documents be delivered in Bahasa Indonesia or English.
**These questionnaires are not available freely and will be sent to the country of origin after the cover letter is received by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)*
2. Desk review by document assessment team, consists of:
 - a. Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services;
 - b. Agricultural Quarantine Agency; and
 - c. And/or Expert commission of animal health, veterinary public health, and animal quarantine.
3. Desk review will be conducted at the latest six months after:
 - a. The application of approval received by MoA; and
 - b. Business Unit paid the PNPB.
4. On site review, to ensure conformity of the information in the application for approval with the animal health administration system and animal product safety assurance or food safety in the Country of Origin and/or Business Unit.
5. On site review conducted by field verification assessment team, consists of:
 - a. Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services;
 - b. Agricultural Quarantine Agency; and/or
 - c. Expert commission of animal health, veterinary public health, and animal quarantine.
6. Import risk evaluation, to assess the results of field verification and be conducted at the latest twelve (12) months after the onsite review result received by DGLAHS. Conducted by:
 - a. Document assessment team;
 - b. field verification assessment team.
7. Country of origin competent authority can apply for the request on addition of business unit
8. Document assessment team and field verification assessment team be appointed by Director General on behalf of Ministry in the form of Decree of Ministry of Agriculture

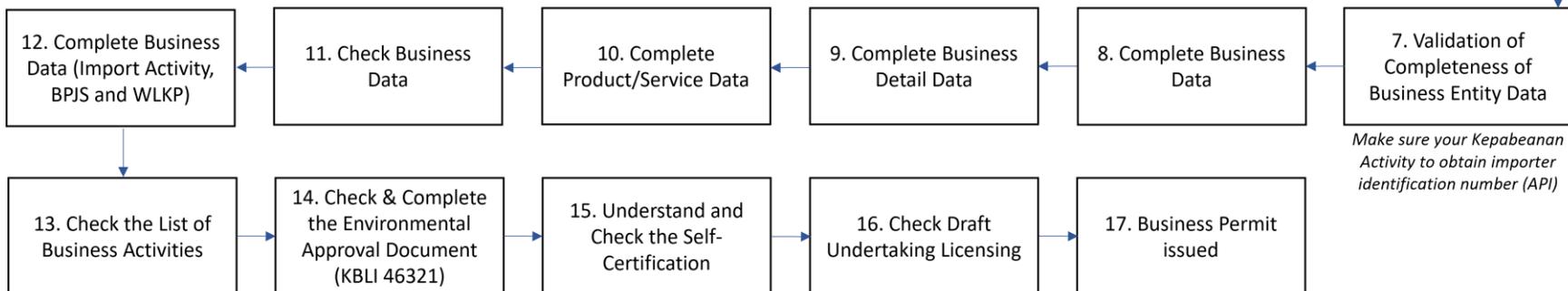
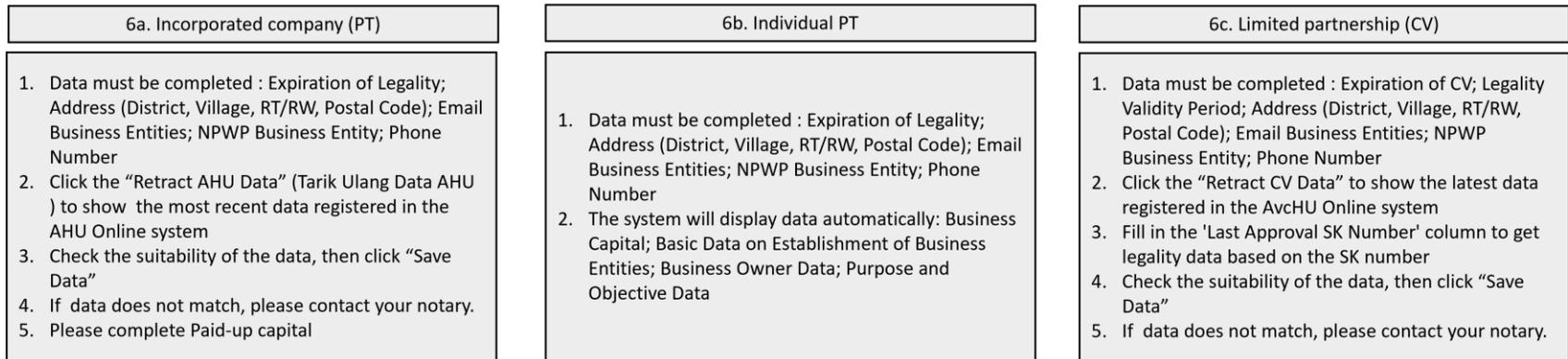


3.3 REGISTRATION FOR NOMOR INDUK BERUSAHA (NIB)

This NIB is important for the company in Indonesia to import meat into Indonesia.



System will display data on interested Business Entities from the AHU Online system specifically for PT, Individual PT, CV, Firma, Civil Partnership, and Cooperative business. Meanwhile, for other types of businesses entity must go through a recording process (fill in manually) in the system

