

REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 1 OF 2026  
ON  
THE AMENDMENT TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION NUMBER 86 OF 2019  
ON FOOD SAFETY

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Having considered :
- a. that Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law mandates the establishment of a government agency that is responsible for the food sector;
  - b. that in view of the consideration as referred to in paragraph a and in order to adapt to changes in the strategic environment of food safety, Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Safety, as an implementing regulation of Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law, needs to be adjusted;
  - c. that based on the considerations as referred to in paragraphs a and b, it is necessary to enact a Government Regulation on the Amendment to Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Safety;

- Having regard to :
1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  2. Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023

3. Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
4. Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Safety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 249, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6442);

DECIDES:

To enact : GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON THE AMENDMENT TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION NUMBER 86 OF 2019 ON FOOD SAFETY.

Section I

Several provisions in Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Safety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 249, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6442) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 5, 6, 13, 20, and 24 of Article 1 are amended and 1 (one) paragraph, namely number 25A, is inserted between paragraphs 25 and 26, so that Article 1 reads as follows:

Article 1

In this Government Regulation:

1. Food means any substance originating from biological sources product of agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, waterworks and water sources, both processed and unprocessed, designated as food or beverage for human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials and other materials used in the preparation, processing, and/or producing food or beverage.
2. Food Safety means a condition and effort that is required to prevent Food from biological, chemical and physical contaminant that can interfere, harm, and endanger the human health as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture of the society therefore safe for consumption.
3. Food Chain means a sequence of stages and operations in the production, processing, distribution, storage, and handling of Food and Food-related materials until the Food is ready for consumption.
4. Food Production means the activity or process to produce, prepare, process, make, preserve, package, repackage and/or change the form of the food.
5. Food Storage means the process, method and/or activity to store Food either at the production facilities or distribution facilities.
6. Food Transportation means any activity or a series of activities in the framework of transporting food from one place to another by means of or using any transportation means in the framework of Food Production, Food Distribution, and/or Food Trade.

7. Food Distribution means any activity or a series of activities in the framework of distributing Food to people either for trade or non-trade purposes.
8. Food Trade means any activity or a series of activities in the framework of sales and/or purchases of Food, including any offer to sell Food, and other activities in connection with Food transfer for any repayment.
9. Fresh Food means unprocessed food that may be directly consumed and/or become a raw material for food processing.
10. Processed Food means food or beverage that is processed in a certain way or method with or without food additives.
11. Ready-to-Eat Processed Food means food and/or beverage that has been processed and is ready to be served directly outside the place of business or place of business such as Food served in catering, hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, canteens, street vendors, food truck, and itinerant food vendors or similar business.
12. Food Additives mean any substances added into Food to affect the characteristic and/or shape of Food.
13. Certification means series of conformity assessment activities related to the provision of a written guarantee that the Food, systems, processes, or personnel have complied with Food Safety and Food Quality standards and/or are in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
14. Food Import means entering Food from a foreign or external source to customs territory of the Republic of Indonesia that includes territory of land, waters and air space above it, specific places in the Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf.
15. Food Sanitation means an effort to create and maintain healthy and hygienic Food condition that is free of physical, biological, and chemical contamination.
16. Sanitation Requirements means the standard hygiene and health that should be met to guarantee Food Sanitation.
17. Food Irradiation means the processing of food products by using radioactive substances or an accelerator to prevent spoilage and decomposition, to eliminate foodborne pathogens, and to inhibit the germination of root crops.
18. Genetically Engineered Food means a process that involves the transfer of genes amongst either different or same biological entities to obtain a new type that is able to produce superior Food products.
19. Genetically Engineered Food Product means Food that is produced or using raw materials, Food Additives, and/or other materials that are produced from a genetic engineering process.
20. Food Contaminant means material that incidentally and/or undesirable in Food that comes from the environment or as a result of the process along Food chain, either biological contaminant, chemical

contaminant (heavy metals, mycotoxins, radioactive substances, and other chemical contaminants), residues of pesticides and veterinary medicines and other substances that can disrupt, harm, and endanger to human health.

