



THE PRESIDENT  
REPUBLIC of INDONESIA

**BILL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**NUMBER 18 YEAR 2012**

**CONCERNING**

**FOOD**

**BY THE MERCY OF GOD ALMIGHTY**

Considering:

- a. that Food is the most essential human need and its fulfillment is part of human rights that is guarantee in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic component in creating quality human resources;
- b. that the state have the obligation to achieve availability, affordability and fulfillment of Food consumption that is sufficient, safe, excellent and nutritionally balance both on the national and local levels to individuals equally in entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia at all time utilizing local resources, institution and culture;
- c. that as a state with large population and on the other hand has various natural resources and Food sources, Indonesia can fulfill Food demand in a sovereign and independent manner;
- d. that Law Number 7 Year 1996 concerning Food is no longer in line with the external and internal dynamic development conditions, democratization, decentralization, globalization, law enforcement and several regulatory legislations produced is then need to be replaced;
- e. that based on considerations as referred to in letter a, b, c, and d, need to establish law on Food;

In view of:

Article 20, Article 21, Article 28A and Article 28C paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;



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With the Joint Consent of

**THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**and**

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**DECIDES;**

To Stipulate: **THE LAW CONCERNING FOOD**

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### Article 1

In this Law, what is referred to as:

1. Food is anything that originate from biological sources product of agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water, both processed and unprocessed that are intended as food and beverage for human consumption, including Food additives, raw materials and other materials utilized in the preparation, processing and/or production of food or beverage.
2. Food Sovereignty is the right of the state and nation that independently establish Food policy that guarantee the right on Food for the people and grant the right for the society to establish Food system that is appropriate with the local potential resources.
3. Food Self-Sufficiency is the ability of the state and nation in producing various Food domestically that can guarantee the fulfillment of sufficient Food demand that reach individual levels using potential natural, human, social, economic resources and local wisdom with dignity.
4. Food Security is the fulfillment of Food for the state up to the individuals, that is reflected by Food availability that is sufficient, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse,



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nutritious, prevalent and affordable as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture, to live healthy, active and productive in a sustainable manner.

5. Food Safety is a condition and effort that is required to prevent Food from the possibility of biological, chemical and other pollution that can interfere, harm and endanger the human health as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture of the society so that it is safe for consumption.
6. Food Production is an activity or a process that produces, prepare, process, create, preserve, package, repackage and/or change the form of Food.
7. Food Availability is a condition of the availability of Food from domestic production and National Food Reserve as well as import if both main sources unable to fulfill demand.
8. National Food Reserve is the Food supply in entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia for human consumption and to face problem of Food shortages, disruptions of supply and price, as well as emergency situation.
9. Government Food Reserve is the Food supply that is controlled and managed by the Government.
10. Provincial Government Food Reserve is the Food supply that is controlled and managed by the provincial government.
11. Regency/City Government Food Reserve is the Food supply that is controlled and managed by the regency/city government.
12. Village Government Food Reserve is the Food supply that is controlled and managed by the village government.
13. Community Food Reserve is the Food reserve that is controlled and managed by the community on the merchant, community and house hold level.
14. Food Organization is planning, implementing and controlling activity in preparing, affordability, fulfillment of Food consumption and Nutrition, as well as Food safety by involving the people that is coordinated and integrated.
15. Staple Food is Food that is intended as the main daily food according to local potential resources and wisdom.



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16. Food Diversification is an effort to increase the availability and consumption of diverse food, nutritionally balance and based on local potential resources.
17. Local Food is food that is consumed by local people according to local potential and wisdom.
18. Fresh Food is Food that has not undergone processing that can be directly consumed and/or that can be raw materials for Food processing.
19. Processed Food is food or beverage processed using certain manner or method with or without additives.
20. Farmer is an Indonesian citizen, both individually as well as with family whose livelihood is farming in the food sector.
21. Fisherman is an Indonesian citizen, both individually as well as with family whose livelihood is fishing.
22. Fish Farmer is an Indonesian citizen, both individually as well as with family whose livelihood is raising, breeding, and/or nurturing fish and other aquatic biological resources as well as harvesting from a controlled environment.
23. Food Trade is every activity or series of activities in selling and/or buying Food, including offer to sell food and other activity with regard to Food transfer with rewards.
24. Food Export is Food export activity from customs territory of the Republic of Indonesia that includes territory of land, water and air space above it, specific places in the Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf.
25. Food Import is Food import activity into customs territory of the Republic of Indonesia that includes territory of land, water and air space above it, specific places in the Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf.
26. Food Distribution is every activity of series of activities in distributing Food to the people, either traded or not.
27. Food Aid is Staple Food or other Food Aid that is given by the Government, Local Government, and/or community in addressing Food Problem or Food Crisis, increasing



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access to Food for the poor and/or Food insecurity and Malnutrition, and international cooperation.

28. Food Problem is a shortage, surplus and/or inability of individual or household in fulfilling Food demand and Food Security.
29. Food Crisis is a condition of Food scarcity that is experienced by most people in the region caused by, amongst other, difficulty in Food distribution, impacts of climate change, natural and environmental disaster, and social conflict, including the effect of war.
30. Food Sanitation is an effort to create and maintain healthy and hygienic Food condition that is free of biological, chemical and other pollution.
31. Sanitation Requirements is standard of hygiene and health that must be fulfilled to guarantee Food Sanitation.
32. Food Irradiation is Food handling method, both utilizing radioactive substance as well as accelerator to prevent decay and damage, to exempt food from pathogenic microorganisms, as well as to prevent the growth of shoots.
33. Food Genetic Engineering is a process that involves the transfer of gene from one biological type to another biological type that is different or the same to obtain a new type that is able to produce Food products that are superior.
34. Genetically Engineered Food Product is Food that is produce or use raw materials, additives, and/or other materials that are produce from a genetically engineered process.
35. Food Packaging is material used to enclose and/or wrap Food that is in contact both directly as well as indirectly.
36. Food Quality is a value that is determined based on safety and Food Nutrition criteria.
37. Nutrition is a substance or compound that is found in Food consisting of carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamin, mineral, fiber, water and other component that is useful for human growth and health.
38. Everyone is an individual or a corporation, whether incorporated or not incorporated.



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39. Food Business is Everyone that is engaged in one or more Food agribusiness subsystems, including supplier of production input, production process, processing, marketing, trading and supporting.
40. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia which hold the power of Government of the Republic of Indonesia as mentioned in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
41. Regional Government is governor, regent or mayor, and local institution as elements or regional governance.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, AND SCOPE OF REGULATION**

#### Article 2

Food Organization is implemented based on the principles of:

- a. sovereignty;
- b. self-sufficiency;
- c. tenacity;
- d. safety;
- e. benefit;
- f. equality;
- g. sustainability; and
- h. equity.

#### Article 3

Food Organization is implemented to fulfill basic human need that benefit equitably, prevalent and sustainable based on Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.



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Article 4

Food Organization aims to:

- a. increase production of Food in a self-sufficient manner;
- b. provide diverse Food and fulfill safety, quality and nutrition requirements for consumption.
- c. achieve Food sufficiency level, especially Staple Food with reasonable and affordable prices according to the necessity of the people;
- d. facilitate or improve Food access for the people, especially people with Food insecurity and Malnutrition;
- e. increase added value and competitiveness of Food commodity in domestic and foreign market;
- f. increase knowledge and awareness of the people concerning Food safety, quality and nutrition for consumption;
- g. improve welfare for Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses; and
- h. protect and develop the rich resources of national Food.

Article 5

Scope of implementation of Food Organization includes:

- a. Food planning;
- b. Food Availability;
- c. Food affordability;
- d. consumption of Food and Nutrition;
- e. Food Security;
- f. Food label and advertisement;
- g. control;
- h. Food information system;
- i. Food research and development;



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- j. Food institution;
- k. community participation; and
- l. investigation.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **PLANNING**

##### Article 6

Food Planning is implemented to develop Food Organization towards Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.

##### Article 7

Food Planning must observe:

- a. population growth and distribution;
- b. Food and Nutrition consumption need;
- c. carrying capacity of natural resources, technology and environmental sustainability;
- d. human resources development in Food Organization;
- e. tool and infrastructure necessity for Food Organization;
- f. local culture and Food potential;
- g. regional spatial planning; and
- h. national and regional development plan.

##### Article 8

- (1) Food Planning have to be integrated into national and regional development plan.
- (2) Food Planning as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented by Government and/or Regional Government with involvement of the people.
- (3) Food Planning as intended in paragraph (2) is organized at the national, provincial and regency/city level.





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- (4) Food Planning is set in long-term development plan, medium-term development plan and annual work plan on the national, provincial and regency/city level according to regulating legislation.