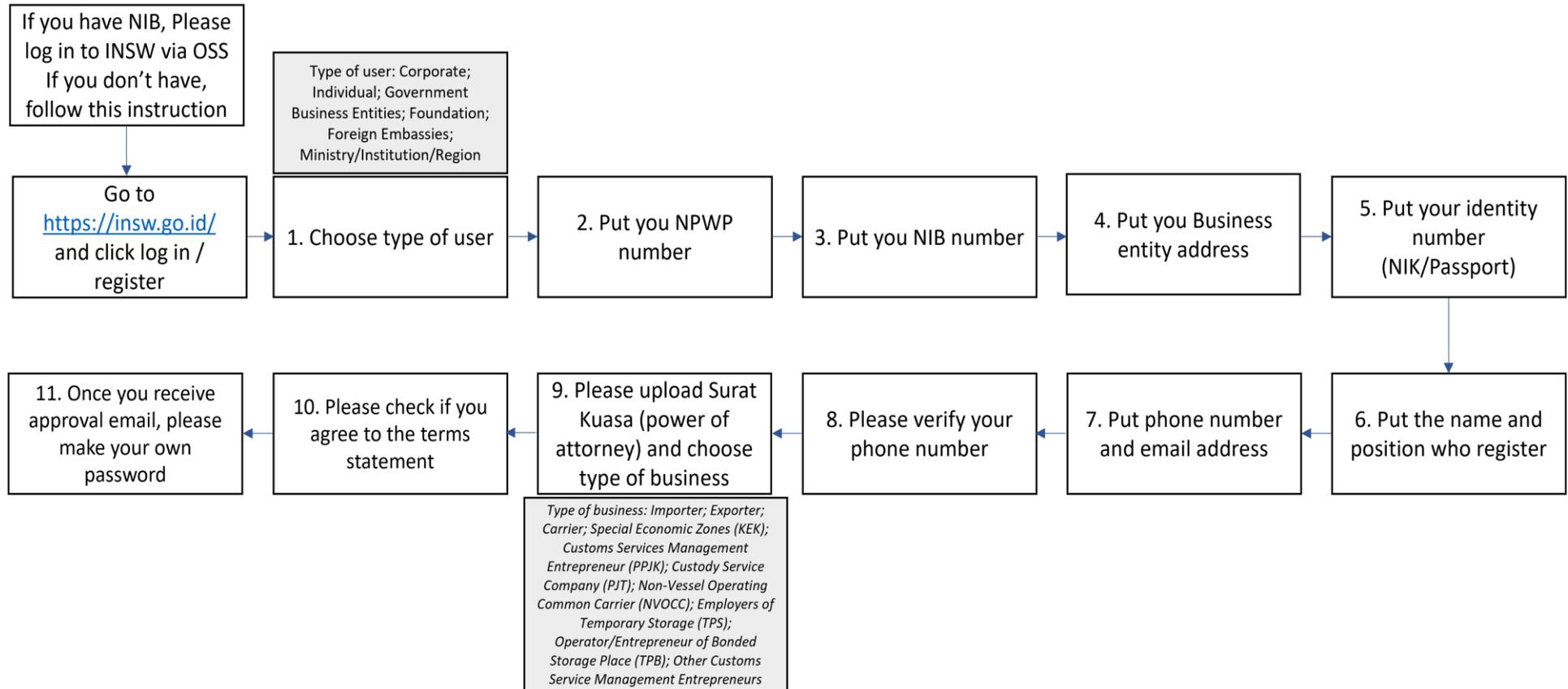


Make sure your *Kepabeaan Activity* to obtain importer identification number (API)

Important link: <https://oss.go.id/informasi/kbli-kode?kode=G&kbli=46321>

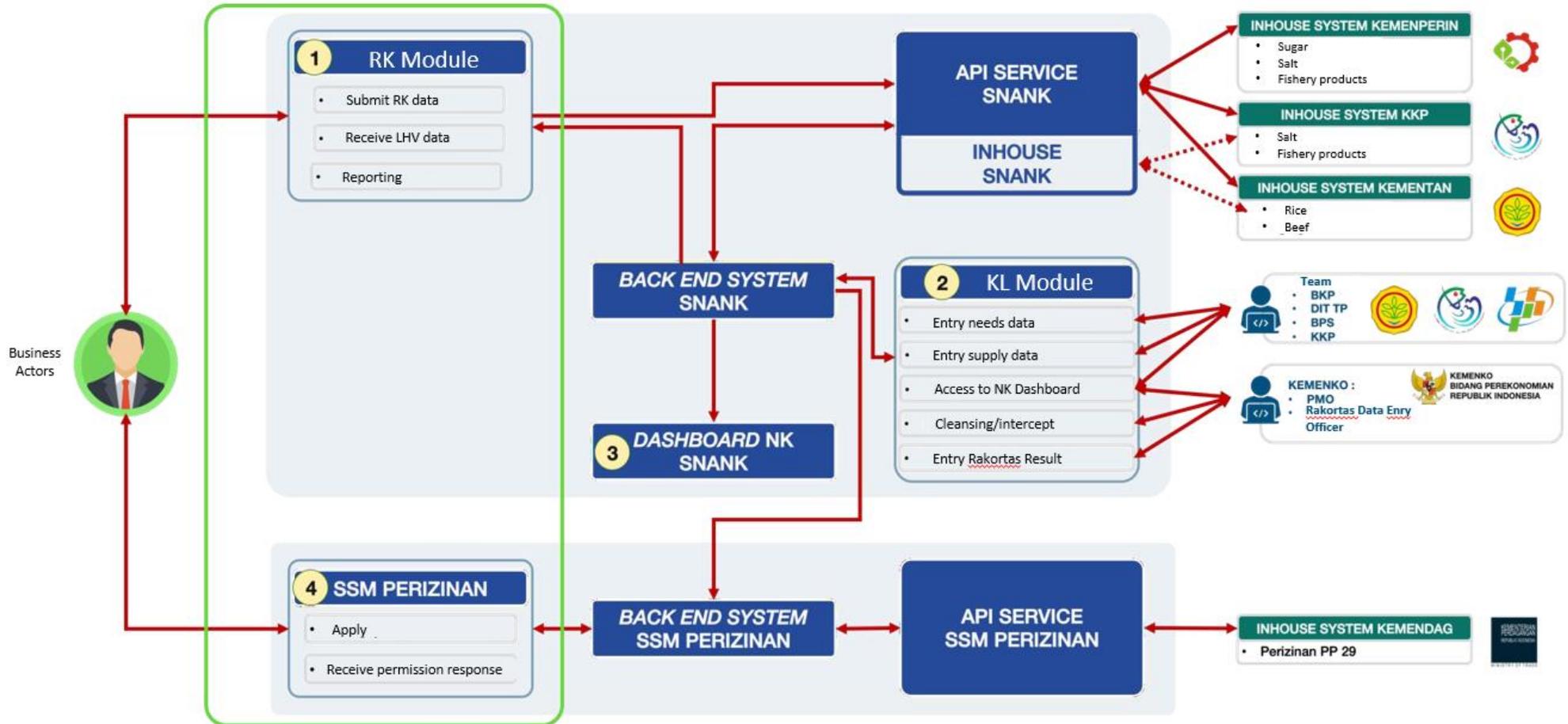


3.4 REGISTRATION ON INDONESIA NATIONAL SINGLE WINDOW (INSW)



3.5 REQUESTING IMPORT QUOTA

3.5.1 Commodity Balance National System



Definitions of terms (RK Module, SSM Perizinan and KL Module) are given hereunder.



Definitions:

***RK Module** (Rencana kebutuhan) or Requirement plan refers to a module or platform within SINAS-NK for the business actor to request for import quota by fulfilling mandatory information provided in section 3.5.2.

