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Guidance Handbook for EU Businesses on the Export of Plants and Plant Products to Indonesia

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The opinion expressed in this report are those of the experts and cannot be considered as reflecting the views of the European Union

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ABBREVIATIONS

API	Angka Pengenal Importir (Importer Identification Number)
API-P	Angka Pengenal Importir Produsen (Producer Importer Identification Number)
API-U	Angka Pengenal Importir Umum (General Importer Identification Number)
BPJPH	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (Halal Product Assurance Organising Agency)
BPJPH Regulation 3/2026	BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement
BPOM	Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (Food and Drug Authority)
BPOM Regulation 10/2026	BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutritional Information on Processed Food Labels
BPOM Regulation 11/2019	BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives
EU	European Union
EU-Indonesia CEPA	EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHP	Good Handling Practices
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HS	Harmonized System
INATRADE	Layanan Perizinan di Bidang Perdagangan (Trade Licensing System)
INSW	Indonesia National Single Window
MFN	Most-Favoured-Nation
Minister of Trade Regulation 16/2025	Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations
ML	Makanan Luar
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulama Council)
NIB	Nomor Induk Berusaha (Business Identification Number)
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
OSS	Online Single Submission
PB-UMKU	Perizinan Berusaha untuk Menunjang Kegiatan Usaha (Business Licence for Supporting Business Activities)
Import Recommendation	Recommendation for the Importation of Horticultural Products
SNI	Standar Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Standard)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
US	United States
WTO	World Trade Organization

NOTE TO READERS

This *Guidance Handbook* reflects the legislation, regulatory requirements, and other relevant information **available at the time of writing**. As the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (CEPA) has not yet entered into force and Indonesia's regulatory framework continues to evolve, some of the information contained in this *Guidance Handbook* may subsequently change.

Readers are, therefore, encouraged to verify the applicable legal and regulatory requirements before making any commercial or compliance decisions.

1 INTRODUCTION

This ***Guidance Handbook*** was developed under the EU-Indonesia Cooperation Facility (EUICF), funded by the European Union (EU), in **anticipation of the implementation of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***.[1] The specific objectives of the EUICF include providing guidance to EU businesses and/or investors in relevant sectors of interest to facilitate their understanding of the applicable trade measures, as well as proposing technical recommendations to the EU to address identified obstacles to the implementation of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*.

This *Guidance Handbook* is intended to **assist EU businesses exporting plants and plant products intended for human consumption to Indonesia**. It provides practical guidance on the regulatory and procedural steps involved in exporting plants and plant products from the EU to Indonesia, with a particular focus on Indonesia's import, market access, and Customs requirements. The *Guidance Handbook* also outlines the conditions for benefitting from the preferential treatment provided under the EU-*Indonesia CEPA*.

The *Guidance Handbook* is structured along the following sections:

Section 2	Indonesia as an important market for EU plants and plant products	This section provides an overview of Indonesia's plants and plant products sector and the EU's exports to Indonesia.
Section 3	Indonesia's regulatory framework applicable to plants and plant products	This section sets out Indonesia's regulatory framework governing plants and plant products, including relevant import requirements; and outlines specific key steps for successfully placing plants and plant products on the Indonesian market.
Section 4	Step 1: Preparing for the export of plants and plant products to Indonesia	This section provides an overview of the prerequisites that EU businesses dealing with plants and plant products must satisfy within the EU, including the obtaining of the necessary certificates, in order to meet Indonesia's import requirements and gain access to the Indonesian market.
Section 5	Step 2: Complying with Indonesia's import requirements	This section details Indonesia's import requirements for plants and plant products, including the relevant import identification numbers, recommendations, and approvals.
Section 6	Step 3: Complying with Indonesia's market access requirements for plants and plant products	This section details Indonesia's key market access requirements for plants and plant products, such as maximum chemical contaminant limits, as well as packaging, labelling, and certification requirements.
Section 7	Step 4: Determining applicable tariff treatment and complying with Indonesia's Customs requirements	This section provides an overview of the applicable tariff treatment and the requirements for Customs clearance, including the documentation requirements.
Section 8	Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*	This section details the relevant provisions under the *EU-Indonesia*

[1] *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 24 June 2026).

			CEPA that may facilitate market access.
Section 9	Recommendations and way forward		This section provides practical recommendations for EU businesses to navigate Indonesia's regulatory framework, address market access challenges, and strengthen EU-Indonesia trade relations.

2 INDONESIA AS AN IMPORTANT MARKET FOR EU PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Plants and plant products intended for human consumption are classified under four Chapters of the *World Customs Organization*'s **Harmonized System** (HS), namely:

- Chapter 7 on "*Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers*", which includes potatoes, cabbages, and carrots;
- Chapter 8 on "*Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons*", which includes coconuts, grapes, and melons;
- Chapter 12 on "*Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder*", which includes soya beans, groundnuts, and sunflower seeds; and
- Chapter 20 on "*Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants*", which includes jams, fruit jellies, and fruit juices.

The following Sub-Sections provide an overview of Indonesia's plants and plant products sector under each of these HS Chapters, together with an overview of the EU's exports to Indonesia of products classified under those Chapters.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF INDONESIA'S PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS SECTOR

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector is a **major contributor** to Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP), accounting for an average of 12.98% of GDP between 2020 and 2023.[2]

During the same period, Indonesia recorded **high levels of production** of plants and plant products intended for human consumption, supported by its equatorial climate, which enables year-round cultivation, and their importance to domestic consumption. **Fresh vegetables and fruits** account for the majority of Indonesia's output of plants and plant products. The leading seasonal vegetable crops include shallots, garlic, large chillies, cayenne peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, and carrots, while the leading perennial fruit crops include bananas, durians, oranges, mangoes, pineapples, and mangosteens.[3]

Table 1: Production of Seasonal and Perennial Vegetable and Fruit Crops in Indonesia (in Metric Tonnes)[4]

Seasonal Vegetable and Fruit Crops	Perennial Vegetable and Fruit Crops
• Scallion: 604,907.67 • Shallots: 2,186,156.84	• Avocado: 1,069,676.03 • Grape: 20,962.19

[2] *Quarterly Gross Domestic Product of Indonesia 2020-2024*, p. 36, available at https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/10/09/7290b829d2eaa972e4968d19/quarterly-gross-domestic-product-of-indonesia-2020-2024.html (accessed 29 June 2026).
[3] *Statistics of Horticulture 2024*, p. 3 and 31, available at https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2025/06/10/aab67e4d36ea6d7bed30d79f/statistics-of-horticulture-2024.html (accessed 29 June 2026).
[4] Production of Temporary Vegetable and Fruit Crops by Province and Type of Crops, available at https://www.bps.go.id/en/statistics-table/3/ZUhFd1JtZzJWVVpqWTJsV05XTllhVmhRSzFoNFFUMDkjMw==/produksi-tanaman-sayuran-menurut-provinsi-dan-jenis-tanaman--2021.html (accessed 29 June 2026); Production of Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Crops by Type of Crops, 2025, available at https://www.bps.go.id/en/statistics-table/3/WXpSVU5uUTBOSEI5WVhGQmVESTVSVnBSVlhWeVVUMDkjMw==/produksi-buahbuahan-dan-sayuran-tahunan-menurut-jenis-tanaman-2023.htm (accessed 29 June 2026).

- Garlic: 36,861.67
- Spinach: 171,882.77
- String Bean: 304,062.90
- Cayenne Pepper: 1,743,125.44
- Long Bean: 284,572.19
- Water Spinach: 320,712.33
- Cauliflower: 183,491.35
- Potato: 1,249,592.81
- Cucumber: 413,137.59
- Cabbage: 1,399,916.98
- Chayote: 423,149.32
- Melon: 113,964.86
- Bell Pepper: 6,750.05
- Chinese Cabbage/Mustard Greens: 651,103.99
- Watermelon: 363,009.55
- Strawberry: 44,114.90
- Eggplant: 682,091.59
- Tomato: 1,227,948.61
- Carrot: 651,728.53
- Big Chili: 387,116.45
- Curly Chili: 1,327,912.73
- King Oyster Mushrooms: 39,121.70
- Straw Mushrooms: 2,517.22
- Mushrooms: 1,806.81
- Apple: 158,140.00
- Star Fruit: 113,033.25
- Duku/Langsat/Kokosan: 229,404.24
- Durian: 1,726,504.24
- Water Apple: 226,481.55
- Guava: 375,940.93
- Jengkol: 179,509.58
- Pomelo: 106,699.96
- Orange/Tangerine: 2,359,826.60
- Mango: 3,008,728.78
- Mangosteen: 309,147.96
- Melinjo: 230,416.91
- Jackfruit: 816,797.96
- Pineapple: 3,214,690.52
- Papaya: 1,281,307.24
- Twisted Cluster Bean: 394,751.36
- Banana: 9,817,421.49
- Rambutan: 804,915.29
- Snakefruit: 1,263,412.96
- Sapodilla: 169,695.24
- Soursop: 113,199.23
- Breadfruit: 174,421.30
- Dragon Fruit: 466,068.88
- Lemon: 53,075.63
- Longan: 65,923.45

In addition to fresh vegetables and fruits, Indonesia cultivates a range of **oilseeds** and produces various **processed plant products**. For example, the country grows soybeans and coconuts, while its food processing industry manufactures products such as grass jelly, which is cultivated in regions such as Karangtengah and Bulukerto.[5]

This production profile is also reflected in Indonesia's **export** patterns, with fresh fruits consistently representing the largest export category by value among plants and plant products. Exports of fresh fruits increased by approximately 126% over the last three-year period on record, rising from USD 637.6 million

[5] Area And Production of Cotton, Cocoa, Vanilla and Black Jelly Grass by Sub District 2014, available at https://wonogirikab.bps.go.id/en/statistics-table/1/MjAyIzE=/area-and-production-of-cotton--cocoa--vanilla-and-black-jelly-grass-by-sub-district-2014.html (accessed 29 June 2026).

in 2023 to USD 1.44 billion in 2025. The majority of these exports were destined to markets within Asia, particularly China, Malaysia, and Singapore.[6]

Table 2: Value of Indonesia's Exports of Plants and Plant Products (in USD)

Year	Value of Indonesia's Exports to the World			
	HS Code Chapter 07 Products	HS Code Chapter 08 Products	HS Code Chapter 12 Products	HS Code Chapter 20 Products
2023	131,493,497.34	637,635,541.70	450,179,641.66	378,381,713.12
2024	156,309,906.08	967,905,958.19	412,639,195.77	453,608,302.42
2025	110,280,067.69	1,440,361,815.24	530,824,029.06	519,373,898.52
2026 (January – June)	22,089,716.33	326,608,837.38	141,750,320.36	230,211,898.91

Despite its strong production and export performance, Indonesia faces **structural contraints** in the production of certain commodities, including apples, pears, grapes, and garlic. These constraints include limited areas suitable for cultivation, relatively low yields, seasonal production patterns, and growing domestic demand. Although the Government has implemented development programmes and continued to invest in production systems to address these challenges,[7] **domestic production remains insufficient to meet domestic demand**.

As a result, Indonesia relies on **imports** of these commodities, primarily from major exporting countries, such as China and the United States (US):[8]

Table 3: Value of Indonesia's Imports of Plants and Plant Products (in USD)

Year	Value of Indonesia's Imports from the World			
	HS Code Chapter 07 Products	HS Code Chapter 08 Products	HS Code Chapter 12 Products	HS Code Chapter 20 Products
2023	1,013,896,622.00	1,445,543,509.00	1,950,389,545.00	350,411,922.00
2024	1,096,689,621.00	1,660,888,245.00	1,929,295,727.00	329,669,853.00
2025	970,003,927.67	2,029,066,901.43	1,612,302,050.62	330,921,956.65
2026 (January – June)	318,442,525.05	822,338,022.91	738,929,293.74	97,446,895.37

2.2 EU EXPORTS TO INDONESIA

The EU is one of the world's largest producers of **fresh vegetables and fruits**, with production valued at EUR 76 billion in 2025. Of this production, 63.2 million tonnes comprised vegetables, including pulses, while 42.0 million tonnes comprised fruit and nuts.[9] With respect to **oilseed crops**, the EU primarily cultivates rapeseed and turnip rape, sunflower seed, and, to a lesser extent, soybeans, which together account for the majority of the EU's oilseed production and supply both the food and industrial sectors.[10]

The EU also has a well-developed processing industry that produces a wide-range fruit-based foods, including jams, jellies, purées, and marmalades, using fruits such as strawberries, hazelnuts, apricots,

[6] *Statistics of Horticulture 2024*, available at https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2025/06/10/aab67e4d36ea6d7bed30d79f/statistics-of-horticulture-2024.html (accessed 29 June 2026); Data obtained from *Statistics Indonesia*, available at https://www.bps.go.id/id/exim (accessed 29 June 2026).
[7] See https://fructidor.com/en/news/news-detail/ea3e5ff0-7ecc-4415-b61b-aa92d9a13237 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[8] Data obtained from *Statistics Indonesia*, available at https://www.bps.go.id/id/exim (accessed 29 June 2026).
[9] See https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/crops/fruit-and-vegetables_en (accessed 2 October 2026).
[10] See https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Agricultural_production_-_crops#Oilseeds (accessed 29 June 2026).

oranges, raspberries, cherries, and figs. Denmark, Ireland, France, and Germany are among the EU Member States with significant production of these commodities.[11]

The EU's substantial agricultural production and processing capacity supports its position as a major exporter of plants and plant products. For instance, in June 2026, the EU exported EUR 20.3 billion agri-food product to international markets, including the US and the United Kingdom.[12] However, **exports of these products to Indonesia remain limited**, as the EU's agricultural exports to Indonesia are concentrated in dairy and other animal products.[13]

Processed plant products account for the largest share of the EU's exports of plants and plant products to Indonesia by value, followed by fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, and oilseed. Between 2023 and 2025, exports of processed plant products declined substantially, while exports of oilseeds remained relatively stable. Exports of fresh fruits remained modest, whereas exports of fresh vegetables partially recovered in 2025 following a sharp decline in 2024:[14]

Table 4: Value of the EU's Exports of Plants and Plant Products to Indonesia (in USD)

HS Code Chapter	2023	2024	2025
07	18,103,0001	3,140,000	10,492,000
08	3,027,000	3,264,000	2,108,000
12	4,713,000	5,820,000	5,517,000
20	70,523,000	45,584,000	21,755,301

The EU's exports of fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, and oilseeds to Indonesia remain relatively limited and are concentrated in a **small number of product categories**. For example:

- Potatoes were among the EU's highest-valued vegetable exports, while no exports of cucumbers and gherkins were recorded between 2023 and 2025;
- Grapes were among the EU's highest-valued fruit exports to Indonesia, while no exports of melons were recorded during the same period; and
- Linseed and sunflower seeds were among the EU's principal oilseed exports, while no exports of groundnuts or copra were recorded during the same period.[15]

Despite this concentration, **significant opportunities remain** to diversify and expand the EU's exports of plants and plant products to Indonesia, particularly following the anticipated entry into force of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* (see Sections 7.2 and 8 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

[11] See https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/processed-fruit-vegetables-edible-nuts/jams-jellies/europe#what-competition-will-i-face-on-the-european-market-for-jams-jellies-purees-and-marmalades (accessed 30 June 2026).
[12] See https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/media/news/eu-agri-food-sector-consolidates-its-position-globally-first-half-2026-2026-08-28_en (accessed 2 October 2026); See https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Extra-EU_trade_in_agricultural_goods (accessed 30 June 2026).
[13] See https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/factsheets/factsheet-eu-indonesia-comprehensive-economic-partnership-agreement-main-benefits_en (accessed 30 June 2026).
[14] Data obtained from the International Trade Centre's *Trade Map*, available at https://www.trademap.org (accessed 30 June 2026).
[15] Data obtained from the International Trade Centre's *Trade Map*, available at https://www.trademap.org (accessed 30 June 2026).

3 INDONESIA'S REGULATORY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

EU businesses intending to export plants and plant products to Indonesia must ensure compliance with the applicable **general and product-specific trade conditions and market access requirements**. While importers in Indonesia often communicate these requirements to exporters in the EU, some may also impact the production process itself. Businesses must, therefore, take these requirements into account at an early stage and incorporate them into their commercial operations. These non-tariff measures can significantly affect market access and may increase the complexity and cost of trade.

Understanding **Indonesia's regulatory framework governing plants and plant products** is therefore essential for EU businesses seeking to place their products on the Indonesian market. This framework comprises a combination of:

- Import requirements;
- Market access requirements; and
- Customs procedures and documentary requirements.

The table below provides an overview of Indonesia's regulatory requirements governing the importation of plants and plant products, indicating the relevant regulations and the respective competent authorities responsible for their administration:

Table 5: Indonesia's Regulatory Framework for the Imports of Plants and Plant Products

Action	Requirements	Legal Basis	Relevant Authority
Import requirements	*Business Identification Number / Import Identification Number*	• *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026*	Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
	Import Recommendation	• *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020*	Ministry of Agriculture
	Import Approval	• *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026*	Ministry of Trade
	Complementary Goods Certificate	• *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026*	Ministry of Trade
Market access requirements	Product registration requirements	• *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*	Ministry of Agriculture and the *Food and Drug Authority* (*i.e.*, *Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan*, BPOM)

		• *BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on Processed Food Registration*	
	Food safety requirements, namely: • Compositional requirements • Maximum limits for pesticide residue, as well as chemical, biological, heavy metal, and microbiological contaminants • Quality requirements • Food additives • Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) procedures	• *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Food Category* • *National Food Agency Regulation No. 15 of 2024 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Fresh Food of Plant Origin* • *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin* • *BPOM Regulation No. 9 of 2022 on Requirements for Heavy Metal Contamination in Processed Food* • *BPOM Regulation No. 8 of 2018 on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Foods* • *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on Maximum Limits of Microbial Contamination in Processed Foods* • *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin* • *Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety*, as amended by *Government Regulation No. 1 of 2026 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019* • *Government Regulation No. 34 of 2018 on the National Standardisation and Conformity Assessment System* • *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives* • *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine* • *Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 9 of 2024 on Quarantine Documents and Seals*	*National Food Agency*, Ministry of Agriculture, BPOM, *National Accreditation Committee*, and *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*
	Labelling and packaging requirements	• *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin* • *Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food*, partially revoked by *Law No. 1 of*	Ministry of Agriculture and BPOM

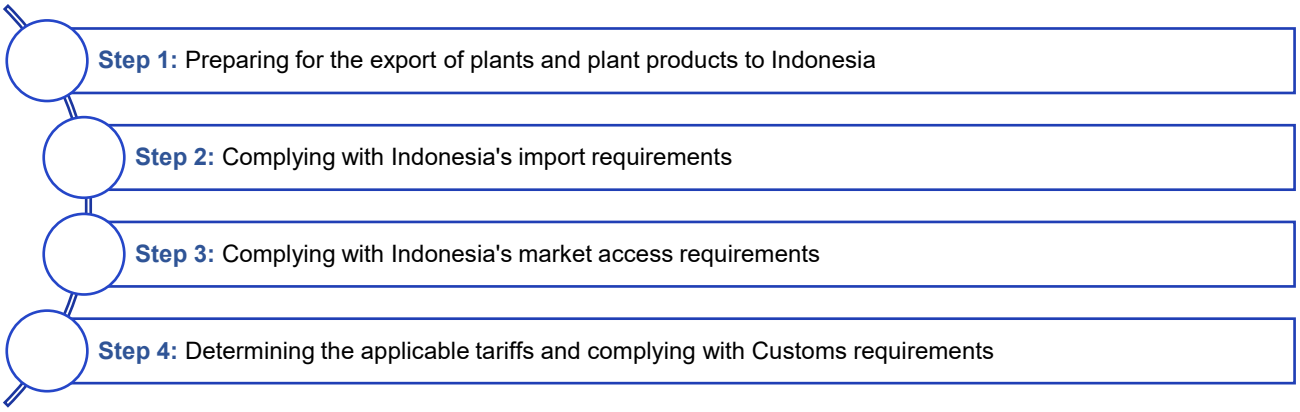
		2023, and lastly amended *by Law No. 6 of 2023* • *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 15 of 2021 on Standards for Business Activities and Product Standards in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Agricultural Sector* • *Government Regulation No. 1 of 2026 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety* • *BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging*	
	Halal certification and labelling requirements	• *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748 of 2021 on Types of Products Required to be Halal Certified* • *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360 of 2021 on Materials Exempted from the Mandatory Halal Certification* • *Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance* • *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance* • *Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration* • *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*	*Halal Product Assurance Organising Agency* (*i.e.*, *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal,* BPJPH)
	Nutritional labelling requirements	• *BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels* • *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*	BPOM and Ministry of Health
Customs procedures and documentary requirements	Customs documentation	• *Law No. 10 of 1995 on Customs*, as amended by *Law No. 17 of 2006*	*National Single Window Institution* within Indonesia's Ministry of Finance
	Post Border Import Certificate	• *BPOM Regulation No. 15 of 2020 on Amendment to BPOM Regulation No. 30 of 2017 on the Supervision of the Importation of Medicines and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*	BPOM

		• *BPOM Regulation No. 28 of 2023 on Amendments to BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia* • *BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*	
	Surveyor Report	• *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policy and Regulation*, as amended by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 25 of 2022 • *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2021 on Technical Verification or Inspection in the Field of Foreign Trade*	Ministry of Trade
	Halal Product Assurance Report	• *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*	BPJPH

Product-specific requirements for fresh food of plant origin fall under the regulatory authority of Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture and the *National Food Agency*, whereas product-specific requirements for processed plant products intended for human consumption fall under the regulatory authority of Indonesia's BPOM.

3.1 KEY STEPS

Given the range and complexity of the regulatory and procedural requirements applicable to imports of plants and plant products, EU businesses should consider the **practical steps** set out below when intending to export plants and plant products to Indonesia:



The steps outline the regulatory and procedural requirements applicable throughout the **import process**, from preparing products for export in the EU to completing Customs clearance upon entry into Indonesia, and ultimately placing the products on the Indonesian market.

Sections 4 to 7 of this *Guidance Handbook* set out these requirements in detail, together with the indicative timeframes and other relevant practical considerations, as well as the indications of the trade facilitative elements of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*.

4 STEP 1: PREPARING FOR THE EXPORT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS TO INDONESIA

Before exporting plants and plant products to Indonesia, EU businesses must ensure that they have completed certain procedures and obtained the approvals, authorisations, and certificates necessary to comply with Indonesia's **import and market access requirements** (see Sections 5 and 6 of this *Guidance Handbook*). EU businesses must, therefore, familiarise themselves with Indonesia's regulatory framework and related import procedures at an early stage, when planning their market entry strategy.

4.1 REGISTRATION OF A POST-HARVEST HANDLING FACILITY

As a prerequisite to obtaining a *Recommendation for the Importation of Horticultural Products* (*i.e.*, *Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura*, Import Recommendation) from Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture (see Section 5.2 of this *Guidance Handbook*), EU businesses must ensure that their **post-harvest handling facilities** are registered with the competent authority of the EU Member State of origin. This requirement is intended to ensure that such facilities comply with Good Handling Practices (GHP).[16]

Under EU law, EU food business operators, including those handling plant products intended for human consumption, are required to notify the competent authority of the relevant EU Member State of each establishment where food production, processing, or distribution activities are carried out. Upon notification, the facility shall be registered by the competent authority in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements. EU food business operators must also notify the competent authority of any subsequent changes, including changes to the activities carried out at the establishment or its closure.[17]

In certain cases, facilities handling plant products intended for human consumption are required to obtain formal approval before commencing operations. Such approval includes at least one on-site inspection and is required where:[18]

- It is mandated under the domestic law of the relevant EU Member State; or
- It is mandated by the European Commission.

Therefore, EU businesses should **verify the registration and**, where applicable, the **approval requirements** in the EU Member State in which the relevant post-harvest handling facility is located, before exporting plant products to Indonesia.

[16] Article 15 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[17] Article 6 of *Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the european parliament and of the council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs*, available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02004R0852-20210324 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[18] Article 6 of *Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the european parliament and of the council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs*, available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02004R0852-20210324 (accessed 25 June 2026).

4.2 PEST RISK ANALYSIS

A ***Pest Risk Analysis*** is a process used to assess whether a plant pest qualifies as a quarantine plant pest and to determine the appropriate phytosanitary measures required to prevent its entry, establishment, and spread in Indonesia.[19]

Plants and plant products exported to Indonesia for the first time must be covered by a *Pest Risk Analysis* issued by the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*.[20] The *Pest Risk Analysis* is undertaken on a country-by-country and product-by-product basis and may take between 12 and 14 months to complete. In the case of the EU, this means that a separate analysis is required for each EU Member State. Where a *Pest Risk Analysis* has already been conducted for certain plants or plant products from the EU Member State of origin, no further *Pest Risk Analysis* is required for subsequent imports of the same products.

Accordingly, EU businesses must first **verify with the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency***, using the contact information provided in Annex II to this *Guidance Handbook*, whether a *Pest Risk Analysis* has already been conducted for the relevant plant from the EU Member State of origin. If no *Pest Risk Analysis* is available, EU businesses must submit a request for analysis before importation. The analysis will be carried out in Indonesia by a Plant Quarantine Officer appointed by the *Deputy for Plant Quarantine Affairs* of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*, and constitutes a prerequisite to obtaining an *Import Recommendation* from Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture (see Section 5.2 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[21]

In 2025, EU businesses reported that the requirement to conduct a separate *Pest Risk Analysis* for each product and each EU Member State makes the **market access process lengthy and resource-intensive**. They have further noted limited transparency regarding the applicable procedures and timelines, which may result in additional delays to market access for new products.

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Pest Risk Analysis*:

Pest Risk Analysis

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*
- **Validity of the *Pest Risk Analysis***: Indefinitely
- **Renewal of the *Pest Risk Analysis***: Not necessary, as the *Pest Risk Analysis* is valid indefinitely
- **Processing time of the *Pest Risk Analysis***: 2 to 14 months
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Chapter 21 of the Agreement on "*Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism*" and Article 20.4 on "*Enquiries*" may provide a platform for the EU and Indonesia to discuss Indonesia's *Pest Risk Analysis*. Such discussions could help address concerns regarding the product- and Member State-specific approach to Pest Risk Analysis, improve transparency on the applicable procedures and timelines, and facilitate more efficient market access for EU plant products (see Section 8.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

[19] Article 1(11) of *Indonesian Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 2 of 2025 on Types of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Plant Pests, Carriers, and Prohibited Carriers*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/322759/peraturan-baratin-no-2-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[20] Article 15(1)(b) of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[21] Article 36 of *Indonesian Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 2 of 2025 on Types of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Plant Pests, Carriers, and Prohibited Carriers*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/322759/peraturan-baratin-no-2-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026).

4.3 FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEMS AND TESTING LABORATORIES

For exports of fresh food of plant origin, EU businesses must verify whether the **food safety control system** of the relevant EU Member States has been recognised by Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture and whether the relevant **testing laboratories** have been registered by the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*:[22]

- Where the food safety control system of the exporting country has been recognised by Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture, the imports of fresh food of plant origin must be accompanied by a *Prior Notice* (see Section 6.2.7 of this *Guidance Handbook*);
- Where the food safety testing laboratory of the exporting country has been registered with the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*, the imports of fresh food of plant origin must be accompanied by both a *Prior Notice* and a *Certificate of Analysis*; and
- Where the exporting country is neither recognised under the food safety control system nor has a registered food safety testing laboratory, the imports of fresh food of plant origin must be accompanied by both a *Prior Notice* and a *Food Safety Certificate*.

The recognition of a food safety control system and the registration of a testing laboratory in the EU are subject to separate application procedures. In both cases, the competent authority in the EU Member State of origin must submit a written *Application Letter* to the Minister of Agriculture through the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency* (see Annex III to this *Guidance Handbook*).

The required supporting information is summarised below:[23]

Table 6: Content of the *Application Letter*

Recognition of Food Safety Control System	Registration of Testing Laboratory
• The food safety policy; • The type(s) of fresh food of plant origin for which recognition is sought; • Production sites implementing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); • Handling facilities implementing GHP; • The fresh food of plant origin food safety monitoring system; • The results of fresh food of plant origin food safety monitoring for at least the previous three years;	• Profile of the competent authority for fresh food of plant origin food safety in the EU Member State of origin, including the name of the authority, address, contact person, and organisational structure; • Profile of the competent accreditation body responsible for accrediting food safety testing laboratories in the EU Member State of origin, including the name of the body, address, contact person, and organisational structure; • Profile of the testing laboratory, including the laboratory's name, address, organisational structure, contact person, scope of testing, testing methods, and a copy of the valid accreditation certificate;

[22] Articles 7 to 14 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[23] Articles 26 and 24 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 2 July 2026).

- A list of fresh food of plant origin food safety testing laboratories;
- The competent institutions, including the competent authority, the authority responsible for establishing food safety policies, the authority responsible for conducting food safety surveillance, and product certification bodies;
- The fresh food of plant origin export certification system; and
- Points of export in the EU Member State of origin.
- A list of the pesticide active substances that are currently used and those that are no longer used in the EU Member State of origin; and
- The mechanism for oversight by the competent authority for fresh food of plant origin food safety in the EU Member State of origin over food safety testing laboratories.