Article 9

- (1) Food Planning at the national level is implemented with regard to national development plan as well as provincial necessity and proposal.
- (2) Food Planning on the provincial level is implemented with regard to provincial development plan and with regard to regency/city necessity and proposal as well as implemented based on national Food plan.
- (3) Food Planning on the regency/city level is implemented with regard to regency/city development plan and provincial Food plan as well as implemented based on national Food plan.

Article 10

- (1) Food Planning is realized in the form of Food plan.
- (2) Food Plan as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:
- a. national Food plan;
  - b. provincial Food plan; and
  - c. regency/city Food plan.
- (3) Food Plan as intended in paragraph (2) is set by the President, governor or regent/mayor according to provision of regulating legislation.

Article 11

National Food Plan at least contains:

- a. Food consumption necessity and Nutritional status of the people;
- b. Food Production;
- c. Food Reserve especially Staple Food;



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- d. Food Export;
- e. Food Import;
- f. Food Diversity;
- g. distribution, trading and marketing of Food, especially Staple Food;
- h. stabilization of Staple Food supplies and prices;
- i. Food Safety;
- j. Food research and development;
- k. necessity and dissemination of knowledge and technology in the Food sector;
- l. Food institution; and
- m. income levels of Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FOOD AVAILABILITY**

#### **Part One**

#### **General**

#### Article 12

- (1) Government and Regional Government are responsible for Food Availability.
- (2) Government and Regional Government are responsible for Food Availability and Food Production development in the region.
- (3) In realizing Food Availability through Local Food development, Regional Government determines the type of local Food.
- (4) Provision of Food is realized to fulfill Food consumption and need of people, household and individual in a sustainable manner.
- (5) In realizing Food Availability through domestic Food Production is implemented by:
  - a. developing Food Production that is based on local resources, institutions and culture;
  - b. developing efficient Food business systems;
  - c. developing means, infrastructures and technologies for production, post-harvest handling, processing and storing of Food;
  - d. construction, rehabilitation and development of Food Production infrastructure;



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- e. maintaining and developing of productive land; and
  - f. building regional Food Production centers.
- (6) Government determines Local Food Production centers according to Regional Government proposal.

#### Article 13

Government has the obligation to manage stability of Staple Food supply and price, managing Government Staple Food reserve and Staple Food distribution to achieve sufficient Staple Food that is safe and nutritious for people.

#### Article 14

- (1) Source of Food supply originate from domestic Food Production and National Food Reserve.
- (2) In terms of Food supply sources as intended in paragraph (1) is not sufficient, Food can be fulfilled through Food Import according to necessity.

#### Article 15

- (1) Government prioritizes domestic Food Production to meet the necessity of Food Consumption.
- (2) In terms of Food Availability for consumption and Food reserve is fulfilled, excess domestic Food Production can be used for other purposes.

### **Part Two**

### **Domestic Food Production**

#### **Paragraph 1**

### **Food Production Potential**

#### Article 16

- (1) Government, Regional Government and the people develop potential Food Production.
- (2) Development of potential Food Production as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented using:
  - a. human resources;
  - b. natural resources,



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- c. financial resources;
- d. science and technology;
- e. Food infrastructures and means; and
- f. Food institution.

#### Article 17

Government and Regional Government is responsible for protecting and empowering Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses as Food producer.

#### Article 18

Government and Regional Government in fulfilling Food necessity is responsible for:

- a. managing, developing and allocating farm land and water resources;
- b. providing counseling and mentoring;
- c. eliminating various policies that have an impact on the competitive decline; and
- d. performing budget allocation.

#### Article 19

Government and Regional Government has the obligation to developed and disseminate knowledge and technology to increase Food Production.

#### Article 20

Government and Regional Government facilitate the use and development of means and infrastructures in effort to increase Food Production.

#### Article 21

Government and Regional Government developed public Food institution to increase Food Production.

### **Paragraph 2**

### **Food Production Threat**

#### Article 22

(1) Food Production Threat is an event that can lead to failure of Food Production caused by:

- a. climate change;



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- b. invasion of plant disturbing organism as well as outbreak of fish and animal diseases;
  - c. natural disaster;
  - d. social disaster;
  - e. environmental pollution;
  - f. degradation of land and water resources;
  - g. utilization competition of Food Production resources;
  - h. function shift of land use; and
  - i. economic disincentive.
- (2) Government and Regional Government have the obligation to anticipate and cope with Food Production threat as intended in paragraph (1) through the aid of technology and regulation.

### **Part Three**

#### **National Food Reserve**

##### **Paragraph 1**

##### **General**

##### Article 23

- (1) In realizing Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security, Government determines National Food Reserve.
- (2) National Food Reserve consists of:
- a. Government Food Reserve;
  - b. Regional Government Food Reserve; and
  - c. Community Food Reserve.

##### Article 24

National Food Reserve as intended in Article 23 is implemented to anticipate:

- a. Food Availability shortage;
- b. Food Availability surplus;
- c. Food price volatility; and/or
- d. emergency situation.



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Article 25

National Food Reserve can be utilized for international cooperation and foreign Food Aid.

Article 26

Government can develop partnership with Food Businesses, university and community in developing National Food Reserve.

**Paragraph 2**

**Government Food Reserve**

Article 27

- (1) In realizing National Food Reserve as intended in Article 23 paragraph (1), Government determines Government Food Reserve and Regional Government Food Reserve.
- (2) Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (1) preferably sourced from domestic Food Production.
- (3) Regional Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (1) consist of:
  - a. Village Government Food Reserve;
  - b. Regency/City Government Food Reserve; and
  - c. Provincial Government Food Reserve.

Article 28

- (1) Government determines the type and quantity of certain Staple Food as Government Food Reserve.
- (2) Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (1) is determined periodically taking into account the level of necessity.
- (3) Procurement of Government Food Reserve is mainly through purchasing of domestic Staple Food production, especially during harvest season.
- (4) Provision regarding establishment of Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (1) dan procurement of Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (3) is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.



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Article 29

- (1) Provincial, regency/city and/or village government determined the type and quantity of certain Food reserve according to consumption necessity of local community.
- (2) Food Reserve of Provincial Government, Regency/City Government and Village Government as intended in paragraph (1) is sourced from domestic production.

Article 30

- (1) Government organizes procurement, management and distribution of Government Food Reserve.
- (2) Procurement of Government Food Reserve as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented in a coordinated manner with regard to Food Reserve of Village Government, Regency/City Government and Provincial Government.

Article 31

- (1) Distribution of Government Food Reserve as intended in Article 30 Paragraph (1) is implemented to overcome:
  - a. Food shortage;
  - b. Food price volatility;
  - c. natural disaster;
  - d. social disaster; and/or
  - e. emergency situation.
- (2) Distribution of Government Food Reserve is implemented with:
  - a. mechanism that is adjusted for regional and household condition; and
  - b. no harm to consumers and producers.
- (3) In certain matters as intended in Article 24, Government has the right to regulate distribution of Regional Government Food Reserve.

Article 32

- (1) Government commissioned Government institutions engaged in the Food sector to manage Government Food Reserve according to provision of the regulating legislation.



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- (2) Government Institutions as intended in paragraph (1) is supported with means, networks and infrastructures nationally.
- (3) In the management of Food reserve, Regional Government can appoint regional institutions and/or cooperate with Government institutions as intended in paragraph (1).

### **Paragraph 3**

#### **Community Food Reserve**

##### Article 33

- (1) Public has the right and vast opportunity in effort to achieve Community Food Reserve.
- (2) Government and Regional Government facilitate development of Community Food Reserve according to local wisdom.

#### **Part Four**

#### **Food Export**

##### Article 34

- (1) Food Export can be implemented with regard to Domestic food consumption necessity and national interest.
- (2) Staple Food Export can only be implemented after fulfilling National Food Reserve and Staple Food consumption necessity.

##### Article 35

- (1) Everyone that exports Food is responsible for safety, quality and Nutrition required by country of destination.
- (2) Food Export as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented according to provision of regulating legislation.

#### **Part Five**

#### **Food Import**

##### Article 36

- (1) Food Import can only be implemented if domestic Food Production is not sufficient and/or cannot be produced domestically.





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(2) Staple Food Import can only be implemented if domestic Food Production and National Food Reserve are not sufficient.

(3) Sufficiency of domestic Staple Food Production and Government Food Reserve is determined by minister or government institution with the task of executing governmental orders in the Food sector.

#### Article 37

(1) Food Import implemented to fulfill domestic consumption necessity must fulfill the requirement of safety, quality, Nutrition and not in conflict with religion, belief or culture.

(2) Provision regarding requirements as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated with or based on Government Regulation.

#### Article 38

Food Import is required to fulfill expiry limit and Food quality requirements.