***SSM PERIZINAN** is an application or platform in the implementation of SINSW to integrate administrative processes in the form of validation and research in terms of export and import licensing. In Government Regulation Number 29 of 2021 article 7 paragraph (1) it is stated that applications for business permits in the context of export and import control are carried out electronically through a single system that integrates the process of handling documents related to exports and imports. In Minister of Trade Regulation Number 19 of 2021 article 5 paragraph (1) it is stated that to obtain a Business License in the export sector, exporters must submit an application electronically to the Minister via the INSW System (SINSW). In Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20 of 2021 article 6 paragraph (1) it is stated that to obtain a Business License in the import sector, importers must submit an application electronically to the Minister via SINSW. With the enactment of these provisions, the licensing process, which was previously separate between Ministries/Institutions, has become one SINSW door through the SSM PERIZINAN platform.

***KL Module** (Kementerian dan Lembaga) refer to a platform within SINAS-NK for the Ministries and Institutions to (i) Entry needs data of various commodities based on the ministries data on the consumption and import realization, (ii) Entry supply data based on the national production, (iii) Access to the commodity balance dashboard, (iv) Cleansing and intercept any error of data within commodity balance, and (v) Entry the rakortas (limited coordination meeting) result that will define the import quota for each request of business actors.



3.5.2 Requirements Plan form for SINAS NK User

PROFIL	PRODUCTION	RAW MATERIAL	DISTRIBUTION	SPECIFIC DATA	DOC REQUIREMENT	CONFIRMATION
COMPANY DATA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company name Company address NPWP NIB Legal Entity Status District City Province Postal Code RT/RW Phone Number Email Address KBLI DATA (array) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBLI Code KBLD description PERSON IN CHARGE (array) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name Position Email Phone number 	PRODUCTION PLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product type Product <u>category</u> (main/secondary) <u>Spesification</u> HS Code Goods description Number of finished products Unit 	IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of goods according to the classification and <u>desc</u> of goods Country of origin Destination port Import period Number of units LOCAL RAW MATERIALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above 	DISTRIBUTION PLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data of goods to be distributed Distribution details <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local distribution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Costumer name Type of costumer Identity number Address Province City Phone number Amount Unit Export distribution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Country destination Loading port Amount Unit 	By request	RK REQUIREMENT DOCUMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Document A Document B Document C ... <u>Etc</u> PI REQUIREMENT DOCUMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Document C (incision) Document X Document Y ... Etc CONDITION: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only for those who declare that they will submit a PI/PE at the same time as submitting a RK) Submit PI via SINAS-NK) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of data completeness KL account integration Disclaimer RK Submitting Summary PI Submitting Summary

Information:

SINAS-NK has been supported by the dynamic form feature, so that the form displayed will adjust to certain parameters according to the reference. These include: Production forms only appear for API-P types, IUI data elements and production capacity only appear for APIP types, Raw material labels only appear for APIU types (label on the form for APIU becomes "imported goods/local goods")



3.5.3 Request for Import quota in SINAS NK

Please visit SINAS NK via INSW website at insw.go.id and login using the business unit account



*For detailed information on the procedure please visit chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcjpcglclefindmkaj/https://adinkom.org/po-content/uploads/petunjuk_pengisian_nk_20220920_08.47.pdf