The *Application Letter* shall be **assessed** by the *Assessment and Verification Team* established by the Minister of Agriculture or by the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*, acting on the Minister's behalf. Where the information is found to be consistent, an on-site verification of the food safety control system and/or the testing laboratory shall be conducted. Where conformity is established, the *Assessment and Verification Team* shall recommend to the Minister of Agriculture that recognition of the food safety control system and/or registration of the testing laboratory be granted. Approval is then granted by the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency* on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture. The recognition of a food safety control system may take up to six months, while the registration of a testing laboratory may take up to three months.[24]



The recognition status of the food safety control system and the registration status of the testing laboratories are valid for a period of **three years**.[25] They may be renewed upon application by the competent authority of the relevant EU Member State to Indonesia's Minister of Agriculture through the Head of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*. The application for **renewal** must be submitted no later than six months before the expiry of the relevant validity period. Where an application for renewal is submitted after that deadline, the relevant EU Member State will be required to submit a new application for recognition and/or registration.[26]

In 2025, EU businesses highlighted that the requirement for each EU Member State to renew its recognition status and registration of its testing laboratories every three years constitutes an **unnecessary and protectionist trade barrier**, resulting in inefficient and duplicative administrative procedures. They have further noted that this requirement fails to recognise the integrated nature of the EU Single Market and its harmonised food law framework.

At the time of writing of this *Guidance Handbook*, no food safety control system of any EU Member State appears to have been recognised, as all previous recognitions have expired. However, the registrations of

[24] Articles 17, 19, and of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 2 July 2026).
[25] Articles 21 and 29 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[26] Annexes II and III to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 24 June 2026).

testing laboratories in two EU Member States, namely Belgium and Greece, remain valid.[27] Consequently, EU businesses exporting plants and plant products to Indonesia are generally required to obtain a *Certificate of Analysis* (for businesses in Belgium and Greece) or a *Food Safety Certificate* (for businesses in the remaining EU Member States), in addition to submitting a *Prior Notice*.

The box below summarises key information relating to the recognition of food safety control systems and registration of testing laboratories:

Recognition of food safety control systems and registration of testing laboratories

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Agriculture and *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*
- **Validity of the recognition/registration**: 3 years
- **Renewal of the recognition/registration**: An application for renewal must be submitted no later than 6 months before the expiry of the relevant validity period
- **Processing time of the recognition/registration**: The recognition process for a food safety control system may take up to 6 months, whereas the registration process for a testing laboratory may take up to 3 months
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Article 6.14 of the Agreement on "*Equivalence*" requires an importing Party to accept an exporting Party's SPS measures as equivalent if the exporting Party objectively demonstrates to the importing Party that its measures achieve the importing Party's appropriate level of SPS protection. This provision may facilitate the recognition of the food safety control systems and registration of testing laboratories in the EU, reducing the documentary requirements applicable to exports of plants and plant products to Indonesia (see Section 8.1 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

4.4 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

A ***Phytosanitary Certificate*** is a certificate issued by the competent authority of the EU Member State of origin in which the products are produced (*i.e.*, the *National Plant Protection Organisation*), certifying that the relevant products are free from quarantine plant pests and comply with the prescribed plant quarantine requirements, and/or providing any other information required.[28] A *Phytosanitary Certificate* is a mandatory quarantine document for the export of plants and plant products to Indonesia (see Section 6.2.7 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[29]

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[27] *Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Agency Decree No. 1795 of 2025 on the Registration of Testing Laboratories for the Purposes of Supervising the Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin from Belgium*, available at https://favv-afsca.be/sites/default/files/export/phy/id/20251110_ID_RegistrationTestingLab20250531.pdf (accessed 24 June 2026); *Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Agency Decree No. 1796 of 2025 on the Registration of Testing Laboratories for the Purposes of Supervising the Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin from Greece*, available at https://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/eisagoges_ejagoges/EISAGOGES_EJAGOGES_XORES/Diatagma-Indonesia-1796-2025.pdf (accessed 24 June 2026).

[28] Article 1(3) of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 of 2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Fruits and Fresh Fruit Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160182/permentan-no-42permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 30 June 2026).

[29] Article 9 of Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 1 of 2021 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Plant Quarantine Documents, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/170930/permentan-no-1-tahun-2021 (accessed 24 June 2026); Article 8 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Fruit Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160182/permentan-no-42permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 24 June 2026); Article 8 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic*

Therefore, EU businesses should identify the competent NPPO in the EU Member State of origin and ensure that the relevant phytosanitary inspection and certification requirements are fulfilled before exporting plants or plant products to Indonesia. For instance, Austria's NPPO is the *Austrian Plant Protection Organisation*, whereas Belgium's NPPO is the *Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain*.[30]

4.5 GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES

To register processed plant products for human consumption with BPOM (see Section 6.1 of this *Guidance Handbook*), EU businesses must demonstrate that their products have been manufactured in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). This must be evidenced by:[31]

- A *GMP Certificate* issued by the competent authority in the EU Member State of origin. In accordance with *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, a *GMP Certificate* constitutes a "*basic requirement*" for demonstrating compliance with Indonesia's food safety requirements applicable to fresh food of plant origin;[32]

- A *Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points* (HACCP) *Certificate* issued by an accredited body in the EU Member State of origin;

- An equivalent certificate issued by a competent or accredited body in the EU Member State of origin; and/or

- The results of an audit conducted by the competent authority in the EU Member State of origin.

4.6 HEALTH CERTIFICATE

To export plants and plant products from the EU to Indonesia, EU businesses must obtain a ***Health Certificate***, for each consignment intended for export, issued by the competent authority in the EU Member State of origin. It certifies that plants and plant products cultivated or produced in the EU comply with the applicable plant health, public health, and food safety standards, including hygiene, traceability, and disease control requirements. The *Health Certificate* is also required for the registration of the relevant plants and plant products with BPOM and for compliance with Indonesia's SPS procedures (see Sections 6.1.2 and 6.2.7 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[33]

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of Indonesia, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160183/permentan-no-43permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the Second Amendment to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/224722/permentan-no-6-tahun-2022 (accessed 24 June 2026).

[30] See https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/nppos/list-countries/ (accessed 30 June 2026).

[31] Article 12 of *BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on the Registration of Processed Food*, available at https://standarpangan.pom.go.id/oldspo/dokumen/peraturan/lain-lain/Peraturan_Badan_Pengawas_Obat_dan_Makanan_Nomor_23_Tahun_2023_tentang_Registrasi_Pangan_Olahan.pdf (accessed 24 June 2026).

[32] Article 6 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 24 June 2026).

[33] Article 33 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).

To obtain the *Health Certificate*, the competent authority in the EU Member State (*e.g.*, the *Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority* and the *Luxembourg Veterinary and Food Administration*) may require EU businesses to provide information on, *inter alia*, the following elements:[34]

- The equipment, means of transport, premises, and other places under the EU businesses' control and surroundings;
- The plants and plant products under the EU businesses' control;
- Their documents and any other relevant information;
- Their name and legal form; and
- The specific activities the EU business carry out.

4.7 *HALAL* CERTIFICATION

From 17 October 2026, imported food and beverages, as well as food and beverages produced by domestic micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including processed plant products intended for human consumption, must be ***Halal*-certified** before they may be imported and marketed in Indonesia (see Section 6.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[35]

Accordingly, EU businesses seeking to export the relevant plant products to Indonesia must obtain a *Halal* certificate, either from Indonesia's BPJPH or through a *Halal* certification body in the EU that is recognised by BPJPH through a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA).

To date, the following EU *Halal* certification bodies have been recognised by the BPJPH pursuant to an MRA:[36]

Table 7: List of EU *Halal* Certification Bodies Recognised by the BPJPH Pursuant to an MRA (as of September 2026)

Name	Country	Scope of Competency
Halal Quality Control (HQC) Austria	Austria	Food and Beverages
Islamic Information Documentation and Certification (IIDC Austria)	Austria	Food and Beverages
Halal Food Council of Europe (HFCE) Belgium	Belgium	Food and Beverages
Halal Quality Control Group [HQC] Belgium	Belgium	Food and Beverages
Halal Quality Control [HQC] Group - Scandinavia	Denmark	Food, Beverages, Drugs/Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Chemical products

[34] Article 15 of *Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC*, available at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/625/oj/eng (accessed 26 June 2026).
[35] Article 160(3) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on the Administration of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[36] See https://bpjph.halal.go.id/datalhln/ (accessed 19 June 2026).

Global Halal Systems France	France	Food and Cosmetics
Halal Correct France	France	Food and Chemical products
Halal Quality Control Group (HQC) France	France	Food and Beverages
HFCE France	France	Food and Chemical products
International Halal Center SAS - France	France	Food and Beverages
Halal Control GmbH	Germany	Food and Chemical products
Halal Correct Germany	Germany	Food and Beverages
Halal Quality Control (HQC) Germany GmbH	Germany	Food and Chemical Products
IGMG-EHZ European Institute of Halal Certification	Germany	Food and Cosmetics
International Halal Center GmbH - Germany	Germany	Food and Cosmetics
Halal Quality Control (HQC) Group Ireland	Ireland	Food and Beverages
HFCE Ireland	Ireland	Food and Beverages
ISLAMIC FOUNDATION OF IRELAND	Ireland	Food and Chemical products
Halal Italia	Italy	Food and Beverages
Halal Quality Control (HQC) Italia	Italy	Food and Beverages
HFCE Italy	Italy	Food and Beverages
WHAD ITALIA -italian halal certification center	Italy	Food and Beverages
World Halal Authority (WHA)	Italy	Food, Beverages, Cosmetics, Chemical products, and Use Goods
World Halal Trust	Lithuania	Food and Beverages
Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA)	The Netherlands	Food, Beverages, Drugs/Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Biological products
Halal Quality Control Netherlands	The Netherlands	Food and Beverages
Total Quality Halal Correct Certification (TQHCC)	The Netherlands	Food and Beverages
Halal Quality Control Poland	Poland	Food and Beverages
Muslim Religious Union in Poland (Muzulmanski Zwiazek Religijny w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)	Poland	Food and Beverages
Polish Institute of Halal (PIH) (Polski Instytut Halal)	Poland	Food, Beverages, Drugs/Pharmaceuticals, and Slaughtering services
HALAL CONSULTING, S.L.	Spain	Food and Beverages
Halal Food & Quality	Spain	Food, Beverages, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Biological products, and Chemical products
Halal Quality Control Europe, S.L.	Spain	Food and Beverages
HFCE Halal Certification Espana, S.L	Spain	Food and Beverages

Instituto Halal (Estandar Global de Certificación Halal, S.L.)	Spain	Food, Beverages, Cosmetics, Chemical products, and Slaughtering services

4.8 DESIGNATED POINTS OF ENTRY

Plants and plant products may only be imported into Indonesia through **designated points of entry**. Accordingly, EU businesses must ensure that their consignments enter Indonesia through one of the following ports of entry:[37]

- Tanjung Perak Seaport, Surabaya;
- Belawan Seaport, Medan;
- Soekarno-Hatta Airport, Tangerang; and
- Soekarno-Hatta Seaport, Makassar.

However, where the products are subject to **regulated plant pest organisms** that can be effectively controlled through prescribed treatment measures (*i.e.*, fumigation or irradiation to prevent fruit fly infestation in the product),[38] imports may also enter through the following designated points of entry:

- Tanjung Priok Seaport, Jakarta; and
- Tanjung Emas Seaport, Semarang.

[37] Article 14 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Fruit Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160182/permentan-no-42permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 1 July 2026); Article 14 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160183/permentan-no-43permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 1 July 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the Second Amendment to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/224722/permentan-no-6-tahun-2022 (accessed 1 July 2026).

[38] Annex to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Fresh Fruit Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160182/permentan-no-42permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 3 July 2026); Article 14 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160183/permentan-no-43permentanot14062012-tahun-2012 (accessed 3 July 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the Second Amendment to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/224722/permentan-no-6-tahun-2022 (accessed 3 July 2026).

5 STEP 2: COMPLYING WITH INDONESIA'S IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

For the importation of plants and plant products into Indonesia, the necessary identification numbers, recommendations, and approvals must be obtained by an importer established in Indonesia.

EU businesses may satisfy this requirement by:

- Establishing a **legal entity** in Indonesia in the form of a *Foreign Investment Limited Liability Company* to import and distribute their own products, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations;[39] or

- Appointing an Indonesian **importer or distributor** to obtain the required licences and approvals and to undertake the importation and distribution of the products in Indonesia.

5.1 BUSINESS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER / IMPORT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

To import goods from the EU, EU businesses in Indonesia or their appointed importer or distributor must first obtain a ***Business Identification Number*** (*i.e.*, *Nomor Induk Berusaha*, NIB), which also serves as the ***Importer Identification Number*** (*i.e.*, *Angka Pengenal Importir*, API).[40]

The NIB is a 13-digit number that serves as a business's official identification for conducting business activities.[41] It constitutes proof of a business's legal registration and automatically confers importer status. Possession of an API is a prerequisite for obtaining an *Import Recommendation* from Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture, and an *Import Approval* from Indonesia's Ministry of Trade (see Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

A business may hold only one type of API. Depending on the nature of its business activities, the applicable API may be either:

- A *General Importer Identification Number* (*i.e.*, *API Umum*, API-U), granted to business entities that import certain goods for the purpose of trading, selling, or transferring such goods; or

- A *Producer Import Identification Number* (*i.e.*, *API Produsen*, API-P), granted to business entities that import certain goods for their own use as capital goods, raw materials, auxiliary materials, and/or materials to support the production process.

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[39] *Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39965 (accessed 19 June 2026); *Law No. 25 of 2007 on Investment*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39903/uu-no-25-tahun-2007 (accessed 2 June 2026), as amended by *Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation Law*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/246523/uu-no-6-tahun-2023 (accessed 24 June 2026).

[40] Article 3 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

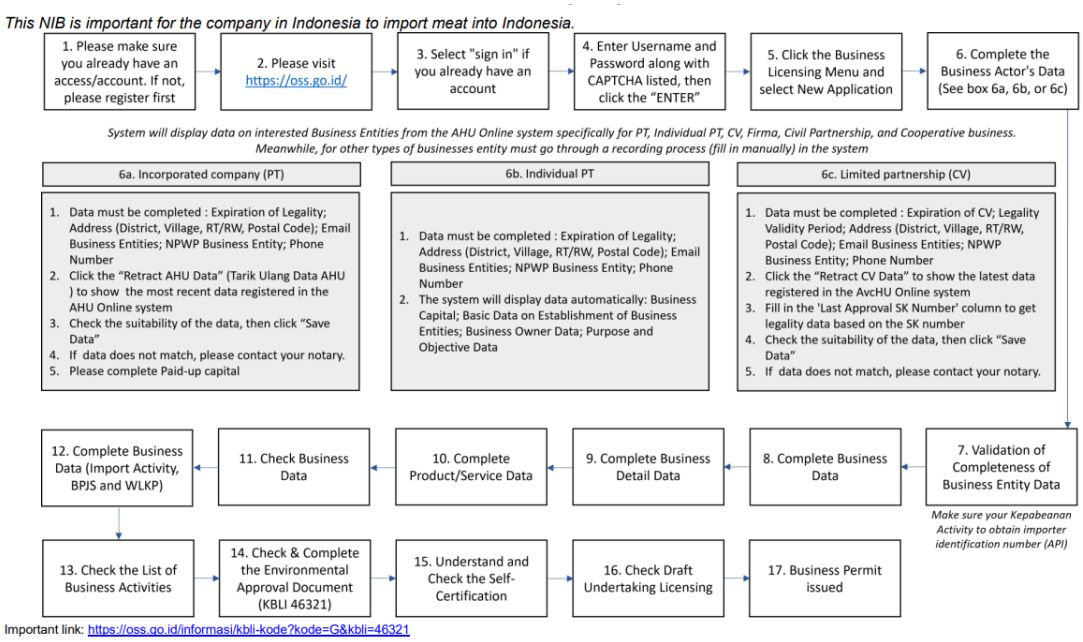
[41] Article 1(14) of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

To obtain a NIB, importers must submit the required information through Indonesia's *Online Single Submission* (OSS) system, including, *inter alia*:

- The appropriate **business sector classification** under the *Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification* (*i.e.*, *Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia*, KBLI). For instance, KBLI 1030 applies to "*Processing and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables*", which includes, *inter alia*, the manufacture of food products derived from fruits or vegetables, the production of fruit and vegetable juices, and the manufacture of jams, marmalades, and jellies;[42]
- Location of the company; and
- Company information, including the amount of its business capital.

The official guide to obtaining a NIB through the *OSS* system, including the information to be submitted, is provided in Annex IV to this *Guidance Handbook.*[43]

Image 1: Obtaining an NIB through the *OSS* System[44]



The box below summarises key information relating to the NIB / API:

NIB / API

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
- **Validity of the NIB**: Indefinitely, or for as long as the business remains actively operational in Indonesia
- **Renewal of the NIB**: Not necessary, as the NIB is valid indefinitely

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[42] See https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2025/12/24/a9b2f130776c7bea36008556/klasifikasi-baku-lapangan-usaha-indonesia-kbli-2025-.html (accessed 24 June 2026).
[43] See https://oss.go.id/en/panduan/676a8758cde449ca8bf75911 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[44] EU-ASIA Cooperation on SPS, *Guideline on requirements for the importation of meat and meat products into Indonesia EU Asia Cooperation on (Phyto-) Sanitary (SPS) and Food Safety Regulation*, available at https://www.eu-asia-sps.com/images/guides/Indonesia/Indonesia_-_Guide_-_Importing_Meat_and_Processed_Meat.pdf, p. 20 (accessed 24 June 2026).

- **Processing time of the NIB**: 1 to 2 working days

5.2 IMPORT RECOMMENDATION

Importers must obtain an ***Import Recommendation*** from Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture as a prerequisite for obtaining an *Import Approval* from Indonesia's Ministry of Trade (see Section 5.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*). [45]

To obtain an *Import Recommendation*, importers must submit an *Application Letter* via the *Indonesia National Single Window* (INSW) (see Annex V to this *Guidance Handbook*). The application must include at least the following information:[46]

- The name and address of the company;
- The name and address of the company's director or person in charge;
- The number and date of the *Application Letter*;
- The name of the horticultural product;
- The HS code of the horticultural product;
- The country of origin in which the product was produced;
- The proposed import volume;
- The proposed point of entry; and
- The proposed import period.

In addition, importers must satisfy the administrative and technical requirements set out below:[47]

Table 8: Administrative and Technical Requirements for Obtaining an *Import Recommendation*

Administrative Requirements	Technical Requirements
• The *Deed of Establishment* of the company and its latest amendment;	• Fresh horticultural products must comply with the safety requirements applicable to fresh food of plant origin;

[45] Article 4(2) of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[46] Article 16 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).
[47] Articles 11 and 15 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).

- The *Identity Card* of the company's director or person in charge;
- An NIB serving as an API;
- A *Statement Letter* confirming that imported horticultural products will be used in accordance with the *Import Recommendation* application;
- A report on the realisation of imports of horticultural products under the previous *Import Recommendation*, including both realised and unrealised imports in accordance with the *Import Recommendation*; and
- A *Statement Letter* executed on stamp duty declaring that the submitted documents are true and valid.

- Fresh horticultural products imported for the first time from the EU Member State of origin must be accompanied by the results of a *Pest Risk Analysis* issued by the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*;
- A valid certificate of GAP implementation, or another internationally recognised equivalent certificate, issued by the country of origin and remaining valid until the completion of the importation period;
- Registration of a post-harvest handling facility issued by the competent authority of the EU Member State of origin and remaining valid until the completion of the importation period;
- A statement from the exporter in the EU Member State of origin regarding the production capacity of the plantation/farm that has been registered or certified for the implementation of GAP; and
- The imported horticultural products must meet the prescribed characteristics.

Upon receipt of the required documentation, the Head of the *Center for Plant Variety Protection and Agricultural Licensing* within Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture shall verify compliance with the administrative requirements within three working days.

If the administrative requirements are met, the documentation shall be forwarded to the *Director General of Horticulture* for verification and validation of the technical requirements within a maximum period of five working days. If the technical requirements are fulfilled, the *Import Recommendation* shall be issued through the *INSW* portal and remain valid for **one calendar year**, provided that those requirements continue to be fulfilled.

EU businesses noted that the dual-permit system requiring both an *Import Recommendation* and an *Import Approval* from the Ministry of Trade (see Section 5.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*) effectively functions as a quota mechanism and is non-transparent, restrictive, and *de facto* discriminatory.

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Import Recommendation*:

Import Recommedation

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Agriculture
- **Validity of the *Import Recommendation***: 1 year since the date of issuance
- **Renewal of the *Import Recommendation***: No renewal, so importers would need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Import Recommendation***: 8 working days
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Article 2.12 of the Agreement on "*Import Licensing Procedures*" requires import licencing procedures to be administered in a fair, non-discriminatory, and transparent manner, including through the publication of the relevant licencing requirements and procedures. These disciplines are intended to provide greater transparency for businesses seeking *Import Recommendations* (see Section 8.2 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

5.3 IMPORT APPROVAL

In accordance with *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations* (Minister of Trade Regulation 16/2025), importers of plants and plant products must obtain an ***Import Approval*** from Indonesia's Ministry of Trade.[48]

Following the issuance of the *Import Recommendation*, importers may apply for an *Import Approval* through the *INSW* portal and submit the relevant documents, namely:

- NIB / API;
- Identify and data of the importer;[49] and
- Taxpayer status in Indonesia.[50]

The *Import Approval* shall be processed by Indonesia's Ministry of Trade within five days, containing the following information:[51]

- *Import Approval* number and date of issuance;
- NIB and identity of the importer;
- Tariff classification/HS code;
- Serial number of the good;
- Type/description of the good;
- The quantity of the good and unit of measurement;
- The country of origin; and
- Validity period of the *Import Approval.*

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[48] Article 4(4) of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

[49] Article 13 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

[50] Article 9 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

[51] Articles 12(2) and 14 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulation*s, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

The *Import Approval* shall remain valid for six months from the date of issuance.

If plants and plant products are shipped before the expiry of the *Import Approval,* but are expected to arrive in Indonesia after the approval has expired, the importer may apply to Indonesia's Ministry of Trade for an extension by submitting the following documents:[52]

- The *Import Approval* issued by the Ministry of Trade;
- A *Statement of Absolute Responsibility* from the importer explaining that:
    - The goods had been loaded onto the means of transport before the expiry of the *Import Approval*; and
    - The reasons for the delay in the arrival of the goods; and
- The *Bill of Lading* or *Air Waybill*, evidencing that the goods had been loaded onto the means of transport.

Indonesia's *Commodity Balance*

Indonesia maintains a "***Commodity Balance***",[53] which is a centralised national mechanism used by the Government of Indonesia to manage and control the importation of strategic commodities based on domestic supply and demand. The *Commodity Balance* is prepared annually through a reconciliation of national production and consumption data, often completed by December of each year, and serves as the basis for determining import allocations and approvals.[54]

Certain plants and plant products, namely shallots, garlic, chilli, and soybeans, **are currently subject to the *Commodity Balance***.[55] The Government determines import allocations based on domestic supply and demand, influencing both the quantity and timing of imports of such commodities. Accordingly, importers are required to obtain an import allocation under the *Commodity Balance* mechanism before applying for an *Import Approval* from Indonesia's Ministry of Trade.[56]

In such a case, importers would be required to provide the following additional information:[57]

- An import plan detailing the volume, relevant HS code, and technical information of the good;
- Import realisation of the previous year (see Annex VI to this *Guidance Handbook*);

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[52] Article 22 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026), as lastly amended by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

[53] *Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2025 on Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024 on Commodity Balance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/314634/perpres-no-7-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026); Article 9 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 11 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2025 on Policies and Regulations on Imports of Agricultural and Livestock Goods*, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-11-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-18-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor-barang-pertanian-dan-peternakan (accessed 24 June 2026).

[54] See https://www.fratinivergano.eu/static/upload/1/1/21.09_.12_TP_Issue_16-2021_(for_circulation)_.pdf and https://c95e5d29-0df6-4d6f-8801-1d6926c32107.usrfiles.com/ugd/c95e5d_7735b11428c94102a3ff186b55058b2a.pdf (accessed 22 June 2026).

[55] See https://www.transcon-indonesia.com/id/blog/kebijakan-neraca-komoditas-beri-kemudahan-transparansi-dan-akselerasi-perizinan-ekspor-dan-impor (accessed 24 June 2026).

[56] *Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024 on Commodity Balance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/286317/perpres-no-61-tahun-2024 (accessed 27 May 2026), as amended by *Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2025 on Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/314634/perpres-no-7-tahun-2025 (accessed 22 June 2026).

[57] *Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024 on Commodity Balance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/286317/perpres-no-61-tahun-2024 (accessed 27 May 2026), as amended by *Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2025 on Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/314634/perpres-no-7-tahun-2025 (accessed 24 June 2026).

- Production plan (*i.e.,* projection of the amount of goods that the company intends to manufacture during the relevant period);
- Domestic sales figures in Indonesia; and
- Production capacity.

This information must be submitted through the *National Commodity Balance System* platform, a sub-system of the *INSW*.[58]

The *Commodity Balance* mechanism appears, on its face, to be inconsistent with Indonesia's *World Trade Organization* (WTO) obligations under Article XI:1 of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*. In fact, Article XI establishes a general prohibition on quantitative restrictions, providing that no WTO Members shall institute or maintain prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation of goods, including import quotas, except in the form of duties, taxes, or other charges. However, Article XI:2(c) provides an exception for import restrictions on agricultural products, particularly where such restrictions are necessary to enforce governmental measures to:

- Restrict the quantities of like domestic products permitted to be marketed or produced, or directly substitutable domestic products where there is no substantial domestic production;
- Remove temporary surpluses of like domestic products or directly substitutable domestic products by making them available to certain domestic consumer groups free of charge or at prices below the current market level; or
- Restrict the production of animal products that are directly dependent, wholly or mainly, on the imported commodity, where domestic production of that commodity is relatively negligible.[59]

Accordingly, the compatibility of the *Commodity Balance* mechanism with Indonesia's WTO obligations would require a closer analysis of whether it falls within the scope of the exception under Article XI:2(c).

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Import Approval*:

Import Approval

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Trade
- **Validity of the *Import Approval***: 6 months from the date of issuance
- **Renewal of the *Import Approval***: No renewal, importers need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Import Approval***: 5 working days
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Article 2.12 of the Agreement on "*Import Licensing Procedures*" requires import licencing procedures to be administered in a fair, non-discriminatory, and transparent manner, including through the publication of the relevant licencing requirements and procedures. These disciplines are intended to provide greater transparency for businesses seeking *Import Approvals* (see Section 8.2 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

[58] See https://c95e5d29-0df6-4d6f-8801-1d6926c32107.usrfiles.com/ugd/c95e5d_7735b11428c94102a3ff186b55058b2a.pdf (accessed 1 July 2026).
[59] Article XI of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, available at https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gatt47.pdf (accessed 23 July 2026).

5.4 COMPLEMENTARY GOODS CERTIFICATE

API-P holders importing plants and plant products as complementary goods (*i.e.,* goods imported to complement, support, complete, or be used together with the importer's main industrial products or production activities) must obtain a ***Complementary Goods Certificate*** from Indonesia's Ministry of Trade.

As stipulated in *Minister of Trade Regulation 16/2025*,[60] imports of complementary goods are allowed only where the plants and plants products are used in the importer's own business activities, particularly for industrial or operational purposes, in the following sectors:[61]



Applications for a *Complementary Goods Certificate* must be submitted through the *INSW*. In order to obtain the certificate, importers must:

- Hold a valid industrial business permit from Indonesia's Ministry of Industry; or

[60] Annex II to *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 1 July 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 1 July 2026).

[61] Annex to *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 1 July 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 1 July 2026).

- Hold a business licence based on the level of risk associated with the business activities.[62] For imports of plants and plant products, which are classified as a "*high-risk*" business activity, the required license consists of an NIB and an *Import Approval*.

Businesses must then:

- Provide evidence of a relationship with the overseas company (*i.e.,* documentation demonstrating that the importer and exporter are related Parties, such as through ownership, corporate affiliation, or the existence of a commercial relationship); and

- Submit an import plan for one calendar year setting out the proposed imports for the relevant calendar year, including the type of goods, quantity, the country of origin in which the product was produced, and the destination port.[63]

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Complementary Goods Certificate*:

Complementary Goods Certificate

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Trade
- **Validity of the *Complementary Goods Certificate***: 1 year
- **Renewal of the *Complementary Goods Certificate***: No renewal, importers will need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Complementary Goods Certificate***: Not specified under the Regulation

[62] *Government Regulation No. 28 of 2025 on the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/319773/pp-no-28-tahun-2025 (accessed 1 July 2026).
[63] Annex II B to *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/323106/permendag-no-16-tahun-2025 (accessed 1 July 2026), as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026 on Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, available at https://jdih.kemendag.go.id/peraturan/peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-republik-indonesia-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tentang-perubahan-kedua-atas-peraturan-menteri-perdagangan-nomor-16-tahun-2025-tentang-kebijakan-dan-pengaturan-impor (accessed 1 July 2026).