#### Article 39

Government established Food Import policy and regulation that do not negatively impact sustainable farming, increased production, welfare of Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses.

#### Article 40

Food Import as intended in Article 36 to Article 39 is implemented according to provision of the regulating legislation.

### **Part Six**

### **Food Diversification**

#### Article 41

Food Diversification is an effort to increase Food Availability that is diverse and based on local potential resources for:

- a. fulfilling Food consumption pattern that is diverse, nutritionally balance and safe;
- b. developed food businesses; and/or
- c. improve public welfare.



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#### Article 42

Food Diversification as intended in Article 41 is implemented through:

- a. setting rules for Food Diversification;
- b. optimization of Local Food;
- c. technology and incentive system development for Local Food processing business;
- d. introducing new type of Food, including Local Food that has not been used;
- e. development of farm and fishery diversification;
- f. increased availability and access to seeds and seedlings of plant, livestock and fish;
- g. optimizing land utilization, including yard;
- h. strengthening of micro, small and medium businesses in the Food sector; and
- i. development of Food industry based on Local Food.

#### Article 43

Further provisions regarding Food Diversification as intended in Article 41 and Article 42 is regulated by and based on Government Regulation.

### **Part Seven**

### **Food Crisis**

#### Article 44

- (1) Government and Regional Government have the duty to implement measures to overcome Food Crisis.
- (2) Measures as intended in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:
  - a. procurement, management and distribution of Government or Regional Government Food Reserve;
  - b. mobilization of Community Food Reserve within and between regions;
  - c. mobilize public participation; and/or
  - d. applying technology to overcome Food Crisis and environmental pollution.

#### Article 45

- (1) Establishment of Food Crisis criteria and status is performed by Government and/or Regional Government according to the crisis scale.



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- (2) Establishment as intended in paragraph (1) is performed by:
- a. The President for national scale;
  - b. governor for provincial scale; and
  - c. regent/mayor for regency/city scale.
- (3) Further provision regarding establishment of Food Crisis criteria and status as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **FOOD AFFORDABILITY**

#### **Part One**

#### **General**

#### Article 46

- (1) Government and Regional Government have the obligation to realize Food affordability for the people, households and individuals.
- (2) In realizing Food affordability as intended in paragraph (1), Government and Regional Government implement Government policies in the sector of:
- a. distribution;
  - b. marketing;
  - c. trading;
  - d. Staple Food supply and price stabilization; and
  - e. Food Aid.

#### **Part Two**

#### **Food Distribution**

#### Article 47

- (1) Food Distribution is performed to fulfill equitable distribution of Food Availability in entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia in a sustainable manner.
- (2) Food Distribution as intended in paragraph (1) is performed so that individuals can obtain Food in sufficient quantity, safe, excellent, diverse, nutritious and affordable.



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- (3) Government and Regional Government is responsible for Food distribution according to their authority.

Article 48

- (1) Food Distribution as intended in Article 47 is performed through:
- a. development of Food distribution system that reach the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia in efficient and effective manner;
  - b. management of Food distribution system that maintain security, quality, nutrition and not in conflict with religion, belief and culture; and
  - c. realization of fluent and secure Food distribution.

Article 49

- (1) Government and/or Regional Government realized fluency in Food distribution by prioritizing effective and efficient transport according to provision of the regulating legislation.
- (2) Government and/or Regional Government gave priority for the fluent loading and unloading of Food product.
- (3) Government and/or Regional Government have the obligation to provide means and infrastructures for Food distribution, especially Staple Food.
- (4) Government and Regional Government have the obligation to develop institution for community Food distribution.

**Part Three**

**Food Marketing**

Article 50

- (1) Government and/or Regional Government have the obligation to conduct mentoring for party involve in Food marketing.
- (2) Mentoring as intended in paragraph (1) aims so that every party has the ability to implement good marketing procedure.
- (3) Government and/or Regional Government conduct promotion to increase the use of Local Food product.



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- (4) Government and/or Regional Government conduct promotion abroad to increase marketing of Food product.

**Part Four**  
**Food Trading**

Article 51

- (1) Government has the obligation to regulate Food Trading.
- (2) Food Trading Regulation as intended in paragraph (1) aims to:
- a. stabilize Food supply and price, especially Staple Food;
  - b. Food reserve management; and
  - c. creating good Food business climate.

Article 52

- (1) In matters of Food Trading, Government established mechanism, procedure and maximal storage quantity of Staple Food by Food Businesses.
- (2) Provision regarding mechanism, procedure and maximal quantity as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

Article 53

Food Businesses are prohibited from hoarding or storing Staple Food in excess of maximal quantity as intended in Article 52.

Article 54

- (1) Food Business that violates the provision as intended in Article 53 is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) in the form of:
- a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension of activity, production and/or distribution; and/or
  - c. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.



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### **Part Five**

## **Staple Food Supply and Price Stabilization**

### Article 55

- (1) Government has the obligation to stabilize supply and price of Staple Food on the producer and consumer level.
- (2) Stabilization of Staple Food supply and price as intended in paragraph (1) is performed to protect the income and buying power of Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses, both micro and small, as well as maintaining affordability of Staple Food for consumers.

### Article 56

Stabilization of Staple Food supply and price as intended in Article 55 is performed through:

- a. price fixing on the level of producer as Government purchasing guidelines;
- b. price fixing on the level of consumer as Government selling guidelines;
- c. management and maintenance of Government Food Reserve;
- d. provision and management of Food supply;
- e. establishment of tax and/or tariff policy in favor of national interests;
- f. regulating fluent distribution between regions; and/or
- g. regulating Food Export and Import.

### Article 57

- (1) Regional Government can fix minimum regional price for Local Food that has not been established by Government.
- (2) Minimum regional price fixing of Local Food as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by Regional Regulations, Governor Regulations and/or Regent/Mayor Regulations.



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**Part Six**

**Food Aid**

Article 58

- (1) Government and Regional Government is responsible in provision and distribution of Staple Food and/or other Food according to necessity for the poor, Food insecurity and Malnutrition as well as for emergency.
- (2) Food Aid as intended in paragraph (1) is performed with emphasis on domestic production and local wisdom.

**CHAPTER VI**

**NUTRITION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**Part One**

**Food Consumption**

Article 59

Government and Regional Government have the obligation to increase the quantity and quality of Food consumption by the people through:

- a. establishing target figures for Food consumption per capita per year according to adequate nutrition figures;
- b. Food provision that is diverse, nutritionally balance, safe and not in conflict with religion, belief, and culture; and
- c. people's knowledge and ability development in Food consumption pattern that is diverse, nutritionally balance, excellent and safe.

**Part Two**

**Diversification of Food Consumption**

Article 60

- (1) Government and Regional Government have the obligation to realize diversification of Food consumption to fulfill people's Nutritional necessity and to support healthy, active and productive life.



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(2) Diversification of Food consumption as intended in paragraph (1) is directed to raise public awareness and to cultivate Food consumption pattern that is diverse, nutritionally balance and safe as well as in accordance with local wisdom and potential.

#### Article 61

Diversification of Food consumption is performed through:

- a. promotion on diversification of Food consumption;
- b. raising public awareness and knowledge for consuming diverse type of Food with Nutritionally balance principle;
- c. improve skills in the development of Local Food process; and
- d. developing and disseminating of appropriate technologies for processing of Local Food.

#### Article 62

Achievement in diversification of Food consumption as intended in Article 60 is measured through achieving balance composition figure of Food and Nutrition.

### **Part Three**

#### **Nutritional Improvement**

#### Article 63

- (1) Government established policy in the field of Nutrition for the improvement of the public Nutritional status.
- (2) Government Policy as intended in paragraph (1) is performed through:
  - a. establishing improvement or enrichment requirements for certain Food Nutrition that is distributed in case of shortage or decline in public Nutritional status;
  - b. establishing specific requirements regarding Food composition to improve certain Processed Food Nutrient content being traded;
  - c. nutritional need fulfillment of expectant mothers, lactating mothers, infants, toddlers and other Malnutrition group; and
  - d. increased Food consumption of products from local livestock, fish, vegetable, fruit and tuber.





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- (3) Government and Regional Government establish Food and Nutrition action plan every 5 (five) years.

Article 64

- (1) Everyone performing certain Processed Food Production to be traded is required to apply Food processing procedures that can hinder the process of decline and loss of Nutritional value in the Food raw materials being used.
- (2) Implementation of Food process procedure as intended in paragraph (1) is performed gradually based on the type of Food as well as the size and scale of Food Production business.

Article 65

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 64 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
- a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.