21. Food Packaging means any materials used to package and/or wrap Food, either directly or indirectly contact with Food.
22. Food Contact Substance means substance which is in use of Food Packaging in direct contact with Food.
23. Food Quality means the value determined based on the criteria of Food safety, and nutritional content.
24. Food Nutrition means any substances or chemical compounds found in food, consisting of carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, dietary fiber, water, and other components that are useful for human growth and health.
25. Any Person means any individual or a business entity, either in the form of a legal entity or otherwise.
- 25A. Head of the National Food Agency means the head of a government agency who has the task of administering government duties in the Food sector.
26. Chairperson of the Authority means the head of non-ministerial government institution whose duties in the field of food and drug control.
27. Commission means Biosafety Commission of Genetically Engineered Products as referred to in the legislation in the field of biological safety of genetically engineered products.
28. Extraordinary Food Poisoning hereinafter referred to as Foodborne Disease Outbreak means condition that there are two or more people who suffer from pain with symptoms that are equal or nearly equal after eating Food, and based on the epidemiological analysis, Food is proved as a source poisoning.
29. Food Safety Risk Assessment means part of the risk analysis in the form of scientific research activities that include Food Safety aspects of hazard identification, hazard characterization, exposure assessment, and risk characterization.
30. Food Business Operator means Any Person that is engaged in one or more Food agribusiness subsystems, including supplier of production input, production process, processing, marketing, trading and supporting.
31. Indonesian National Standard (*Standar Nasional Indonesia*) hereinafter abbreviated as SNI means standard set by the National Standardization Agency and applicable in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
32. Health Care Facility means a place used to organize health care efforts, either promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative undertaken by the central government, local government, and/or public.
33. Food Safety Emergency means serious situation caused by food safety risks that impact public health

that requires urgent action, whether accidental or intentional.

2. The provisions of paragraph (4) of Article 4 are amended to read as follows:

Article 4

- (1) Any Person conducting activity or process of Food Production, Food Storage, Food Transport, and/or Food Distribution as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (2) shall:
  - a. meet the Sanitation Requirements; and
  - b. ensure the Food Safety and/or human safety.
- (2) Sanitation Requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a at least consist of:
  - a. avoidance of the use of materials that can threaten Food Safety along the Food Chain;
  - b. Food Contaminant compliance;
  - c. the process control along the Food Chain;
  - d. material traceability system implementation; and
  - e. prevention of decrease or loss of nutritional content.
- (3) Sanitation Requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in good practice guidelines.
- (4) Further provisions on the guidelines for good practice as referred to in paragraph (3) contain:
  - a. cultivation, seeding, fertilizer management, pesticide management, harvesting, and post-harvest for Fresh Food of plant origin, regulated in a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector.
  - b. livestock breeding, animal seed production, animal husbandry, feed management, veterinary drug management, harvesting, handling, minimal processing, packaging, storage, transport, and distribution for Fresh Food of animal origin, regulated in a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector.
  - c. aquaculture, fish seed production, feed management, fishing, harvesting, handling, packaging, storage, transport, distribution, marketing, and import for Fresh Food of fish origin, regulated in a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in marine affairs and fisheries;
  - d. handling, packaging, storage, and transport, in the context of distribution, for Fresh Food of plant origin are regulated in a Regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency.
  - e. Food Production, handling, storage, transport, and distribution for Processed Food, regulated in a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, a regulation of the minister administering government in industrial affairs, a regulation of the minister administering government marine

affairs and fisheries, or a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority.

3. The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 5 are amended to read as follows:

Article 5

- (1) Food Contaminant requirements as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, for Fresh Food, are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, or the Head of National Food Agency in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) Food Contaminant requirements as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, for Processed Food, are determined by the Chairperson of the Authority.
- (3) Where Processed Food as referred to in paragraph (2) for Ready-to-Eat Processed Food, Food Contaminant requirements are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the field of health.
- (4) Food Contaminant requirements as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) are determined based on Food Safety Risk Assessment.

4. The provisions of Article 11 are amended to read as follows:

Article 11

- (1) The use of Food Additives as referred to in Article 9 and Article 10 shall not exceed the maximum limit of the use of Food Additives in the Food category.
- (2) The Provisions on the maximum limit of the use of Food Additives as referred to in paragraph (1) in Processed Food are regulated by a Regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority.
- (3) The Provisions on the maximum limit for the use of Food Additives as referred to in paragraph (1) in Fresh Food are regulated by a Regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency.