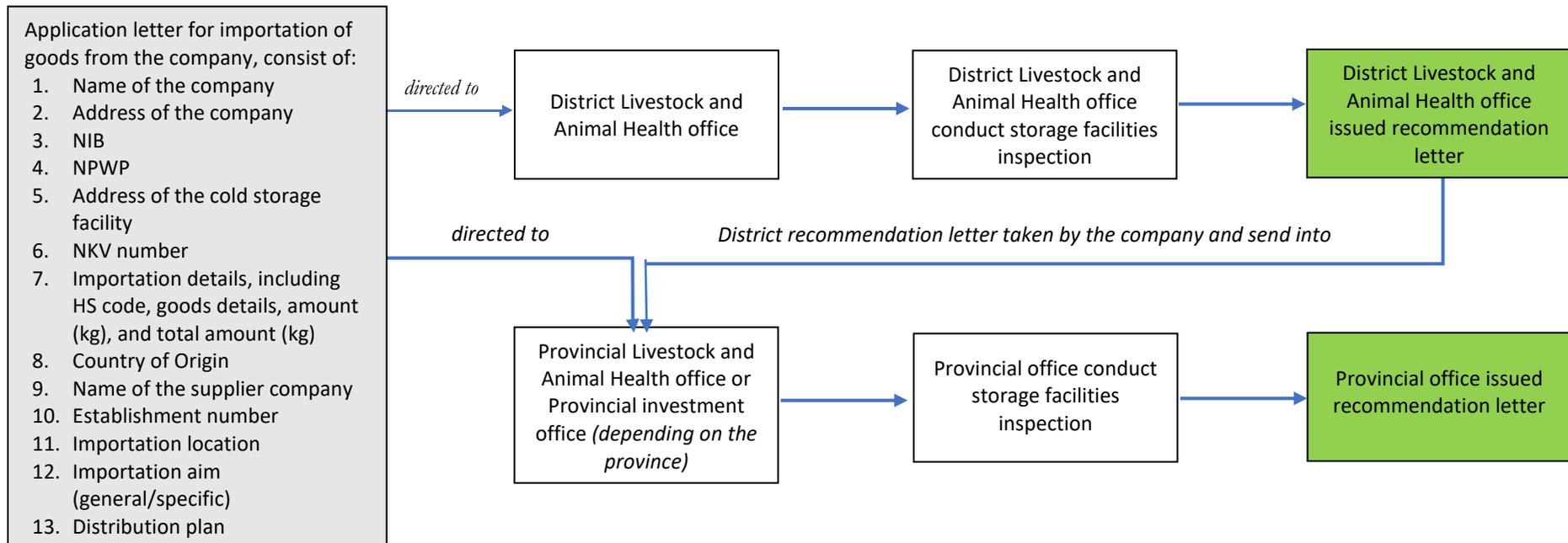


3.6 REQUEST FOR IMPORT PERMIT PROCESS

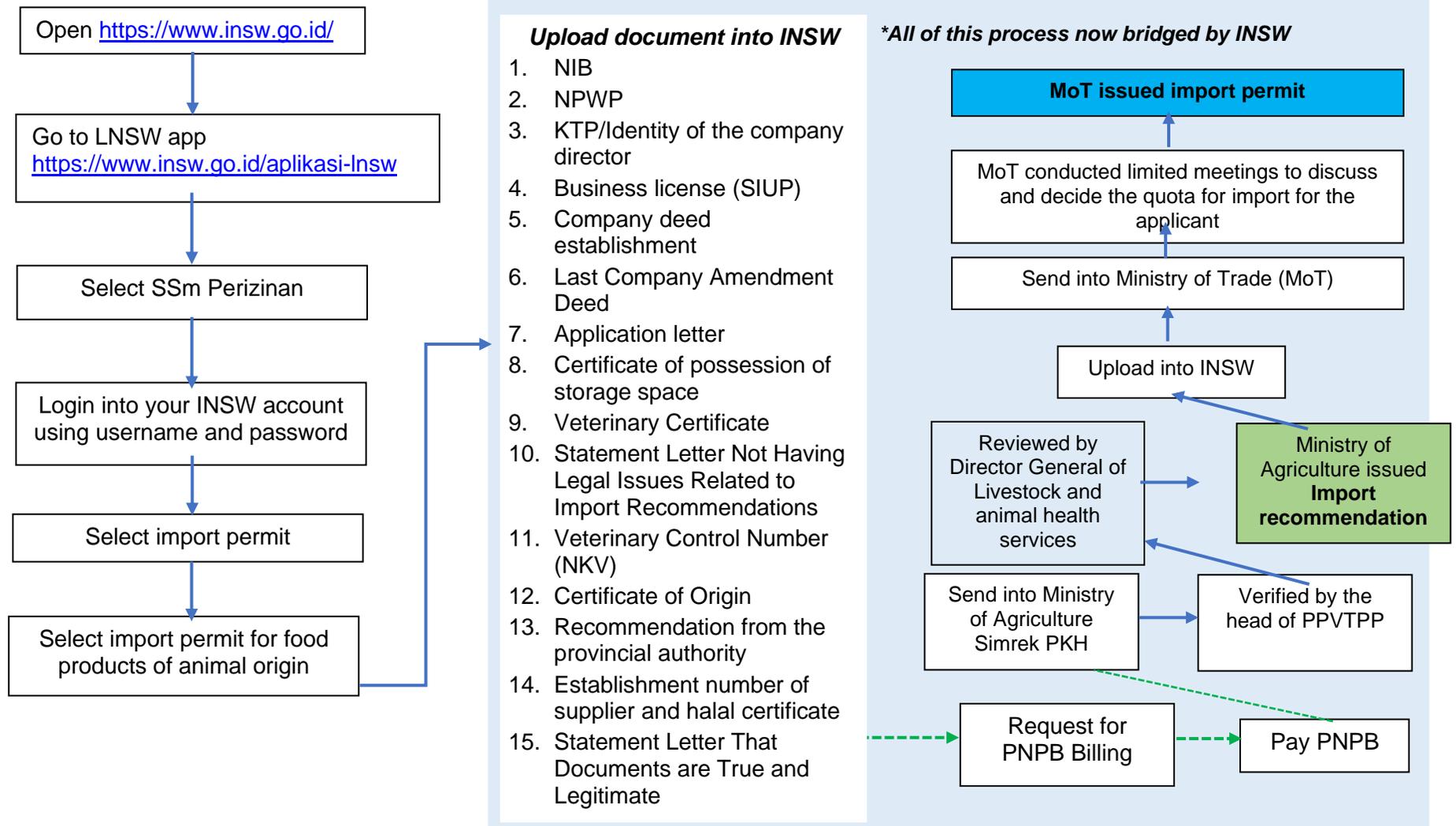
3.6.1 Application letter for the Import Permit Process

Before sending the application letter, the company need to ensure they have cold storage facilities by:

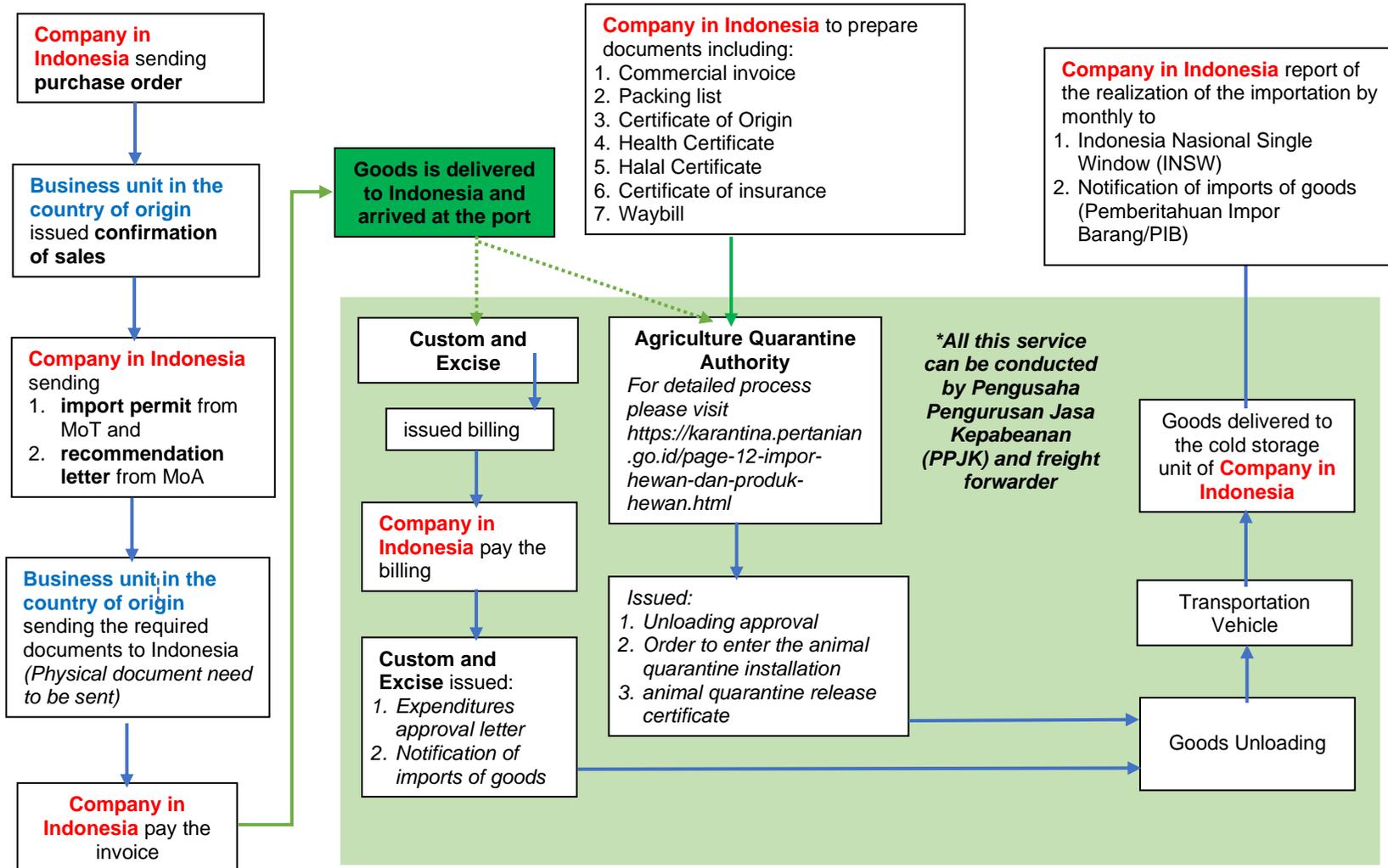
- i. Building the cold storage facilities with *Nomor Kontrol Veteriner* (NKV) level 1
- ii. Rent cold storages facilities with *Nomor Kontrol Veteriner* (NKV) level 1 proved by letter of agreement between company and cold storage facilities to be attached in the application letter