6 STEP 3: COMPLYING WITH INDONESIA'S MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the applicable import requirements, EU businesses must ensure that their plants and plant products comply with Indonesia's **product-specific regulatory and market requirements**, including those relating to, *inter alia*, product registration, food safety, labelling, and *Halal* certification.

6.1 PRODUCT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Plants and plant products are subject to **product registration requirements**. However, separate registration requirements apply to fresh food of plant origin and processed plant products intended for human consumption.

6.1.1 FRESH FOOD OF PLANT ORIGIN

Fresh food of plant origin refers to food derived from plants that may be consumed directly and/or used as raw material for processed food, and that has undergone only minimal processing. Such processing includes washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, milling, blanching, and/or other processes without the addition of food additives, except for coating with other permitted processing aids to extend shelf life.[64]

Fresh food of plant origin distributed and traded in Indonesia must be **registered** with Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture via its *Electronic Agricultural Licensing Service System*. To complete the registration, EU businesses must satisfy the administrative and technical requirements set out below:[65]

Table 9: Administrative and Technical Requirements for Registering Fresh Food of Plant Origin

Administrative Requirements	Technical Requirements
• A copy of the applicant's *Identity Card*; • A copy of the *Taxpayer Identification Number*; • A copy of the company's *Deed of Establishment* and any amendments; • A copy of the NIB / API; • A copy of the *Company Registration Certificate*; • A copy of the business premises licence; • A copy of the *Import Approval*;	• A product information statement; • Standard Operating Procedures; • A copy of the certificate or supporting document for any claims appearing on the label; • A copy of the *Certificate of Analysis*; • A copy of the *Plant Quarantine Release Certificate* and/or *Food Safety Certificate*; • A copy of the licence agreement for licensed products; • A copy of the agreement, contract, or equivalent document for repackaged

[64] Article 1(1) of M*inister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 29 June 2026).
[65] Articles 18, 19, and 22 of M*inister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 25 June 2026).

- A copy of the *Trademark Certificate* for products bearing the trade mark (™) and/or registered (®) symbol; and
- A copy of the *Import Recommendation.*

fresh food of plant origin or products manufactured abroad under contract;

- Product samples and packaging and label designs that comply with food labelling requirements;
- A list of suppliers or exporters from the EU Member State of origin;
- A list of distributors;
- A copy of the inspection report on the implementation of sanitation and hygiene measures at fresh food of plant origin production and distribution facilities;
- A copy of the certificate or proof of participation in sanitation and hygiene training for personnel handling fresh food of plant origin;
- A copy of the fresh food of plant origin quality and safety assurance certificate, if available; and
- A copy of product test results from a laboratory for products not regulated under quarantine legislation or otherwise required by applicable regulations.

Upon successful registration, a **product registration number** for the fresh food of plant origin will be issued within 14 working days. The registration is valid for five years and must be displayed on the product label (see Section 6.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*). It may be **renewed** by submitting an application for re-registration no later than three months before its expiry date.[66]

The box below summarises key information relating to the product registration number for fresh food of plant origin:

Product registration number for fresh food of plant origin

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Agriculture
- **Validity of the product registration number**: 5 years from the date of issuance
- **Renewal of the product registration number**: The product registration number may be renewed by submitting an application for re-registration no later than 3 months before its expiration date
- **Processing time of the product registration number**: 14 working days

6.1.2 PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

[66] Articles 24 and 26 of M*inister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 25 June 2026).

Processed plant products intended for human consumption must obtain a ***Business Licence for Supporting Business Activities*** (*i.e.*, *Perizinan Berusaha untuk Menunjang Kegiatan Usaha*, PB-UMKU) issued by the Head of BPOM.[67] The PB-UMKU is a prerequisite for obtaining a BPOM **product registration number** (*i.e., Makanan Luar* (ML) *Number*), which authorises the product to be distributed and traded in Indonesia.

To obtain the PB-UMKU licence, importers must:[68]

- Hold an *Import Approval* from the Ministry of Trade (see Section 5.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*);
- Hold a *Letter of Appointment* in the form of an agreement letter from the company in the EU Member State of origin; and
- Implement the Food Safety Management System.

Applications for the PB-UMKU must be submitted through BPOM's website.[69]

When applying for a PB-UMKU, manufacturers of the processed plant products must ensure that they have complied with GMP requirements in the EU Member State of origin. Compliance shall be evidenced by one or more of the following:[70]

- A *GMP Certificate* issued by the relevant competent authority in the EU Member State of origin;
- A *HACCP Certificate* issued by an accredited certification body;
- Equivalent certificates to the *GMP Certificate* or a *HACCP Certificate* issued by an accredited body in the EU Member State of origin; or
- Audit results from the local government in Indonesia (*i.e.,* sub-national authorities at provincial and/or district/city level).

Where necessary to verify compliance with GMP requirements, Indonesia's BPOM may conduct on-site inspections.

The PB-UMKU is valid for **five years**, but may be **renewed** through BPOM's website by submitting an application no later than ten calendar days before its expiry date.

Once the PB-UMKU licence has been issued, importers may register their products through BPOM's electronic registration system, which is integrated with Indonesia's *OSS* system. Following BPOM's evaluation of the application, the product will be assigned an ***ML Number***, which authorises the product to be marketed and distributed in Indonesia. The *ML Number* must be displayed on the product packaging.

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[67] Articles 3 and 5 of *BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on Processed Food Registration*, available at https://standarpangan.pom.go.id/oldspo/dokumen/peraturan/lain-lain/Peraturan_Badan_Pengawas_Obat_dan_Makanan_Nomor_23_Tahun_2023_tentang_Registrasi_Pangan_Olahan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).

[68] Article 9 of *BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on Processed Food Registration*, available at https://standarpangan.pom.go.id/oldspo/dokumen/peraturan/lain-lain/Peraturan_Badan_Pengawas_Obat_dan_Makanan_Nomor_23_Tahun_2023_tentang_Registrasi_Pangan_Olahan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).

[69] See https://e-reg.pom.go.id (accessed 26 June 2026).

[70] Article 12 of *BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on Processed Food Registration*, available at https://standarpangan.pom.go.id/oldspo/dokumen/peraturan/lain-lain/Peraturan_Badan_Pengawas_Obat_dan_Makanan_Nomor_23_Tahun_2023_tentang_Registrasi_Pangan_Olahan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).

To **register** the processed plant products, importers must submit the following information and supporting documents:

- Information on the product's ingredient list;
- Product label artwork (*i.e.,* proposed packaging and label design);
- *Health Certificate*; and
- Manufacturing information and quality of documentation (*e.g., GMP Certificate*).

BPOM processes the product registration within approximately 14 days to 8 weeks, and once approved, BPOM issues the relevant *ML Number*.

The box below summarises the key information relating to the PB-UMKU and the *ML Number*:

PB-UMKU and *ML Number*

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPOM
- **Validity of the PB-UMKU**: 5 years from the date of issuance
- **Processing time of the PB-UMKU**: 1 to 7 working days
- **Renewal of the PB-UMKU**: Renewal of PB-UMKU must be done through BPOM's website by selecting the "*renewal registration (registrasi ulang)*" option on the website. The application can only be filed no earlier than 6 months and no later than 10 calendar days before the expiry of the PB-UMKU licence
- **Processing time of the *ML number***: Approximately 14 working days to 8 weeks

6.2 FOOD SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

EU businesses must ensure that their plants and plant products comply with the applicable **food safety requirements** administered by Indonesia's BPOM, *National Food Agency*, Ministry of Agriculture, and the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*.

6.2.1 COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Plant products intended for human consumption marketed in Indonesia must comply with the **compositional requirements** set out in Annex I to *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Food Category*. These include fruits and vegetables, seaweed, nuts, and seeds.[71]

For instance:

[71] Annex I to *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Food Category*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1492/13/2023/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2013%20Tahun%202023%20tentang%20Kategori%20Pangan (accessed 26 June 2026).

- Sesame seeds must have a moisture content of not more than 10%;
- Mango chutney must contain not less than 40% mango, have a total soluble solids content of not less than 50%, and possess the characteristic flavour of mango chutney; and
- Desiccated coconut must have a moisture content of not more than 3%.

The full list of compositional requirements is provided in Annex VII to this *Guidance Handbook*.

6.2.2 MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FRESH FOOD OF PLANT ORIGIN

Fresh food of plant origin distributed and traded within Indonesia must comply with the **Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) for Pesticides** set out in Annex I to *National Food Agency Regulation No. 15 of 2024 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Fresh Food of Plant Origin*.

For instance, the MRL for *Acibenzolar-S-methyl* is:

- 0.06 mg/kg for bananas;
- 0.3 mg/kg for apples; and
- 0.2 mg/kg for apricots.[72]

In the event that an MRL for a particular pesticide is not specified in the Regulation, a default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies. This limit is in accordance with international standards set out in the *Codex Guidelines on Performance Criteria for Methods of Analysis for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed*.[73]

6.2.3 MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS AND BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS IN FRESH FOOD OF PLANT ORIGIN

Fresh food of plant origin distributed and traded within Indonesia must comply with the **maximum limits for chemical contaminants and biological contaminants** set out in Annex I to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*.

For instance:

- Grapes must not contain, *inter alia*, more than 0.5 mg/kg of *Acetamiprid*, 0.2 mg/kg of *Aldicarb*, and 6 mg/kg of *Ametoctradin*;
- Blueberries must not contain, *inter alia*, more than 5 mg/kg of *Azinphos-methyl*, 20 mg/kg of *Captan*, and 20 mg/kg of *Ethephon*; and

[72] Article 2(1) and Annex I to *National Food Agency Regulation No. 15 of 2024 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/317861/peraturan-bapanas-no-15-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[73] Article 2(3) to *National Food Agency Regulation No. 15 of 2024 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/317861/peraturan-bapanas-no-15-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026); See https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/related-standards/en/?committee=CCPR (accessed 25 June 2026).

- Oranges must not contain, *inter alia*, more than 2 mg/kg of *Dithiocarbamates*, 0.5 mg/kg of *Kresoxim-methyl*, and 2 mg/kg of *Methidathion*.[74]

6.2.4 MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR HEAVY METAL CONTAMINANTS, CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS AND MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS IN PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Processed food produced, stored, transported, and/or distributed in Indonesia, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, must comply with the maximum limits for heavy metal contaminants, chemical contaminants, and biological contaminants prescribed by BPOM.

The maximum limits for **heavy metal contaminants** in processed plant products intended for human consumption are set out in the Annex to *BPOM Regulation No. 9 of 2022 on Requirements for Heavy Metal Contamination in Processed Food* and include the following:[75]

Table 10: Maximum Limits of Heavy Metal Contaminants in Processed Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption

Types of Processed Food	Maximum Limit (mg/kg)			
	Arsenic	Lead	Mercury	Cadmium
Processed Vegetable Products	0,15	0,20	0,03	0,05
Processed Fruits Containing Cranberries, Currants, and Elderberries	0,15	0,10	0,03	0,05
Processed Fruits Other than those Containing Cranberries, Currants, and Elderberries	0,15	0,20	0,03	0,05
Jam, Jelly, and Marmalade	1,0	0,40	0,03	0,20
Processed Vegetable Juice	0,10 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,10 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,02 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,03 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)
Processed Fruit Juice	0,10 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,03 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,02 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,03 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)

[74] Annex I to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[75] Annex to *BPOM Regulation No. 9 of 2022 on Requirements for Heavy Metal Contamination in Processed Food*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/223968/peraturan-bpom-no-9-tahun-2022 (accessed 25 June 2026)

Processed Fruit Nectar and Processed Vegetable Nectar	0,10 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,20 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,03 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)	0,05 (Except for Concentrates, which are Calculated as Ready-to-Consume Products)
Types of Processed Food	**Maximum Limit (mg/kg)**			
	Tin			
Canned beverages	100*			
Other Processed Foods Packaged in Cans	250			
Other Processed Foods Not Packaged in Cans	40			

The maximum limits for **chemical contaminants** in processed plant products intended for human consumption are provided in Annexes I and II to *BPOM Regulation No. 8 of 2018 on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Foods* and include the following:[76]

Table 11: Maximum Limits of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption

Type of Food	Maximum Limit (ppb or µg/kg)
Ochratoxin A (OTA)	
Grapes (In the Form of Juice or Fruit Juice)	2
Grapes (In Dried Form)	10
Patulin	
Apple-Based Processed Products, Including Canned Apples, Apple Juice, and Apple Nectar	50
Alcoholic Beverages Based on Apples	50
Apple Purée for Infants and Young Children	10
3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD)	
All Processed Foods Containing Hydrolysed Vegetable Protein (Liquid Form)	20
All Processed Foods Containing Hydrolysed Vegetable Protein (Solid Form)	50

The maximum limits for **microbial contaminants** in processed plant products intended for human consumption are set out in Annex VIII to this *Guidance Handbook*.[77]

6.2.5 QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FRESH FOOD OF PLANT ORIGIN

With respect to **quality requirements**, fresh food of plant origin produced, stored, transported, and/or distributed in Indonesia must comply with the applicable *Indonesian National Standard* (*i.e.*, *Standar*

[76] Annexes I and II to *BPOM Regulation No. 8 of 2018 on Maximum Limit of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Foods*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/183202/peraturan-bpom-no-8-tahun-2018 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[77] Annex to *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on Maximum Limits of Microbial Contamination in Processed Foods*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/345957/peraturan-bpom-no-13-tahun-2019 (accessed 25 June 2026).

Nasional Indonesia, SNI), where the relevant standards have been designated as mandatory under Indonesian law.[78]

As of July 2026, all SNI for fresh food of plant origin remain voluntary. Examples of voluntary SNI for fresh food of plant origin include: [79]

- SNI 4230:2009 on "*Papayas*", which describes papayas as being:
    - Intact;
    - Fresh in appearance;
    - Firm;
    - Fit for consumption;
    - Clean and free from any visible foreign matter;
    - Free from pests and diseases (except for "*Class B*" papayas);
    - Free from bruising;
    - Free from damage caused by low and/or high temperatures;
    - Free from abnormal external moisture (excluding condensation immediately following removal from cold storage);
    - Free from any foreign odour and taste;
    - Have a stem length not exceeding 3 cm;[80]
- SNI 7422:2009 on "*Bananas*", which describes bananas as being:
    - Whole (based on the condition of the individual fruit);
    - Firm;
    - Conform to the characteristics of the variety or cultivar with respect to freshness, shape, colour, taste, texture, the absence of spots on the fruit skin, and cleanliness (*i.e.*, free from visible foreign matter);
    - Free from physical damage caused by scratches or impacts;
    - Free from pests and diseases;
    - If sliced, be free from mould;
    - Removed from the pistil removed;
    - Free from damage caused by temperature changes;

[78] Article 7 of M*inister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[79] See http://sispk.bsn.go.id/RegulasiTeknis/SniWajib (accessed 30 June 2026).
[80] See http://sispk.bsn.go.id/RegulasiTeknis/SniWajib (accessed 30 June 2026).

- Free from abnormal external moisture, except for temporary condensation following removal from cold storage; and
- Free from foreign odours and flavours.

Although compliance with SNI for fresh food of plant origin remains voluntary, EU businesses may consider complying with the relevant SNI, as certification may enhance consumer confidence by demonstrating that the product meets Indonesia's recognised quality standards.

To demonstrate compliance, EU businesses must apply for certification to a Conformity Assessment Body accredited by Indonesia's *National Accreditation Committee*,[81] which will issue a certificate if the applicant fulfils the requirements of the relevant SNI. Upon obtaining the certificate, the *SNI Mark* must be affixed to the product and/or its packaging or label, as applicable. SNI certificates are generally valid for four years and may be renewed by applying for recertification three to six months before their expiry.[82]

The box below summarises the key information relating to the SNI certificate:

SNI certificate

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: *National Accreditation Committee*
- **Validity of the SNI certificate**: Generally 4 years from the date of issuance
- **Renewal of SNI certificate**: SNI certificates may be renewed 3 to 6 months before they expire
- **Processing time of the SNI certificate**: Maximum 3 months

6.2.6 FOOD ADDITIVES FOR PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Food, including plant products intended for human consumption, that is distributed or traded in Indonesia, must comply with the prescribed maximum limits for **food additives**.[83]

The classification of food additives, the applicable maximum permitted levels, approval requirements and procedures, and restrictions on their use are governed by *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives* (BPOM Regulation 11/2019).[84]

The Regulation recognises 27 classes of food additives, each of which may only be used in the food categories specified in Annex I thereof. Annex II to the Regulation further sets out the maximum permitted levels for each approved food additive.

Table 12: Classes of Food Additives

Antifoaming Agent	Carrier	Flavour Enhancer

[81] See https://ditjenpktn.kemendag.go.id/secara-berkala/2023-08-22-direktorat-standardisasi-dan-pengendalian-mutu-ufaa0/dlpk (accessed 2 July 2026).
[82] Articles 21 to 24 of *Government Regulation No. 34 of 2018 on the National Standardisation and Conformity Assessment System*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/89215/pp-no-34-tahun-2018 (accessed 2 July 2026).
[83] Article 7(a) of *Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/129230/pp-no-86-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026), as amended by Government *Regulation No. 1 of 2026 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/348700/pp-no-1-tahun-2026 (accessed 26 June 2026);
[84] *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/view/slide/848/11/2019/07811dc6c422334ce36a09ff5cd6fe71 (accessed 26 June 2026).

Anticaking Agent	Gelling Agent	Bulking Agent
Antioxidant	Foaming Agent	Stabiliser
Carbonating Agent	Acidity Regulator	Colour Retention Agent
Emulsifying Salt	Preservative	Flavouring
Packaging Gas	Raising Agent	Flour Treatment Agent
Humectant	Emulsifier	Colour, Including Natural Food Colours and Synthetic Food Colours
Glazing Agent	Thickener	Propellant
Sweetener, Including Natural Sweeteners and Artificial Sweeteners	Firming Agent	Sequestrant

Food additives listed in *BPOM Regulation 11/2019* may be used individually or in combination, provided that their use:

- Is supported by a *Quantitative Analysis Certificate* issued by a laboratory appointed by the Head of BPOM and/or a laboratory that has obtained accreditation from the *National Accreditation Committee*; and

- Is not intended to conceal the use of ingredients that fail to comply with the applicable requirements, practices that are inconsistent with good food production practices, and/or food deterioration.

For categories of food additives that cannot be analytically quantified, compliance must be determined based on the amount of food additives added to the food products.[85]

Food additives that are **not recognised** under the Regulation may only be used upon obtaining prior **written approval** from the Head of BPOM.

To obtain such approval, an applicant must submit an *Application Letter* to the Head of BPOM, accompanied by general information regarding the food additive (*e.g.*, trade name, product type, packaging type, and name of manufacturer/company). The Head of BPOM is required to issue a decision to approve the proposed use of the food additives within 85 working days.[86]

Image 2: Application Letter for the Use of Food Additives

[85] Articles 10, 11, and 21 of *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/view/slide/848/11/2019/07811dc6c422334ce36a09ff5cd6fe71 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[86] Article 16 of *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/view/slide/848/11/2019/07811dc6c422334ce36a09ff5cd6fe71 (accessed 26 June 2026).

SURAT PERMOHONAN PENGGUNAAN BTP

Nama perusahaan/importir :
Alamat perusahaan/importir :
Nomor surat perusahaan/importir :
Perihal :
Lampiran :

Kepada Yth.
Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan
c.q. Direktur Standardisasi Pangan Olahan

Sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 16* Peraturan Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 tentang Bahan Tambahan Pangan, dengan ini kami mengajukan permohonan untuk menggunakan BTP sebagai berikut:
a. Jenis BTP dan INS** :
b. Fungsi :
c. Jenis pangan :
d. Kategori pangan :

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

TTD dan Cap Perusahaan :
Nama Pemohon :
Contact Person :
Telp./Fax/E-mail :

* Pilih salah satu: BTP secara penambahan langsung atau BTP Ikutan (*Carry over*)
** *International Numbering System*

The box below summarises the key information relating to the application process for the approval of food additives:

***Application Letter* for the approval of food additives**

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPOM
- **Validity of the food additives approval**: Indefinite
- **Renewal of approval for the use of food additives**: Not necessary, as the approval is valid indefinitely
- **Processing time of the *Application Letter for the Use of Food Additives***: 85 working days

6.2.7 SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) PROCEDURES

Plants and plant products exported from the EU to Indonesia are subject to **SPS procedures**, including quarantine measures and documentary requirements.

6.2.7.1 REPORTING AND SUBMITTING A HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Upon the arrival of plants and plant products at the designated point of entry in Indonesia, EU businesses must report and submit the physical ***Health Certificate*** issued by the competent authority in the EU Member State of origin to the Quarantine (see Sections 4.6 and 4.8 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[87]

[87] Article 33 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).

6.2.7.2 SUBMITTING A PRIOR NOTICE

Before, or at the time when the consignment departs for Indonesia, EU businesses exporting plants and plant products must **submit a *Prior Notice*** electronically to the *Technical Implementation Unit* of the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*. To do so, EU businesses must first register as users on the following website: https://notice.karantinaindonesia.go.id. The *Prior Notice* must be signed by the EU exporter.

The prescribed form of the *Prior Notice* is set out below:

Image 3: Form of the *Prior Notice* available on the *KarantinaIndonesia* website

PRIOR NOTICE/PEMBERITAHUAN AWAL
Reference Number H.20240829.HES6KF

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : CHINA
COUNTRY OF EXPORT : INDONESIA

Description of Exporter/ Representative*	Name	MOCHAMAD RIDWAN	Company name	PT UNTUNG TERUS
	Address	GANG ABAH IMBAR, RW 10, CIBUBUR, CIRACAS, EAST JAKARTA, SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA, JAVA, 13720, INDONESIA		
	Phone/Fax. Number	+6287882997448		
	Email	mochamadridwan008@gmail.com		
Description of Importer/ Representative*	Name	SURJANA	Company name	PT CITRA LESTARI JAYA
	Address	RUKO PERMATA JAYA 1 NO 4 KAV 4, MUARA BARU, JAKARTA, INDONESIA		
	Phone/Fax. Number	021902900		
	Email	surjana@mail.com		

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITY/CONSIGNMENT:

☐ Non GMO ☑ GMO: the CoA's reference no & date

No	Common Name/ Scientific Name	HS Code	Quantity/ Packaging	Certificate of Analysis/Health Certificate's Reference Number and issued date *)	Testing Laboratory/ NFSCA Body*)
1	-	0102	100 2	CN 98080 (2024-08-27)	ID-17287

EXPORT PURPOSE	Raw
DEGREE OF PROCESSING	☐ Fresh ☐ Minimal processed ☑ Full processed ☐ Other

HEALTH/SANITARY/PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE*

No	Reference Number	Place of Issue	Date of Issue
1	CN 87989	China	2024-08-27

Means of conveyance	SEA	Voyage/Flight number	MV OCEAN STAR
Port of loading	CNAIN	Date of loading	2024-08-29
Place of destination	JAKARTA	Date of estimated arrival	2024-09-20

Additional Information: CoA ref number : CN98083
Container's Identification Number*: OOCLL89897;
Other (specify):

Place: China
Date: 2024-08-27

Applicant

(MOCHAMAD RIDWAN)

6.2.7.3 SPS INSPECTION

Upon arrival in Indonesia, plants and plant products exported from the EU to Indonesia undergo **SPS inspection**, which may include documentary verification, physical inspection, and sampling/testing, depending on the risk level of the product.[88] These SPS procedures are carried out before the import Customs declaration is submitted.[89]

The person responsible for the means of transport must notify the Indonesian Quarantine Officer of the importation of the goods.[90] The Quarantine Officer will then inspect the following documents:

[88] Article 33 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[89] Article 28 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[90] Article 29 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).

- Transport manifest or cargo list documents; and
- The contents of the transport cargo.[91]

The inspection of goods consists of:[92]

- An administrative inspection and document verification. Supporting documents may be submitted in printed or electronic form;[93] and
- Health inspection, food safety testing, feed safety testing, food quality testing, and/or feed quality testing. A health inspection is conducted clinically, physically, visually, and/or in laboratories to detect plant pests and diseases.[94]

Each quarantine action taken in respect of imported animal products must be documented through the issuance of a **quarantine document** by the Indonesian Quarantine Officer.[95] The document may be issued in either physical or electronic form.[96]

Following completion of the inspection, the Quarantine Officer will release the goods if they are found to comply with the applicable plant health and food safety requirements and do not present a risk of transmitting plant diseases. In such cases, the Quarantine Officer will issue a *Release Certificate* for importation. [97]

The relevant quarantine documents are set out below:[98]

Table 13: Relevant Quarantine Documents for Plants and Plant Products

No.	Relevant Quarantine Documents for Plants and Plant Products
1	*Application for Quarantine Measures and Supervision and/or Control*, and *Record of Handover of Carriers at Entry, Exit and/or Transit Points*
2	*Prior Notice*
3	*Means of Conveyance Arrival Report*
4	*Means of Conveyance Cargo Manifest Change Report*
5	*Record of Handover of Carriers Report on the Planned Importation or Exportation of Carriers*
6	*Quarantine Measures Application Assessment Report*
7	*Assignment Letter*
8	*Approval/Rejection Letter for Unloading Carriers from a Means of Conveyance*
9	*Approval/Rejection Letter for Loading Carriers onto a Means of Conveyance*
10	*Carrier Sampling Report*

[91] Article 30 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June ay 2026).
[92] Articles 37 and 38 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[93] Article 38 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[94] Article 39 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[95] Article 2 of *Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 9 of 2024 on Quarantine Documents and Seals*, available at https://docs.paralegal.id/PERATURAN-LPNK/PBARANTIN/2024/PBARANTIN-9-2024.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026
[96] Article 6 of *Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 9 of 2024 on Quarantine Documents and Seals*, available at https://docs.paralegal.id/PERATURAN-LPNK/PBARANTIN/2024/PBARANTIN-9-2024.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026
[97] Article 55 of *Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/123687/uu-no-21-tahun-2019 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[98] Annex I to *Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 9 of 2024 on Quarantine Documents and Seals*, available at https://docs.paralegal.id/PERATURAN-LPNK/PBARANTIN/2024/PBARANTIN-9-2024.pdf (accessed 22 June 2026

11	*Order for Entry into a Quarantine Installation or Other Designated Place*
12	*Carrier Escort Report*
13	*Carrier Inspection Report on a Means of Conveyance*
14	*Administrative Inspection and Document Compliance Report*
15	*Health Inspection Report*
16	*Isolation and Observation Report*
17	*Treatment Certificate*
18	*Fumigation Certificate*
19	*Treatment Report*
20	*Detention Notice*
21	*Record of Detention*
22	*Detention Report*
23	*Rejection Notice*
24	*Record of Rejection*
25	*Rejection Report*
26	*Notification of Non-Compliance*
27	*Destruction Order*
28	*Record of Destruction*
29	*Destruction Report*
30	*Certificate for Other Carriers*
31	*Release Certificate*
32	*Quarantine Certificate*
33	*Supervision Results Certificate*
34	*Phytosanitary Certificate for Export*
35	*Export Certificate for Plant Products*

6.3 LABELLING AND PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

EU businesses must ensure that their plants and plant products comply with the applicable **labelling and packaging requirements** administered by Indonesia's BPOM and Ministry of Agriculture.

6.3.1 LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Fresh food of plant origin packaged for commercial distribution must bear a **label** affixed to and/or enclosed within the packaging. The label must be affixed in such a manner that it is not easily detached from the packaging, does not readily fade or become damaged, and is placed on a part of the packaging that is easily visible and legible, and must contain at least the following information:[99]

- The product registration number (see Section 6.1 of this *Guidance Handbook*);
- The product name;
- The net weight or net contents; and

[99] Article 11 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 25 June 2026).

- The name and address of the party that produces or imports the fresh food of plant origin into the territory of Indonesia.

Similarly, food products, including processed plant products, intended for commercial distribution must bear a **label** on and/or affixed to the food packaging and/or contained within the packaging at the time of importation into Indonesia. The label must be written or printed in Bahasa Indonesia and must contain at least the following information:[100]

- Product name;
- List of ingredients used;
- Net weight or net content;
- Name and address of the producer or importer;
- *Halal* status;
- Production date and code;
- Expiration date, month, and year;
- Distribution permit number for processed food (see Section 6.1 of this *Guidance Handbook*); and
- Origin of certain food ingredients.

6.3.2 PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

Food products, including plant products intended for human consumption, must be **packaged** and labelled in the EU Member State of origin using food-grade packaging made from non-toxic materials that are safe for food.[101]

Food packaging materials must be safe for human health. In particular, packaging materials intended to come into direct contact with food must comply with applicable migration limits and may only contain approved **food contact substances** specified in *BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging* (BPOM Regulation 20/2019).[102] For instance, the Regulation prohibits the use of *alkanet* as a colouring agent and *Bis(hydroxyphenyl) methane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether (BFDGE)* as an adhesive,[103] but permits the use of *Dimethyl decarbonate* and Glycerol ester mixtures of ricinoleic acid.[104] A list of permitted food contact substances is provided in Annex IX to this *Guidance Handbook*.