5. The provisions of Article 12 are amended to read as follows:

Article 12

Changes in types of Food Additives as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (2) and setting of the maximum limit for the use of Food Additives as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) must take into consideration:

- a. health requirements based on valid scientific evidence; and
- b. exposure assessment of Food Additives.

6. The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Article 14 are amended to read as follows:

Article 14

- (1) Prohibited materials as Food Additives as referred to in Article 7 subparagraph b are determined by taking into consideration Food Safety Risk Assessment.
  - (2) Food Safety Risk Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by considering the level of hazard to human health or life.
  - (3) Prohibited materials as Food Additives as referred to in paragraph (1) for Fresh Food are regulated by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, or the Head of the National Food Agency, according to their respective authority.
  - (4) Prohibited materials as Food Additives as referred to in paragraph (1) for Processed Food are regulated by the Chairperson of the Authority.
7. The provisions of subparagraph c of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 23 are amended to read as follows:

Article 23

- (1) Food Irradiation as referred to in Article 22 may be carried out by Food Business Operators.
- (2) Food Business Operators who carry out Food Irradiation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall meet the requirements which at least include:
  - a. radiation source;
  - b. the maximum absorbed dose;
  - c. types of Food and Food Packaging that can be irradiated;
  - d. the purpose of irradiation;
  - e. good practice in food irradiation; and
  - f. reporting and monitoring.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the fulfilment of Food Irradiation requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by the Chairperson of the Authority and a Regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency, according to their respective authority.

8. The provisions of Article 24 are amended to read as follows:

Article 24

- (1) Any person producing prepackaged foods shall use Food Contact materials that do not harm human health.
  - (2) Food Contact materials as referred to in paragraph (1) in direct contact with the Food shall meet the requirements of migration limits and use safe Food Contact Substances.
  - (3) Further provisions on the requirements of migration limits and Food Contact Substances as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by a Regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority.
9. The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 25 are amended to read as follows:

Article 25

- (1) Any Person producing prepackaged foods to be distributed, shall not use any Food Contact materials containing prohibited Food Contact Substances that can release hazardous substances that endanger human health.
  - (2) Provisions on the types of prohibited Food Contact Substances as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority.
10. The provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 29 are amended to read as follows:

Article 29

- (1) Compliance with Food Safety and Food Quality standards as referred to in Article 28 is carried out through the implementation of a Food Safety and Food Quality assurance system.
  - (2) Implementation of Food Safety and Food Quality assurance system as referred to in paragraph (1) is done by considering the Food type and/or of enterprise scale gradually.
  - (3) Further provisions on the implementation of Food Safety and Food Quality assurance system as referred to in paragraph (1) and the gradual implementation of Food Safety and Food Quality assurance system as referred to in paragraph (2) are governed by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries , the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government affairs in the industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.
11. The provisions of Article 30 are amended to read as follows:

Article 30

- (1) The Minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the Minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering governmental affairs in the health sector, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority and/or Certification bodies accredited by the Central Government may issue a Food Safety and Food Quality assurance certificate through risk-based business licensing services and/or in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (2) The issuance of Food Safety and Food Quality assurance certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted gradually according to Food type and/or enterprise scale.
  - (3) The issuance of Food Safety and Food Quality assurance certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) is conducted through Certification by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority, or carried out by Certification bodies accredited by the Central Government, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
  - (4) Where Certification bodies accredited by the Government is not yet available, the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor may appoint Certification bodies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
12. The provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 31 are amended to read as follows:

Article 31

- (1) Any Person who produces Food by using other materials as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (3) subparagraph f for distribution shall use other permitted-materials.
- (2) Other materials as referred to in paragraph (1) can include a processing aid.
- (3) Type, functional class or function, and/or maximum limit of processing aids as referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the Head of the National Food Agency, and the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.
- (4) Determination of the type and the maximum limit of processing aids as referred to in paragraph (3) is taken into account on Food Safety Risk Assessment.