3.6.2 Application for import permit on Indonesia National Single Window (INSW)



3.7 GOODS ENTRY PROCEDURES



4 CHALLENGES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF MEAT INTO INDONESIA

1. Each process is currently being managed through the Indonesia National Single Window, it is a more effective but extensive process and requirements from different institutions and different level need to be understood.
2. Presidential regulations require data alignment supply and demand to be carried out through ministerial level coordination meetings. It is still not clear how the coordination meeting will affect the final allowable export and import quotas, given the supply data and needs should be finalized by one ministry. If a coordination meeting is still needed to agree on the data provided by the ministry and set export and import quotas as written on regulations, it becomes hard to understand the difference between the Commodity Balance and the old licensing system, to say the least in terms of determining export and import quotas.
3. Meat is one of important commodities with high reliance on imports, and often subject to political condition. Previously, Indonesia was free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). As a consequence, the import regulation strictly allowed imports from FMD free country of origin. However, as Indonesia has experienced FMD outbreak, the import regulation was changed to allow imports from FMD countries as long it is originated from FMD free zone from the country of origin. This is opening the possibility to other countries with FMD to export to Indonesia if the price is competitive compared with that of competitor. It could be also bolstered by free trade arrangement of export and import from both countries.
4. The process of releasing imported food in Indonesia involves the coordination of various agencies such as the Investment Coordinating Body (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* or "**BKPM**"), the Ministry of Agriculture (*Kementerian Pertanian* or "**moa**"), the Ministry of Religion Affairs (*Kementerian Agama* or "**mora**"), the Ministry of Trade (*Kementerian Perdagangan* or "**mot**"), the National Agency for Drug and Food Control (*Badan Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan* "**BPOM**"), and the Ministry of Finance (*Kementerian Keuangan* "**mof**") as well as their respective decisions to accept goods into or out of the country. A G to G approach to finding appropriate supplies of meat at an affordable price, could be considered.
5. Lack of coordination often results in duplication of inspections and longer than necessary release times. Often applicants submit documents but are not followed by recommendation/requirements from other agencies. Therefore, it is best for businesses to always monitor the process of completing licensing closely in each agency.
6. The time required by the government to release goods is one of the most relevant performance indicators on the cost of trade. If the business can predict the release process, the meat supply chain management will be more optimal.
7. Indonesia has been self-sufficient in poultry meat since 2019, and the government has been focusing on exporting poultry product since 2021. This make the possibility of exporting poultry and poultry product to Indonesia will be relatively low.



ANNEX1.SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCTS? PROCESSES, AND/OR SERVICE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Type of Carcass, Meat, Offal (edible offal), and/or Its products that can be imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are:

TYPE OF CATTLE

No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Item Description	Description		
			Meat Category	Type of cut items (Intl)	Type of cut items (Indonesia)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	02.01	Type of meat, fresh or cold			
	02.01.10.00	Carcass and half carcass			
	02.01.20.00	Bone in	Prime Cuts	Short loin	<i>Has pendek</i>
				Rump & Loin	<i>Has dan tanjong bertulang</i>
				T-Bone Steak	<i>Steak has pendek</i>
				Short Ribs	<i>Iga pendek</i>
				OP Ribs/Ribs	<i>Lamusir utuh bertulang</i>
				and other names or types originating from the back and chest	
			Secondary Cuts	Knuckle	<i>Daging kelapa</i>
				Topside/inside	<i>Penutup utuh</i>
				Outside	<i>Pendasar dengan gandik</i>
				Chuck	<i>Sampil</i>
				Blade/cold	<i>Sampil kecil</i>
				and other names or types originating from the quadriceps and hamstrings	
	02.01.30.00	Boneless	Prime Cuts	Tenderloin side strap off	<i>Has dalam tanpa anakan</i>
				Tenderloin / side strap off	<i>Has dalam dengan anakan</i>
				Butt tenderloin	<i>Ujung has dalam</i>
				Striploin / sirloin	<i>Has luar</i>
				Trip-trip / bottom sirloin triangle	<i>Pangkal tanjong bawah bersih</i>
				Fillet of loin	<i>Irisan daging pinggang</i>
				Chuck loin	<i>Has sampil</i>
				Short plate	<i>Sanding lamur</i>
				Sirloin butt / rostbiff	<i>Has tanjung bersih</i>
				and other names or types that come from the back and chest	
			Secondary Cuts	Knuckle	<i>Daging kelapa</i>
				Topside/inside	<i>Penutup utuh</i>
				Outside	<i>Pendasar dengan gandik</i>
				Chuck	<i>Sampil</i>
				Blade / cold	<i>Sampil kecil</i>
				and other names or types originating from the quadriceps and hamstrings	
			Manufacturing meat	Trimnings 65-95-CL	<i>Tetelan 65-95-CL</i>
				Hindquarter	<i>Prosot belakang</i>
				Forquarter	<i>Prosot depan</i>
				and other names or types of industrial meat	