Article 66

Provision regarding provision concerning composition, improvement requirements or enrichment of Nutrition and Food processing procedure is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

**CHAPTER VII**

**FOOD SAFETY**

**Part One**

**General**

Article 67



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- (1) Food Safety is implemented to maintain Food to be safe, hygienic, excellent, nutritious and not in conflict with religion, belief and culture.
- (2) Food Safety is intended to prevent the possibility of biological, chemical and other pollution that can interfere, harm and endanger human health.

Article 68

- (1) Government and Regional Government guarantee implementation of Food Safety on every Food chain in an integrated manner.
- (2) Government established the norm, standard, procedure and criteria of Food Safety.
- (3) Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses are required to implement the norm, standard, procedure and criteria of Food Safety as intended in paragraph (2).
- (4) Implementation of the norm, standard, procedure and criteria of Food Safety as intended in paragraph (3) is performed gradually based on the Food type and scale of business.
- (5) Government and/or Regional Government is required to develop and control the implementation of the norm, standard, procedure and criteria of Food Safety as intended in paragraph (3) and (4).

Article 69

Implementation of Food Safety is performed through:

- a. Food Sanitation;
- b. Control of Food Additives;
- c. Control of Genetically Engineered Food Products;
- d. Control of Food Irradiation;
- e. establishment of Food Packaging standard;
- f. issuing Food Quality and Safety guarantee; and
- g. halal product guarantee for those required.

**Part Two**

**Food Sanitation**

Article 70



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- (1) Food Sanitation is performed so that Food is safe for consumption.
- (2) Food Sanitation is performed in production process or activity, storage, transport and/or distribution of Food.
- (3) Food Sanitation as intended in paragraph (2) must fulfill Food Safety standard requirements.

Article 71

- (1) Everyone involved in the Food chain is required to control Food risk, whether it originate from materials, equipments, production tools as well as from individuals so that Food Safety is guarantee.
- (2) Everyone that implement production process or activity, storage, transport and/or distribution of Food is required:
  - a. to fulfill Sanitation Requirements; and
  - b. to guarantee Food Safety and/or human welfare.
- (3) Provision regarding Sanitation Requirements and Food Safety guarantee and/or human welfare as intended in paragraph (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.

Article 72

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 71 paragraph (1) and (2) is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.



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**Part Three**  
**Control of Food Additives**

Article 73

Food Additives are materials that are added into Food to influence the characteristic and/or shape of Food.

Article 74

- (1) Government has the obligation to examine the safety of materials that are going to be used as Food additives with unknown effect towards human health in Food Production process or activity for distribution.
- (2) Additives safety examination as intended in paragraph (1) is performed to obtain distribution license.

Article 75

- (1) Everyone who carry out Food Production to be distributed is prohibited from using:
  - a. Food additives in excess of established maximum limit; and/or
  - b. Prohibited materials as Food additives.
- (2) Provision regarding maximum limit and prohibited materials as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

Article 76

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 75 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.



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#### **Part Four**

### **Control of Genetically Engineered Food Product**

#### Article 77

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from producing Food obtained from genetically engineered process that has not obtained Food Safety approval before distributed.
- (2) Everyone who carry out Food Production process or activity is prohibited from using raw materials, Food additives and/or other materials produced from genetically engineered process that has not obtained Food Safety approval before distributed.
- (3) Food Safety approval as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is issued by the Government.
- (4) Provision regarding procedure in obtaining Food Safety approval as intended in paragraph (3) is regulated in Government Regulation.

#### Article 78

- (1) Government established principles and requirements for research, development and utilization of Genetic Engineering methods in Food Production process and activity, as well as establishing requirements for Food examination produced from Genetic Engineering process.
- (2) Provision regarding principles and requirements for research, development and utilization of Genetic Engineering method as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated in Government Regulation.

#### Article 79

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 77 paragraph (1) and (2) is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.



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- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation

### **Part Five**

#### **Control of Food Irradiation**

##### Article 80

- (1) Food Irradiation can be performed using radioactive substance as well as accelerator.
- (2) Food Irradiation as intended in paragraph (1) is performed to prevent decay and damage to exempt Food from pathogenic microorganism as well as preventing the growth of shoots.

##### Article 81

- (1) Food Irradiation as intended in Article 80 paragraph (1) is performed based on Government permit.
- (2) Government permit as intended in paragraph (1) is issued after fulfilling:
- a. health requirements;
  - b. Processing principles;
  - c. doses;
  - d. technique and equipments;
  - e. waste management and hazard mitigation of radioactive substance;
  - f. work safety; and
  - g. environmental conservation.
- (3) Provision regarding fulfillment of Government permit as intended in paragraph (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.

### **Part Six**

#### **Food Packaging Standard**

##### Article 82

- (1) Food Packaging functions in preventing the occurrence of decay and damage, protecting product from impurity and to exempt Food from pathogenic microorganism.



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- (2) Everyone performing Food Production in packaging is required to use Food Packaging materials that are not hazardous to human health.

Article 83

- (1) Everyone performing Food Production for distribution is prohibited from using any materials as Food Packaging that can release pollutant hazardous to human health.
- (2) Packaging of Food to be distributed is performed through procedures that avoid the occurrence of damage and/or pollution.
- (3) Provision regarding Food Packaging, Food packaging procedures, and prohibited Food Packaging materials is regulated in Government Regulation.

Article 84

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from opening final Food packaging to be repackaged and traded.
- (2) Provision of prohibition as intended in paragraph (1) is not applicable on Food with procurement in large quantity and customary to be repackaged in small quantity for further trading.

Article 85

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 83 paragraph (1) and Article 84 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
- a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation



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### **Part Seven**

## **Food Quality and Safety Guarantee**

### Article 86

- (1) Government established Food Quality and Safety standard.
- (2) Everyone that traded and produced Food is required to fulfill the Food Quality and Safety standard.
- (3) Fulfillment of Food Quality and Safety standard as intended in paragraph (2) is performed through implementation of Food Quality and Safety guarantee system.
- (4) Government and/or certified institution that is accredited by the Government is able to issue Food Quality and Safety Guarantee certificate.
- (5) Issuance of certificate as intended in paragraph (4) is performed gradually according to Food type and/or business scale.
- (6) Provision regarding Food Quality and Safety standard is regulated in Government Regulation.

### Article 87

- (1) Government can establish requirements so that Food is examined in laboratory before distributed.
- (2) Examination as intended in paragraph (1) is performed in laboratory appointed by and/or accredited by the Government.
- (3) Provision regarding laboratory examination requirements is regulated in Government Regulation.

### Article 88

- (1) Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Businesses in the Fresh Food sector must fulfill Fresh Food Quality and Safety requirements.
- (2) Government and Regional Government are required to cultivate, control and facilitate development of Fresh Food business to fulfill the minimal technical requirements of Food Quality and Safety.





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- (3) Implementation of Food Quality and Safety technical requirements as intended in paragraph (2) is performed gradually according to Fresh Food type as well as business type and/or scale
- (4) Further provision regarding Food Quality and Safety as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by and based on Government Regulation.

Article 89

Everyone is prohibited from trading Food that is not in accordance with Food Quality and Safety attached on Food Packaging label.

Article 90

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from distributing polluted Food.
- (2) Polluted Food as intended in paragraph (1) is Food that:
  - a. contain material that is poisonous, hazardous or that can endanger human life and health;
  - b. contain pollutant exceeding established maximum limit;
  - c. contain material that is prohibited for use in Food Production process or activity;
  - d. contain material that is soiled, spoiled, rancid, decomposed or containing disease stricken animal or plant material or originating from carcass;
  - e. is produce in a prohibited manner; and/or
  - f. has expired.

Article 91

- (1) In matters of safety, quality and Nutrition control, every Processed Food that is produced domestically or imported for trading in retail packaging, Food Business is required to have distribution license.
- (2) Obligation to obtain distribution license as intended in paragraph (1) is exempt for certain Processed Food produce by household industry.
- (3) Provision regarding obligation to obtain distribution license as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is performed according to provision of the regulating legislation.

Article 92



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- (1) Government and/or Regional Government performed control and prevention periodically on pollution level and content of Food.
- (2) Control and prevention as intended in paragraph (1) is executed according to provision of the regulating legislation.

Article 93

Everyone that imports Food for trade is required to fulfill Food Quality and Safety standard.

Article 94

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 86 paragraph (2) regarding fulfillment of food quality standard, Article 89 regarding Food Packaging label, Article 90 paragraph (1) regarding polluted food, and Article 93 regarding food import subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation

**Part Eight**

**Halal Product Guarantee for those Required**

Article 95

- (1) Government and/or Regional Government performed control on implementation of halal product guarantee system for Food that is required.
- (2) Implementation of halal product guarantee system for those required as intended in paragraph (1) is executed according to provision of the regulating legislation.