13. The provisions of Article 32 are amended to read as follows:

Article 32

- (1) Food Quality standards as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (4) can be determined through the preparation of SNI by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the forestry sector, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) Where Food has a high risk level of Food Safety, in addition to the Food Quality standard as referred to in paragraph (1), the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority determine the provision of Food Quality beyond SNI, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

14. The title of Subdivision 2 of Division Six of Chapter II is amended to read as follows:

Subdivision 2  
Business Licensing

15. The provisions of paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) of Article 33 are amended to read as follows:

Article 33

- (1) Any Person who produces Food for distribution must register their production facilities through risk-based business licensing services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Registration of production facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded for farmers, breeders, fishers, and certain Food Business Operators that are determined based on the Food Safety Risk Assessment.
- (3) Provisions on the procedures for registration of production facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with

their respective authority and the provisions of laws and regulations.

16. The title of Subdivision 3 of Division Six of Chapter II is deleted.

17. The provisions of Article 34 are amended to read as follows:

Article 34

- (1) Each Processed Food that is produced domestically or imported for trade in retail packages shall have a business license prior to distribution.
- (2) Provisions on business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

18. Article 35 is deleted.

19. Article 36 is deleted.

20. The provisions of Article 37 are amended to read as follows:

Article 37

Any Person who produces Ready-to-Eat Processed Food for trade must use the production facilities that have a business license to ensure Food Safety and Food Quality in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

21. The title of Subdivision 4 of Division Six of Chapter II is deleted.

22. The provisions of Article 38 are amended to read as follows:

Article 38

- (1) Each Fresh Food of animal origin which is distributed in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, whether produced domestically or imported for trade in labelled packaging shall have a business license.
- (2) Each Fresh Food of plant origin which is distributed in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, whether produced domestically or imported for trade in labelled packaging, shall have a business license.
- (3) Each Fresh Food of fish origin which is distributed in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, whether produced domestically or imported, for trade in labelled packaging, shall have a business license.
- (4) The issuance of business licenses as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

23. The title of Subdivision 5 of Division Six of Chapter II is deleted.

24. Article 39 is deleted.

25. The provisions of Article 40 are amended to read as follows:

Article 40

Laboratory testing for the purpose of providing assurance of Food Safety and Food Quality is conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of risk-based business licensing administration.

26. One (1) paragraph, namely paragraph (1a), is inserted between paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 41, so that Article 41 reads as follows:

Article 41

- (1) Any Person shall not distribute contaminated Food.
- (1a) Any Person who distributes contaminated Food as referred to in paragraph (1) includes those who carry out production.
- (2) Contaminated Food as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (1a) is Food that:
  - a. contains material that is poisonous, hazardous or can endanger human health or life;
  - b. contains contaminant that is exceeding set maximum limit;
  - c. contains material that is prohibited for use in activity or Food Production process;
  - d. contains dirty, spoiled, rancid, decomposed material or contains material for sick animal or plant or originating from carcass;
  - e. is produced in a prohibited manner; and/or
  - f. has expired.

27. The provisions of paragraph (5) of Article 44 are amended by adding one (1) paragraph, namely paragraph (6), so that Article 44 reads as follows:

Article 44

- (1) Food Import as referred to in Article 42 and Article 43 shall obtain import approval.
- (2) Import approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued after complying with the following requirements:
  - a. Food has been tested, inspected, and/or stated to meet the requirements of the Food Safety and Food Quality by authorities in Indonesia and does not conflict with the people's religion, belief, and culture; or
  - b. Food has been tested, inspected, and/or stated to meet the requirements of the Food Safety and Food Quality by authorities in the country of origin that have formed a mutual recognition agreement with the authorities in Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Food based on assessment is suspected to pose a health risk, food import approval as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be issued after laboratory testing by the authorities in Indonesia.

- (4) Where imported Food does not get or does not have import approval, Food Business Operators shall destroy or remove Food from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
  - (5) Further provisions on the procedures for obtaining approval for import as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, a regulation of the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the trade sector, a regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency, or a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.
  - (6) Provisions on the handling of Food that does not get or does not have import approval as referred to in paragraph (4) are regulated by a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, a regulation of the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the trade sector, a regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency, or a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.
28. The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 47 are amended, and<sup>4</sup> (four) paragraphs are inserted between paragraphs (2) and (3), namely paragraphs (2a), (2b), (2c), and (2d), as well as one (1) paragraph is added, namely paragraph (5), so that Article 47 reads as follows:

Article 47

- (1) Control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety, Food Quality and Food Nutrition for Fresh Food is carried out by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the Head of the National Food Agency, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) Control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition to Processed Food is carried out by the Chairperson of the Authority.
- (2a) Where Processed Food of fish origin, control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety and Food Quality requirements is carried out by the Chairperson of the Authority and the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2b) Where Processed Food of animal origin, control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety and Food Quality requirements is carried out by the Chairperson of the Authority and the minister

administering government affairs in the agricultural sector in accordance with their respective authority.