No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Item Description	Description		
			Meat Category	Type of cut items (Intl)	Type of cut items (Indonesia)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	02.02	Type of cattle, frozen			
	0202.10.00	Carcass and half carcass			
	0202.20.00	Bone in	Prime Cuts	Shortloin	<i>Has pendek</i>
				Rump & loin	<i>Has dan tanjong bertulang</i>
				T-bone steak	<i>Steak has pendek</i>
				Short ribs	<i>Iga pendek bertulang</i>
				OP ribs/ ribs prepared	<i>Lamusir utuh</i>
				Brisket / short plate	<i>Lamusir utuh bertulang</i>
				the names or types originating from the back and chest	
			Secondary cuts	Brisket plate/Ribs	
				Spareribs	
				Back Ribs	
				Konro Ribs	
				Neck Meat Bone in	
				Shink/Shank	
				and other names or types originating from the quadriceps and hamstrings	
8	0202.30.00	Boneless	Prime Cuts	Tenderloin Side Strap Off	<i>Has dalam tanpa anakan</i>
				Tenderloin	<i>Has dalam dengan Anakan</i>
				Butt Tenderloin	<i>Ujung has dalam</i>
				Striploin/sirloin	<i>Has luar</i>
				Tri-Tip/Bottom	<i>Pangkal tanjung bawah</i>
				Sirloin Triangle	<i>Bersih</i>
				Cuberoll/ Rib Eye	<i>Lamusir</i>
				Tenderloin steak	<i>Steak has Dalam</i>
				Striploin steak	<i>Steak has luar</i>
				Cuberoll/ Rib	<i>Steak lamusir</i>
				Eyesteak	
				Topsirloin	<i>Pangkal tanjung atas</i>
				Sirloin Butt/ Rostbiff	<i>Has tanjung bersih</i>
				Rump cap	<i>Steak tanjong</i>
				Fillet of loin	<i>Irisan daging Pinggang</i>
				Chuck loin	<i>Has sampel</i>
				Short Ribs	<i>Daging Iga Pendek</i>
				Short plate	<i>Sandung Lamur</i>
				and other names or types originating from the back and chest	
			Secondary Cut	Knuckle	<i>Daging kelapa</i>
				Topside/ inside	<i>Penutup utuh</i>
				Silverside	<i>Pendasar utuh</i>
				Outside	<i>Pendasar dengan gandik</i>
				Chuck	<i>Sampil</i>
				Blade/Clod	<i>Sampil kecil</i>
				and other names or types originating from the quadriceps and hamstrings	
			manufacturing meat	Trimnings 65 sampai dengan 95-CL	<i>Tetelan 65 sampai 65 CL sampai dengan 95-CL</i>
				Disnewed minced beef/Finely Textured Meat	<i>Daging giling</i>
				Diced/block Beef	<i>Daging balok/dadu</i>
				Topside/Inside	<i>Penutup Utuh</i>
				Brisket	<i>Sandung Lamur</i>
				Forquarter	<i>Prosot Depan</i>
				Hindquarter	<i>Prosot Belakang</i>
				and other names or types of industrial meat	



No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Item Description	Description		
			Meat Category	Type of cut items (Intl)	Type of cut items (Indonesia)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	02.06	Edible waste product of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen			
		From animal type of cattle, fresh or cold:			
10	ex. 0206.10.00		Fancy and variety meat) Boneless	Tongue-long cut	<i>Lidah potongan Panjang</i>
				Tongue	<i>Lidah</i>
				Tongue-short cut	<i>Lidah potongan pendek</i>
				Tongue-short cut special trim	<i>Lidah potongan special</i>
				Tongue Swiss cut special trim	<i>Lidah potongan swiss Special</i>
				Tongue-long cut	<i>Lidah potongan Panjang</i>
				Body fat	<i>Lemak badan</i>
12	ex. 0206.21.00		Fancy and variety meat) Bone in	Tail	<i>Buntut</i>
				Tailpieces	<i>Potongan Buntut</i>
				Feet	<i>Kaki</i>
				Heart	<i>Jantung</i>
				Lung	<i>Paru-paru</i>
		From animal type of cattle, frozen			
			Fancy and variety meat) Boneless	Tongue	<i>Lidah</i>
				Tongue-longcut	<i>Lidah potongan Panjang</i>
				Tongue-short Cut	<i>Lidah potongan pendek</i>
				Tongue-short cut special trim	<i>Lidah potongan spesial</i>
				Tongue Swiss cut special trim	<i>Lidah potongan swiss Special</i>
				Tongue Root/ Throat Trim	<i>Pangkal Lidah</i>
13	0206.22.00	Hati / Livers		Livers	
14	ex. 0206.29.00	Others	Fancy and variety meat) Boneless	Cheek Meat	<i>Daging Pipi</i>
				Head Meat	<i>Daging Kepala</i>
				Lips	<i>Bibir</i>
				Tendon	<i>Urat</i>
				Heart	<i>Jantung</i>
				Lung	<i>Paru</i>
				Body fat	<i>Lemak badan</i>
			Fancy and variety meat) Bone in	Tail	<i>Buntut</i>
				Tail pieces	<i>Potongan Buntut</i>
				Feet	<i>Kaki</i>
II	PROCESSED ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
16	02.10	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; flour and meal of meat and edible waste.			
17	ex. 0210.20.00	Type of cattle			
18	16.01	Others, including meal and crude meal originated from meat or edible leftover			



No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Item Description	Description		
			Meat Category	Type of cut items (Intl)	Type of cut items (Indonesia)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	ex.1601.00.10	In airtight packaging	Beef		
20	ex.1601.00.90	Others	Beef		
21	16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat or blood waste			
22	ex.1602.50.00	From type of cattle	Beef		

OTHER (INCLUDING POULTRY)

No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Goods Description	Description
1	2	3	4
I	CARCASS AND MEAT COMING FROM OTHER TYPE OF CATTLE		
	02.03	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	
		Fresh or cold	
1	0203.11.00	Carcasses and half carcasses	
2	0203.12.00	Thighs, shoulders, and cuts, bony	
3	0203.19.00	Others	
		Frozen	
4	0203.21.00	Carcass and half carcass	
5	0203.22.00	Thighs, shoulders and cuts, Bones	
		Frozen	
6	0203.29.00	Others	
	02.04	Lamb or mutton, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	
7	0204.10.00	Carcasses and half carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled	
8	0204.21.00	Carcass and half carcass	
9	0204.22.00	Other cuts of meat, boned	
10	0204.23.00	Boneless meat	
11	Boneless meat	Carcasses and half carcasses of lamb, frozen	
		Other meats of lamb, frozen:	
12	0204.41.00	Carcass and half carcass	
13	0204.42.00	Other cuts of meat, boned	
14	0204.43.00	Boneless meat	
15	0204.50.00	Goat Meat	
16	0205.00.00	Horse, donkey, mule or hinnie meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	
17	02.06	Edible waste of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.	
18	Missing information		
19	Missing information		
20	Missing information		
21	Missing information		
22	0206.30.00	From pork, fresh or chilled	
		From pork, frozen:	
23	0206.41.00	Heart	
24	0206.49.00	Others	
25	0206.80.00	Others, fresh or cold	
26	0206.90.00	Others, frozen	
27	02.07	Meat and edible offal, from poultry in pos 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.	
		From the chicken species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	
28	0207.11.00	Not cut into pieces, fresh or chilled	Chilled fresh whole chicken carcass
29	0207.12.00	Not cut into pieces, frozen	Frozen whole chicken carcass