[100] Article 97(3) of *Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39100 (accessed 19 June 2026), partially revoked by *Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code,* available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/234935/uu-no-1-tahun-2023 (accessed 19 June 2026), and lastly amended by *Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/246523/uu-no-6-tahun-2023 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[101] *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 15 of 2021 on Standards for Business Activities and Product Standards in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Agricultural Sector*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/224954/permentan-no-15-tahun-2021 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[102] Article 24 of *Government Regulation No. 1 of 2026 on Amendment to Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/348700/pp-no-1-tahun-2026 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[103] Annex I to *BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging*, available at https://bikinpabrik.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/PBPOM-Nomor-20-Tahun-2019-tentang-Kemasan-Pangan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).
[104] Annex II to *BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging*, available at https://bikinpabrik.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/PBPOM-Nomor-20-Tahun-2019-tentang-Kemasan-Pangan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).

Annex III to *BPOM Regulation 20/2019* then identifies the **food contact materials** that may be used in food packaging, including plastics, multilayer plastics, rubber, paper and paperboard, closures and seals, glass, and cans.

Packaged fresh food of plant origin intended for commercial distribution must also be packaged in materials capable of adequately protecting the products and preventing contamination.[105]

6.4 *HALAL* CERTIFICATION AND LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

All products specified in the *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748 of 2021 on Types of Products Required to be Halal Certified*,[106] whether imported into Indonesia or produced in Indonesia for the Indonesian market,[107] must be **certified and labelled as *Halal*** before they may be distributed or traded in Indonesia. The products covered by the Decree include processed fruits and vegetables, such as fruit jams, as well as fruits and vegetables containing food additives.

The following products are **exempt** from the mandatory *Halal* labelling and certification requirements:

- Products that are inherently *Halal* (*e.g.*, materials originating from unprocessed natural plant or mineral sources, pose no risk of containing prohibited substances, and are neither hazardous nor in contact with prohibited substances), as listed under *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360 of 2021 on Materials Exempted from the Mandatory Halal Certification Requirement*;[108] and

- Products categorised as *Haram* (*i.e.*, "*forbidden*" under Islamic law), such as pork and alcohol. These products may be distributed and traded in Indonesia only if they bear a Non-*Halal* Statement expressly indicating that they do not meet *Halal* standards (see Section 6.4.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

Foreign products imported into Indonesia that have been certified as *Halal* by the BPJPH or a BPJPH-approved foreign *Halal* certification body are subject to an **additional pre-shipment inspection** (see Section 7.7 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

6.4.1 *HALAL* CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Mandatory *Halal* certification is being introduced in phases, with different product categories becoming subject to the requirement until 2034. Covered products include food and beverages, cosmetics, medicines, and chemical products. In the case of **imported food and beverages**, as well as food and beverages produced by domestic MSMEs, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, compliance with the mandatory *Halal* certification will be required from **17 October 2026**.[109]

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[105] Article 9 of *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 of 2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161053/permentan-no-53permentankr040122018-tahun-201 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[106] Annex to *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748 of 2021 on Types of Products Required to be Halal Certified*, available at https://halalmui.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Keputusan-Menteri-Agama-RI-No-748-Tahun-2021-Tentang-Jenis-Produk-yang-Wajib-Bersertifikat-Halal.pdf (accessed 25 June 2026).
[107] Article 4 of *Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38709/uu-no-33-tahun-2014 (accessed 25 June 2026); Article 2 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[108] *Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360 of 2021 on Materials Exempted from the Mandatory Halal Certification Requirement*, available at https://halalmui.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Keputusan-Menteri-Agama-RI-No-1360-Bahan-yang-Dikecualikan-dari-Kewajiban-Sertifikasi-Halal_compressed.pdf (accessed 25 June 2026).
[109] Article 160 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).

To obtain *Halal* certification for processed plant products intended for human consumption, EU businesses must apply with either of the following:

Indonesia's *Halal Product Assurance Agency* (*i.e.*, *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal*, BPJPH)



Foreign *Halal* certification bodies recognised by the BPJPH pursuant to MRAs

6.4.2 CERTIFICATION BY THE BPJPH

The following are the steps for EU businesses to obtain a *Halal* certificate from the **BPJPH**:

Application via the *SiHALAL* system → Appointment of a *Halal Inspection Agency* and *Halal Auditor* → *Halal* inspection and/or testing of the processed plant product → Determination of the *Halal* status of the processed plant product → Issuance of the *Halal* certificate

1) Application via the *SiHALAL* system

EU businesses must submit an application through the *SiHALAL* system,[110] either through their Indonesian office or the importer in Indonesia. The application must be accompanied by:[111]

- The business actor's data;
- The processed plant product's name and category;
- The list of processed plant products and ingredients used; and
- The processed plant product's processing details.

Upon receipt of the application, the BPJPH will examine the completeness of the submitted documents within a maximum period of one day from the date of receipt.[112]

2) Appointment of a *Halal Inspection Agency* and a *Halal* auditor

Once the application documents are deemed complete, the BPJPH will appoint a *Halal Inspection Agency*, which must assign a *Halal* auditor to examine the documents and inspect and/or test the product's *Halal* status within a maximum period of two days from the issuance of the appointment by the BPJPH.[113]

3) *Halal* inspection and/or testing of the processed plant product

[110] See https://ptsp.halal.go.id/ (accessed 25 May 2026).
[111] Article 67 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[112] Article 75 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[113] Articles 76, 77, and 78(1) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).

Once the application documents are deemed complete, the *Halal Inspection Agency* must submit the inspection and/or testing costs to the BPJPH. The BPJPH will then issue an invoice to the EU business through the *SiHALAL* system, which must be paid within a maximum period of five days from the date of issuance. Failure to do so will result in the rejection of the *Halal* certificate.[114]

Upon confirmation of payment, the *Halal* auditor must conduct an on-site inspection of the EU business's production facility within 15 days.[115] If the inspection indicates that any ingredients are of doubtful *Halal* status, the product may be subject to laboratory testing.[116]

4) Determination of the *Halal* status of the processed plant product

The results of the *Halal* inspection and/or testing must be submitted to the *Indonesian Ulama Council* (*i.e.*, *Majelis Ulama Indonesia*, MUI), the *Provincial MUI*, the *Regency/City MUI*, or the *Aceh Ulama Consultative Council*. The submission includes:[117]

- The name and category of the processed plant product;
- The processed plant product and materials used;
- The *Halal Product Process* of the plant product, namely the series of activities undertaken by the EU business to ensure the *Halal* integrity of the product, including the sourcing of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and serving of the product;
- The analysis results and/or specifications of the materials;
- The inspection report; and
- The recommendations accompanied by technical and sharia (*i.e.*, Islamic law) considerations.

The *MUI*, *Provincial MUI*, *Regency/City MUI*, or the *Aceh Ulama Consultative Council* must determine the *Halal* status of the plant product in a *Halal fatwa* deliberation session within a maximum period of three days from the date of receipt of the inspection and/or testing result from the *Halal Inspection Agency*.[118]

5) Issuance of the *Halal* certificate

Upon the receipt of the decision on the product's *Halal* status, the BPJPH must issue the *Halal* certificate for the plant product within one day.

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Halal* certification:

Halal certification

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPJPH

[114] Article 79 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[115] Article 80(1) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[116] Article 83 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[117] Article 85 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 22 June 2026).
[118] Article 86 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).

- **Validity of the *Halal* certificate**: The *Halal* certificate remains valid indefinitely, provided that there are no changes to the product's composition
- **Renewal of the *Halal* certificate**: Not necessary, provided that there are no changes to the product's composition
- **Processing time of the *Halal certificate***: Approximately 27 days, excluding any extension of time requested by the *Halal* Certification Body, which may extend the process by a maximum of 15 additional days

6.4.3 CERTIFICATION BY RECOGNISED FOREIGN *HALAL* CERTIFICATION BODIES

As an alternative to obtaining a *Halal* certificate directly from the BPJPH, EU businesses may obtain *Halal* certification for their processed plant products from any of the **EU-based *Halal* certification bodies** recognised by the BPJPH on the basis of MRAs (see Section 4.7 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[119]

Pursuant to *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation in the Field of Halal Product Assurance*, foreign *Halal* certificates can be recognised in Indonesia if an MRA has been concluded between the foreign *Halal* certification body and the BPJPH.[120] Importantly, the BPJPH does not currently recognise the EU as a single unified system for *Halal* certification. Instead, recognition is granted to individual *Halal* certification bodies and not at EU level. If the EU were to be recognised as a Single Market for purposes of *Halal* certification, the BPJPH could rely on a centralised EU-level accreditation system under which a competent EU authority would designate and supervise *Halal* certification bodies. Certification issued by any body accredited under this EU-level system could then be accepted by the BPJPH without the need for separate bilateral recognition of individual certification bodies.

Where the relevant plant product has been certified by a BPJPH-recognised foreign *Halal* certification body, EU businesses must register the *Halal* certificate with the BPJPH through the *SiHALAL* system, either through their Indonesian representative office or through their Indonesian counterpart (*i.e.,* the importer).[121] Applications for the registration of foreign *Halal* certificates must be submitted separately for each product category.[122]

For the purpose of registering a foreign *Halal* certificate, the following documents must be submitted:[123]

- An *Application Letter* for the foreign *Halal* certificate registration;
- An *Appointment Letter* in the form of an agreement issued by the EU business, containing a clause authorising the importer and/or the EU business's official representative in Indonesia to act on its behalf for the purposes of foreign *Halal* certificate registration;
- The NIB of the importer and/or the EU business's official representative in Indonesia;

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[119] See https://bpjph.halal.go.id/datalhln/ (accessed 25 June 2026).
[120] *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation in the Field of Halal Product Assurance,* available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[121] *Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration*, available at https://cmsbl.halal.go.id/uploads/Decree_Kepkaban_221_2025_Implementation_Procedure_of_Foreign_Halal_Certificate_Registration_bb95097144.pdf (accessed 25 June 2026).
[122] Annex I to *Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration*, available at https://cmsbl.halal.go.id/uploads/Decree_Kepkaban_221_2025_Implementation_Procedure_of_Foreign_Halal_Certificate_Registration_bb95097144.pdf (accessed 29 June 2026).
[123] Annex I to *Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration*, available at https://cmsbl.halal.go.id/uploads/Decree_Kepkaban_221_2025_Implementation_Procedure_of_Foreign_Halal_Certificate_Registration_bb95097144.pdf (accessed 25 June 2026).

- Copies of the foreign *Halal* certificate for the plant products entering the Indonesian Custom territory;
- The list of goods to be imported to Indonesia, including HS codes;
- Warehousing data, consisting of the name of the warehouse, the address of the storage warehouse, and the ownership status of the warehouse (*i.e.*, owned or leased); and
- A *Declaration Letter* confirming that all submitted documents are correct and valid.

The registration of a foreign *Halal* certificate must be renewed by the importer and/or the EU business's authorised representative in Indonesia by submitting a **renewal** application no earlier than 60 days before, and no later than, the expiry of its validity period.

If the renewed foreign *Halal* certificate is not yet available at the time of submission, the applicant may submit a letter issued by the foreign *Halal* certification body, confirming that the renewal process is ongoing, provided that the letter is issued before the certificate expires. The renewed foreign *Halal* certificate must then be submitted 5 days after the expiry of the foreign *Halal* certificate registration number.[124]

Any change to the information relating to the importer, the EU business's authorised representative in Indonesia, the foreign *Halal* certification body, or the EU business's production facility, requires the submission of a new application to the BPJPH.

Issues relating to *Halal* certification and the recognition of foreign *Halal* certification bodies may be addressed through the institutional dialogue mechanisms established under the ***EU-Indonesia CEPA***. For example, Chapter 21 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism*" may facilitate discussions between the EU and Indonesia on enhancing cooperation in this area, including the possible recognition of the EU as a single *Halal* certification area or the development of a more streamlined framework for the recognition of EU-based *Halal* certification bodies (see Section 8.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

The box below summarises key information relating to the registration of a foreign *Halal* certificate:

Registration of a foreign *Halal* certificate

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPJPH
- **Validity of the foreign *Halal* certificate**: The validity period of the foreign *Halal* certificate corresponds to the validity period of the certificate issued by the foreign *Halal* certification body the EU Member State of origin
- **Renewal of the foreign *Halal* certificate**: A renewal application must be submitted no earlier than 60 days before, and no later than, the expiry of the foreign *Halal* certificate's validity period
- **Processing time of the registration of the foreign *Halal Certificate***: 13 working days
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Chapter 21 of the Agreement on "*Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism*" may facilitate discussions between the EU

[124] Annex I to *Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration*, available at https://cmsbl.halal.go.id/uploads/Decree_Kepkaban_221_2025_Implementation_Procedure_of_Foreign_Halal_Certificate_Registration_bb95097144.pdf (accessed 25 June 2026).

and Indonesia on enhancing cooperation in *Halal* certification (see Section 8.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

6.4.4 *HALAL* LABELLING

Upon the issuance of the *Halal* certificate, the relevant product must be **labelled** as *Halal*.[125] The same *Halal* label applies regardless of whether the plant product is certified by BPJPH or by a BPJPH-recognised foreign *Halal* certification body.

The *Halal* label must contain a logo in the form of an image, text, or a combination of both, as well as the *Halal* certificate or registration number.[126] The label must be affixed to the product packaging, a specific part of the product, and/or a designated area on the product in a "*clearly visible and legible*" manner, and in a way that ensures that it is not "*easily removed, detached, or damaged*".[127] The official *Halal* logo that must be used on relevant products marketed in Indonesia is set out below:

Image 4: Indonesia's *Halal* Logo

The requirement to affix a *Halal* label does not apply to plant products that are:

- Packaged in containers that are too small to accommodate all required information;
- Sold and packaged directly in the presence of the consumer in small quantities;
- Sold in bulk, which are not sold in retail packaging (*e.g.,* bulk cheese blocks supplied to hotels/restaurants for further processing); or
- Sold in limited quantities for special purposes, such as food intended for specific medical conditions based on a doctor's prescription.

In such cases, compliance with the *Halal* labelling requirement must be demonstrated by the relevant *Halal* certificate held by the business.[128]

6.4.5 NON-*HALAL* LABELLING

[125] Article 21(a) of *Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38709/uu-no-33-tahun-2014 (accessed 25 June 2026); Article 51(a) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[126] Article 107 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[127] Article 109 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[128] Article 109 of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).

Food and beverages, including processed plant products intended for human consumption that are non-*Halal* (*e.g.*, fruit cake containing rum, brandy, or other alcoholic beverages), are exempt from the *Halal* labelling requirement. However, such products must bear a **Non-*Halal* Statement**.[129]

The **detailed requirements and procedures** for affixing the Non-*Halal* Statement are set out in *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement* (BPJPH Regulation 3/2026).[130] Pursuant to Article 22 thereof, the Non-*Halal* Statement must be affixed on the outermost packaging and/or a specific part or designated area of the product. In addition, it must:[131]

- Be placed proportionally;
- Be placed in the area that is most easily visible and legible;
- Not be obscured by any background consisting of images, colours, and/or other designs; and
- Not be easily erased, removed, or damaged.

For **products sold in bulk** (*i.e.*, not sold in retail form), businesses must affix the Non-*Halal* Statement to the container, dispenser, packaging, or other marking facility in a manner that is easily visible and legible. In addition, businesses must attach supporting documents issued by the manufacturer of the ingredients, consisting of:[132]

- The production process flow;
- Product composition; and
- A *Certificate of Analysis* or equivalent document, questionnaire, and/or statement.

The supporting documents must also state that the product is derived from prohibited ingredients and/or that the product's production process does not comply with the *Halal Product Assurance System*.

The form of the Non-*Halal* Statement must consist of the words "*CONTAINS PORK*" and an image of a pig, or the words "*NON-HALAL*". The official Non-*Halal* Statement that must be used on relevant products marketed in Indonesia is set out below:[133]

Image 5: Indonesia's Non-*Halal* Statement



[129] Article 26 of *Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38709/uu-no-33-tahun-2014 (accessed 25 June 2026); Article 110(1) and (2) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 25 June 2026).
[130] *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*, available at https://jdih.halal.go.id/dokumen/a00a12db-b6c9-41a2-8b0e-a6b80ef27ce6 (accessed 7 September 2026).
[131] Article 23 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*, available at https://jdih.halal.go.id/dokumen/a00a12db-b6c9-41a2-8b0e-a6b80ef27ce6 (accessed 7 September 2026).
[132] Article 26 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*, available at https://jdih.halal.go.id/dokumen/a00a12db-b6c9-41a2-8b0e-a6b80ef27ce6 (accessed 7 September 2026).
[133] Article 21 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*, available at https://jdih.halal.go.id/dokumen/a00a12db-b6c9-41a2-8b0e-a6b80ef27ce6 (accessed 7 September 2026).



Where a product is a processed food or beverage that bears a trade name containing the word "*pork*", such product shall be deemed to have fulfilled the obligation to affix the Non-*Halal* Statement in accordance with *BPJPH Regulation 3/2026.*[134]

6.5 NUTRITIONAL LABELLING FOR PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Processed food, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, are subject to **nutritional labelling** requirements under:

- *BPOM Regulation 10/2026 on Nutritional Information on Processed Food Labels* (BPOM Regulation 10/2026), which requires the display of nutrition information and a "*Nutri-Level*" label and permits the use of a "*Healthier Choice*" logo on **packaged processed food** distributed in Indonesia;[135] and

- *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods* (Minister of Health Decree 301/2026), which requires a *Nutri-Level* label to be displayed on **ready-to-serve processed food** directly offered for sale to consumers (*e.g.,* in restaurants and cafes).[136]

Both regulations require the display of a ***Nutri-Level*** label, but apply to different categories of processed foods. Under *BPOM Regulation 10/2026*, the grading is based on the sugar, salt, and total fat content of the product, whereas, under *Minister of Health Decree 301/2026*, the grading is based on sugar, salt, and saturated fat content. As saturated fat constitutes only a subset of total fat, products with the same total fat content, but different saturated fat levels, may receive **different *Nutri-Level* grades** under the two regulations.

The regulations also prescribe **different timelines** for the mandatory implementation of the *Nutri-Level* labelling requirements:

- Under *BPOM Regulation 10/2026*, the mandatory labelling requirements will apply from 17 October 2028; and

- Under *Minister of Health Decree 301/2026*, the mandatory requirements will take effect only two years after the Government establishes maximum limits for sugar, salt, and fat content under separate legislation, which, as of July 2026, has not yet been enacted.

Notably, the distinction on the basis of distribution channels may give rise to implementation challenges, as products that are distributed through both retail and food service channels (*e.g.*, bottled ready-to-drink beverages, such as iced tea, coffee, or fruit juice sold in supermarkets and also offered by cafes or restaurants) could receive different *Nutri-Level* grades.

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[134] Article 27 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*, available at https://jdih.halal.go.id/dokumen/a00a12db-b6c9-41a2-8b0e-a6b80ef27ce6 (accessed 7 September 2026).
[135] *BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1758/10/2026/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2010%20Tahun%202026%20tentang%20Informasi%20Nilai%20Gizi%20pada%20Label%20Pangan%20Olahan (accessed 30 June 2026).
[136] *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).

The box below summarises key information relating to the nutritional labelling requirements:

Nutritional labelling requirements

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPOM and Ministry of Health
- **Relevance of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: Chapter 21 of the Agreement on "*Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism*" and Article 20.4 on "*Enquiries*" may provide a platform for the EU and Indonesia to discuss Indonesia's *Nutri-Level* front-of-pack nutrition labelling schemes. Such discussions could help avoid uncertainty and confusion regarding the implementation of the respective regulatory regimes, particularly where products are distributed through both retail and food service channels (*e.g.*, bottled ready-to-drink beverages, such as iced tea, coffee, or fruit juice sold in supermarkets and also offered by cafes or restaurants) could receive different *Nutri-Level* grades (see Section 8.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*)

6.5.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKAGED PROCESSED FOOD

BPOM Regulation 10/2026 establishes the **nutrition information requirements and labelling standards** applicable to packaged processed foods distributed in Indonesia. The Regulation governs the provision of nutrition information on food packaging, including the mandatory declaration of nutritional information (*e.g.*, energy, fat, protein, carbohydrates, sugar, and sodium), and introduces the *Nutri-Level* front-of-pack nutrition label for specified categories of processed beverages.

Under *BPOM Regulation 10/2026*, processed food, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, must include **nutrition information** on the product label, except for certain processed plant products, namely ground coffee, instant coffee, decaffeinated coffee, coffee beans, dried tea, herbs, spices, five-spice powder, and black garlic. The different formats for including the nutrition information are set out in Annex I to the Regulation.

At minimum, the nutrition information must include:[137]

- The serving size (see Annex X to this *Guidance Handbook*);
- The number of servings per package;
- The types of nutrients and non-nutrient substances;
- The amounts of nutrients and non-nutrient substances;
- The percentage of the Recommended Dietary Allowance; and
- A footnote, stating that the Percentage Daily Value is based on a 2,150 kcal reference diet and that individual energy needs may vary. The footnote must be placed at the bottom of the panel, in italics, as the final item in the table.

[137] Articles 2, 3, and 5 of *BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1758/10/2026/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2010%20Tahun%202026%20tentang%20Informasi%20Nilai%20Gizi%20pada%20Label%20Pangan%20Olahan (accessed 26 June 2026).

BPOM Regulation 10/2026 allows processed food products, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, to display the ***Healthier Choice*** logo, provided that the products comply with the nutrient profile criteria prescribed for the relevant product category. The applicable nutrient profile criteria for each product category, including ready-to-drink beverages, are set out in Annex IV to *BPOM Regulation 10/2026*.

For instance, flavoured snack foods made from potatoes, tubers, cereals, flour or starch (derived from tubers and legumes) are eligible to display the *Healthier Choice* logo only if they contain no more than 400.0 mg per 100 g of salt and 20.0 g per 100 g of total fat.

Image 6: "*Healthier Choice*" Logo



BPOM Regulation 10/2026 also requires specified categories of processed beverages to display the ***Nutri-Level*** front-of-pack nutrition label. These categories include ready-to-drink beverages, powdered beverages, and liquid and solid beverage concentrates, including beverages derived from plants such as fruit juices). The *Nutri-Level* indicates the relative nutritional profile of a product by assigning it to one of four grades from A to D. The requirement will take effect 24 months after the promulgation of the Regulation, namely on 17 June 2028.[138]

The detailed requirements for the *Nutri-Level* front-of-pack nutrition label applicable to ready-to-drink beverages, powdered beverages, and liquid and solid beverage concentrates are set out in Annex V to *BPOM Regulation 10/2026*. For ready-to-drink beverages, the applicable nutrient thresholds for sugar, sodium, and total fat per 100 ml are as follows:

Table 14: Categories under the "*Nutri-Level*" Labelling Scheme

Nutrient	A	B	C	D
Sugar (g)	≤ 0.5	> 0.5 – ≤ 6.0	> 6.0 – ≤ 12.5	> 12.5
Salt (mg)	≤ 5.0	> 5.0 – ≤ 120.0	> 120.0 – ≤ 500.0	> 500.0
Total fat (g)	≤ 0.5	> 0.5 – ≤ 3.0	> 3.0 – ≤ 17.0	> 17.0

The display of *Nutri-Level* label must comply with the following requirements:

- Products assigned a level "*A*" grade must not contain any food additives used as sweeteners, whether natural or artificial, whether added directly or present through carry-over;
- Products assigned a level "*B*" grade may contain natural sweeteners only; and
- Products assigned a " level "*C*" or level "*D*" grade may contain natural and/or artificial sweeteners.

Image 7: The "*Nutri-Level*" Label

[138] Articles 27 and 32 of *BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1758/10/2026/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2010%20Tahun%202026%20tentang%20Informasi%20Nilai%20Gizi%20pada%20Label%20Pangan%20Olahan (accessed 30 June 2026).



6.5.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR READY-TO-SERVE PROCESSED FOOD

Pursuant to *Minister of Health Decree 301/2026*, large-scale enterprises operating in Indonesia that market beverages in retail stores for direct consumption, such as coffee and juices, will be required to print and display a *Nutri-Level* label. Unlike *BPOM 10/2026* (see Section 6.5.1 of this *Guidance Handbook*), the *Nutri-Level* label under the Decree displays the sugar, salt, and saturated fat content.[139] This requirement will take effect two years after the Government has established maximum limits for sugar, salt, and fat content under separate legislation, which has not yet been enacted.

Image 6: The "*Nutri-Level*" Label



The specifications for the *Nutri-Level* label are set out below:[140]

Table 15: Specifications for the "*Nutri-Level*" Label

Specification	Details
Font for "*NUTRI-LEVEL*" text	Arial Black
Font for percentage content of sugar, salt, and fat	Arial Bold
Dark Green Level A	CMYK 100C 25M 100Y 0K
Light Green Level B	CMYK 55C 0M 100Y 0K
Yellow Level C	CMYK 0C 30M 90Y 0K
Red Level D	CMYK 20C 100M 100Y 10K
Black	CMYK 0C 0M 0Y 100K
White	CMYK 0C 0M 0Y 0K

[139] Dictums 1 and 2 of *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[140] Annex to *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).

The *Nutri-Level* label contains four levels, with "*A*" representing the lowest level and "*D*" the highest level of sugar, salt, and saturated fat content:[141]

Table 16: Categories under the "*Nutri-Level*" Labelling Scheme

Nutrient	A	B	C	D
Sugar (g)	≤ 1 (no added sweeteners)	> 1–5	> 5–10	> 10
Salt (mg)	≤ 5	> 5–≤ 120	> 120–≤ 500	> 500
Saturated fat (g)	≤ 0.7	> 0.7–1.2	> 1.2–2.8	> 2.8

The *Nutri-Level* label must be displayed on various forms of information media, such as menus, retail packaging, brochures, banners, leaflets, and menu listings on commercial electronic applications:[142]

Image 8: Examples of Various Information Media with the "*Nutri-Level*" Label[143]



The *Nutri-Level* labelling scheme will become mandatory two years after the Government has established the maximum limits for sugar, salt, and fat content under separate legislation.[144] Given that such legislation has not yet been enacted, participation in the scheme remains **voluntary**. Under the current voluntary scheme, any beverage sold through retail outlets for direct consumption that exceeds the maximum threshold for Category "*C*" is automatically classified as Category "*D*".

[141] Dictum 5 of *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[142] Dictum 4 of *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[143] Annex to *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).
[144] Dictum 10 of *Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026*, available at https://jdih.kemkes.go.id/documents/keputusan-menteri-kesehatan-nomor-hk0107menkes3012026 (accessed 26 June 2026).

7 STEP 4: DETERMINING THE APPLICABLE TARIFFS AND COMPLYING WITH CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS

Once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force, EU businesses should determine whether the relevant product(s) intended for export are eligible for **preferential treatment**.

EU businesses must also comply with all applicable **Customs procedures and documentary requirements** before their products can be cleared for entry into Indonesia. This includes ensuring that all required import documentation, licences, approvals, and supporting certificates are complete, accurate, and consistent with the Customs declaration submitted by the importer. Inaccurate, incomplete, or inconsistent documentation may result in delays, penalties, or other disruptions to the importation process.

7.1 DETERMINING THE APPLICABLE TARIFF TREATMENT

Trade in goods between countries is typically subject to **tariffs**. Members of the WTO are bound by the tariff commitments set out in their respective WTO Schedules of Commitments, which specify the maximum tariff rates that a WTO Member may impose on goods imported from other WTO Members. Such tariffs are referred to as Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs.[145] Tariffs may, however, be reduced or eliminated pursuant to **preferential trade agreements**, such as the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*.

EU businesses may export goods to Indonesia under:



MFN tariff rates



The preferential tariff rates under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*

Once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force, EU businesses exporting plants and plant products intended for human consumption to Indonesia should determine whether their products are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement. Under the Agreement, tariffs on a range of plants and plant products will either be **eliminated** immediately upon entry into force or progressively phased out over a period of up to five years. Access to such preferential tariff treatment is, however, subject to compliance with the applicable rules of origin under the Agreement.

To determine whether their products qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, EU exporters should undertake the following steps:[146]

[145] See https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact2_e.htm#:~:text=Most%2Dfavoured%2Dnation%20(MFN)%3A%20treating%20other%20people%20equally (accessed 30 June 2026).

[146] See https://www.beacukai.go.id/btki-dan-tarif and https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/09242a36-a438-40fd-a7af-fe32e36cbd0e/library/15b8b355-fb6a-45c2-8d1f-7c0335119724/details?open=true (accessed 30 June 2026).