- (2c) Where control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety and Food Quality requirements for Processed Food is carried out by the Chairperson of the Authority and the minister administering government industrial affairs, in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2d) In the implementation of control of Processed Food of fish origin as referred to in paragraph (2a), control of Processed Food of animal origin as referred to in paragraph (2b), and control of Processed Food as referred to in paragraph (2c), is carried out in a coordinated manner.
- (3) Control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition for household industry Processed Food is carried out by the Chairperson of the Authority and/or the regent/mayor, individually or together.
- (4) Control of compliance with the requirements for Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition for Ready-to Eat Processed Food is carried out by the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Chairperson of the Authority, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.
- (5) Further provisions on control as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), (2a), (2b), (2c), (2d), (3), and (4) are regulated by a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, a regulation of the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, a regulation of the minister administering government industrial affairs, a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, a regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency, or a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority, in accordance with their respective authority.

29. The provisions of Article 48 are amended to read as follows:

#### Article 48

In the implementation of SNI, technical specifications, and/or guidelines in mandatory procedure, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority to control the implementation and enforcement in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

30. The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 49 are amended to read as follows:

Article 49

- (1) Control of Food Packaging is conducted by the minister administering government industrial affairs or the minister administering government affairs in the trade sector in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) In certain cases, control of Food Packaging is followed through coordination of the minister administering government industrial affairs, the minister administering government affairs in the trade sector, the Chairperson of the Authority, and the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.

31. The provisions of Article 50 are amended to read as follows:

Article 50

In order to strengthen control of Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition, the minister coordinating government affairs in the food sector coordinate activities of:

- a. Food Safety Risk Assessment;
- b. Food Safety risk management; and
- c. Food Safety risk communication.

32. The provisions of Article 52 are amended to read as follows:

Article 52

- (1) In the event that there is alleged violation of Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition requirements in each Food Chain, the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority may:
  - a. discontinue the activity or production Processes;
  - b. discontinue the distribution activities; and/or
  - c. secure Food.
- (2) Alleged violation as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. not complying with Sanitation Requirements;
  - b. not assuring Food Safety and/or human safety;
  - c. the use of equipment that does not comply with quality and safety requirements;
  - d. the use of Food Additives exceeding the maximum threshold/or not in accordance with its allotment;
  - e. the use of prohibited material as Food Additives;
  - f. producing, using, and/or distributing Genetically Engineered Food Products that have not obtained Food Safety approval;

- g. Food Irradiation activities in the irradiation facility that does not have the utilization licence of ionizing radiation sources;
- h. not complying with the requirements of the Food Irradiation
- i. the use of Food Packaging materials and Food Packaging materials containing Food Contact Substances that endanger human health;
- j. the use of Food Contact Substances that has not been set and does not comply with the requirements of the migration limits for Food Packaging material in direct contact with Food;
- k. opening the final Food packaging for repacking and trading, except for the Food procured in bulk and commonly repacked in small quantities for trade;
- l. the use of other materials that are not permitted;
- m. contaminated Food distribution;
- n. not complying with the Food Safety, Food Quality and Food Nutrition requirements, and in conflict with society's religion, belief, and culture for Food imports;
- o. not having a business license; and/or
- p. not having the eligibility processing certificate, certificate of application of integrated quality management program, and a health certificate for fish processing products for Fresh Food and Processed Food of fish origin.

- (3) Alleged violations as referred to in paragraph (2) must be supported by the results of the examination or testing results from a laboratory designated by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority and/or who have obtained accreditation from the Central Government.

33. The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3) of Article 54 are amended to read as follows:

Article 54

- (1) The implementation of control as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (1) for Fresh Food is carried out by Food inspectors appointed by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the Head of the National Food Agency, the governor, or the regent/mayor.
- (2) Food inspectors as referred to in paragraph (1) must have competency as Fresh Food safety inspectors.