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**CHAPTER VIII**  
**FOOD LABEL AND ADVERTISEMENT**

**Part One**

**Food Label**

Article 96

- (1) Assignment of Food label aims to provide information that is clear and correct for the public about every Food product that is packed before Food is purchased and/or consumed.
- (2) Information as intended in paragraph (1) is linked to the origin, safety, quality, Nutrition value and other necessary information.

Article 97

- (1) Everyone that produces Food domestically for trade is required to attach label inside and/or on Food Packaging.
- (2) Everyone that imports food for trade is required to attach label inside and/or on Food Packaging during entry into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) Attachment of label inside and/or on Food Packaging as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) written or printed using bahasa Indonesia as well as containing at least information concerning:
  - a. product name;
  - b. list of ingredients used;
  - c. net weight or content;
  - d. name and address of producer and importer;
  - e. halal for those required;
  - f. date and production code;
  - g. expiry date, month and year;
  - h. distribution license number for Processed Food; and
  - i. origin of certain Food.



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- (4) Information on label as intended in paragraph (3) written, printed or shown explicitly and clearly so that is easily understood by the public.

Article 98

- (1) Provision regarding label is applicable for Food that has gone through final packaging process and ready to be traded.
- (2) Labeling provision is not applicable for Food Trade wrapped in front of shoppers.
- (3) Government and Regional Government perform mentoring for small and micro businesses so that they gradually able to implement labeling provision as intended in paragraph (1).

Article 99

Everyone is prohibited from erasing, retracting, covering, changing label, relabeling and/or exchanging expiry date, month and year on distributed Food.

Article 100

- (1) Every label concerning Food being traded must contain information regarding Food that is correct and not misleading.
- (2) Everyone is prohibited from providing information and statement that is false and/or misleading on label.

Article 101

- (1) Everyone stating on the label that the Food being traded is halal according to the requirement is responsible for its truth.
- (2) Everyone stating on the label that the Food being traded is in accordance with the claim is responsible for the truth of that claim.
- (3) Label concerning certain Process Food being traded is required to contain information concerning allocation, application method and/or other information that need to be known regarding the Food effect on human health.

Article 102

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 97 paragraph (1), Article 99 and Article 100 paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanction.



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- (2) Everyone that violates provision as intended in Article 97 paragraph (2) must expel from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or destroy the imported Food.
- (3) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (4) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation  
Article 103

Further provision regarding Food label as intended in Article 96 to Article 101 is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

**Part Two**

**Food Advertisement**

Article 104

- (1) Every advertisement concerning Food being traded must contain information or statement regarding Food that is correct and not misleading.
- (2) Everyone is prohibited from including information or statement that is incorrect or misleading in advertisement concerning Food being traded.
- (3) Government regulates, control and perform necessary action so that advertisement concerning Food being traded does not contain information or statement that is incorrect or misleading.

Article 105

- (1) Everyone stating in the advertisement that the Food being traded is halal according to the requirements must be responsible for its truth.
- (2) Everyone stating in the advertisement that the Food being traded is in accordance with certain claim must be responsible for the truth of that claim.



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Article 106

- (1) Everyone that violates the provision as intended in Article 104 paragraph (2) and Article 105 is subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as intended in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension from activity, production and/or distribution;
  - c. withdrawal of Food from circulation by producer;
  - d. compensation; an/or
  - e. revocation of license.
- (3) Further provision regarding type, amount of fine, process and administrative sanction mechanism as intended in paragraph (1) and (2) is regulated in Government Regulation

Article 107

Further provision regarding Food advertisement as intended in Article 104 and Article 105 is regulated by or based on Government Regulation.

**CHAPTER IX**

**CONTROL**

Article 108

- (1) In performing Food Organization, Government has the authority to control.
- (2) Control as intended in paragraph (1) is performed towards the fulfillment of:
  - a. availability and /or sufficiency of Staple Food that is safe, nutritious and affordable by the public buying power;
  - b. requirements for Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition; and
  - c. requirements for Food label and advertisement.
- (3) Control on:
  - a. Availability and/or sufficiency of Staple Food as intended in paragraph (2) letter a is performed by government institution that organized governmental matters in the Food sector;



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- b. requirements for Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition, as well as requirements for Food label and advertisement as intended in paragraph (2) letter b and c ,for Processed Food, is performed by government institution that perform governmental duty in the field of drug and food control; and
  - c. requirements for Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition, as well as requirements for Food label and advertisement as intended in paragraph (2) letter b and c, for Fresh Food, is performed by government institution that organized governmental matters in the Food sector.
- (4) Government organized monitoring, evaluating and controlling program periodically for production process or activity, storage, transport and/or Food Distribution by Food Businesses.

Article 109

In performing control, government institution as intended in Article 108 paragraph (3) according to the affairs and/or duties as well as authority, of each appointed controller.

Article 110

- (1) Controller as intended in Article 109 has the authority to:
- a. enter any suspected place utilized for production process or activity, storage, transport and Food Trade to examine, inspect and take Food sample and everything else suspected being used in production activity, storage, transport and/or Food Trade;
  - b. stopping, examining and preventing each transport mode suspected or ought to be suspected utilized in Food transport as well as taking and examining Food sample;
  - c. opening and inspecting Food Packaging;
  - d. examining every book, document or other record suspected to contain information regarding production, storage, transport and/or Food Trade, including copying and citing that information; and
  - e. ordering to show business license or other similar documents.
- (2) Controller in performing the duty as intended in paragraph (1) must be accompanied with a letter of control and/or inspection as well as identification card.



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Article 111

In the matter that examination result by controller show preliminary evidence showing that a crime has occurred in the Food sector, investigation soon be performed by authorized investigator according to provision of the regulating legislation.

Article 112

Further provision regarding control as intended in Article 108 to Article 110 is regulated in Government Regulation.

**CHAPTER X**  
**FOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Article 113

Food information system include gathering, processing, analyzing, storing and presenting as well as spreading of data and information concerning Food.

Article 114

- (1) Government and Regional Government have the obligation to construct, compile and develop Food information system that is integrated.
- (2) Information system as intended in paragraph (1) is at least used for:
  - a. planning;
  - b. monitoring and evaluation;
  - c. stabilizing Food price and supply; and
  - d. early warning system towards Food Problem as well as food insecurity and malnutrition.
- (3) Government and Regional Government according to authority have the obligation to announce price of Food commodity.
- (4) Further provision regarding announcement of Food commodity price is regulated in ministerial regulation that organized governmental matters in trade sector.

Article 115

- (1) Food information system as intended in Article 114 paragraph (1) is organized by Food information and data center.





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- (2) Food information and data center is required to perform update of data and information.
- (3) Food information and data center provide data and information at least regarding:
- a. types of Food product;
  - b. Food balance sheet;
  - c. Food Production location, area and region;
  - d. market demand;
  - e. market opportunity and challenges;
  - f. production;
  - g. price;
  - h. consumption
  - i. Nutritional status;
  - j. export and import;
  - k. supply estimation;
  - l. estimation of planting and harvesting season;
  - m. climate forecasts;
  - n. Food technology; and
  - o. Food necessity for every region.
- (4) Data and information as intended in paragraph (3) can be accesses easily and quickly by the public, except those concerning the interest of the state according to provision of the regulating legislation.

#### Article 116

Further provision regarding Food information as intended in Article 113 to Article 115 is regulated in Government Regulation.

## **CHAPTER XI**

### **FOOD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**



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#### Article 117

Food research and development is performed to advance Food science and technology as well as becoming the base in formulating Food policy that enhance Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.

#### Article 118

- (1) Food research and development as intended in Article 117 is directed to ensure the provision, storage, processing and distribution of Food to obtain Food material that is excellent and safe for public consumption.
- (2) Food research and development as intended in paragraph (1) is performed by:
  - a. creating Food product that is competitive at local, national and international level.
  - b. accelerating breeding and assembly to produce superior variety food source from plant, livestock and fish that are tolerant towards biotic and abiotic stress, resistant towards plant invading organism or outbreak of fish and animal disease, and adaptive towards climate changes;
  - c. engineering technological innovation and institutional culture system for plant, livestock and fish as Food source that can improve productivity, efficiency and competitiveness as well as preserving biological diversity;
  - d. engineering technological innovation and postharvest, processing and marketing institution for the development of Processed Food product based on Local Food, increasing added value, development of Food business and enrichment of Food nutrient content that is safe for consumption;
  - e. creating Local Food product that can be substitute for Staple Food with respect to suitability of vitamin content and other substance within;
  - f. optimizing the utilization of land, water, climate and genetic resources in maintaining and increasing capacity of national plant and animal Food Production; and
  - g. producing recommendation policy for Food development.



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Article 119

- (1) Government is required to perform Food research and development as intended in Article 117 and Article 118 continuously.
- (2) Government encouraged and synergized Food research and development activity perform by Regional Government, educational institution, research institution, Food Businesses and the public.