No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Goods Description	Description
1	2	3	4
30	0207.13.00	Cuts and leftovers, fresh or chilled	
31	0207.14	Pieces and waste, frozen	
32	0207.14.10	Wings	
33	0207.14.20	Thigh	
34	0207.14.30	Heart Others	
35	0207.14.91	Deboned or machine-separated meat From turkey:	
36	0207.24.00	Not cut into pieces, fresh or chilled	Chilled fresh whole turkey carcass
37	0207.25.00	Not cut into pieces, frozen	Frozen Whole Turkey Carcass
38	0207.26.00	Cuts and leftovers, fresh or chilled	
39	0207.27	Pieces and leftovers, frozen	
40	0207.27.10	Heart Others	
41	0207.27.91	Deboned or machine-separated meat	
42	0207.27.99	Others From duck:	
43	0207.41.00	Not cut into pieces, fresh or chilled	Chilled fresh whole duck carcass
44	0207.42.00	Not cut into pieces, frozen	Frozen whole duck carcass
45	0207.43.00	--Fatty liver, fresh or chilled	
46	0207.44.00 -	Other, fresh or chilled	
47	47. 0207.45.00	Others, frozen From swan	
48	0207.51.00	Not cut into pieces, fresh or chilled	Chilled whole goose carcass
49	0207.52.00	Not cut into pieces, frozen	Frozen whole goose carcass
50	0207.53.00	Fatty liver, fresh or cold	
51	0207.54.00	Other, fresh or chilled	
52	0207.55.00	Other, frozen	
53	0207.60.00	From guinea fowl	
54	02.08	Meat and edible waste of other animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	
55	0208.10.00	From rabbit or hare	
56	Missing information		
57	Missing information		
58	Missing information		
59	Missing information		
60	Missing information		
61	0208.60.00	From Camels and other camelids (Camelidae)	
62	0208.90	Others	
63	0208.90.10	Frog's feet	
64	ex. 0208.90.90	Others	Kangaroo Carcass Half kangaroo carcass Kangaroo Meat Deer Carcass Half deer carcass Venison
65	02.09	Lean pork and poultry fat, not thawed or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.	
66	0209.10.00	From pigs	
67	0209.90.00	Others	
68	02.10	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; flour and meal of meat and edible waste. Pork:	
69	0210.11.00	Thighs, shoulders and cuts, bony	
70	0210.12.00	Stomach (streaky) and its pieces	
71	0210.19	Others :	
72	0210.19.30	Bacon or thigh, boneless	
73	0210.19.90	Others	
74	Missing information		



No	Rate Pos / HS Code	Goods Description	Description
1	2	3	4
75	Missing information		
76	Missing information		
77	Missing information		
78	Missing information		
79	79. 0210.99	Others :	
80	Missing information		
81	0210.99.20	Dried pork skin	
82	0210.99.90	Others	
II	PROCESSED ANIMAL PRODUCTS		
83	16.01	Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat scraps or blood; processed foods derived from this product.	
84	ex. 1601.00.10	In airtight packaging	other than cattle
85	ex. 1601.00.90	Others	other than cattle
86	16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat or blood waste	
87	16.02.10	Homogeneous preparations:	
88	ex. 1602.10.10	Containing pork, in airtight containers for retail sale of pork	
89	ex. 1602.10.90	Others Only from large ruminant meat small	
90	ex. 1602.20.00	From the heart of an animal	Only from duck heart
		From poultry of 01.05 post :	
91	1602.31	From turkey	
92	1602.31.10	In airtight containers for retail sale	
		Others	
93	1602.31.91	Deboned or machine-separated meat	
94	1602.31.99	Others	
95	1602.32	Poultry of the species Gallus domesticus	
96	1602.32.10	Chicken curry, in airtight containers for retail sale	
97	1602.32.90	Others	
98	1602.39.00	Others	
		From pork	
99	1602.41	Thighs and their cuts	
100	1602.41.10	In airtight packaging for retail sale	
101	1602.41.90	Others	
102	1602.42	Shoulder and cuts	
103	1602.42.10	In airtight packaging for retail sale	
104	1602.42.90 -	Others	
105	1602.49	Other, including mixtures of: Luncheon meat:	
106	1602.49.11	In airtight packaging for retail sale	
107	1602.49.19	Others	
108	1602.49.91	In airtight packaging for retail sale	
109	1602.49.99	Others	
110	1602.90	Other, including preparations of animal blood:	
111	1602.90.10	Lamb curry, in airtight containers	
112	ex.160 2.90.90	Others	
		Except for processed meat and blood	

Requirements applicable to products imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are given in section 2.3 of this guide.



ANNEX 2. TEMPLATES OF DOCUMENTS FOR MEAT IMPORTS

ATTACHMENT 1 – FORMAT OF APPLICATION LETTER

LETTERHEAD

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Number :
Attachment : 1 (one) file
Subject : Application for Recommendation for the Food Products Importation of
Animal Origin/Non-Food Food of Animal Origin/ pet food products)*

Dear Director General of Livestock and Animal Health

Head Office of the Ministry of Agriculture Building C Lt.6
Jl. Harsono RM No. 3, Ragunan, Pasar Minggu
South Jakarta

Herewith we kindly submit an application for obtaining a recommendation letter for the importation of animal-based food products/non-food animal-origin food/pet food products)* in the form of from abroad to the Republic of Indonesia with the following details:

- a. Company name :
- b. Company's address :
- c. Warehouse Address :
- d. Income Details :

No.	HS Code	Description of Goods	Total (kg)
1			
2			
3			

- e. Country of origin :
- f. Name and establishment number :
- g. Place of Entry :
- h. The intended use :

Thus this application letter was submitted. Thank you in advance for your attention and support.