- (3) The competency of Fresh Food inspectors as referred to in paragraph (2) includes Food sanitation, Food contaminants, Food residues, Food Additives, prohibited substances, Food labels, and Food Packaging.
- (4) Food inspectors in implementing the tasks as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by an assignment letter for control and/or inspection as well as identity card.
- (5) Where Food inspectors are not accompanied by an assignment letter for control and/or inspection as well as identity card, Food Business Operator can refuse to be inspected as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3).
- (6) The Governor or the regent/mayor, in control as referred to in paragraph (1), develops Food Safety control system and resources in the region in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

34. The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 55 are amended to read as follows:

Article 55

- (1) Competency requirements for Processed Food inspectors as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (3) are determined by the Chairperson of the Authority.
- (2) Competency requirements for Fresh Food Safety inspectors as referred to in Article 54 paragraph (2) are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, or the Head of the National Food Agency in accordance with their respective authority.
- (3) The minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority to provide guidance to Food inspectors in an integrated and sustainable manner.

35. The provisions of Article 57 are amended to read as follows:

Article 57

- (1) The minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, and/or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective

authority may announce the results of control of Food products through mass media.

- (2) Before the announcement of the results of control of Food products through mass media as referred to in paragraph (1), the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, and/or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority to coordinate in advance with the relevant ministries/non-ministerial government institution.

36. The provisions of paragraph (4) of Article 58 are amended to read as follows:

#### Article 58

- (1) In control on Food Safety, Food Quality and Food Nutrition, Food Safety surveillance is conducted.
- (2) Food Safety surveillance as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted based on a risk profile.
- (3) The results of the implementation of Food Safety surveillance as referred to in paragraph (2) are used consideration of the preparation of food safety policy.
- (4) The minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority make the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for Food Safety surveillance.

37. The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 59 are amended to read as follows:

#### Article 59

- (1) Any Person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1), Article 6 paragraph (1), Article 7, Article 13 paragraph (1), Article 14 paragraph (1), Article 15 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 22 paragraph (2), Article 23 paragraph (2), Article 24 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 26 paragraph (1), Article 28 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraph (1), Article 38 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 41 paragraphs (1) and (1a), Article 42 paragraph (1), Article 43, and/or Article 44 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
  - a. fine;
  - b. temporary suspension of activity, Food Production, and/or Food Distribution;

- c. recall of Food from Food Distribution by the producer;
  - d. compensation; and/or
  - e. revocation of business licensing.
- (3) Provisions regarding compensation are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

38. The provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 60 are amended to read as follows:

Article 60

- (1) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 59 is conducted:
- a. gradually;
  - b. not gradually; and/or
  - c. cumulatively.
- (2) The imposition of sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.

39. The provisions of Article 65 are amended to read as follows:

Article 65

Any Person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 7 subparagraph b, Article 13 paragraph (1), Article 15 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 22 paragraph (2), Article 23 paragraph (2), Article 26 paragraph (1), and/or Article 41 paragraph (2) subparagraphs a, c, d, and e is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fine, suspension of activities, Food Production, and/or Food Distribution, recall of Food from Food Distribution by the producer, and/or revocation of business licensing.

40. The provisions of paragraph (4) of Article 68 are amended to read as follows:

Article 68

- (1) In the imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of fine as referred to in Articles 61, 62, 63, 65, and 67, the amount of fine is determined based on violation criteria and enterprise scale.
- (2) Violation criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
- a. minor violation;
  - b. moderate violation; and
  - c. major violation.
- (3) Enterprise scale as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
- a. large-scale enterprise;

- b. medium-scale enterprise;
  - c. small-scale enterprise; and
  - d. micro-scale enterprise.
- (4) Violation criteria as referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority.
- (5) The amount of fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined as follows:
- a. for the type of major violation and large-scale enterprise, a fine of Rp100.000.000,00 (one hundred million rupiah) is imposed;
  - b. for the type of major violation and medium-scale business enterprise, a fine of 50% (fifty percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - c. for the type of major violation and small-scale enterprise, a fine of 20% (twenty percent) of the fine as referred to subparagraph a is imposed;
  - d. for the type of major violation and micro-scale enterprise, a fine of 10% (ten percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - e. for the type of moderate violation and large-scale enterprise, a fine of 50% (fifty percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - f. for the type of moderate violation and medium-scale enterprise, a fine of 20% (twenty percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - g. for the type of moderate violation and small-scale enterprise, a fine of 10% (ten percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - h. for the type of moderate violation and micro-scale enterprise, a fine of 5% (five percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - i. for the type of minor violation and large-scale enterprise, a fine of 20% (twenty percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - j. for the type of minor violation and medium-scale enterprise, a fine of 10% (ten percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed;
  - k. for the type of minor violation and small-scale enterprise, a fine of 5% (five percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed; and
  - l. for the type of minor violation and micro-scale enterprise, a fine of 2% (two percent) of the fine as referred to in subparagraph a is imposed.