Check the tariff classification of the product according to the *Indonesian Customs Tariff Book*



Match the tariff classification to the list of products in Appendix 2-1-A of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* and check the applicable tariff rates



Assess and ensure compliance with the rules of origin requirements provided under Chapter 3 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*

Alternatively, once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force, EU businesses could consult the EU's *Access2Markets* website to determine whether their plants and plant products qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement.[147]

Pending the entry into force of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, exports of EU plants and plant products to Indonesia will remain subject to Indonesia's MFN applied tariff rates. Currently:[148]

- Products classified under Chapter 7 on "*Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers*" are subject to applied tariff rates ranging from 0% to 20 (while the corresponding bound tariff rates range from 40% to 60%);
- Products classified under Chapter 8 on "*Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons*" are subject to applied tariff rates ranging from 5% to 20% (while the corresponding bound tariff rates range from 40% to 60%);
- Products classified under Chapter 12 on "*Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder*" are subject to applied tariff rates ranging from 0% to 5% (while the corresponding bound tariff rates range from 27% to 40%); and
- Products classified under Chapter 20 on "*Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants*" are subject to applied tariff rates ranging from 5% to 20% (while the corresponding bound tariff rates range from 40% to 60%).

The complete list of Indonesia's MFN **applied tariff rates** is available on the WTO's *Tariff & Trade Data* portal.[149]

7.2 PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS UNDER THE EU-INDONESIA CEPA

The *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, concluded on 23 September 2025, is currently awaiting signature and implementation by both Parties. Under the Agreement, both sides committed to **eliminating tariffs on more than 98.5% of tariff lines**, covering close to 100% of the bilateral trade value, with approximately 80% liberalised upon the Agreement's entry into force.

Indonesia's tariff commitments under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* are set out in **Appendix 2-A-1**. Indonesia will **eliminate import tariffs** on a wide range of EU plants and plant products, including onions, citrus fruits, soybeans, and fruit juices. Each tariff line is assigned a **staging category**, which determines whether the

[147] Access2Markets, available at https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home (accessed 29 June 2026).
[148] See https://ttd.wto.org/en (accessed 30 June 2026).
[149] See https://ttd.wto.org/en (accessed 2 July 2026).

applicable Customs duty will be eliminated immediately upon the Agreement's entry into force or phased out over a specified period.

The tariff elimination staging categories are summarised below:

Table 18: Staging Categories and Tariff Elimination Commitments under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*

Staging Category	Tariff Elimination Commitment
Category A	Tariffs will be reduced to 0% on the date of the entry into force of the Agreement
Category B3	Tariffs will be eliminated in four equal annual stages beginning upon entry into force of the Agreement and will be reduced to 0% on 1 January of Year 3
Category B5	Tariffs will be eliminated in six equal annual stages beginning upon entry into force of the Agreement and will be reduced to 0% on 1 January of Year 5

Indonesia's tariff commitments for plants and plant products under the Agreement are set out as follows:

Table 19: Indonesia's Tariff Commitments for Plants and Plant Products under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*

HS Code	Preferential Tariff	Staging Category
Chapter 7 on "*Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers*"		
Heading 07.01 on "*Potatoes, fresh or chilled*"	0% - 20%	A and B5
Heading 07.02 on "*Tomatoes, fresh or chilled*"	5%	B5
Heading 07.03 on "*Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled*"	0% - 20%	A and B5
Heading 07.04 on "*Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled*	5%	B5
Heading 07.05 on "*Lettuce and chicory, fresh or chilled*"	5%	B5
Heading 07.06 on "*Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled*"	5% - 20%	A and B5
Heading 07.07 on "*Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled*"	5%	B5
Heading 07.08 on "Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled"	5%	A and B5
Heading 07.09 on "*Other vegetables, fresh or chilled*"	5%	B5
Heading 07.10 on "*Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 07.11 on "*Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 07.12 on "*Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared*"	5%	B5
Heading 07.13 on "*Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split*"	0% - 5%	A and B5
Heading 07.14 on "*Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith*"	5%	B5
Chapter 8 on "*Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons*"		

Heading 08.01 on "*Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.02 on "*Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled*"	5%	B5
Heading 08.03 on "*Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.04 on "*Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried*"	5 - 20%	B5
Heading 08.05 on "*Citrus fruit, fresh or dried*"	5 - 20%	B5
Heading 08.06 on "*Grapes, fresh or dried*"	5%	A
Heading 08.07 on "*Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh*"	5%	B5
Heading 08.08 on "*Apples, pears and quinces, fresh*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.09 on "*Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.10 on "*Other fruit, fresh*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.11 on "*Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter*"	5%	B5
Heading 08.12 on "*Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 08.13 on "*Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 08.01 to 08.06; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter*"	5%	B5
Heading 08.14 on "*Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions*"	5%	B5

Chapter 12 on "*Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder*"

Heading 12.01 on "*Soya beans, whether or not broken*	0%	A
Heading 12.02 on "*Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken*	5%	B5
Heading 12.03 on "*Copra*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.04 on "*Linseed, whether or not broke*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.05 on "*Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken*"	5%	A
Heading 12.06 on "*Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.07 on "*Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 12.08 on "*Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.09 on "*Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing*"	0%	A
Heading 12.10 on "*Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.11 on "*Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar*	5%	B3 and B5

purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered"		
Heading 12.12 on "*Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included*"	5%	A, B3, and B5
Heading 12.13 on "*Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets*"	5%	B5
Heading 12.14 on "*Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets*"	5%	A
Chapter 20 on "*Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants*"		
Heading 20.01 on "*Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 20.02 on "*Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid*"	5%	A
Heading 20.03 on "*Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid*"	5%	A
Heading 20.04 on "*Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than products of heading 20.06*	5%	A and B5
Heading 20.05 on "*Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 20.06*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 20.06 on "*Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised)*"	20%	A
Heading 20.07 on "*Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 20.08 on "*Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included*"	5%	A and B5
Heading 20.09 on "*Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter*"	5% - 10%	A and B5

7.3 Rules of Origin under the EU-Indonesia CEPA

In order to qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, plants and plant products must satisfy the applicable **rules of origin** set out in Chapter 3 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*Rules of*

Origin and Origin Procedures".[150] Therefore, once the applicable tariff treatment has been identified, EU businesses must assess whether their products meet the relevant origin requirements.

The EU and Indonesia have agreed upon rules of origin designed to ensure that only products that are wholly obtained or that have undergone substantial processing within the territory of either Party are eligible to benefit from the Agreement's preferential tariff treatment. These rules are intended to ensure that the benefits of the Agreement accrue exclusively to products originating in the EU or Indonesia, rather than to products originating in third countries and merely transhipped via a Party.[151]

To benefit from the Agreement, products must be deemed to **"*originate*" from the Party**, in this case, the EU. Products are considered originating if they:

Have been wholly obtained in that Party A criterion which mainly applies to products occurring naturally and to goods made entirely from them, such as minerals and agricultural products	**Have been produced in that Party exclusively from originating materials** A criterion which applies to products produced exclusively materials that have already acquired originating status by being wholly obtained or satisfying the applicable product-specific rules	**Have been produced in that Party incorporating non-originating materials that satisfy the applicable product-specific rules in Annex 3-B** Depending on the classification, products are subject to specific rules regarding working or processing operations that confer them originating status

The product-specific rules of origin applicable to plants and plant products under the Agreement are as follows:

Table 20: Product-Specific Rules of Origin for Plants and Plant Products under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*

HS Code	Product-Specific Rules of Origin
Chapter 7 on "*Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers*"	
07.01 - 07.14	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 8 on "*Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons*"	
08.01 - 08.10	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained.
08.11	Production in which: • All the materials of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained; and • The total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 does not exceed 20% of the weight of the product.

[150] Article 3.19 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 30 June 2026).

[151] See https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/key-elements-eu-indonesia-trade-agreement-and-investment-protection-agreement_en (accessed 30 June 2026).

08.12-08.14	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained.

Chapter 12 on "*Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder*"	
12.01 - 12.14	CTH

Chapter 20 on "*Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants*"	
20.01	CTH
20.02 - 20.03	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained.
20.04 - 20.05	CTH
20.06 - 20.09	CTH, provided that the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 40% of the weight of the product.

To claim preferential tariff treatment under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, the exporter must issue a ***Statement on Origin*** certifying that the product complies with the applicable rules of origin.[152] The *Statement on Origin* must be made in one or more languages, provided that at least one version is in English. It must be included on an invoice or any other commercial document describing the originating product in sufficient detail to enable its identification.[153]

Indonesian importers claiming preferential tariff treatment for products imported from the EU must keep the *Statement on Origin*, or a copy of it, for at least three years from the date of the preferential tariff claim, unless Indonesian law requires a longer period.[154]

Annex 3-C to the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* provides a **model *Statement on Origin***, including the languages in which the statement may be completed.

Image 9: Model Statement on Origin

[152] Article 3.19 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 30 June 2026).
[153] Article 3.18 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 30 June 2026).
[154] Article 3.22 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 30 June 2026).

ANNEX 3-C

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ON ORIGIN

The statement on origin must be drawn up in accordance with the respective footnotes. The footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

Bulgarian version
Croatian version
Czech version
Danish version
Dutch version

English version
(Period: from_____ to _____ [3])

The exporter of the products covered by this document (Exporter Reference No ... [4]) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ... [5] preferential origin.

.....[6]
(Place and date)

.....
(Printed name and signature[7] of the exporter)

[3] When the statement on origin is completed for multiple shipments of identical originating products within the meaning of Article 18 (Statement on Origin), indicate the period for which the statement on origin will apply. The period shall not exceed twelve months. All importations of the product must occur within the period indicated. Where a period is not applicable, the field can be left blank.

[4] Indicate the reference number through which the exporter is identified. For the EU exporter, this will be the number assigned in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Union. For the Indonesia exporter, this will be the number assigned in accordance with the laws and regulations of Indonesia. Where the exporter has not been assigned a number in accordance with Laws and Regulations of the Parties, this field may be left blank.

[5] Indicate the origin of the product: Indonesia or the European Union or EU.

[6] Place and date may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.

[7] If the exporter has been assigned a number, he is not required to sign the statement on origin

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7.4 CUSTOMS DOCUMENTATION

For **Customs clearance** of plants and plant products upon importation into Indonesia, importers must submit the following documents:[155]

- *Proforma Invoice*;
- *Import Declaration*. The *Import Declaration* contains comprehensive information on goods classification, Customs value, as well as the calculation of import duties and import taxes;
- *Commercial Invoice*;
- *Certificate of Origin* to claim for preferential treatment;
- *Bill of Landing* or *Airway Bill*;

[155] *Law No. 10 of 1995 on Customs*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/46201/uu-no-10-tahun-1995 (accessed 1 June 2026), as amended by *Law No. 17 of 2006 on Amendments to Law No. 10 of 1995 on Customs*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/40189/uu-no-17-tahun-2006 (accessed 30 June 2026).

- *Packing List*;
- *Insurance Certificate*;
- *Surveyor Report* (see Section 7.6 of this *Guidance Handbook*); and
- SPS-related documents specific for plants and plant products, such as the *Health Certificate* (see Section 4 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

These documents are to be submitted via the ***INSW***, an integrated platform that connects the government agencies involved in import and export procedures.[156] The *INSW* facilitates the electronic submission and processing of trade-related documents, including import and export licences, Customs documents, and import or export realisation reports.[157] Importers can also use the *INSW* to track their import status, including information on the process of document verification, approval of licences, and Customs release.[158]

Submissions of import documents typically occur prior to cargo arrival. In some cases, Indonesia's Customs authorities may require importers to upload flash drive backups for manual verification.[159]

Upon arrival, goods are subject to Customs inspections, which may include documentary verification and the physical inspection of goods. The physical inspection of goods may be conducted by opening the goods' packaging and/or using scanning equipment.[160]

Several provisions in the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, once the Agreement enters into force and is implemented by the Parties, are expected to expedite Customs clearance and to improve the efficiency of Customs processes, including through cooperation on Authorised Economic Operator programmes under Article 4.11 of the Agreement (see Section 8.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

7.5 POST-BORDER IMPORT CERTIFICATE

A ***Post Border Import Certificate*** confirms that imported goods comply with the applicable post-border regulatory requirements, including safety, quality, and labelling requirements for the purpose of Customs clearance.[161]

Importers of processed food products, including processed plant products intended for human consumption, must obtain a *Post Border Import Certificate* from BPOM no later than seven days from the date on which the goods are released from Customs.[162] The certificate is valid only for one time importation.[163]

Applications for a *Post Border Import Certificate* must be submitted electronically through the official *e-BPOM*[164] system or the *INSW* system[165] and must be accompanied by the following documents:[166]

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[156] *Presidential Regulation No. 44 of 2018 on Indonesia National Single Window*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/82674/perpres-no-44-tahun-2018 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[157] See https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/10_INSW-ESCAP.pdf (accessed 30 June 2026).
[158] See https://tfadatabase.org/en/members/indonesia/article-10-4-3? (accessed 30 June 2026).
[159] See https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/indonesia-import-requirements-and-documentation (accessed 30 June 2026).
[160] See https://www.beacukai.go.id/pemeriksaan-pabean (accessed 30 June 2026).
[161] See https://insightof.id/import-certificate-ski/ (accessed 30 June 2026).
[162] Article 3 of *BPOM Regulation No. 15 of 2020 on Amendment to BPOM Regulation No. 30 of 2017 on the Supervision of the Importation of Medicines and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/181779/peraturan-bpom-no-15-tahun-2020 (accessed 22 June 2026).
[163] See https://ditwasotsk.pom.go.id/post/ski-border-dan-post-border-1 (accessed 22 June 2026).
[164] See https://e-bpom.pom.go.id (accessed 30June 2026).
[165] See https://insw.go.id/ (accessed 30 June 2026).
[166] Article 16 of *BPOM Regulation No. 28 of 2023 on Amendments to BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/flip/1535/28/2023 (accessed 30June 2026).

- *Distribution Approval* from BPOM (*i.e.,* in the form of the *ML Number*);
- *Certificate of Analysis* or *Product Certificate* for the use of the *SNI Mark* for products subject to mandatory SNI requirements. For plants and plant products, the use of SNI is not mandatory;[167] and
- Commercial Invoice for the imported goods;
- The *Application Letter* signed by the company's director or an authorised representative of the director, bearing a stamp duty; [168]
- The original *Statement Letter of Responsibility* bearing a stamp duty;
- An NIB;
- An *Import Authorisation Letter* in the form of a notarial deed, where the applicant is a business entity that has been authorised by another company to carry out the importation; and
- The list of HS Codes for the commodities to be imported.

Applicants must also clearly specify the warehouse where the products will be stored.

Within six hours after receiving the application, all required supporting documents, and the payment of the applicable fee (*i.e.,* ranging from IDR 50,000 (EUR 2.42) to IDR 100,000 (EUR 4.85)), BPOM must assess whether the requirements for issuing a *Post-Border Import Certificate* have been met.[169] If the application is complete and complies with the applicable requirements, BPOM will issue the *Post Border Import Certificate* within six hours.

The box below summarises the key information relating to the *Post-Border Import Certificate*:

Post-Border Import Certificate

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPOM
- **Validity of the *Post Border Import Certificate***: Valid for one time importation only
- **Renewal of the *Post Border Import Certificate***: No renewal, importers need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Post Border Import Certificate***: 6 hours

7.6 SURVEYOR REPORT

[167] See http://pustan.kemenperin.go.id/List_SNI_Wajib (accessed 30 June 2026).
[168] Article 9 of *BPOM Regulation No. 28 of 2023 on Amendments to BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/flip/1535/28/2023 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[169] Article 28 of *BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/285059/perka-bpom-no-27-tahun-2022 (accessed 30 June 2026).

A ***Surveyor Report*** provides evidence that the imported goods conform with the declared quantity, declared product specifications, declared EU Member State of origin, and have obtained all required permits. It functions either as:[170]

- A supporting Customs document, where the import requirements are examined within the Customs area; or
- An import document, where the import requirements are examined after the goods have passed through the Customs area.

For plants and plant products, importers are required to obtain a *Surveyor Report* issued by an independent surveyor appointed by Indonesia's Ministry of Trade, which must be submitted during Customs clearance (see Section 7.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*).[171]

To obtain a *Surveyor Report*, the relevant plants and plant products are subject to technical verification or inspection conducted by the appointed independent surveyor. The verification or inspection includes, at a minimum:[172]

- The examination and verification of the consistency and accuracy of the declared information and the supporting administrative documentation;
- The identification of the specifications or characteristics of the goods through qualitative and/or quantitative analysis;
- The quantity and/or volume of the goods;
- The port of loading or the country of export;
- The country of destination; and
- Any other data and/or information considered necessary.

The *Surveyor Report* shall be issued to importers through the Ministry of Trade's *Trade Licensing System* (*i.e.*, *Layanan Perijinan dibidang Perdagangan*, INATRADE) no later than one day after the independent surveyor has received the complete and accurate final documents (*i.e.*, packing list and invoice) from the importer.[173] The *INATRADE* subsequently transmits the *Surveyor Report* to the *INSW*. Each *Surveyor Report* is valid for one shipment only.[174]

The box below summarises key information relating to the *Surveyor Report*:

Surveyor Report

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: Ministry of Trade

[170] Article 20 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policy and Regulation*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/204857/permendag-no-20-tahun-2021 (accessed 30 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 25 of 2022 on Amendments to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policy and Regulation*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/223595/permendag-no-25-tahun-2022 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[171] Annex to *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policy and Regulation*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/204857/permendag-no-20-tahun-2021 (accessed 30 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 25 of 2022 on Amendments to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policy and Regulation*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/223595/permendag-no-25-tahun-2022 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[172] Article 9 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2021 on Technical Verification or Inspection in the Field of Foreign Trade,* available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/166535/permendag-no-16-tahun-2021 (accessed 30 June 2026).
[173] See https://inatrade.kemendag.go.id/ (accessed 30 June 2026).
[174] Articles 10 and 12 of *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2021 on Technical Verification or Inspection in the Field of Foreign Trade,* available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/166535/permendag-no-16-tahun-2021 (accessed 30 June 2026).

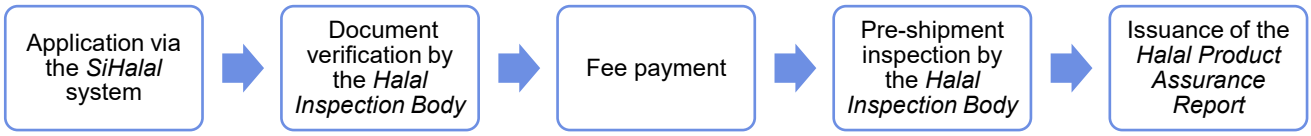
- **Validity of the *Surveyor Report***: Valid for one shipment only
- **Renewal of the *Surveyor Report***: No renewal, importers need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Surveyor Report***: 1 working day

7.7 *HALAL* PRODUCT ASSURANCE REPORT

A ***Halal Product Assurance Report*** provides evidence that foreign *Halal*-certified products, whether certified by the BPJPH or a BPJPH-recognised foreign *Halal* certification body,[175] comply with the requirements of the *Halal Product Assurance System*. The *Halal Product Assurance System* is an integrated system that is "*established, implemented, and maintained to regulate materials, production processes, products, resources, and procedures in order to ensure the continuity of the Halal Product Process*".[176]

For foreign products intended for import into Indonesia, importers must obtain a *Halal Product Assurance Report* issued by a *Halal Inspection Body* recognised by the BPJPH. The Report is issued following an **additional pre-shipment inspection** to verify the products' compliance with the relevant *Halal* requirements (see Section 6.4 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

The following are the steps for EU businesses to obtain a *Halal Product Assurance Report* from the **BPJPH**:



1) Application via the *SiHALAL* system

The importer must submit an application for the additional pre-shipment inspection through the *SiHalal* system, supported by the following documents:[177]

- A valid NIB serving as an API;
- A *Halal* certificate or registration number, or, where the product is derived from prohibited ingredients, a photograph of the product packaging displaying the Non-*Halal* Statement;
- A list of goods to be imported into Indonesia, accompanied by the relevant HS codes;
- A power of attorney signed by the head of the importer for the importer's authorised representative;
- The company's *Taxpayer Identification Number*;

[175] *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).
[176] Article 1(6) of *Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on Implementation in the Field of Halal Product Assurance,* available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/304896/pp-no-42-tahun-2024 (accessed 7 September 2026).
[177] Article 8 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).

- The purchase invoice and product order list specifying the category or description, quantity, and unit of the products to be imported; and

- A statement signed by the head of the importer confirming that the submitted documents are accurate and valid.

The importer must also select a *Halal Inspection Body* recognised by the BPJPH.

2) Document verification by the *Halal Inspection Body*

Following submission of the application, the selected *Halal Inspection Body* must verify and validate the completeness of the required documents. Where the documents are complete, the *Halal Inspection Body* shall calculate the applicable fee in accordance with the prescribed tariff for the inspection and submit the billing request to the BPJPH.[178]

The BPJPH shall issue an invoice based on the billing request submitted by the *Halal Inspection Body*.

3) Fee payment

The importer must pay 100% of the fee stated in the invoice issued by the BPJPH. The importer shall submit proof of payment through the *SiHalal* system, after which the BPJPH shall forward such proof to the *Halal Inspection Body*.[179] Upon receipt, the *Halal Inspection Body* shall proceed with the arrangements for the pre-shipment inspection.

4) Pre-shipment inspection by the *Halal Inspection Body*

The *Halal Inspection Body* shall request information from the importer and/or EU exporter regarding the timing of the pre-shipment inspection. The importer and/or EU exporter must submit the requested information within a maximum period of 30 days from the date on which payment is received by BPJPH.

Upon receipt of the requested information, the *Halal Inspection Body* shall conduct the inspection directly at the goods loading warehouse in the country of loading and/or country of origin before shipment. The inspection shall comprise:[180]

- An examination and verification of the conformity of the data and administrative documents;

- An identification of the type of Product against the list of Products attached to the *Halal* certificate or the foreign *Halal* certificate registration;

- A validation of the *Halal* certificate number or registration number stated on the product packaging;

- An identification of the HS code corresponding to the product category subject to mandatory *Halal* certification;

- A verification of the quantity and/or volume, production code, production date, and unit of the product against the purchase invoice and product order list;

[178] Article 9 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).
[179] Article 10 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).
[180] Articles 6 and 11 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).

- A verification of compliance with the requirements for affixing the *Halal* label or Non-*Halal* Statement on the product packaging;
- A contamination risk assessment for fresh animal-origin products and processed products where:
    - *Halal* Products and non-*Halal* Products are stored and/or loaded without physical separation; and/or
    - The distribution equipment has previously been used for non-*Halal* products;
- A verification of the conformity of the slaughter date and other relevant information stated in the *Halal* slaughtering documents with the physical products, in respect of slaughtered meat products derived from *Halal* animals;
- An assessment of whether products bearing a registered foreign *Halal* certificate are certified by a foreign *Halal* certification body established in the same country as the location of production, and whether such foreign *Halal* certification body has entered into cooperation in accordance with the applicable MRA;
- An examination of the *Certificate of Analysis*, *Certificate of Origin*, *Material Safety Data Sheet*, and/or other supporting documents for products bearing a Non-*Halal* Statement; and
- An examination of other supporting documents and/or information.

The inspection must be completed within 15 calendar days, with a possible extension of up to an additional 15 calendar days.

5) Issuance of the *Halal Product Assurance Report*

Where the products are found to comply with the *Halal Product Assurance System*, a *Halal Product Assurance Report* would be issued as evidence of compliance. The report shall be valid for one shipment only, and must be submitted by the importer through the *INSW* as part of the Customs clearance process for the products to be imported into Indonesia.[181]

Halal Product Assurance Report

- **Relevant Ministry/Government Agency**: BPJPH
- **Validity of the *Halal Product Assurance Report***: Valid for one shipment only
- **Renewal of the *Halal Product Assurance Report***: No renewal, importers need to re-apply
- **Processing time of the *Halal Product Assurance Report***: Up to 60 days

[181] Article 12 of *BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*, available at https://peraturan.go.id/files/peraturan-bpjph-no-4-tahun-2026.pdf (accessed 7 September 2026).

8 RELEVANCE OF THE EU-INDONESIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The *EU-Indonesia CEPA* contains a range of provisions that, upon the Agreement's entry into force and application, may help address several of the trade and regulatory challenges that the EU plants and plant products industry may face in accessing the Indonesian market. In particular, various commitments are intended to promote a more **transparent, predictable, and facilitative trading environment** for businesses operating between the EU and Indonesia, including those in the plants and plant products sector.

Of particular relevance to EU businesses exporting plants and plant products to Indonesia, the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* establishes a framework for the recognition of the equivalence of SPS measures. These disciplines may facilitate the recognition of equivalent SPS measures and systems and, in turn, support the recognition of food safety control systems and the registration of testing laboratories in EU Member States by the *Indonesian Quarantine Agency*. Furthermore, the Agreement establishes mechanisms for regulatory cooperation, consultation, and information exchange, through which market access issues affecting businesses may be raised and discussed between the European Commission and the Indonesian authorities.

The extent to which such anticipated benefits materialise will depend on **how the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* is implemented** in domestic law, how consistently it is applied by the relevant authorities, how consistently it is applied by the relevant authorities, and the level of ongoing engagement and cooperation between the EU and Indonesia.

8.1 RECOGNITION OF FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEMS AND REGISTRATION OF TESTING LABORATORIES

Article 6.14 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*Equivalence*" under Chapter 6 on "*Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*" requires an importing Party to accept an exporting Party's SPS measures as equivalent if the exporting Party objectively demonstrates to the importing Party that its measures achieve the importing Party's appropriate level of SPS protection.[182] This provision is particularly relevant for EU businesses as, at the time of writing of this *Guidance Handbook*, the food safety control system of no EU Member State appears to have been recognised by Indonesia, while valid registrations of testing laboratories remain in force for only a limited number of EU Member States (see Section 4.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

To facilitate a determination of equivalence, a Party shall, upon request, advise the other Party of the objective of any relevant SPS measures. For this purpose, reasonable access shall be granted, upon request, to the importing Party for inspection, testing, and other relevant procedures.[183] In addition, each Party shall, upon request, enter into consultations with the aim of achieving bilateral arrangements on the determination of equivalence of specified SPS measures.[184]

In this context, the Parties may use such consultations to establish bilateral arrangements under which:

[182] Article 6.14(2) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[183] Article 6.14(2) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[184] Article 6.14(3) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).

- Indonesia recognises the EU's food safety control systems and the registration of testing laboratories on an EU-wide basis, reflecting the EU as a Single Market, rather than on a Member State-by-Member State basis; and

- Any such recognition or registration remains valid on a continuous basis, subject to periodic review where necessary, rather than requiring renewal every three years, thereby avoiding repeated registration and reassessment.

Indonesia has already agreed to comparable arrangements with the US under *the US-Indonesia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade*.[185] Under Article 2.15 of that Agreement, Indonesia has agreed to "*provide FFPO [fresh food of plant origin] recognition for all food and agricultural products of plant origin originating from the United States*" permanently, without being subject to renewal, and to "*accept the results from any accredited U.S. laboratory*".

Extending similar arrangements to the EU would substantially reduce the administrative burden on EU businesses by allowing their exports to Indonesia to be accompanied solely by a *Prior Notice*, without the need to obtain either a *Certificate of Analysis* or a *Food Safety Certificate* in the EU Member State of origin.

- Article 6.8 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* establishes a framework requiring an importing Party to accept an exporting Party's SPS measures as equivalent where the exporting Party demonstrates that its measures achieve the importing Party's appropriate level of SPS protection

- The Agreement sets out procedures to facilitate a determination of equivalence, including requirements for Parties to provide information on the objectives of relevant SPS measures upon request, grant reasonable access for inspection, testing, and other relevant procedures, and engage in consultations aimed at establishing bilateral arrangements on the determination of equivalence

- Once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force and is applied by the Parties, such provision could help facilitate the recognition of EU food safety control systems and testing laboratory registrations on an EU-wide basis, and support the maintenance of such recognition on a continuous basis. This could also reduce the administrative burden on EU businesses by eliminating the need to obtain *Certificates of Analysis* or *Food Safety Certificates* for exports from the EU Member State of origin, while ensuring treatment comparable to that accorded to Indonesia's other trading partners, including the US

8.2 TRANSPARENCY

Chapters 2, 4, 6, and 7 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*National Treatment and Market Access for Goods*", "*Customs and Trade Facilitation*", "*Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*", and "*Technical Barriers to Trade*", respectively, contain provisions intended to promote greater regulatory transparency between the EU and Indonesia.

These commitments may help improve the transparency, predictability, and administration of import requirements applicable to plants and plant products in Indonesia for EU businesses, including requirements to obtain an *Import Recommendation* from the Ministry of Agriculture and secure import

[185] *US-Indonesia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade*, available at https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/2026/02.19.26%20US-IDN%20ART%20Full%20Agreement%20-%20US%20Final%20for%20Website%20sanitized.pdf (accessed 6 July 2026).

allocation under the *Commodity Balance* mechanism prior to applying for an *Import Approval* from the Ministry of Trade (see Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of this *Guidance Handbook*).