Sincerely yours,
The Head of Company,

Sign

(Name, Position, and Stamp)

* Select one



ATTACHMENT 2 – FORMAT FOR STATEMENT OF NOT HAVING LEGAL ISSUES

LETTERHEAD

STATEMENT LETTER NOT HAVING ANY LEGAL ISSUES

On behalf of:

Name :
Gender :
Place and date of birth :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Company name :
Company's address :
Position :

We gently state that the Company and/or the productsto be included are not currently involved in a legal issue related to application for recommendation for food products importation of animal origin/non-food food of animal origin/pet food)* with application letter Number..... Date.

If this statement letter is not in accordance with the reality, then I am willing to be responsible according to the provisions of the law.

Thus I made this statement truthfully without any coercion from any party.

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Sincerely yours,

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

(Name, Position, Stamp)

)* Select one



ATTACHMENT 3 – FORMAT FOR STATEMENT LETTER FOR INTERNAL NEEDS AND NOT FOR CIRCULATION

LETTERHEAD

STATEMENT LETTER IMPORTATION IS FOR INTERNAL NEEDS AND NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

On behalf of:

Name :
Gender :
Place and date of birth :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Company name :
Address :
Position :

Gently declare that the import of Animal-Originated Food products in the form of is for internal needs.

If this statement letter is not in accordance with the reality, then I am willing to be responsible according to the provisions of the law.

Thus I made this statement truthfully without any coercion from any party.

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Sincerely yours,

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

(Name, Position, Stamp)



ATTACHMENT 4 – FORMAT OF DECLARATION FOR THE FIRST TIME TO IMPORT

LETTERHEAD

STATEMENT LETTER FIRST TIME TO ENTER

On behalf of:

Name :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Position :
Company name :
Company's address :

Gently declare that Food Products of Animal Origin/Non-Food Food of Animal Origin/Pet Food)* are in the form of which will be imported from the country of (country of origin) and business unit (Name of business unit of origin) is the first time the import process has been carried out to Indonesia. We will provide the latest Health Certificate/Veterinary Certificate and Certificate of Origin through the realization system in the SIMREK application after the entry has been carried out.

Thus, I made this statement truthfully without any coercion from any party.

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Sincerely yours,

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

(Name, Position, Stamp)

)* Select one



ATTACHMENT 5 – FORMAT OF LETTER OF WAREHOUSE CONTROL

LETTERHEAD

LETTER OF STORAGE WAREHOUSE OWNERSHIP

On behalf of

Name :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Position :
Company name :
Company's Address :
NKV Storage Warehouse :
Storage Warehouse Capacity:

Gently declare that the storage warehouse that we control is owned/rented*) by attaching the ownership document/cooperation agreement/lease.

If this statement letter is not in accordance with the reality, then I am willing to be responsible according to the provisions of the law.

Thus I made this statement letter to be used properly without any coercion from any party.

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Sincerely yours,

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

(Name, Position, Stamp)

*) Cross out one



ATTACHMENT 6 – FORM OF STATEMENT OF WILL NOT TRADE IN FOOD PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

LETTERHEAD

STATEMENT LETTER WILL NOT TRADER FOOD PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN IN THE FORM OF

On behalf of:

Name :
Gender :
Place and date of birth :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Social institution name :
Address :
Position :

Gently declare that it will not trade Animal Origin Food Products and is only intended for social assistance.

If this statement letter is not in accordance with the reality, then I am willing to be responsible according to the provisions of the law.

Thus I made this statement letter to be used properly without any coercion from any party.

....., Date..., Month..., Year...

Sincerely yours,

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

(Name, Position, Stamp)



ATTECHMENT 7 – FORMAT OF LETTER OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

On this day date month year located at, a cooperation agreement has been signed between:

Name :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Position :
Company name :
Company's address :
Warehouse Address :
NKV Storage Warehouse :

Hereinafter referred to as the First Party

Name :
ID Card Number (KTP) :
Position :
Company name :
Company's address :
Address for Non-Food Processing :
NKV Non-Food Processing :

Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party

The First Party is the business actor for the import of salt rawhide which will distribute the salted rawhide to the Second Party. The Second Party is a business actor who has a leather tanning industry.

The First Party agrees to distribute the raw skin of the salt that is imported to the Second Party. The Second Party agrees to use all of the salted rawhide from the First Party as a raw material in its leather tanning industry and not to use it for food.

If in the future there is abuse in the use of the intended salt rawhide, both parties are willing to be given sanctions in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

FIRST PARTY

SECOND PARTY

(10.000 Stamp)

(10.000 Stamp)

Sign

Sign

(Name, Position, Company Stamp)

(Name, Position, Company Stamp)



ANNEX 3. CONTACTS OF INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IMPORT

Ministry of Trade

Directorate General of International Trade

Directorate of Import

Unit Pelayanan Terpadu Perdagangan I

- Veri Anggrijono
- Asep Asmara

Jl. M. I. Ridwan Rais, No. 5, Jakarta Pusat 10110,

Tel (021) 3841961/62

Ministry of Finance

Indonesia National Single Window

Tel: 021-21480007

Email: info@insw.go.id

Directorate of Technical Custom

Tel: (021) 1500 225

Email: pengaduan.beacukai@customs.go.id

Ministry of Agriculture

Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services

Directorate of Veterinary Public Health

Email: kesmavet@pertanian.go.id

Tel: (021) 7815780

Animal Quarantine

Email: pelayananinformasibarantan@gmail.com

Tel: 021-7816480



REFERENCES

1. Pelayanan Perizinan Berusaha Terintegrasi Secara Elektronik, Lembaga OSS, BKPM <https://oss.go.id/portal/>
2. Regulasi di bidang peternakan dan kesehatan hewan serta karantina pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian https://www.pertanian.go.id/index_en.php
3. Produksi dan konsumsi daging di Indonesia, Biro Pusat Statistik Indonesia <https://www.bps.go.id/>
4. Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal di Indonesia, BPJPH <http://www.halal.go.id/>
5. Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal, LPPOM MUI <https://www.halalmui.org/>
6. Persetujuan impor di Indonesia, Kementerian Perdagangan <https://intrade.kemendag.go.id/>
7. Pengawasan keamanan produk pangan olahan, National Agency for Drug and Food Control <https://www.pom.go.id/>
8. Katina hewan dan produk hewan, Badan Karantina Pertanian, Ministry of Agriculture <https://www.karantina.pertanian.go.id/>
9. Custom clearance, Directorate General of Customs and Excise <https://www.beacukai.go.id/>