41. The provisions of Article 70 are amended to read as follows:

Article 70

The imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of temporary suspension of activities, Food Production, and/or Food Distribution, and recall of Food from Food Distribution by the producer as referred to in Articles 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67, the implementation is based on:

- a. the results of sampling and/or testing;
- b. the findings of the audit or inspection outcomes on good practice guidelines; and/or
- c. the decisions of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government industrial affairs, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor.

42. The provisions of Article 71 are amended to read as follows:

Article 71

Further provisions on the period for the imposition of administrative sanctions, criteria of violation, guidelines for imposing fines, guidelines for recalling Food from Food Distribution by the producer, and guidelines for revocation of business licensing are regulated by a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, a regulation of the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, a regulation of the minister administering government industrial affairs, a regulation of the Head of National Food Agency, a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority, a governor regulation, or a regent/mayor regulation in accordance with their respective authority.

43. The provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of Article 72 are amended to read as follows:

Article 72

- (1) Any Person that knows the suspected Food poisoning experienced by more than 1 (one) person must report to the Health Care Facility.
- (2) Where the suspected Food poisoning is found in the seaport, airport, or cross-border checkpoint areas, Any Person that knows that there is an alleged Food poisoning experienced by more than 1 (one) person must report it to the seaport, airport, or cross border checkpoint local health office.
- (3) Where there is an indication of Foodborne Disease Outbreak, the Health Care Facility as referred to in paragraph (1) and the port health office as referred to in paragraph (2) are required to immediately take Food samples that are suspected or alleged as the cause of Foodborne Disease Outbreak.

- (4) The Health Care Facility as referred to in paragraph (1) is required to provide a report to the regent/mayor, with a copy to the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Chairperson of the Authority, and the Head of the National Food Agency, within a maximum period of 1x24 (one time twenty-four) hours after the report as referred to in paragraph (1) is accepted.
  - (5) The head of the seaport, airport, or cross border checkpoint health office as referred to in paragraph (2) is required to immediately report to the minister administering government affairs in the field of health with a copy to the Chairperson of the Authority, the Head of the National Food Agency, the governor, and the regent/mayor, within a maximum period of 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours after the report as referred to in paragraph (2) is accepted.
  - (6) The Chairperson of the Authority and the Head of the National Food Agency, based on the copy of the report as referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5), conducts investigation and/or laboratory testing of Food samples to support determination of the cause of Foodborne Disease Outbreak in accordance with their respective authority.
44. The provisions of paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) of Article 75 are amended to read as follows:

Article 75

- (1) Food Safety issues have the potential to become Food Safety Emergencies.
- (2) Food Safety Emergencies as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined based on the following criteria:
  - a. the circulation of Food which is very dangerous to health;
  - b. the circulation of misleading Food Safety information in the community; and/or
  - c. the occurrence of Food Safety problems due to disaster.
- (3) The minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority take quick response to deal with Food Safety Emergencies as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) Rapid response actions for Food Safety Emergencies as referred to in paragraph (3) are taken through:
  - a. risk assessment of Food Safety Emergencies;
  - b. risk management for Food Safety Emergencies; and
  - c. risk communication of Food Safety Emergencies.
- (5) Further provisions on the procedures for Rapid response actions of Food Safety Emergencies as

referred to in paragraph (3) are regulated by a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, a regulation of the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, a regulation of the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, a regulation of the Head of the National Food Agency, or a regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority.

- (6) Where Food Safety Emergencies are cross-sectoral issues, the handling of Food Safety Emergencies is coordinated by the ministry coordinating government affairs in the food sector.