Article 2.12 on "*Import Licensing Procedures*" requires import licensing procedures to be administered in a fair, equitable, non-discriminatory, and transparent manner.[186] The provision further incorporates key disciplines under the WTO *Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures* and requires the Parties to publish, including on the Internet, all relevant rules, information, conditions, and administrative requirements relating to import licence applications.[187]

The EU and Indonesia must **notify** each other of new import licensing procedures or changes to existing procedures, provide information on such procedures upon request, and establish contact points from which interested persons may obtain further information regarding import licensing requirements.[188] Article 2.12 also requires authorities, upon request, to provide written **explanations for the denial of import licence applications** and provides applicants with the opportunity to seek administrative or judicial review of licensing decisions.[189]

Article 4.12 on "*Publication and Availability of Information*" requires Customs regulations and procedures, such as administrative notices, importation, exportation, transit procedures, and rules of origin, to be made publicly available and in an accessible manner.[190]

Article 6.6 on "*Import Conditions, Import Procedures and Trade Facilitation*" contains various commitments aimed at enhancing transparency, predictability, and efficiency in the administration of SPS-related import requirements. The provision requires the Parties to ensure that their SPS measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute an arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination against the other Party.[191]

Article 6.10 on "*Transparency and Exchange of Information*" contains commitments by the Parties to exchange information on matters related to the development and application of SPS measures that may affect trade between the Parties.[192]

Article 7.7 on "*Transparency*" contains various commitments aimed at enhancing transparency of technical barriers to trade-related measures. The provision requires the EU and Indonesia to notify proposed technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures to the WTO and provide the other Party with at least 60 days to submit comments, except in urgent circumstances involving safety, health, environmental protection, or national security. This commitment may help improve the transparency and

[186] Article 2.12(1) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[187] Article 2.12(5) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[188] Article 2.12(5) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[189] Article 2.12(6) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[190] Article 4.12 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[191] Article 6.6(1) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).
[192] Article 6.6(2)(b) and (8) of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 30 June 2026).

predictability of technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures by requiring the EU and Indonesia to provide opportunities for comments before adoption.[193]

- Certain provisions under the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* may provide a basis for enhanced transparency of Indonesia's import and market access requirements for plants and plant products, including commitments related to the publication of regulations, access to regulatory information, and the administration of import procedures
- For instance, the transparency obligations, including requirements to publish import licensing requirements and notify procedural changes, could improve access to information on the requirements and procedures for obtaining the necessary licences, including *Import Recommendations* and *Import Approvals*, while ensuring that businesses are informed of new or amended requirements in a timely manner
- Once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force and is officially implemented, such provisions are expected to enhance regulatory transparency and predictability for EU businesses by improving access to relevant regulatory requirements and reducing challenges arising from fragmented regulatory frameworks and language barriers

8.3 CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

Chapter 4 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*Customs and Trade Facilitation*" contains a number of provisions that may help fast-track Customs clearance and ease the administrative requirements associated with Indonesia's import procedures. In particular, such provisions aim to facilitate trade by improving the efficiency, transparency, and predictability of Customs processes, including through the use of authorised economic operator programmes.

Article 4.5 on "*Customs Provisions and Procedures*" provides the commitment of the EU and Indonesia to improve the transparency, efficiency, integrity, and accountability of Customs procedures through the simplification of Customs requirements and formalities, as well as Customs data and documentation.

Article 4.7 on "*Simplified Customs Procedures*" contains commitments to establish a simplified, transparent, and efficient Customs procedures to reduce costs and increase predictability for economic operators, including for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Article 4.11 on "*Authorised Operators*" requires the EU and Indonesia to provide additional trade facilitation measures related to imports conducted by authorised operators, including a low rate of physical inspections and examinations, rapid release time, as well as a single Customs declaration for all imports in a given period.

Article 4.20 on "*Relations with Business Community*" requires regular consultations between Customs administrations in the EU and Indonesia with the business community on Customs and trade facilitation measures, and requires that Customs procedures remain responsive to the needs of traders.

- Certain provisions under Chapter 4 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* may provide a basis for enhanced cooperation between the EU and Indonesia on

[193] Article 7.7 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).

Customs and trade facilitation matters, including the simplification of Customs procedures and the reduction of delays in Customs clearance

- Once the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* enters into force and is implemented by the Parties, these provisions are expected to contribute to more efficient and predictable Customs procedures for EU businesses by reducing administrative burdens, enhancing procedural transparency, and facilitating the movement of goods between the EU and Indonesia

8.4 COOPERATION AND DISCUSSION

Chapters 2, 6, 19, and 20 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*National Treatment and Market Access for Goods*", "*Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*", "*Good Regulatory Practices*", and "*Transparency*" respectively, contain provisions aimed at enhancing regulatory cooperation, promoting dialogue, and facilitating the exchange of information between the Parties on existing and emerging regulatory issues. These commitments may provide avenues through which certain matters, such as Indonesia's *Pest Risk Analysis* requirements*Halal* certification and nutritional labelling requirements (see Sections 4.2, 6.4 and 6.5 of this *Guidance Handbook*) may be raised and discussed between the Parties.

Article 24.4 of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* on "*Specialised committees*" foresees the establishment of specialised Committees, including committees on Trade in Goods, Customs, and SPS. Among other functions, these committees are tasked with discussing and addressing barriers to trade in goods, including those arising from the application of non-tariff measures.[194]

Article 6.6 on "*Import Conditions, Import Procedures and Trade Facilitation*" requires the importing Party to consider requests from the exporting Party to review existing import conditions, thereby creating a mechanism for the assessment and potential refinement of trade-related regulatory measures.

Article 6.11 on "*Technical Consultations*" requires Parties to engage in technical consultations where a Party raises significant concerns regarding measures affecting human, animal, or plant life or health.

Article 19.7 on "*Public Consultations*" establishes the requirement for the Parties to conduct public consultations when preparing for a major regulatory measure. In particular, Parties are required to publish either draft regulatory measures or consultation documents that provide sufficient detail of the draft regulation to allow stakeholders to assess whether and how their interests may be affected, and to consider such comments where they are relevant to the consultation.

Article 20.4 on "*Enquiries*" requires each Party to establish or maintain appropriate mechanisms to respond to enquiries regarding its domestic laws and regulations.

Chapter 21 on "*Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism*" establishes a bilateral dialogue mechanism through which the Parties could enhance cooperation and dialogue on matters of interest in their trade relations, including through the exchange of information on existing or proposed measures that may affect bilateral trade or investment, and through follow up discussions to address concerns regarding measures that may unduly restrict bilateral trade or investment and to seek mutually acceptable outcomes.

- Certain provisions of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* could, once the Agreement enters into force and is applied by the Parties, provide a basis for enhanced discussions and consultations between the EU and Indonesia on trade-regulatory matters, such as Indonesia's *Pest Risk Analysis* requirements,

[194] Article 2.16 and Article 24.4 of the *EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement*, available at https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/indonesia/eu-indonesia-agreements/text-agreements_en (accessed 1 July 2026).

new *Nutri-Level* front-of-pack nutrition labelling schemes, forthcoming mandatory *Halal* certification requirements, and non-recognition of the EU as a Single Market for the purposes of recognising foreign *Halal* certification bodies

9 RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

In light of the findings presented in this *Guidance Handbook*, the following **recommendations** are proposed for EU businesses seeking to access and further expand their presence in the Indonesian market:

- **Engagement with relevant Indonesian authorities**: EU businesses should use this *Guidance Handbook* as a practical reference when exporting plants and plant products to Indonesia and to familiarise themselves with the relevant Indonesian ministries and agencies involved in the importation and marketing of such products. This would allow businesses to establish effective channels of communication with the competent authorities, either directly or through experienced local importers and distributors, where appropriate. Given the complexity of Indonesia's import and market access requirements, and the possibility of evolving administrative practices, early and ongoing engagement with competent authorities can help businesses clarify regulatory requirements and expectations, stay informed of regulatory developments, anticipate and address potential compliance issues, and facilitate the timely resolution of market access challenges;

- **Prepare for the implementation of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA***: EU businesses should actively prepare for the entry into force and implementation of the *EU-Indonesia CEPA*, including by familiarising themselves with the provisions relevant to their operations, such as rules of origin and the applicable preferential tariffs. Businesses should also closely monitor developments relating to the implementation of the Agreement and assess how its provisions may affect their operations and market access conditions; and

- **Coordination with the European Commission and industry associations:** EU businesses should maintain close coordination with the European Commission and relevant industry associations to communicate market access challenges and other issues affecting trade in plants and plant products. Such coordination can facilitate the identification of common concerns across the industry and help ensure that the issues encountered by businesses are effectively raised and addressed through the appropriate bilateral mechanisms established under the *EU-Indonesia* CEPA. Active engagement by businesses in sharing information and practical experiences will be important to help ensure that the Agreement delivers tangible benefits in practice and contributes to a more transparent, predictable, and business-friendly trading environment.

For the EU, the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* presents an important opportunity to **advance discussions on regulatory cooperation and alignment** in areas relevant to trade in goods. In particular, the Agreement may serve as a framework for dialogue on the recognition of the EU as a Single Market within Indonesia's regulatory system, thereby facilitating more predictable market access conditions for EU exporters.

A first step could be the recognition of *Halal* certificates issued by certification bodies established anywhere in the EU. Extending such recognition across the EU would reduce duplication and lower compliance costs for businesses.

Beyond *Halal* certification, the *EU-Indonesia CEPA* could support Indonesia's broader recognition of EU-wide compliance with other regulatory requirements, including *Pest Risk Analysis*, food safety control systems, testing laboratories, and, where appropriate, other import requirements.

Sustained regulatory dialogue between the EU and Indonesia would provide a mechanism to address implementation issues, monitor regulatory developments, and identify further opportunities for regulatory cooperation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: LIST OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

No.	Name of Legislation	Date of Enactment
1	*Law No. 10 of 1995 on Customs*, as amended by *Law No. 17 of 2006*	30 December 1995
2	*Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food*, as amended by *Law No. 6 of 2023* and partially revoked by *Law No. 1 of 2023*	16 November 2012
3	*Law No. 21 of 2019 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine*	18 October 2019
4	*Law No. 25 of 2007 on Investment*, as amended by *Law No. 6 of 2023*	26 April 2008
5	*Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance*	17 October 2014
6	*Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies*	16 August 2007
7	*Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance*	17 October 2024
8	*Government Regulation No. 86 of 2019 on Food Safety, as amended by Government Regulation No. 1 of 2026*	26 December 2019
9	*Government Regulation No. 34 of 2018 on the National Standardisation and Conformity Assessment System*	20 July 2018
10	*Presidential Regulation No. 44 of 2018 on the Indonesia National Single Window*	31 May 2018
11	*Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2024 on the Commodity Balance, as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2025*	21 May 2024
12	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020*	30 July 2019
13	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Fruits and Fresh Fruiting Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*	13 June 2012
14	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 43/Permentan/OT.140/6/2012 on Plant Quarantine Measures for the Importation of Fresh Bulb Vegetables into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia*, as lastly amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 6 of 2022*	19 June 2012
15	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*	15 November 2016
16	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 53/PERMENTAN/KR.040/12/2018 on the Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*	31 December 2018
17	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 1 of 2021 on Animal Quarantine Documents and Plant Quarantine Documents*	7 January 2021
18	*Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 15 of 2021 on Standards for Business Activities and Product Standards in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Agricultural Sector*	1 April 2021
19	*Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2021 on Technical Verification or Inspection in the Field of Foreign Trade*	1 April 2021
20	*Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021 on Import Policies and Regulations*, as amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 25 of 2022*	1 April 2021
21	*Minister of Trade Regulation No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations*, as lastly amended by *Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2026*	30 June 2025
22	*Minister of Trade Regulation No. 11 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations on Imports of Agricultural and Livestock Goods*	24 April 2026
23	*BPOM Regulation No. 8 of 2018 on Maximum Limits of Chemical Contaminants in Processed Foods*	26 June 2018
24	*BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives*	1 July 2019
25	*BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on Maximum Limits of Microbial Contamination in Processed Foods*	9 July 2019
26	*BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging*	26 July 2019

27	*BPOM Regulation No. 15 of 2020 amending BPOM Regulation No. 30 of 2017 on the Supervision of the Importation of Medicines and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*	13 July 2020
28	*BPOM Regulation No. 9 of 2022 on Requirements for Heavy Metal Contamination in Processed Food*	22 April 2022
29	*BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*	14 November 2022
30	*BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Food Categories*	6 June 2023
31	*BPOM Regulation No. 23 of 2023 on the Registration of Processed Food*	11 September 2023
32	*BPOM Regulation No. 28 of 2023 amending BPOM Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on the Supervision of the Importation of Drugs and Food into the Territory of Indonesia*	8 November 2023
33	*BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels*	9 June 2026
34	*Minister of Health Decree No. HK.01.07/MENKES/301/2026 on the Inclusion of Nutrition Labels and Health Messages on Ready-to-Serve Processed Foods*	14 April 2026
35	*National Food Agency Regulation No. 15 of 2024 on Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Fresh Food of Plant Origin*	18 December 2024
36	*Indonesian Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 2 of 2025 on Types of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Plant Pests, Carriers, and Prohibited Carriers*	6 January 2025
37	*Indonesian Quarantine Agency Regulation No. 9 of 2024 on Quarantine Documents and Seals*	6 August 2024
38	*Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Agency Decree No. 1795 of 2025 on the Registration of Testing Laboratories for the Purposes of Supervising the Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin from Belgium*	31 May 2025
39	*Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Agency Decree No. 1796 of 2025 on the Registration of Testing Laboratories for the Purposes of Supervising the Safety of Fresh Food of Plant Origin from Greece*	31 May 2025
40	*Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 748 of 2021 on Types of Products Required to be Halal Certified*	29 June 2021
41	*Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 1360 of 2021 on Materials Exempted from the Mandatory Halal Certification Requirement*	27 December 2021
42	*Head of the BPJPH Decree No. 221 of 2025 on Implementation Procedures for the Registration of Foreign Halal Certificates*	15 December 2025
43	*BPJPH Regulation No. 3 of 2026 on the Form and Procedures for Affixing Non-Halal Statement*	23 July 2026
44	*BPJPH Regulation No. 4 of 2026 on Ensuring the Compliance of Foreign Halal-Certified Products Entering Indonesia*	7 August 2026

ANNEX II: CONTACT INFORMATION

For further inquiries, EU businesses could reach out to the following Indonesian agencies and ministries:

Ministry or Government Agency	Contact Information	Subject Matter of Inquiries
BPOM	• Telephone: +62 214244691 / +62 2142883309 / +62 2142883462 • Email: halobpom@pom.go.id • Address: Gedung Merah Putih Lt.2 Jalan Percetakan Negara Nomor 23 Jakarta Pusat, 10560, Indonesia	• GMP for processed plant products intended for human consumption • Product registration for processed plant products intended for human consumption • Compositional requirements • Maximum limits for heavy metal contaminants, chemical contaminants and microbiological contaminants in processed plant products intended for human consumption • Food additives • Packaging requirements for processed plant products intended for human consumption • Nutritional labelling for packaged processed food • *Post Border Import Certificate*
BPJPH	• Telephone: 176 • WhatsApp: +62 8111421142 • Email: layanan@halal.go.id • Address: Jl. Raya Pd. Gede No.13, RW.1, Pinang Ranti, Kec Makasar, Kota Jakarta Timur, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 13560	• *Halal* certification and labelling requirements • *Halal Product Assurance Report*
Indonesian Quarantine Agency	• Telephone: +62 8111920336 • Email: settama@karantinaindonesia.go.id (Correspondence) / ppid.barantin@gmail.com (Information Request) • Address: Gedung Soedjono Djoened Poesponegoro/Gedung BPPT I, Jl. M.H.	• Recognition of food safety control systems • Registration of testing laboratories • SPS procedures, including obtaining a *Health*

	Thamrin No.8 Lantai 9, 10, 11, Kebon Sirih, Kec. Menteng, Jakarta Pusat, 10340	*Certificate* and *Phytosanitary Certificate*
Ministry of Agriculture	• Telephone: +62 217806131 • WhatsApp: +62 85179657867 • Email: layanan-ip@pertanian.go.id • Address: Jl. Harsono RM No.3, RT.5/RW.7, Ragunan, Ps. Minggu, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12550	• Registration of a post-harvest handling facility • GMP for fresh food of plant origin • Designated points of entry • *Import Recommendation* • Product registration for fresh food of plant origin • Maximum limits for chemical contaminants and biological contaminants in fresh food of plant origin • Quality requirements for fresh food of plant origin • Packaging requirements for fresh food of plant origin
Ministry of Health	• Telephone: 1500-567 • WhatsApp: +62 8111050-0567 • Email: helpdesk@kemkes.go.id • Address: Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-5 Kav. 4-9, South Jakarta 12950, Indonesia	• Nutritional labelling for ready-to-serve processed food
Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board	• Telephone: 169 • WhatsApp: +62 81511828000 • Email: kontak@oss.go.id • Address: Jl. Gatot Subroto No.44 7, RT.7/RW.1, Senayan, Kec. Kby. Baru, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12190	• *Business Identification Number*
Ministry of Trade	• Telephone: +62 213858171 • Email: contact.us@kemendag.go.id • Address: Jl. M. I. Ridwan Rais, No. 5 Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10110, Indonesia	• *Importer Identification Number* • *Import Approval* • *Complementary Goods Certificate* • *Surveyor Report*

National Food Agency	• Telephone: +62 217807377 • WhatsApp: +62 85186867734 Email: nfa_official@badanpangan.go.id • Address: Jalan Harsono RM No.3, Ragunan, Ps. Minggu, Kota Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12550	• MRL for pesticides in fresh food of plant origin
National Accreditation Committee	• Telephone: +62 81388636959 (Directorate of Laboratory Accreditation) / +62 81213140054 (Directorate of Inspection Body and Certification Body Accreditation) • Email: laboratorium@bsn.go.id (Directorate of Laboratory Accreditation) / sertifikasi@bsn.go.id (Directorate of Inspection Body and Certification Body Accreditation) • Address: Jl. Kuningan Barat Raya, No. 01A, Kuningan, Mampang Prapatan Jakarta Selatan DKI Jakarta 12710, Indonesia	• SNI

ANNEX III: APPLICATION LETTER FOR THE RECOGNITION OF FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THE REGISTRATION OF TESTING LABORATORIES

The following is the *Application Letter* for the recognition of food safety control systems:[195]

Format - 3

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION OF FFPO IN A COUNTRY

To:
H.E. Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia
c.q. Director General of Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency
(Food Safety Competent Authority at the Entry and Exit Points of Indonesia)

From:
National Food Safety Competent Authority (NFSCA) of: ... (*name of country*)

Herewith we would like to inform the details of the food safety control systems that we apply for recognition:

1.	Name and description of Produce (Common Name & Botanical Name)	:	..... *Name of commodity, e.g. apple (Pyrus malus), grapes (Vitis vinifera), etc.*
2.	Detail of Production Area	:	..... - *Total Production Area: ... (in acree) for each commodity* - *Productivity of each commodity per acree per season* - *Location of production sites (district, province, etc.)* - *List of production area of product exported to Indonesia*
3	Certification Bodies of Produce	:	.....
4	Testing Laboratories and Their Competence	:	.....
5.	Authorized Residue Survey Institution(s)	:	.....
6.	Food safety control systems*)	:	
	a. GAP	:	☐ Yes ☐ No
	b. GHP	:	☐ Yes ☐ No
	c. Procedure of Monitoring and Surveillance (including sampling methods, scope, frequency, lab test methods)	:	☐ Yes ☐ No
	d. Data of Monitoring and Surveillance (at least 3 years) - pesticide residues - mycotoxins - heavy metals (Pb, Cd) - microbiological contaminant	: : : :	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
	e. Procedure of Inspection and Certification (including sampling methods)	:	☐ Yes ☐ No
7.	Annex**)	:	a. Description of food safety control system for fresh food of plant origin in country of origin; b. List of Food Safety Regulations (Full Text in English); c. List of Production Sites implementing GAP; d. List of Handling Facilities implementing GHP; e. Monitoring system for chemical and biological contaminants (including sampling methods, scope, frequency, lab test methods); f. Official monitoring's result at least the latest of 3 (three) years; g. List of Testing Laboratories; h. Description of Authorized Agency (Food Safety Competent Authority, Regulatory Bodies, National Residue Survey, Certification Bodies of Produce etc.); i. Certification system for exportation of FFPO; j. List of Exit Points.

*) *put (√) on the box*
**) *please attach the complete documents (in English)*

Applicant,

signature & stamp

(.....*Director of NFSCA*.....)

[195] Annex VII to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 2 July 2026).

The following is the *Application Letter* for the registration of of testing laboratories:[196]

Format - 8

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
FOOD SAFETY TESTING LABORATORY IN A COUNTRY

To:
H.E. Minister of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia
c.q. Director General of Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency
(Food Safety Competent Authority at the Entry and Exit Points of Indonesia)

From:
National Food Safety Competent Authority (NFSCA) of ... *(name of country)*

Herewith we would like to inform:

1. The details of food safety testing laboratory submitted to be registered:

No.	Name of Laboratory	Address& e-mail	Scope of Accreditation
1			
2			
3			
	...		

2. List of pesticide active ingredients used and licensed in origin country:

No.	Pesticide Active Ingredients	Agricultural Products
1		
2		
3		
	...	

3. List of active ingredients of banned pesticides (including *Persistent Organic Pollutants/ POPs*):

No.	Pesticide Active Ingredients	Year (banned)
1		
2		
3		
	...	

4. List of regulations regarding pesticides or other agricultural chemicals (if available):
.....

5. List of Annexes (*Please provide all documents in English*):
   a. Profile of NFSCA (Name of agency, address, organizational chart, *contact person*, function and resposibilities);
   b. Profile of competent agency for food safety laboratory accreditation (Name of agency, address, organizational chart, *contact person*, function and resposibilities);
   c. Profile of each laboratory (Name of laboratory, address, organizational chart, *contact person*, scope of analysis, copy of certificate of accreditation, method of analysis);
   d. Official control of food safety laboratory by NFSCA.

Date/Month/Year

Applicant,

signature & stamp

(.....*Director of NFSCA*.....)

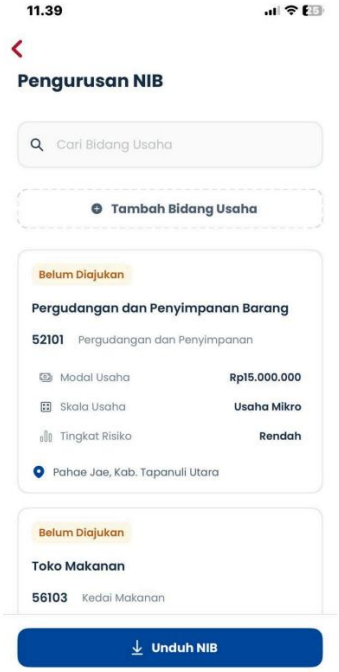
[196] Annex VII to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 55/Permentan/KR.040/11/2016 on the Supervision of Food Safety for the Importation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/160863/permentan-no-55permentankr040112016-tahun-201 (accessed 2 July 2026).

ANNEX IV: GUIDE FOR NIB REGISTRATION

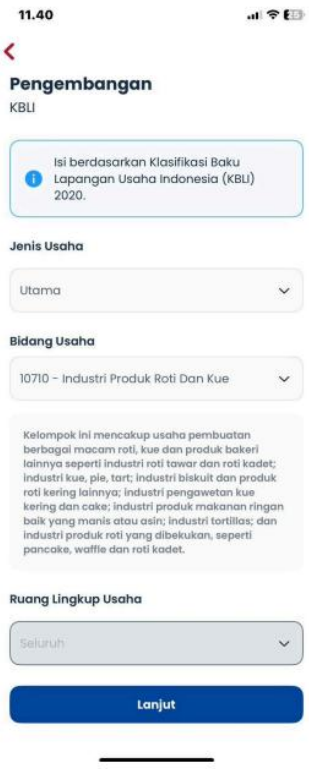
1. Log in to the OSS application using a Micro and Small Enterprise account.
2. On the homepage, select the "*Kelola NIB*" menu.



3. Select "*Tambah Bidang Usaha*".



4. Complete the information on the Type of Business, Business Sector, Scope of Business, and select the business sector corresponding to the relevant KBLI code, then click "*Lanjut*".



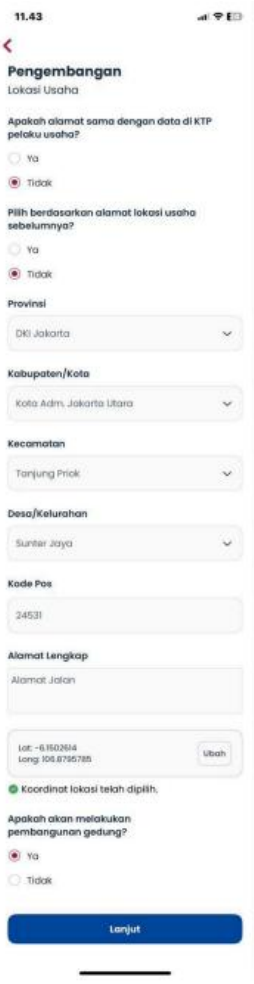
5. After completing the above information, fill in the Land Area, Unit of Measurement, and Business Capital data. Then select "*Validasi Risiko*".



6. After completing the Risk Validation, fill in the "*Perizinan Usaha*" information and select "*Lanjut*".



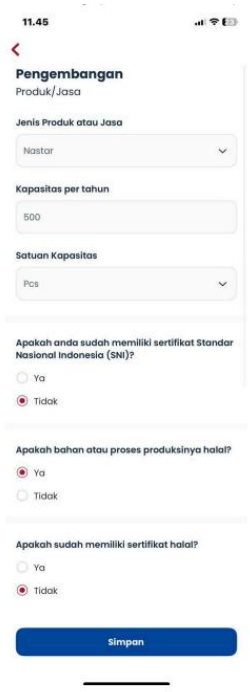
7. Complete the "*Lokasi Usaha*" information and select "*Lanjut*".



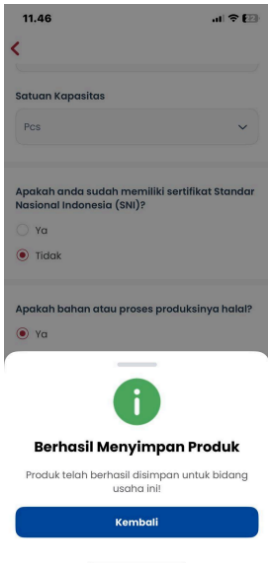
8. Select "*Tambah Produk atau Jasa*".



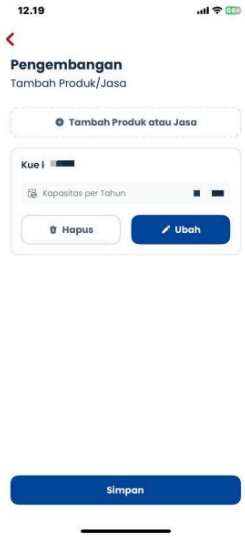
9. Complete the Product/Service information and select "*Simpan*".



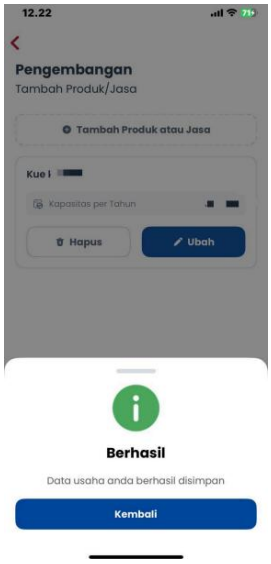
10. Once the product has been successfully saved, a notification will appear. Then select "*Kembali*".



11. Click "*Simpan*".



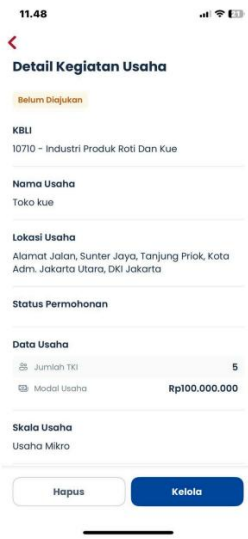
12. After the information has been saved, a notification stating "*Data Usaha Anda Berhasil Disimpan*" will appear.



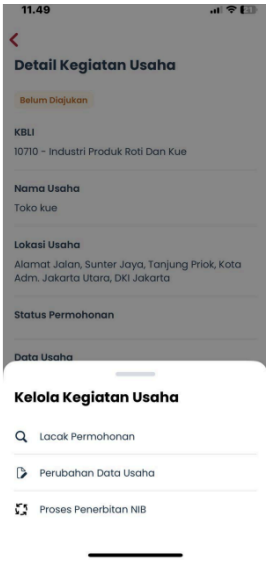
13. In the NIB application section, search for the business name that was previously submitted. Then click on the relevant business.



14. Click "*Kelola*".



15. Select "*Proses Penerbitan NIB*"



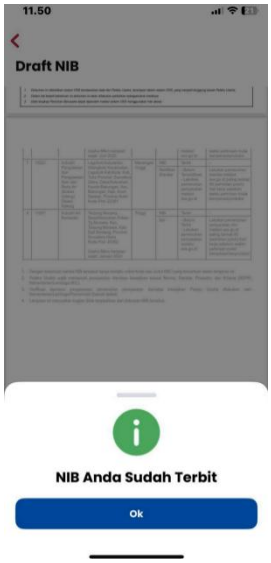
16. Click "*Terbitkan*".