Article 120

Food research and development as intended in Article 119 can be performed independently and/or through cooperation with international research institutions, managed by Government as well as private.

Article 121

Government and/or Regional Government have the obligation to facilitate publication, deployment, utilization and implementation of result from Food research.

Article 122

International cooperation for Local Food development can be performed if initiated by domestic institution after obtaining permit from minister in charge of research.

Article 123

- (1) Every Foreigner can perform research for his benefit in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) In performing research as intended in paragraph (1) Every Foreigner is required to obey provision of the regulating legislation.
- (3) In matters of research as intended in paragraph (2) that utilized domestic biological material for commercial purpose, Every Foreigner is required to give royalty to the Government according to provision of the regulating legislation.

Article 124

Government facilitates and provides protection of intellectual property rights resulting from Food research and development as well as superior Local Food according to provision of the regulating legislation.



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Article 125

Government and/or Regional Government give reward and/or incentive for researcher and/or Food research that is able to generate superior technology useful for the public in realizing Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.

**CHAPTER XII**  
**FOOD INSTITUTION**

Article 126

In realizing national Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security, Government formed institution that handle the food sector that is under and responsible to the President.

Article 127

Government institution as intended in Article 126 has the duty of implementing governmental duty in the Food sector.

Article 128

Government institution as intended in Article 127 can propose to the President to give special assignment to state-owned enterprise in the Food sector to implement production, procurement, storing and/or distribution of Staple Food and other Food that has been determined by the Government.

Article 129

Further provision regarding organization and working procedures of Government institution as intended in Article 126 to Article 128 is regulated by Presidential Decree.

**CHAPTER XIII**  
**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Article 130

- (1) The public can participate in realizing Food Sovereignty, Food Self-Sufficiency and Food Security.
- (2) Public participation as intended in paragraph (1) is performed in:
  - a. implementation of production, distribution, trading and consumption of Food;
  - b. organizing Community Food Reserve;



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- c. prevention and mitigation of Food insecurity and Malnutrition;
  - d. delivery of information and knowledge of Food and Nutrition;
  - e. controlling fluent organization of Food Availability, Affordability, Diversification and Safety; and/or
  - f. improving Food Self-Sufficiency of household.
- (3) Government and/or Regional Government encourage public participation as intended in paragraph (1).

Article 131

- (1) Public can address their problems, suggestions and/or solution of Food Problem to the Government and/or Regional Government.
- (2) Provision regarding procedures in addressing problems, suggestions and/or solutions of Food Problem as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated in Government Regulation.

**CHAPTER XIV**  
**INVESTIGATION**

Article 132

- (1) Other than police officers of the Republic of Indonesia, certain civil servant officials with scope of duties and responsibilities in the Food sector have been given special authority as investigator performing investigation of crime in the Food sector according to provision of the regulating legislation in the field of Criminal Law.
- (2) Civil servant investigator is intended in paragraph (1) has the authority to:
  - a. verify the truth of a report or information pertaining to crime in the Food sector;
  - b. summon individuals for hearing and examination as suspect or witness of crime in the Food sector;
  - c. perform search and seizure of evidence of crime in the Food sector;
  - d. inquire for information and evidence from individual or corporation relating to crime in the Food sector;
  - e. prepare and sign official report;
  - f. cease investigation if there are not enough evidence of crime in the Food sector; and



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- g. request expert assistance in performing investigation of crime in the Food sector.
- (3) Civil servant investigator as intended in paragraph (1) notifies the beginning of investigation to police investigator of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (4) If exercising the authority as intended in paragraph (2) required act of arrest and detention, civil servant investigator perform coordination with police investigator of the Republic of Indonesia according to provision of the regulating legislation.
- (5) Civil servant investigator as intended in paragraph (1) presents the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through police investigator of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (6) Appointment of civil servant investigator and procedure as well as investigation process is performed according to provision of the regulating legislation.

## **CHAPTER XV**

### **PENALTY PROVISIONS**

#### Article 133

Food Business that intentionally hoard or store exceeding maximum quantity as intended in Article 53 with intent of obtaining profit that cause Staple Food price to be expensive and soared, shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 7 (seven) years or a fine at most Rp.100.000.000.000,00 (one hundred billion rupiah).

#### Article 134

Everyone performing certain Process Food Production for trade, that intentionally does not implement Food processing procedure and that inhibit the decline or lost Nutrition value of the Food raw materials as intended in Article 64 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 1 (one) year or a fine at most Rp.2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).

#### Article 135

Everyone that organize production process or activity, storage, transport and/or distribution of Food that does not comply with Food Sanitation Requirements as intended in Article 71 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or a fine at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).



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Article 136

Everyone performing Food Production to be traded that intentionally use:

- a. Food additives exceeding established maximum limit; or
- b. prohibited material as Food additives

as intended in Article 75 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp.10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah).

Article 137

(1) Everyone producing Food resulting from genetic engineering process that has not obtain Food Safety approval before distributed, as intended in Article 77 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp.10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) Everyone performing Food Production process or activity utilizing raw materials, Food additives and/or other materials resulting from genetic engineering process that has not obtain Food Safety approval before distributed, as intended in Article 77 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp.10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah).

Article 138

Everyone performing Food Production for distribution that intentionally uses whatever materials as Food Packaging that can release pollutant that can endanger human health as intended in Article 83 paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 139

Everyone that intentionally opened the final packaging of Food to be repackaged and traded as intended is Article 84 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp.10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah).



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Article 140

Everyone producing and trading Food that intentionally does not comply with Food safety standard as intended in Article 86 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 141

Everyone that intentionally trading Food that does not match with Food Safety and Quality listed on the Food Packaging label as intended in Article 89 shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 142

Food Business that intentionally produce, import or distribute Food product that does not have distribution permit as intended in Article 91 paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or a fine of at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 143

Everyone that intentionally erase, remove, cover, replace the label, relabeling and/or exchanging expiry date, month and year of distributed Food as intended in Article 99 shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 2 (two) years or at most Rp.4.000.000.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 144

Everyone that intentionally give false information or statement or misleading on the label as intended in Article 100 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp.6.000.000.000,00 (six billion rupiah).

Article 145

Everyone that intentionally contain information or statement of Food being traded through false or misleading advertisement as intended in Article 104 paragraph (2), shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 3 (three) years or a fine of at most Rp.6.000.000.000,00 (six billion rupiah).

Article 146

(1) If the act as intended in Article 137, Article 138, Article 142, Article 143 and Article 145 that cause:





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- a. serious injury or endangering the lives of people, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 5 (five) years or a fine of at most Rp.10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion rupiah).
- b. death of a person, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 10 (ten) years or a fine of at most Rp.20.000.000.000,00 (twenty billion rupiah).

(2) If the act as intended in Article 138 that cause:

- a. serious injury or endangering the lives of people, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 7 (seven) years or a fine of at most Rp.14.000.000.000,00 (fourteen billion rupiah).
- b. death of a person, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment at the longest 10 (ten) years or a fine of at most Rp.20.000.000.000,00 (twenty billion rupiah).

Article 147

Every official or state official that performed or assisted in criminal act as intended in Article 133 to Article 145, shall be punished with additional of 1/3 (one third) of each criminal penalty.

Article 148

- (1) In the case of action as intended in Article 133 to Article 145 is performed by corporation, other than imprisonment and fine of its managers, punishment can be imposed towards the corporation in the form of fine by weighting 3 (three) times than fine towards an individual.
- (2) Other than fine as intended in paragraph (1), corporation can also be subject to additional punishment in the form of:
  - a. revocation of certain rights; or
  - b. announcement of judge's verdict.

**CHAPTER XVI**  
**TRANSITIONAL PROVISION**



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Article 149

At the time this Law comes in effect, Government institution that handles the Food sector which already exist when this Law comes in effect shall continue to perform its duties until Government institution that handles the Food sector based on this Law is form.

**CHAPTER XVII**  
**CLOSING PROVISION**

Article 150

Regulations implementing this Law must be stipulated at the latest 3 (three) years since the promulgation of this Law.

Article 151

Government institution that handles the Food sector as intended in Article 129 must be formed at the latest 3 (three) years since the promulgation of this Law.

Article 152

At the time this Law comes in effect, all provisions of regulating legislation that regulate Food, shall remain valid throughout as long as it has not been change or it is not in conflict with this Law.

Article 153

At the time this Law comes in effect, Law Number 7 Year 1996 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1996 Number 99, Addendum to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3656), is revoked and declared invalid.

Article 154

This Law shall come into effect on its legislated date.



THE PRESIDENT  
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For public cognizance, ordering the promulgation of this Law by including it in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta  
on November 16, 2012

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA

signed

SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Legislated in Jakarta  
on November 17, 2012

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

signed

AMIR SYAMSUDDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2012 NUMBER 227

The copy is similar with original document

MINISTRY of STATE SECRETARY

REPUBLIC of INDONESIA

Assistant Deputy for Legislation in Economic Affair

LYDIA SILVANNA DJAMAN



THE PRESIDENT  
REPUBLIC of INDONESIA

**EXPLANATION**  
**OF**  
**BILL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**NUMBER 18 YEAR 2012**  
**CONCERNING**  
**FOOD**

**I. GENERAL**

National development is a reflection of the will of the people to continuously improve the prosperity and the well-being in a fair and equitable way on all aspects of life performed in an integrated, directed and sustainable manner in order to realize a just and prosperous society, both material as well as spiritual based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Food is a primary basic human need and its fulfillment is part of human rights for every Indonesian people. Food should always be available in sufficient, safe, excellent, nutritious and diverse with a price that is affordable by the buying power of the people, as well as not in conflict with religion, belief and culture. To obtain all of that, there need to be an organized Food system that provides protection, both for producer as well as consumer of food.

Food Organization is performed to fulfill basic human necessity that provides benefit in a just, equitable and sustainable manner based on Food Sovereignty, Self-Sufficiency and Security. It means that in order to fulfill the necessity of Food consumption of the people to the individual level, the state has the freedom to determine its Food policy independently, cannot be dictated by any party, and Food Businesses has the freedom to determine and perform the business according to its resources. Fulfillment of Food consumption must prioritize domestic production by optimally utilizing local resources and wisdom. To achieve this, three main things to consider are (i) food availability based on optimal utilization of local resources, (ii) food affordability from physical and economical aspect of the society, as well as (iii) utilization or consumption of Food and Nutrition for a healthy, active and productive life.



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The realization of food availability based on optimal utilization of local resources is performed with Food diversification and prioritization of domestic Food Production. The realization of Food affordability from physical and economical aspect is performed through managing the stability of Staple Food price and supply, managing Staple Food Reserve and Staple Food distribution. Food utilization or Food and Nutrition consumption will result in qualified human resources as one of the factor in successful development. This is performed through fulfilling intake of Food that is diverse, nutritionally balance, as well as fulfilling Food Safety requirements.

Food Safety requirements for Food Production activity or process for consumption has to be performed through Food Sanitation, regulating Food additives, regulating genetically engineered Food product and Food Irradiation, establishing Food Packaging standard, issuing Food Quality and Safety guarantee, as well as halal product guarantee for those required. Food Businesses in performing Food Production must fulfill several provisions regarding Food Production process or activity so that there is no risk in harming or endangering human health. Food Businesses is responsible for the distributed Food, especially when the Food produced caused harm, both health problems as well as death of a person that consumed the Food.

Public also need to obtain clear information of every packaged food product before purchasing and consuming the Food. The information is related to the origin, safety, quality, Nutrition value and other necessary information. In connection with those matters, there need to be establish provisions regarding label and advertisement concerning food so that the public can make decision based on accurate information.

Sustainability in the realization of Food Sovereignty, Self-Sufficiency and Security depends on the ability of the nation and state in creating technological innovation in the Food sector as well as to disseminate it to Food Businesses. Because of that government is required to perform continuous Food research and development and to encourage as well as synergize



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Food research and development activities that have been done by Regional Government, educational institution, research institution, Food Businesses and the community.

In realizing Food Sovereignty, Self-Sufficiency, and Security, required Food institution that has authority in developing cross-sectoral coordination, integration and synergy. The institution performs government duties in the Food sector, positioned under and responsible to the President.

In realizing Food Sovereignty, Self-Sufficiency and Security, the public can participate through implementation of production, distribution, trade and consumption of Food, implementation of Community Food Reserve, prevention and mitigation of Food insecurity and Malnutrition, delivery of information and knowledge of Food and Nutrition, control over fluent execution of Food availability, Food affordability, Food Diversification and Food Safety and/or increase Self-Sufficiency of Household Food. The public can also convey problems, suggestions and/or solutions of Food problems to the Government and Regional Government.

Law concerning Food was intended as legal basis for food organization that includes (1) food planning; (2) food availability; (3) food affordability; (4) food and nutrition consumption; (5) food safety; (6) food label and advertisement; (10) food institution; (11) public participation; and (12) investigation.

This Law concerning Food adapt to external and internal development concerning food in Indonesia, such as democratization, decentralization, globalization, law enforcement and actual condition of the people of Indonesia.

## **II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE**

### Article 1

Self-explanatory



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## Article 2

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Letter d

Self-explanatory

Letter e

What is meant by “benefit” is that Food Organization must give benefit to humanity and public welfare, both physically as well as spiritually and that benefit can be enjoyed by the whole society in a fair and equitable manner while relying on sources and potential developed domestically.

Letter f

What is meant by “equality” is that Food Organization must be comprehensive and able to ensure Food affordability in an equitable manner to the individual level.

Letter g

What is meant by “sustainable” is that Food Organization must be implemented consistently and sustainably by utilizing natural resources to ensure an increase in welfare of the people today and in the future.

Letter h

What is meant by “fairness” is that Food Organization must give proportionally equal chance and opportunity to all citizens.



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Article 3

Self-explanatory

Article 4

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Letter d

What are meant by “people with Food insecurity” are people in a region that are unable to obtain Food sufficiently and in accordance for healthy and active life, including within it poor people, people affected by disaster and/or people in geographical condition with no accessible access to Food.

What are meant by “people with Nutrition vulnerability” are those people that are prone to health problems and Malnutrition. This Nutrition vulnerability group is generally related to process of human life which are made up of certain age group that include infants, toddlers, expectant and lactating mothers as well as school-age children, teenager and the elderly.

Letter e

Self-explanatory

Letter f

Self-explanatory

Letter g

Self-explanatory





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Letter h

Self-explanatory

Article 5

Self-explanatory

Article 6

Self-explanatory

Article 7

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Carrying capacity of natural resources, amongst other, are lands, waters, genetics and climates.

Letter d

Self-explanatory

Letter e

What is meant by “means of Food Organization” is everything that can be utilized as tool to increase Food Production, amongst other, in the form of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, feeds, substance for controlling plant invading organisms, and/or controlling disease outbreak on livestock and fish.

What is meant by “Food Organization infrastructure” is everything that act as primary support on increasing Food Production, amongst other, in the form of



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irrigation network, connecting road, refrigerated warehouse, warehouse that fulfill technical requirement, fishing gear and/or port.

Letter f

Self-explanatory

Letter g

Self-explanatory

Letter h

Self-explanatory

Article 8

Self-explanatory

Article 9

Self-explanatory

Article 10

Self-explanatory

Article 11

Self-explanatory

Article 12

Self-explanatory

Article 13

Self-explanatory



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Article 14

Self-explanatory

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by “for other purposes” is the use of excess Food Production other than for consumption, among others, for weft, energy raw materials, industrial, and / or export.

Article 16

Self-explanatory

Article 17

Self-explanatory

Article 18

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c



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Policies that impact on the decline of the competitiveness, among others, overlapping levies policies or burdensome levies farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and food entrepreneurs

Letter d

Self-explanatory

Article 19

Self-explanatory

Article 20

Self-explanatory

Article 21

What is meant by “institutional community food” is an organization and/or organization of food norms prevailing in society.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by “climate change” is change in the pattern and intensity of climatic elements, especially temperature and rainfall conditions for a period of time under normal conditions.

Letter b

What is meant by “plant invading organism” is organism attack that damage, interfere with plant life, or cause plant death.



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What is meant by “animal and fish disease outbreaks” is animal and fish disease that can cause economic losses, social unrest, and/or the high number of death of animal and fishes in quick time.

Letter c

What is meant by “natural disaster” is disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by nature, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides.

Letter d

What is meant by “social disaster” is disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by humans which includes social conflict between groups or between communities, and/or terror.

Letter e

What is meant by “environmental pollution” is entry or the inclusion of living things, matter, energy, and / or other components into the environment by human activities that exceed environmental quality standards set

Letter f

What is meant by "the degradation of land and water resources" is the decline in the quality and quantity of land and water resources.

Letter g

Competition of resource utilization in food production such as land that should be use for food production, but it is used for purposes other than food production because it has a higher economic value.



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Letter h

The term "transfer function of land use" is the change of the function of agricultural land into non agricultural land, either permanently or temporarily.

Letter i

The term "economic disincentives" are economic conditions that do not support an increase in national food production, such as food price volatility, unfair competition against food commodities, and / or policies that have a negative impact on efforts to increase domestic food production, for example, the exemption of import tariffs or imposing excessive levies.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 23

Self-explanatory

Article 24

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c



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Self-explanatory

Letter d

The definition of "emergency" is a condition that occurs beyond the ability of humans to prevent or avoid, such as natural disasters, a great famine, or social conflict.