17. In the Self-Declaration section, tick the box "*Saya sudah membaca dan menyetujui*", then click "*Simpan*".



18. The NIB has been successfully issued.


11.50
Draft NIB
NIB Anda Sudah Terbit
Ok

ANNEX V: APPLICATION LETTER FOR AN IMPORT RECOMMENDATION

The following is the *Application Letter* for an *Import Recommendation* for fresh horticultural products for consumption:[197]

Format-4

KOP SURAT

Nomor :
Lampiran : 1 Berkas
Perihal : Permohonan Rekomendasi Impor
Produk Hortikultura Segar Untuk Konsumsi

..... , ...

Yth. Menteri Pertanian RI
C.q. Kepala Pusat Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman
dan Perizinan Pertanian
Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan
Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan

Dengan ini kami :
Nama :
Nama Perusahaan :
Alamat :
Bentuk Usaha :
Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak :
Mengajukan permohonan Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura (RIPH)
Segar Untuk Konsumsi dengan perincian sebagai berikut :

No.	Nama Produk	Pos Tarif/ HS	Negara Asal	Volume Impor (Ton)	Tempat Pemasukan	Waktu Impor (Bulan)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Dst						

Demikian kami sampaikan agar kiranya dapat diproses.

Pelaku Usaha,

Materai Rp. 6000

.....

Tembusan:
Menteri Pertanian RI.

[197] Annex II to *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161254/permentan-no-39-tahun-2019 (accessed 24 June 2026), as amended by *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 2 of 2020 on Amendments to Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Recommendations for the Importation of Horticultural Products*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/161288/permentan-no-02-tahun-2020 (accessed 24 June 2026).

The following is the *Application Letter* for an *Import Recommendation* for fresh horticultural products as industrial raw materials:

Format-5

KOP SURAT

Nomor :
Lampiran : 1 Berkas
Perihal : Permohonan Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura Segar Untuk Bahan Baku Industri

....

Yth. Menteri Pertanian RI
C.q. Kepala Pusat Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman dan Perizinan Pertanian
Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan
Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan

Dengan ini kami :
Nama :
Nama Perusahaan :
Alamat :
Bentuk Usaha :
Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak :
Mengajukan permohonan Rekomendasi Impor Produk Hortikultura (RIPH) Segar Untuk Bahan Baku Industri dengan perincian sebagai berikut :

No.	Nama Produk	Pos Tarif/ HS	Negara Asal	Volume Impor (Ton)	Tempat Pemasukan	Waktu Impor (Bulan)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Dst						

Demikian kami sampaikan agar kiranya dapat diproses.

Pelaku Usaha,

Materai Rp. 6000

.....

Tembusan:
Menteri Pertanian RI.

ANNEX VI: FORMAT FOR AN IMPORT REALISATION REPORT

The following is the format for an *Import Realisation Report*:

LAPORAN REALISASI IMPOR MESIN/PERALATAN DAN/ATAU BARANG DAN BAHAN *)

Nama Pelaku Usaha/Perusahaan :

Nomor Induk Berusaha :

No	KMK RI **) No dan Tgl	Yang Tercantum Dalam KMK				Yang Diimpor					Pelabuhan Bongkar
		Jumlah	Jenis	Spesifikasi	Nilai	SPPB No dan Tgl	Jumlah	Jenis	Spesifikasi	Nilai	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	€	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
1.											
dst											

Keterangan :
*) Pilih salah satu mesin/peralatan atau barang dan bahan
**) Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia (KMK RI)

Laporan dikirim paling lambat 7 hari setelah realisasi impor (terhitung sejak SPPB diterima di Direktorat Jenderal Beda dan Cukai)

.....namakota.....tanggal
Nama Jelas
Jabatan, Nomor Telepon, Email

ANNEX VII: COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

This Annex details the compositional requirements for plant products intended for human consumption:[198]

Category 04.0 Fruits and Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Tubers, Legumes, Soybeans, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

This category covers Fruits (04.1) and Vegetables (04.2).

04.1 Fruits

This category includes Fresh Fruits (04.1.1) and Processed Fruits (04.1.2).

04.1.1 Fresh Fruits

Fresh Fruits includes:

- Whole Fresh Fruits (04.1.1.1), which are fruits presented in their whole form as harvested;
- Whole Fresh Fruits with Surface Treatment (04.1.1.2), which are fresh fruits coated with wax or other coating materials that serve as a protective layer and/or help maintain fruit freshness and quality; and
- Peeled or Cut Fresh Fruits (04.1.1.3) intended for consumer sale, which are fresh fruits that have been peeled or cut.

04.1.2 Processed Fruits

This category includes all Processed Fruit products except Peeled or Cut Fresh Fruits and Surface-Coated Fresh Fruits.

04.1.2.1 Frozen Fruits

Frozen Fruits are whole fruits or fruit pieces obtained from fresh, clean fruits of suitable maturity for their intended use, frozen with or without blanching and with or without the addition of fruit juice, sugar syrup, or other food ingredients.

04.1.2.2 Dried Fruits

Dried Fruits are fruit products obtained from fresh, clean fruits that have been dried by natural or artificial drying methods to prevent microbial growth, with or without the addition of other food ingredients, such as sugar, glucose, edible fats, or edible oils.

[198] Annex I to *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Food Category*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1492/13/2023/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2013%20Tahun%202023%20tentang%20Kategori%20Pangan (accessed 26 June 2026)

Mixed Dried Fruits are fruit products obtained from a mixture of two or more dried fruits, with or without the addition of other food ingredients.

- Basic characteristic: Dried fruit content of not less than 50%.

Copra is the dried kernel of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera Linn*.) obtained through sun drying, smoking, and/or other mechanical drying methods.

- Basic characteristic: Moisture content of not more than 12%.

Desiccated Coconut is a food product obtained by grating fresh coconut kernel, with or without the brown testa.

- Basic characteristic: Moisture content of not more than 3%.

Coconut Milk Powder is a powdered product obtained by drying thin coconut milk, coconut milk, coconut cream, and/or coconut cream concentrate.

- Basic characteristic: Moisture content of not more than 5%, and coconut fat content of not less than 5%, calculated after reconstitution.

Fruit Flour is a flour product obtained by drying and milling or grinding fruit. Products in this category include coconut flour.

04.1.2.3 Fruits in Vinegar, Oil, or Brine

This category includes fruits preserved in vinegar, oil, or brine that have not undergone fermentation

Salted Fruits are fruit products obtained by salting fruits or soaking fruits in brine.

Pickled Fruits are fruit products prepared from one or more fresh fruits and/or candied fruits, with or without other food ingredients, in a liquid prepared from sugar, vinegar, and other food ingredients.

Rujak is a fruit product prepared from one or more fresh fruits, with or without other food ingredients, served with a thick sauce made from palm sugar and/or other food ingredients.

04.1.2.4 Fruits in Packages (Pasteurised/Sterilised)

Packaged Fruits are fruit products prepared from one or more varieties of clean fruits, either whole or cut into pieces, packed in a suitable medium (such as water, a mixture of water and fruit juice, or fruit juice), with or without added sugar, hermetically sealed, and processed by pasteurisation or sterilisation. The product name shall correspond to the type of fruit used.

- Basic characteristic: Drained weight of not less than 40%.

Packaged Fruit Cocktail is a fruit product prepared from two or more varieties of clean fruits, either whole or cut into pieces, packed in a suitable medium (such as water, a mixture of water and fruit juice, or fruit juice), with or without added sugar, hermetically sealed, and processed by pasteurisation or sterilisation.

- Basic characteristic: Drained weight of not less than 40%.

04.1.2.5 Jam, Jelly, and Marmalade

Fruit Jam is a thick, spreadable fruit product prepared by boiling one or more varieties of whole fruits, fruit pieces, fruit pulp, or fruit purée with added sugar and/or other sweeteners, with or without added pectin. This category also includes preserves and conserves.

- Basic characteristic: Fruit content of not less than 35%.

Fruit Jelly is a spreadable gel product obtained by boiling fruit juice or aqueous fruit extracts from one or more fruit varieties with added sugar and/or other sweeteners, with or without added pectin.

Marmalade is a thick, spreadable fruit product obtained by boiling whole fruits, fruit pulp, or fruit purée with sugar until thickened. Pectin, fruit slices, and citrus peel may be added. This category includes citrus marmalade and marmalade jelly.

04.1.2.6 Fruit-Based Spreads (*e.g.*, Chutney), Excluding Products in Category 04.1.2.5

This category includes all fruit-based spreads and fruit products containing condiments.

Mango Chutney is a fruit product prepared from clean mangoes that have been peeled, cut, chopped, sliced, or crushed, with the addition of other ingredients and heated before or after the package is sealed. Other ingredients may include sugar, honey, other fruits and vegetables, salt, and condiments such as vinegar, garlic, onion, ginger, and others.

- Basic characteristics: Mango content of not less than 40%, total soluble solids of not less than 50%, and the product shall possess the characteristic flavour of mango chutney.

Fruit Spread is a spreadable product obtained by mixing processed fruit with other food ingredients. Products in this category include coconut spread.

04.1.2.7 Candied Fruits

This category includes Glazed Fruits, Candied Fruits, and Crystallised Fruits.

Glazed Fruits are fruits prepared by treating the fruits (*e.g.*, dipping, soaking, or spraying) with a sugar solution and subsequently drying them.

Candied Fruits are glazed fruits that have been dipped in a sugar solution and dried until covered with a candy-like coating.

Crystallised Fruits are fruits coated with powdered sugar or granulated sugar and dried until sugar crystals form on the surface.

Candied Fruit Peel is fruit peel prepared by treating the peel (*e.g.*, dipping, soaking, or spraying) with a sugar solution and subsequently drying it.

Candied Flowers are glazed flowers dipped in a sugar solution and dried until covered with a candy-like coating. Products in this category include candied roselle flowers

04.1.2.8 Fruit Ingredients, Including Fruit Pulp, Fruit Purée, Fruit Toppings, and Coconut Milk

This category includes Fruit Pulp, Fruit Purée, Fruit Sauces, Fruit Toppings, Coconut Milk, Nata, Tamarind Products, and similar ingredients. Fruit Pulp is produced by crushing fresh fruit without extracting its juice. Fruit Purée is prepared in a similar manner but has a finer texture and may be used as pastry filling or for other purposes. Fruit Sauce is produced by cooking fruit pulp and may contain fruit pieces.

Fruit Pulp is a fruit product obtained by crushing fresh fruit without extracting its juice.

- Basic characteristics: Total solids of not less than 12%.

Fruit Purée is a fruit product prepared from fresh, chilled, or frozen fruits of adequate maturity that have been crushed without extracting the fruit juice.

Fruit Paste is a fruit product prepared by concentrating fruit purée.

- Basic characteristics: Total solids of not less than 25%.

Fruit Sauce is a fruit product obtained by boiling fruit pulp, with or without added sugar, and may contain fruit pieces. Fruit sauce may be used as a topping for bakery products and ice cream sundaes.

Fruit Topping is a fruit product obtained by boiling fruit pulp. It is thinner than fruit sauce and may be used as a topping for pancakes.

Coconut Milk is an emulsion obtained from the extraction of mature fresh coconut kernel (*Cocos nucifera*), the reconstitution of powdered coconut cream with water, the dispersion of finely ground dried coconut endosperm in water, or a combination of extraction from mature fresh coconut kernel and dispersion of finely ground dried coconut endosperm in water. Raw materials may include powdered coconut cream, coconut endosperm, and water.

- Basic characteristics:
    - Thin coconut milk shall have a coconut fat content of not less than 5% and total solids of 6.6-12.6%;
    - Coconut milk shall have a coconut fat content of not less than 10% and total solids of 12.7-25.3%;
    - Coconut cream shall have a coconut fat content of not less than 20% and total solids of 25.4-37.3%; and
    - Coconut cream concentrate shall have a coconut fat content of not less than 29% and total solids of not less than 37.4%.

Nata is microbial cellulose produced by acetic acid bacteria (*Acetobacter xylinum*) through the fermentation of coconut water, coconut milk, and/or other suitable materials.

Tamarind Concentrate is a tamarind product obtained from clean tamarind fruit extract with total soluble solids of not less than 65%.

Tamarind Powder is a tamarind product prepared from tamarind paste mixed with starch.

Fruit Bars are fruit products prepared from crushed fruits (such as mango, pineapple, or guava) mixed with sugar and dried into sheet form.

04.1.2.9 Fruit- and/or Vegetable-Based Desserts, Including Water-Based Desserts Flavoured with Fruit and/or Vegetables

This category includes ready-to-eat and instant dessert products, such as Fruit-Flavoured Gelatin, Nata de Coco, Fruit-Flavoured Agar Jelly, and Agar Jelly containing fruit pieces. It excludes Specialty Bakery

Products Containing Fruit (Categories 07.2.1 and 07.2.2), Fruit-Flavoured Ice Products (Category 03.0), and Frozen Dairy-Based Desserts Containing Fruit (Category 01.7).

Candied Fruits are fruit products prepared from sound, fresh whole fruits or fruit pieces with the addition of sugar. Other food ingredients may also be added. Candied fruits may be dried or undried.

- Basic characteristics: Moisture content of not more than 44%, and sugar content (as sucrose) of not less than 25%.

Packaged Nata is a chewy nata product packed in water, with or without added sugar and with or without other food ingredients, and subsequently pasteurised or sterilised. This category includes nata de coco in syrup.

- Basic characteristics: Drained weight of not less than 50%.

Agar Jelly is a gel product prepared from seaweed extract or seaweed juice, with or without the addition of other food ingredients.

Agar Powder is a polysaccharide in powder form obtained from the extraction of red seaweeds (*Agarophytes*). It forms a colloidal solution in boiling water and gels upon cooling (reversible gelation).

Sheet Agar is a processed fishery product made from dried seaweeds of the genera *Gracilaria spp*. or *Gelidium spp*., produced through boiling, filtration, gelation, cutting, pressing, and drying.

Gelatin Powder is a powdered gelling agent produced from gelatin.

Carrageenan Powder is a powdered gelling agent produced from carrageenan.

Powdered Agar Jelly is a powdered gelling product made from seaweed combined with other gelling agents.

Flavoured Pudding is a ready-to-eat gel product prepared using gelling agents other than flour or starch, with or without the addition of other food ingredients.

Flavoured Pudding Powder is a powdered product prepared using gelling agents other than flour or starch, with or without the addition of other food ingredients, for preparing flavoured pudding.

Mitsumame is a dessert consisting of agar jelly resembling gelatin, served with fruit pieces and syrup.

Dried Banana is a semi-moist banana product prepared from fresh bananas by drying and/or smoking and packed in hermetically sealed containers.

Green Grass Jelly is a traditional gel product prepared from extracts of the leaves of *Premna oblongifolia*, *Cyclea barbata*, *Melastoma polyanthum*, or *Stephania harmandifolia*. The gel forms under cool conditions and does not require starch. It is consumed as a dessert or dessert beverage.

Black Grass Jelly: Black grass jelly is a traditional gel product prepared from extracts of Mesona palustris or Mesona sinensis. The gel forms through heating and requires starch. It is consumed as a dessert or dessert beverage.

Palmyra Palm Fruit (*Siwalan*) is the edible flesh of the palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). It may be processed into canned palmyra palm fruit packed in syrup or sugar-containing water in accordance with canning practices.

Coconut-Based Desserts are desserts prepared using coconut as the primary ingredient and fermented. Lactic acid bacteria used for fermentation may include Lactococcus spp., *Lactobacillus spp*., *Leuconostoc spp*., and *Streptococcus salivarius subsp. thermophilus*, individually or in combination, with or without the addition of *Bifidobacterium spp*.

04.1.2.10 Fermented Fruit Products

Fermented Fruit Products are pickle-type products prepared from fruits preserved in salt and fermented by lactic acid bacteria.

Fruit Pickles are fruit products prepared from peeled and cleaned fruits, either whole, sliced, or cut into pieces, preserved in brine and fermented by lactic acid bacteria.

Tempoyak/Pakasam is a fruit product prepared from durian flesh that has undergone natural lactic acid fermentation.

04.1.2.11 Fruit Products for Pastry Fillings

This category includes ready-to-eat and instant products, but excludes Fruit Purée. These products generally consist of whole fruits or fruit pieces and include products such as cherry pie filling, raisin filling for oatmeal cookies, and fillings for other bakery products.

04.1.2.12 Cooked Fruits

Cooked Fruits are fruit products prepared by steaming, frying, boiling, baking, or other cooking processes, with or without coating, before serving.

Fruit Chips are fruit products prepared by vacuum frying, freeze-drying, or other suitable processes, with or without the addition of other ingredients.

Simulated Fruit Chips are fruit products prepared from fruit flour and fried, with or without the addition of other ingredients.

Fruit Dodol or Lempok is a fruit product prepared from crushed ripe fruit cooked with or without added sugar.

- Basic characteristics: Moisture content of not more than 20%, sugar content (as sucrose) of not less than 35%, and crude fibre content of not more than 2.5%.

Fruit Wajit is a fruit product prepared from a mixture of fruit, glutinous rice flour, grated coconut, and sugar.

Geplak is a fruit product prepared from grated coconut and sugar that has been dried.

- Basic characteristics: Moisture content of not more than 14%, sugar content (as sucrose) of not less than 68%, and crude fibre content of not more than 2.5%.

04.2 Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

This category includes Fresh Vegetables (04.2.1) and Processed Vegetables (04.2.2).

04.2.1 Fresh Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

Fresh Vegetables are generally free from food additives. However, Fresh Vegetables that are coated or have been peeled or cut prior to sale may contain food additives.

04.2.1.1 Fresh Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds Without Treatment

Fresh Vegetables are presented in the same condition as when harvested.

Fresh Vegetables are the edible parts of plants (including leaves, stems, roots, tubers, fruits, and flowers) that are clean and have not undergone processing.

Fresh Legumes are the seeds of leguminous plants with relatively low fat content. They are distinct from oilseed legumes, which have a higher fat content.

Fresh Seeds are seeds of plants, including seeds from the family *Gramineae* and other plant species, that have not undergone processing.

Fresh Mushrooms are mushrooms that are safe for human consumption and have not undergone processing.

- Basic characteristics: Fresh, sound, clean, whole, and free from damage, and possess the characteristic flavour and taste of the respective mushroom species.

Fresh Baby Corn is whole baby corn (*Zea mays L.*) of specified varieties, with the husk and silk removed, that has not undergone processing.

- Basic characteristics: Whole, fresh, sound, and free from damage.

Fresh Tubers are tubers of sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), arrowroot, taro, gadung yam, kimpul, canna, lesser yam, potato, onion, and other tuber crops that have not undergone processing.

04.2.1.2 Fresh Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds with Surface Treatment

Fresh Vegetables whose surfaces have been coated with glazing, wax, or other treatments that serve as protective coatings and/or help maintain product quality and freshness. Examples include Cucumbers, Green Peppers, and Pistachios.

04.2.1.3 Peeled, Cut, or Sliced Fresh Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds (Minimally Processed Vegetables, Nuts, and Seeds)

This category includes Fresh Vegetables, Nuts, and Seeds, or Mixtures thereof, that have been peeled, cut, or sliced for sale either as ready-to-eat products (*e.g.*, Fresh Vegetables for salads or raw consumption) or for cooking.

04.2.2 Processed Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

This category covers all Fresh Vegetables that have undergone processing other than peeling, cutting, or surface treatment.

04.2.2.1 Frozen Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

Frozen Vegetables generally undergo blanching followed by freezing. Examples include Quick-Frozen Vegetables. Quick freezing is considered complete when the temperature at the thermal centre of the product reaches -18°C.

Frozen Vegetables are vegetable products prepared from fresh, sound, and clean vegetables, stored in the frozen state at temperatures below -18°C, and not thawed prior to sale. Before freezing, the vegetables are sufficiently blanched to preserve their colour and flavour and then drained. The products may contain seasonings, mint leaves or mint oil, salt, and other food ingredients. Repackaging of frozen products is permitted under controlled conditions.

Frozen French Fries are frozen vegetable products prepared from clean, mature, and sound potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum L.*). The potatoes are selected, washed, peeled, cut into strips, treated to preserve colour, and fried in edible oil or fat. The preliminary processing and frying shall preserve the characteristic colour and flavour. Sugar, salt, and spices may be added.

- Basic characteristics:
    - Strip thickness of 5-8 mm for shoestring, 8-12 mm for medium, 12–16 mm for thick cut, and more than 16 mm for extra large;
    - Moisture content of not more than 76% for shoestring, medium, and thick cut, and not more than 78% for extra large;
    - Uniform colour and size; and
    - Free from frying defects such as scorching.

Frozen Potato Patties (*Perkedel Kentang Beku*) are frozen potato products prepared from potatoes (Solanum tuberosum L.) that have been processed (steamed, boiled, and/or fried), mashed, mixed with or without other food ingredients, and quick-frozen.

Frozen Vegetable Products are prepared from vegetables, with or without other food ingredients, through size reduction (such as grinding or slicing), forming, heating (such as steaming, boiling, or frying), and freezing. Products in this category include frozen vegetable balls.

04.2.2.2 Dried Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds

Dried Vegetables, Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds are products obtained by drying to a level that prevents microbial growth without affecting essential nutrients. Products may or may not require rehydration before consumption. This category also includes vegetable powders produced from dried vegetable juice, such as tomato powder and beetroot powder. Examples include Dried Kelp (*Kombu*), Seasoned Dried Kelp (*Shio-Kombu*), Dried Shredded Kelp (*Tororo-kombu*), Dried Pumpkin Strips (*Kampyo*), and Dried Wakame.

Dried Vegetables are vegetable products obtained by drying vegetables, with or without the addition of sugar, mint leaves, or mint oil. The products may or may not be rehydrated before consumption.

Dried Seaweed is fresh seaweed that has undergone a drying process. Seaweed species include:

- *Eucheuma cottonii*, with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 30%;
- *Eucheuma spinosum*; with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 30%;
- *Gelidium spp*., with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 12%;
- *Gracilaria spp*., with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 12%; and
- *Sargassum spp*., with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 12%.

Nori is a fishery product made from seaweed of the genus *Pyropia*, dried and subsequently roasted and/or seasoned. Final product forms include flakes, sheets, rolled sheets, and balls. Products include dried nori, roasted nori, and seasoned nori.

Dried Salted Vegetables are vegetable products prepared from vegetables salted and dried by natural or artificial drying methods.

- Basic characteristics: Moisture content of not more than 8%.

Dried Beans and Pulses are dried products of leguminous plants with relatively low fat content. They differ from oilseed legumes, which have a higher fat content. This category includes:

- Beans (*Phaseolus spp*., excluding *Phaseolus Mungo* and *Phaseolus Aureus*) with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 15%;
- Lentils (*Lens Culinaris*), with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 15%;
- Peas (*Pisum Sativum*), with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 15%;
- Chickpeas (*Cicer Arietinum*), with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 14%;
- Peanuts (*Arachis Hypogaea*), with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 15%;
- Broad Beans (*Vicia Faba*);
- Cowpeas (*Vigna Unguiculata*) with the basic characteristic of a moisture content of not more than 15%;
- Edamame;
- Leucaena Seeds;
- Stink Beans (*Petai*);
- Winged beans;
- Yardlong Beans;
- Green Beans;

- Snow Peas; and
- Sugar Snap Peas.

For dehulled products, the maximum moisture content may be 2 percentage points higher than the applicable limit.

Sunflower Seeds are dried edible sunflower seeds intended for use as food or animal feed and as a source of oil.

Sesame Seeds are dried products obtained from the seeds of the sesame plant (*Sesamum indicum L.*) that have been dried and cleaned.

- Basic characteristics: Moisture content of not more than 10%.

Kuaci is a dried product prepared from watermelon seeds, pumpkin seeds, or sunflower seeds that have been dried and salted.

Melinjo Crackers (*Emping Melinjo*) are dried products prepared by flattening mature melinjo kernels (*Gnetum gnemon*).

- Basic characteristics: Posess the characteristic appearance, colour, and aroma of Melinjo, and a moisture content of not more than 12%.

Jengkol Crackers (*Emping Jengkol*) are dried products prepared from fresh jengkol seeds that are boiled, flattened, dried, and optionally seasoned.

Cashew Nuts in Shell are dried products obtained from the fruits of the cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale Linn.*) after drying.

Potato Flakes Definition: Potato flakes are dried products prepared from sliced potatoes or mashed potatoes that have been dried.

Tomato Powder / Dried Tomato Pulp / Dried Tomato Paste are powdered products prepared from crushed or puréed tomatoes, with or without extraction to obtain tomato juice, followed by concentration, defoaming, drying, and packaging. Other suitable food ingredients may be added during processing.

Beetroot Powder is a dark red powder obtained by drying sound, mature, good-quality beetroot.

Moringa Leaf Powder is a powder obtained by drying sound, mature, good-quality moringa leaves.

04.2.2.3 Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed in Vinegar, Oil, Brine, or Soy Sauce

This category includes products prepared by adding vinegar, oil, brine, or soy sauce to fresh vegetables. It excludes Fermented Vegetables classified under Category 04.2.2.7 and Fermented Soybean products classified under Categories 06.8.6, 06.8.7, 12.9.1, 12.9.2.1, and 12.9.2.3.

Mushrooms in Olive Oil or Other Vegetable Oils are mushroom products prepared from fresh mushrooms or salted mushrooms, either whole or sliced, packed in olive oil or other vegetable oils, hermetically sealed, and heat sterilised to prevent spoilage.

- Basic characteristics: Salt content of not more than 1%.

Salted Vegetables are vegetable products prepared by salting vegetables. Salted Mushrooms Definition: Salted mushrooms are mushroom products prepared from one species of fresh mushrooms, either whole or sliced, that have been cleaned, washed, blanched, and preserved in brine.

Pickles (Sweet Pickles) are products prepared from vegetables that have been cleaned, washed, blanched, and preserved in vinegar solution, with or without the addition of salt, spices, sugar, edible oil, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, or ascorbic acid. The products may be heated or pasteurised. Examples include Pickled Mushrooms, Cucumbers, Garlic, Ginger, Chillies, and Radishes.

Pickled Ginger is a product prepared from ginger (*Zingiber officinale* or *Zingiber officinale var. rubrum*) preserved by adding salt and vinegar solution, citric acid solution, or another suitable acid. Sugar or other food ingredients may also be added.

04.2.2.4 Packaged, Bottled, or Retort-Pouch Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera)

Packaged Vegetables are vegetable products that have been cleaned, blanched, packed with added water, and pasteurised or sterilised by heat.

Packaged Vegetables are vegetable products that have been pasteurised or sterilised and hermetically sealed.

Packaged Tomatoes are products prepared from clean, sound, ripe tomatoes that are washed, packed in a suitable medium, and heat processed before or after sealing to prevent spoilage. Suitable media include water, tomato juice, tomato purée, or tomato pulp. Other ingredients may include spices, oil, and starch.

Packaged Sweet Corn is prepared from clean sweet corn kernels (*Zea mays L.*), packed in a suitable medium and heat processed before or after sealing. Suitable media may include starch-containing solutions, sugar, seasonings, and other suitable food ingredients.

Packaged Carrots are prepared from clean, sound carrots (*Daucus carota Linn.*) with leaves and green tops removed, peeled, packed in water or another suitable medium, and heat processed before or after sealing. Suitable media include water, seasonings, and other appropriate food ingredients. Where butter, vegetable oil, vegetable fat, or animal fat is added, the content shall be not less than 3% of the finished product.

Packaged Mushrooms are prepared from edible mushrooms that are cleaned, whole, sliced, in pieces, or stems, blanched, packed in a suitable medium with seasonings, and heat processed before or after sealing. Suitable media include water, brine, mushroom juice, butter, cream sauce, vinegar, and oil.

Packaged Green Beans are prepared from fresh green bean pods (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) with stems removed, packed in a suitable medium, and heat sterilised. The medium may be water or another suitable medium. Sugar, seasonings, and other suitable food ingredients may be added. Where butter is added, the butter content shall be not less than 3% of the finished product.

Packaged Asparagus is prepared from asparagus spears (Asparagus officinalis L.), peeled or unpeeled, packed in water or another suitable liquid medium, hermetically sealed, and heat processed to prevent spoilage.

- Basic characteristics: Length of 15-18 cm for long shoots, 10.5-15 cm for shoots or spears, 4-10.5 cm for tips, 2-6 cm for cut spears with or without tips, and not less than 6 cm for cuts.

Additional requirements apply regarding uniformity of length and colour, as well as acceptable proportions of white, cream, yellowish cream, blue, green, light green, and yellowish green asparagus according to the designated product type.

Packaged Bamboo Shoots are prepared from sliced bamboo shoots (*Bambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Gigantochloa*, or *Phyllostachys*), packed in water or another suitable medium, hermetically sealed, and heat sterilised. Suitable media include water or brine.

- Basic characteristics: Possess the characteristic colour, odour, texture, and shape of Bamboo Shoots, and a drained weight of not less than 50%.

Packaged Green Peas are prepared from shelled green peas (*Pisum sativum L., excluding subsp. Macrocarpum*), packed in a suitable medium, hermetically sealed, and heat sterilised. The medium may be water or another suitable medium. Sugar, seasonings, and other suitable food ingredients may be added.