Article 25

Self-explanatory

Article 26

Self-explanatory

Article 27

Self-explanatory

Article 28

Paragraph (1)

The definition of "Certain Staple Food" is the food produced and consumed by most people of Indonesia, and when the availability and price of the food is disturbed, it may affect the stability of the economic and social turmoil in the community.

Paragraph (2)

Government food reserve requirement rate is calculated by taking into account amongst other the production capacity, the number and distribution of population, consumption patterns, the level of consumption per capita, and the dynamics of



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international markets. The calculation of the level needed is determined periodically

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 29

Self-explanatory

Article 30

Self-explanatory

Article 31

Self-explanatory

Article 32

Self-explanatory

Article 33

Self-explanatory

Article 34

Self-explanatory

Article 35





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Self-explanatory

Article 36

Self-explanatory

Article 37

Paragraph (1)

Not conflicting with religion, beliefs, and culture, among others, the Food that meets the requirements of *halal* for Muslims or Foods that are prohibited for consumption by religion, faith and culture in Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 38

Self-explanatory

Article 39

Self-explanatory

Article 40

Self-explanatory

Article 41

Self-explanatory

Article 42

Self-explanatory



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Article 43

Self-explanatory

Article 44

Self-explanatory

Article 45

Self-explanatory

Article 46

Self-explanatory

Article 47

Self-explanatory

Article 48

Self-explanatory

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)



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The term "food distribution facility" is anything that can be used as a tool for the smooth distribution of food.

In order to improve the physical and economic accessibility to food, the provision and development of Food distribution is prioritized to remote, underdeveloped, and not reachable area, using such as ocean freight, road and street.

The term "food distribution infrastructure" is everything that is the main supporting to improve the smooth distribution of Food, such as port warehouses and roads

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 50

Self-explanatory

Article 51

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The term " supply stabilization of Staple Food " is an attempt by the Government to keep the Staple Food availability, among others, through the Government Food Reserve.



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The term "price stabilization of Staple Food" is an attempt by the Government to maintain price stability of Staple Food, among others, through the operation of markets, tariff regulation, import quotas, Food Aid, and / or distribution of the subsidized Food for specific communities.

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Article 52

Self-explanatory

Article 53

The meaning of "hoarding" is storing exceeds the maximum allowed for the purpose of obtaining benefits, resulting in Staple Food prices that are expensive and / or soar.

Article 54

Self-explanatory

Article 55

Self-explanatory

Article 56

Self-explanatory

Article 57



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Self-explanatory

Article 58

Self-explanatory

Article 59

Letter a

The term "Nutrient adequacy rate" is the amount of nutrient substances needed by individuals in a population to be able to live healthy, active, and productive.

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Article 60

Self-explanatory

Article 61

Self-explanatory

Article 62

Achieving balanced value composition pattern of Food and Nutrition, among others, is measured based on the nutrient balance.

Article 63

Paragraph (1)



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The term "Nutrition status" is a condition of the body that showed by the balance between intakes of nutrition and needs. The balance can be seen from the growth variables, such as body weight, height / body length, head circumference, arm circumference, and limb length.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 65

Self-explanatory

Article 66

Self-explanatory

Article 67

Self-explanatory

Article 68

Paragraph (1)

The term "Food chain" is a sequence of stages and operations in the production, processing, distribution, storage, and handling of a Food and Food-related materials until Food is ready for consumption.

The term "integrated" is the implementation of Food Safety should be implemented in an integrated and synergized manner by all stakeholders at every chain Food.

Paragraph (2)



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Determination of the standard norms, procedures, and criteria for Food Safety conducted among others, based on risk analysis.

Risk analysis is the process of decision making in a systematic and transparent manner based on scientific information that includes risk management, risk assessment, and risk communication.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (6)

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Letter d

Self-explanatory



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Letter e

Self-explanatory

Letter f

Food safety and quality assurance provided to Farmers, Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Food Business Entrepreneurs conducting quality assurance system.

Letter g

Self-explanatory

Article 70

Self-explanatory

Article 71

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The definition of Sanitation Requirements includes hygienic requirements.

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)





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Self-explanatory

Article 72

Self-explanatory

Article 73

Food properties, among others, Food taste and color.

Article 74

Self-explanatory

Article 75

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The use of additives in Food product that pose no risk to human health can be justified because it is commonly used. However, the use of Food additives that exceed the threshold limit is not justified because it can harm or endanger human health.

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 76

Self-explanatory



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Article 77

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

The definition of "raw material" is the main ingredient used in Food production process or activity, which can be either raw materials, semi-finished, or finished materials.

The term "other ingredients" is a material that does not include Food raw materials as well as additives.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 78

Self-explanatory

Article 79

Self-explanatory

Article 80

Self-explanatory

Article 81



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Self-explanatory

Article 82

Self-explanatory

Article 83

Self-explanatory

Article 84

Paragraph (1)

The term "final packaging of Food" is the packaging used to package Food products in the final stages of production process or activity thus the product is ready to be traded.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 85

Self-explanatory

Article 86

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "standards of Food Safety and Food Quality" is a standardized specification or technical requirements on Food Safety and Food Quality, for example, the shape, color, taste, odor, or the composition of which is based on certain criteria in accordance with the development of science and technology and



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other related aspects. Standards for Food Safety and Food Quality cover  
Processed Food and Fresh Food.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory

Article 86

Self-explanatory

Article 87

Self-explanatory

Article 88

Self-explanatory

Article 89



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Self-explanatory

Article 90

Self-explanatory

Article 91

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "certain Processed Food" is a processed food made by the household Food industry, the Food industry that has a place of business in a residence with manual to semi-automatic processing equipments.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 92

Paragraph (1)

Surveillance and prevention performed, among others by setting a maximum threshold of allowable contaminant.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 93

Self-explanatory



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Article 94

Self-explanatory

Article 95

Self-explanatory

Article 96

Self-explanatory

Article 93

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

Self-explanatory

Letter d



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Self-explanatory

Letter e

Self-explanatory

Letter f

Self-explanatory

Letter g

Self-explanatory

Letter h

Self-explanatory

Letter i

The definition of "information concerning the origin of Food material" is an explanation of the origin of certain material, for example, ingredients that originate, or derived from animal, or Food produced through a special process, for example, Genetically Engineered Food or Food Irradiation.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 98

Self-explanatory

Article 99

Self-explanatory



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Article 100

Self-explanatory

Article 101

Self-explanatory

Article 102

Self-explanatory

Article 103

Self-explanatory

Article 104

Self-explanatory

Article 105

Self-explanatory

Article 106

Self-explanatory

Article 107

Self-explanatory

Article 108

Self-explanatory

Article 109





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Self-explanatory

Article 110

Self-explanatory

Article 111

Self-explanatory

Article 112

Self-explanatory

Article 113

Self-explanatory

Article 114

Self-explanatory

Article 115

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)



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What is meant by "concerns the interests of the state" is information that may jeopardize the state relating to the National Food Reserve, business protection from unfair competition, and / or the requested not yet controlled or documented.

Article 115

Self-explanatory

Article 116

Self-explanatory

Article 117

Self-explanatory

Article 118

Self-explanatory

Article 119

Self-explanatory

Article 120

Self-explanatory

Article 121

Self-explanatory

Article 122

Self-explanatory

Article 123



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Paragraph (1)

Foreigners in this provision amongst others are, foreign universities, foreign institutes for research and development, foreign business entities, and /or foreign individuals.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 124

Self-explanatory

Article 125

What is meant by "superior technology" is a technology that can support increased production, productivity, availability and diversity of Food and Nutrition, efficiency, competitiveness, and Food businesses.

Article 126

Self-explanatory

Article 127

Self-explanatory

Article 128

Self-explanatory



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Article 129

Self-explanatory

Article 130

Self-explanatory

Article 131

Self-explanatory

Article 132

Self-explanatory

Article 133

Self-explanatory

Article 134

Self-explanatory

Article 135

Self-explanatory

Article 136

Self-explanatory

Article 137

Self-explanatory

Article 138



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Self-explanatory

Article 139

Self-explanatory

Article 140

Self-explanatory

Article 141

Self-explanatory

Article 142

Self-explanatory

Article 143

Self-explanatory

Article 144

Self-explanatory

Article 145

Self-explanatory

Article 146

Self-explanatory

Article 147

Self-explanatory



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Article 148

Self-explanatory

Article 149

Self-explanatory

Article 150

Self-explanatory

Article 151

Self-explanatory

Article 152

Self-explanatory

Article 153

Self-explanatory

Article 154

Self-explanatory

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