Packaged Roots, Tubers, and Legumes are prepared from edible roots, tubers, or legumes that are cleaned, whole, sliced, or in pieces, blanched, packed in a suitable medium with seasonings, and heat processed before or after sealing. Suitable media include water, brine, mushroom juice, butter, cream sauce, vinegar, and oil. Examples include Canned Chestnuts, Canned Chestnut Purée, and Canned Cooked Pink Beans.

Packaged Candied Seaweed is prepared from *Eucheuma spp*. seaweed with added sugar solution, hermetically sealed, and pasteurised. Basic characteristic: • Drained weight: not less than 17%.

- Basic characteristics: Drained weight of not less than 17%.

Packaged Aloe Vera is a food product prepared from aloe vera (*Aloe vera*) leaves packed in syrup, water, or brine containing an acidulant, hermetically sealed, and pasteurised or sterilised.

04.2.2.5 Vegetable Purées and Vegetable Spreads (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Nuts, and Seeds (*e.g.*, Peanut Butter)

Vegetable Purée is a smooth product obtained by concentrating cooked vegetable slurry. The Purée may be sieved before packaging. Purée has a lower solids content than paste. Peanut Butter products containing chocolate or chocolate spreads are classified under Category 05.1.3 (Cocoa Products).

Tomato Purée is obtained by evaporating water from tomato juice prepared from clean, sound, ripe tomatoes with the skins and seeds removed. The product is hermetically sealed and heat processed.

Peanut Butter is a product prepared from peanuts or other nuts by grinding clean, good-quality shelled kernels that have been roasted, fried, and/or baked, with the germ removed. Other food ingredients may be added. The product may be used as a spread or as a filling for other foods. The product name shall indicate the nut used, for example peanut butter, cashew butter, almond butter, or peanut-almond butter.

- Basic characteristics: Total nut content of not less than 85%.

Nut Spread is a spreadable product prepared by grinding one or more varieties of clean, good-quality shelled nuts that have been boiled, steamed, roasted, fried, and/or baked. Other food ingredients may be

added. The product may be used as a spread or filling. Examples include Cashew Spread, Red Bean Spread, Almond Spread, Walnut Spread, and Peanut-Cashew Spread.

- Basic characteristics: Total nut content of not less than 40%.

Nut-Containing Spread is a spreadable product prepared by mixing nuts with other food ingredients. The product may be used as a spread or filling. Examples include spreads containing Cashews, Peanuts, almonds, or combinations of Peanuts and Cashews.

- Basic characteristics: Total nut content of not less than 15%.

Vegetable Spread is a spreadable product prepared by crushing one or more varieties of clean, good-quality vegetables and processing them into a spread. Other food ingredients may be added. Examples include Pumpkin Butter.

04.2.2.6 Vegetable Ingredients and Vegetable Pulp (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Nuts, and Seeds (*e.g.*, Vegetable Desserts and Vegetable Sauces), Excluding Products in Category 04.2.2.5

Vegetable Pastes and Vegetable Pulp are prepared in a manner similar to vegetable puree but have a higher solids content and are used as ingredients for other food products.

Tomato Paste is a tomato product obtained by concentrating tomato juice or tomato pulp. Other suitable food ingredients may be added.

- Basic characteristics: Free from seeds, skins, and other coarse or hard materials, and a total soluble solids: not less than 24%.

Tuber Paste is a paste prepared from tubers that have been boiled, steamed, or otherwise suitably processed and then mashed. Other suitable food ingredients may be added. Products in this category include taro paste, carrot paste, and sweet potato paste.

Vegetable Pulp is a vegetable product prepared from cleaned vegetables that have been crushed and further processed, such as by heating, concentration, and/or drying.

Jelly Products (Not Ready-to-Eat) are sheet-form or other jelly products made from hydrocolloids that require further processing before consumption. Examples include Konjac Jelly Sheets.

04.2.2.7 Fermented Vegetable Products (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, Nuts, and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed, Excluding Foods in Category 12.10

Fermented Vegetable products are pickle-type products prepared by fermenting vegetables with lactic acid bacteria, usually in the presence of salt.

Fermented Pickles are vegetable products prepared by fermenting vegetables in brine, with or without added sugar and spices. The products may be pasteurised or otherwise heat processed. Examples include Fermented Cucumber, Ginger, and Olive Pickles. Three types of Fermented Olives are recognised:

- Black Ripe Olives, prepared from ripe olives treated with alkali before storage in brine, followed by aeration to darken the skin;

- Green Olives, prepared from sound, mature olives harvested at the straw-yellow or light purple stage. During washing, darkening of the skin is prevented before fermentation in dilute brine; and

- Greek-Style Olives, prepared from sound, ripe olives harvested when purple or black, without alkali treatment before fermentation.

Salted Mustard Greens (*Sawi Asin*) are products prepared by fermenting mustard leaves with lactic acid bacteria in brine.

Sauerkraut is a vegetable product consisting of shredded or sliced cabbage fermented with lactic acid bacteria in brine. The product may be preserved in brine or fermented cabbage liquor, packaged, and heat processed.

- Basic characteristics: Possess the characteristic odour, flavour, colour, and texture of Sauerkraut, and a drained weight of not less than 60%.

Fermented Mushrooms are products prepared from edible fresh mushrooms, whole or sliced, that have been cleaned, washed, and fermented by lactic acid bacteria in brine.

- Basic characteristic: Lactic acid content produced by fermentation of not less than 1%.

Kimchi is a fermented vegetable product prepared from Chinese cabbage and mixed with vegetables and/or other food ingredients.

Gochujang is a red or dark red fermented paste produced by fermenting a saccharified mixture with salt, red chilli powder, and other food ingredients. The product is hermetically sealed and heat processed or otherwise processed to prevent spoilage. The saccharified material is obtained by saccharifying starch with malt or by cultivating non-pathogenic, non-toxin-producing *Aspergillus spp*. on cereal grains.

Tempeh Made from Legumes Other Than made from Legumes other than Soybeans is produced by fermenting legumes using Tempeh starter culture. The product is compact, has a characteristic aroma, and is white or slightly greyish. The product name shall indicate the legume used, for example, Velvet Bean Tempeh.

- Basic characteristic: Moisture content of not more than 65%.

Fermented Cassava (Tape Singkong) is produced by steaming cassava, cooling it, and fermenting it with tape starter culture overnight or for several days until it develops a sweet-sour flavour.

Black Oncom is produced primarily from peanut press cake, with or without cassava residue, cassava flour, and/or tapioca, and fermented using Black Oncom starter culture.

04.2.2.8 Cooked Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots, Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed

Cooked Vegetables and Seaweed are products prepared by steaming, baking, boiling, or frying, with or without coating.

Spinach Chips are chip products prepared from clean, good-quality spinach leaves coated with seasoned batter and fried.

Button Mushroom Chips are chip products prepared from button mushrooms of the genus *Agaricus* (*A. bisporus, A. campestris, and A. bitorquis*), steamed, thinly sliced, seasoned, and fried, with or without added flour.

Cassava Getuk Definition: Cassava getuk is a semi-moist cassava product prepared from steamed cassava mixed with sugar, mashed, shaped, and optionally combined with other food ingredients.

Vegetable Tsukudani is a vegetable product prepared by boiling vegetables in soy sauce.

Jengkol Crackers are products prepared from fresh jengkol fruits mixed with flour dough, steamed, shaped, and dried.

Seaweed Dodol is prepared from dried seaweed or semi-processed seaweed mixed with sugar, with or without coconut milk, with or without glutinous rice flour and other ingredients, followed by cooking, moulding, cutting, and drying. This category includes Seaweed Jenang, Gelamai, Lempok, and similar Seaweed products.

Banana Corm Chips are chip products prepared from clean, good-quality banana corms through suitable processing (such as slicing, washing, and soaking), with or without flour coating and/or seasoning, and fried until crisp.

ANNEX VIII: MAXIMUM LIMITS OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS IN PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

This Annex details the maximum limits of microbial contaminants in processed plant products intended for human consumption.[199]

Notes:

- "*n*" represents the number of samples that must be collected and analysed from one lot/batch of processed food;
- "*c*" represents the number of samples, out of the *n* analysed samples, that may exceed *m* but must not exceed *M* in determining the acceptability of the processed food;
- "*m*" represents the acceptable microbiological limit demonstrating that the processed food has been produced in accordance with GMP for processed food; and
- "*M*" represents the maximum permissible microbial limit.

Product Category	Type of Processed Food	Type of Microorganism	n	C	m	M	Analysis Method
04.0 Fruits and Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Bulbs, Nuts Including Soybeans and Crocodile Tongue), Seaweed, Acorns, and Seeds							
04.1.2.1 Frozen Fruit		*Salmonella*	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
04.1.2.2 Dried Fruit		ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-2
	Dried Shredded Coconut	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g		ISO 6579
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218

[199] Annex to *BPOM Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on Maximum Limits of Microbial Contamination in Processed Foods*, available at https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/345957/peraturan-bpom-no-13-tahun-2019 (accessed 25 June 2026).

04.1.2.3 Fruit Preserved in Vinegar, Oil and Brine		*Escherichia Coli*	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.1.2.4 Fruit in Packaging (Pasteurisation)		*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.1.2.5 Jem, Jelly, and Marmalade		ALT	5	2	10^3 colonies/g	10^4 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
04.1.2.6 Fruit-Based Spreads, such as Chutney, Excluded from Category 04.1.2.5 Products	All Products Subjected to Pasteurisation Processes	ALT	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Escherichia Coli	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
	All Products Subjected to Non-Pasteurisation Processes	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	11 APM/g	94 APM/g	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.1.2.7 Sweetened Fruits		ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
04.1.2.8 Fruit-Based Raw Materials, Including Fruit Pulp, Fruit Purée, Fruit Toppings, and Coconut Milk	Fruit Pulp, Fruit Purée, Fruit Toppings, and Coconut Milk (Pasteurised)	*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
	Fruit Pulp, Fruit Purée,	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1

	Fruit Toppings, and Coconut Milk (Non-Pasteurised	*Escherichia Coli*	5	2	11 APM/g	94 APM/g	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.1.2.9 Fruit-Based Dessert, Including Water-Based Desserts with Fruit Flavour	Candied Fruit	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
	Packaged Nata De Coco	*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
	Agar Jelly (Ready-to-Consume)	ALT	5	2	10^3 colonies/g	10^4 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
	Agar Jelly (Powdered)	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
	Dried Banana	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1
	Green Grass Jelly and Black Grass Jelly; Palmyra Palm Fruit (Pasteurised)	*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579

	Mitsumame	ALT	5	2	10^3 colonies/g	10^4 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-1; SNI ISO 21527-1
04.1.2.10 Fermented Fruit Products		*Escherichia Coli*	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.1.2.11 Fruit Products for Pastry Fillings		ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527
04.1.2.12 Cooked Fruit	Apple Chips, Jackfruit Chips, Pineapple Chips, Banana Chips, and Snake Fruit Chips	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 16649-1; ISO 16649-2
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-2
	Dodol, Fruit Wajit, Gelplal, and/or Fruit Lempok	ALT	5	2	10^3 colonies/g	10^4 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	11 APM/g	94 APM/g	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Staphylococcus Aureus	5	1	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 6888-1
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-2
04.2.2.1 Frozen Vegetables, Legumes, and Seeds	Frozen Vegetables	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	1	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579

		Listeria Monocytogenes	5	0	<10^2 colonies/g	N/A	ISO 11290-2
04.2.2.2 Dried Vegetables, Seaweed, Legumes, and Seeds	Dried Vegetables	ALT	5	2	10^4 colonies/g	10^5 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli (For Dried Vegetable Products Requiring Further Processing)	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI 16649-1; SNI 16649-2
		Escherichia Coli (For Readu-to-Consume Dried Vegetable Products)	5	1	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Flour and Yeast	5	3	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21527-2
04.2.2.3 Vegetables and Seaweed Preserved in Vinegar, Oil, Brine, or Soy Sauce		*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.2.2.5 Vegetable, Legume, and Seed Purées and Spreads (*e.g.*, Peanut Butter)		*Salmonella*	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
		Flour and Yeast	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 21537-1
04.2.2.6 Raw Materials and Vegetable, Legume, and Seed Pulp Excluded from Category 04.2.2.5 Products		*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.2.2.7 Fermented Vegetable Products (Including Mushroom, Roots and Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera, and) Seaweed Excluded from Category 12.10		*Escherichia Coli*	5	0	3 APM/g	N/A	SNI ISO 7251; SNI ISO 16649-3; SNI ISO 7218
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
04.2.2.8 Cooked Vegetables and Seaweed	Vegetable-, Tuber-, and Legume-Based Chips and Cakes	ALT	5	2	10^3 colonies/g	10^4 colonies/g	ISO 4833-1
		Escherichia Coli	5	2	10 colonies/g	10^2 colonies/g	ISO 21528-2
		Salmonella	5	0	negative/25g	N/A	ISO 6579
		Staphylococcus Aureus	5	1	10^2 colonies/g	2x10^2 colonies/g	SNI ISO 6888-1

ANNEX IX: LIST OF ALLOWED FOOD CONTACT SUBSTANCES

This Annex details the food contact substances allowed in plant products intended for human consumption.[200]

A.1 Plasticisers

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
Phthalic acid, benzyl butyl ester (Butyl benzyl phthalate – BBP)	30
Phthalic acid, bis (2- ethylhexyl) ester (Diethyl hexyl phthalate – DEHP)	1,5
Phthalic acid, dibutyl ester (Dibutyl phthalate –DBP)	0,3
Phthalic acid, diesters with primary, saturated C8-C10 branched alcohols, more than 60 % C9 (Diisononyl phthalate –DINP)	9 (sum of the migration of DIDP and DINP)
Phthalic acid, diesters with primary, saturated C9-C11 alcohols more than 90 % C10 (Diisodecyl phthalate DIDP)	9 (sum of the migration of DIDP and DINP)
Soybean oil, epoxidised (Epoxidised soybean oil - ESBO)	- 60 - 30 (infants and young children)
Adipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester (Diethyl hexyl adipate - DEHA)	18

A.2 Antioxidant

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
Thiodipropanoic acid, didodecyl ester (DLTDP)	5 (sum of the migration of DLTDP and DSTDP)
Thiodipropanoic acid, dioctadecyl ester (DSTDP)	5 (sum of the migration of DLTDP and DSTDP)
Octadecyl-3-(3,5-di-tertbutyl-4- hydroxyphenyl)propionate	6

A.3 Antistatic Agent

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)alkyl (C8-C18) amine	1.2 (in the form of a tertiary amine)
N,N-bis(2- hydoxyethyl)alkyl(C8-C18) amine hydrochlorides	1.2 (in the form of a tertiary amine)
Alkyl (C8-C22) sulphonic acids	6

A.4 Stabiliser

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
• Di-n-octyltin bis(n-alkyl(C10- C16) mercaptoacetate) • Di-n-octyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl maleate) • Di-n-octyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate)	0.006 (expressed as tin)

[200] Annex II to *BPOM Regulation No. 20 of 2019 on Food Packaging*, available at https://bikinpabrik.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/PBPOM-Nomor-20-Tahun-2019-tentang-Kemasan-Pangan.pdf (accessed 26 June 2026).

• Di-n-octyltin bis(ethyl maleate) • Di-n-octyltin bis(isooctyl maleate) • Di-n-octyltin bis(isooctyl mercaptoacetate) • Di-n-octyltin 1,4-butanediol bis(mercaptoacetate) • Di-n-octyltin dilaurate • Di-n-octyltin dimaleate • Di-n-octyltin dimaleate, esterified • Di-n-octyltin dimaleate, polymers (n = 2-4) • Di-n-octyltin ethyleneglycol bis(mercaptoacetate) • Di-n-octyltin mercaptoacetate • Di-n-octyltin thiobenzoate 2- ethylhexyl mercaptoacetatE	
• Mono-n-octyltin tris(alkyl(C10-C16) mercaptoacetate • Mono-n-octyltin tris(2- ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate) • Mono-n-octyltin tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	1.2 (expressed as tin)
• Dimethyltin bis(ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate) • Dimethyltin bis (isooctyl mercaptoacetate) • Monomethyltin tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate) • Monomethyltin tris(ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate) • Reaction products of oleic acid, 2-mercaptoethyl ester, with dichlorodimethyltin, sodium sulphide and trichloromethyltin	0.018 (expressed as total tin)
Soybean oil, epoxidised (ESBO)	- 60 - 30 (infants and young children)

A.5 Catalyst

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
Antimony trioxide	0.04 (expressed as antimony)

A.6 Degradants

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)

Acetaldehyde	6

A.7 Adhesive

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
• 2,2-bis(4- hydroxyphenyl)propane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether (BADGE) • BADGE.H2O • BADGE.2H2O	9 or 9 mg/6 dm^2
• BADGE.HCl • BADGE.2HCl • BADGE.H2O.HCl	1 atau 1 mg/6 dm^2

A.8 Carrier for colourants

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
Adipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester (Diethyl hexyl adipate - DEHA)	18

A.9 Carrier for colourants

Specific Migration Compound	Specific Migration (ppm)
2-Aminobenzamide	0.05

ANNEX X: SERVING SIZE FOR PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

This Annex details the serving size for processed plant products intended for human consumption, which forms part of the nutritional information provided in the product label.[201]

No.	Name of Food Category	Name of Type	Serving Size
04.0	Fruits and Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Tubers, Legumes, Soybeans, and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts, and Seeds		
04.1.2.1	Frozen Fruit	-	100-150 g
04.1.2.2	Dried Fruit	Dried Fruit	20-100 g
		Mixed Dried Fruit	
		Desiccated Coconut	5-25 g
		Fruit Flour	3-10 g
04.1.2.3	Fruit in Vinegar, Oil and Brine	Salted Fruit	50-100 g
		Pickled Fruit	
		Rujak	
04.1.2.4	Packaged Fruit (Pasteurised/Sterilised)	Packaged Fruit	20-150 g
		Packaged Fruit Cocktail	
04.1.2.5	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades	Fruit Jam	10-30 g or mL
		Fruit Jelly	10-30 g or mL
		Marmalade	10-30 g or mL
04.1.2.6	Fruit-Based Spreads (*e.g.*, Chutney), Excluding Products in Category 04.1.2.5	Mango Chutney	10-30 g
		Fruit Spread	
04.1.2.7	Candied Fruit	Glazed Fruit	20-100 g
		Candied Fruit	
		Crystallised Fruit	
		Candied Fruit Peel	
		Candied Flowers	
04.1.2.8	Fruit-Based Raw Materials, Including Fruit Pulp, Fruit Puree, Fruit Toppings and Coconut Milk	Fruit Purée	50-150 g or mL
		Fruit Paste	50-150 g or mL
		Fruit Sauce	10-30 g or mL
		Fruit Topping	10-30 g or mL
		Liquid Coconut Milk	10-30 mL
		Coconut Milk Powder	5-25 g
		Fruit Bars	20-35 g
04.1.2.9	Fruit- and/or Vegetable-Based Desserts, Including Water-Based Fruit- and/or Vegetable-Flavoured Desserts	Candied Fruit	20-150 g
		Packaged Nata	50-200 g
		Agar Jelly	20-100 g
		Carrageenan Powder	1-10 g
		Powdered Agar	

[201] Annex II to *BPOM Regulation No. 10 of 2026 on Nutrition Information on Processed Food Labels*, available at https://jdih.pom.go.id/download/rule/1758/10/2026/Peraturan%20Badan%20Pengawas%20Obat%20dan%20Makanan%20Nomor%2010%20Tahun%202026%20tentang%20Informasi%20Nilai%20Gizi%20pada%20Label%20Pangan%20Olahan (accessed 26 June 2026).

		Jelly Agar Powder (Powdered Agar)	
		Powdered Agar Jelly and Agar Powder (Powdered Agar) Containing Sugar	10-20 g
		Sheet Agar	5-20 g
		Flavoured Pudding	30-150 g or mL
		Flavoured Pudding Powder	10-50 g
		Dried Banana (*Sale Pisang*)	20-40 g
		Green Grass Jelly	100-200 g
		Black Grass Jelly	
		Siwalan	
		Mitsumame	
		Coconut-Based Desserts	30-150 g or mL
04.1.2.10	Fermented Fruit Products	Fruit Pickles	25-100 g
04.1.2.11	Fruit Products for Pastry Fillings	-	5-20 g
04.1.2.12	Cooked Fruit	Fruit Chips	20-40 g
		Simulated Fruit Chips	
		Shredded Fruit-Like Products	
		Fruit Dodol or Lempok	10-30 g
		Fruit Wajit	
		Geplak	
04.2.2.1	Frozen Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts and Seeds	Frozen Vegetables	50-150 g
		Frozen French Fries	25-100 g
		Frozen Potato Patties	
		Processed Frozen Vegetables	30-100g
04.2.2.2	Dried Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes and Aloe Vera), Seaweed, Nuts and Seeds	Dried Vegetables	5-50 g
		Dried Seaweed	3-10 g
		Nori	
		Moringa Leaf Powder	
		Dried Nuts and Legumes	25-50 g
		Sunflower Seeds	10-50 g
		Roasted Salted Seeds (Kuaci)	
		Sesame Seeds	10-30 g
		Melinjo Crackers	20-40 g
		Jengkol Crackers	
		Potato Flakes	
04.2.2.3	Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed in	Mushrooms in Olive Oil or Other Vegetable Oil	50-100 g
		Salted Vegetables	
		Salted Mushrooms	

	Vinegar, Oil, Brine or Soy Sauce	Pickled Ginger Sweet Pickles	20-100 g or mL
04.2.2.4	Packaged, Bottled or Retort-Pouched Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes and Aloe Vera)	All products in this category	50-150 g
		Packaged Candied Seaweed	20-150 g
		Packaged Aloe Vera	100-200 g
04.2.2.5	Vegetable Purees and Spreads (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes and Aloe Vera), Nuts and Seeds (*e.g.*, Peanut Butter)	Tomato Purée	30-100 g
		Peanut Butter	10-30 g
		Nut Spread	
		Nut-Containing Spread	
		Vegetable Spread	
		Seed Spread	
04.2.2.6	Raw Materials and Vegetable Pulp (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera), Nuts and Seeds (*e.g.*, Vegetable Desserts and Vegetable Sauces, Candied Vegetables), Excluding Products under Category 04.2.2.5	Tomato Paste	30-100 g
		Tuber Paste	
		Vegetable Pulp	
		Non-Ready-to-Eat Jelly Products	50-100 g
		Vegetable-Based Desserts	30-150 (g or ml)
04.2.2.7	Fermented Vegetable Products (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes, Nuts and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed, Excluding Food Category 12.10	Fermented Pickles	25-100 g
		Salted Mustard Greens	
		Sauerkraut	
		Fermented Mushrooms	
		Kimchi Gochujang	10-50 g
		Tempeh (Other than Soybean Tempeh)	50-100 g
		Fermented Cassava (Tape Singkong)	
		Black Oncom	
		Cheese-Like Nut Products	15-30 g
04.2.2.8	Cooked Vegetables (Including Mushrooms, Roots and Tubers, Legumes, and Aloe Vera) and Seaweed	Spinach Chips	20-40 g
		Button Mushroom Chips	
		Jengkol Crackers	
		Banana Corm Chips	
		Vegetable Chips Cassava Getuk	50-100 g
		Aloe Vera Dodol	10-30 g
		Seaweed Dodol Processed Vegetable Products	50-100 g

ANNEX XI: CHECKLIST OF REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Purpose	Required Documents	Check Box
Import Recommendation	*Application Letter*	☐
	Deed of Establishment of the company and its latest amendment	☐
	Identity Card of the company's director or person in charge	☐
	NIB serving as an API	☐
	Statement Letter confirming that imported horticultural products will be used in accordance with the Import Recommendation application	☐
	Report on the realisation of imports of horticultural products under the previous *Import Recommendation*, including both realised and unrealised imports in accordance with the *Import Recommendation*	☐
	Statement Letter executed on stamp duty declaring that the submitted documents are true and valid	☐
Import Approval	NIB / API	☐
	Identify and data of the importer	☐
	Taxpayer status in Indonesia	☐
Commodity Balance	Import plan detailing the volume, relevant HS code, and technical information of the good	☐
	Import realisation of the previous year	☐
	Production plan	☐
	Domestic sales figures in Indonesia	☐
	Production capacity	☐
Complementary Goods Certificate	Valid industrial business permit from Indonesia's Ministry of Industry, or hold a business licence based on the level of risk associated with the business activities	☐
	NIB a(Where imports of plants and plant products are classified as a "*high-risk*" business activity)	☐
	Import Approval (Where imports of plants and plant products are classified as a "*high-risk*" business activity)	☐
	Proof of a relationship with an overseas company	☐
	Import plan for one calendar year setting out the proposed imports for a one-year period, including the type of goods, quantity, EU Member State of origin, and destination port	☐
Product Registration for Fresh Food of Plant Origin	Copy of the applicant's *Identity Card*	☐
	Copy of the *Taxpayer Identification Number*	☐
	Copy of the company's *Deed of Establishment* and any amendments	☐
	Copy of the NIB / API	☐
	Copy of the *Company Registration Certificate*	☐
	Copy of the business premises licence	☐
	Copy of the *Import Approval*	☐
	Copy of the *Trademark Certificate* for products bearing the trade mark (™) and/or registered (®) symbol	☐
	Copy of the *Import Recommendation*	☐
PB-UMKU Licence	*Import Approval* from the Ministry of Trade	☐

	Letter of Appointment in the form of an agreement letter from the company in the EU Member State of origin	☐
GMP Requirements	*GMP Certificate*	☐
	HACPP Certificate	☐
	Equivalent certificates to the *GMP Certificate* or a *HACCP Certificate* issued by an authorised or accredited institution	☐
	Audit results from the local government in Indonesia	☐
Food Additives	*Quantitative Analysis Certificate*	☐
	Distribution licence from BPOM (Where the food additive is produced in, imported into, and distributed in Indonesia)	☐
	Written approval from BPOM, which requires the submission of an *Application Letter* (Where the food additive is not recognised under *BPOM Regulation No. 11 of 2019 on Food Additives*)	☐
SPS Inspection	Transport manifest or cargo list documents	☐
Quarantine Documentation	*Application for Quarantine Measures and Supervision and/or Control*, and *Record of Handover of Carriers at Entry, Exit and/or Transit Points*	☐
	Prior Notice	☐
	Means of Conveyance Arrival Report	☐
	Means of Conveyance Cargo Manifest Change Report	☐
	Record of Handover of Carriers Report on the Planned Importation or Exportation of Carriers	☐
	Quarantine Measures Application Assessment Report	☐
	Assignment Letter	☐
	Approval/Rejection Letter for Unloading Carriers from a Means of Conveyance	☐
	Approval/Rejection Letter for Loading Carriers onto a Means of Conveyance	☐
	Carrier Sampling Report	☐
	Order for Entry into a Quarantine Installation or Other Designated Place	☐
	Carrier Escort Report	☐
	Carrier Inspection Report on a Means of Conveyance	☐
	Administrative Inspection and Document Compliance Report	☐
	Health Inspection Report	☐
	Isolation and Observation Report	☐
	Treatment Certificate	☐
	Fumigation Certificate	☐
	Treatment Report	☐
	Detention Notice	☐
	Record of Detention	☐
	Detention Report	☐
	Rejection Notice	☐
	Record of Rejection	☐
	Rejection Report	☐
	Notification of Non-Compliance	☐

	Destruction Order	☐
	Record of Destruction	☐
	Destruction Report	☐
	Certificate for Other Carriers	☐
	Release Certificate	☐
	Quarantine Certificate	☐
	Supervision Results Certificate	☐
	Phytosanitary Certificate for Export	☐
	Export Certificate for Plant Products	☐
Halal Certificate from the BPJPH	Business actor's data	☐
	Product's name and category	☐
	List of products and ingredients used	☐
	Product's processing details	☐
Foreign *Halal* Certificates	*Application Letter* of foreign *Halal* certificate registration	☐
	Appointment Letter in the form of an agreement issued by the EU business	☐
	NIB	☐
	Copies of the foreign *Halal* certificate	☐
	List of goods to be imported to Indonesia, including HS codes	☐
	Warehousing data, consisting of the name of the warehouse, the address of the storing warehouse, and the ownership status of the warehouse (*i.e.*, owned or leased)	☐
	Declaration Letter confirming that all submitted documents are correct and valid	☐
Customs Documentation	*Proforma Invoice*	☐
	Commercial Invoice	☐
	Certificate of Origin	☐
	Bill of Landing or *Airway Bill*	☐
	Packing List	☐
	Insurance Certificate	☐
Post Border Import Certificate	*Distribution Approval* from BPOM	☐
	Commercial Invoice for the imported goods	☐
	Application Letter signed by the company's director or an authorised representative of the director, bearing a stamp duty	☐
	Original *Statement Letter of Responsibility* bearing a stamp duty	☐
	NIB	☐
	Import Authorisation Letter in the form of a notarial deed (where the Post-Border applicant is a business entity that has been authorised by another company to carry out the importation)	☐
	The list of HS Codes for the commodities to be imported	☐
	Warehousing data	☐
	Quantity and/or volume of the goods	☐
	Port of loading or the country of export	☐
	Country of destination	☐

	Any other data and/or information considered necessary	☐



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