45. The provisions of Article 78 are amended to read as follows:

Article 78

- (1) The people may address problems and/or provide input orally or in writing regarding the alleged violation of Food Safety to the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) Addressing problems and/or providing input as referred to in paragraph (1) must be conducted accountably in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, religion, moral norms and code of ethics.

46. The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 79 are amended to read as follows:

Article 79

- (1) Problems and/or input from the public that are addressed orally or in writing as referred to in Article 78 must be accompanied by:
  - a. data regarding the identity of the reporter, the leader of a community organization, or the leader of a non-governmental organization by attaching copies of resident identity card or other personal identities; and
  - b. information regarding the alleged violation of Food Safety is accompanied by preliminary evidence.
- (2) The minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, and/or the regent/mayor keep the identity of the reporter

confidential as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a.

- (3) For the problems and/or input as referred to in paragraph (1), further clarification is made by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authority.

47. The provisions of Article 81 are amended to read as follows:

Article 81

Further provisions regarding procedures for solving problems and/or input from the public are determined by the minister administering government affairs in the agricultural sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, or the Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with their respective authority.

48. The provisions of Article 82 are amended to read as follows:

Article 82

In providing facilities for obtaining business licensing as regulated in this Government Regulation, it is carried out through risk-based business licensing services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Section II

This Government Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order to make this Government Regulation known to the public, it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta  
on 5 January 2026

PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

PRABOWO SUBIANTO

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on 5 January 2026

MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARIAT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

PRASETYO HADI

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2026 NUMBER 2

Jakarta, 4 June 2026

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION  
FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DHAHANA PUTRA

Official Translation Notice:

This English translation is provided for information and reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or ambiguity between the English version and the Indonesian version, the Indonesian version shall prevail.

ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 1 OF 2026  
ON  
THE AMENDMENT TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION NUMBER 86 OF 2019  
ON FOOD SAFETY

I. GENERAL

Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law, mandates the establishment of a government agency responsible for the food sector. The government agency has been established through Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2021 on the National Food Agency.

This Government Regulation contains amendments to provisions related to the duties and functions of the National Food Agency.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Section I

Subsection 1

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 2

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

Sanitation Requirements in this provision include hygienic requirements.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Subparagraph a

The use of materials that can threaten Food Safety along the Food Chain, among others use of biological substances that can endanger human health and life, and use of materials with the aim of fraud.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

The Food Chain in this provision includes cultivation and post-harvest handling.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The term “Fresh Food” as referred to in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Subparagraph a

The term “post-harvest” means excluding packaging for distribution or trade.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

The minister administering government affairs in the field of health determines good food production practices for Ready-to-Eat Processed Food.

The minister administering government industrial affairs determines good food production practices for Processed Food.

The minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries determines good fish processing practices.

The Chairperson of the Authority determines good food production practices for Processed Food with a high food safety risk and good distribution practices for Processed Food.

Subsection 3

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Requirements for Food Contaminant include the types and maximum limits of Food Contaminants.

The term “Fresh Food” as referred to in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (2)

Requirements for Food Contaminant include the types and maximum limit of Food Contaminant.

Paragraph (3)

Requirements for Food Contaminant include the types and maximum limit of Food Contaminant.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 4

Article 11

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

In drafting the Regulation of the Chairperson of the Authority, the Agency involves the ministry administering government affairs in the field of health and other relevant ministries/non-ministerial government institutions.

Paragraph (3)

The term "Fresh Food" as referred to in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Subsection 5

Article 12

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

The exposure assessment of Food Additives is conducted, among others:

- a. an Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI), a Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (MTDI), or a Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI); and
- b. amount of Food consumption.

Subsection 6

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

The term "prohibited material" means material which has hazardous nature or contains hazardous ingredients/substances so that it is prohibited to be added to the Food production, handling, and Food distribution.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The term "Fresh Food" as referred to in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 7

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 8

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Food Packaging materials include paper and plastic.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 9

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 10

Article 29

Paragraph (1)

The Food Safety and Food Quality assurance system is a preventive effort that needs to be considered and

implemented in order to produce Food that is safe for human health and wholesome, which is usually commonly conducted from the beginning of Food Production activities until it is ready to be traded and is a quality control and control system that is always developing to adapt to science and technology development.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

## Subsection 11

### Article 30

Paragraph (1)

A food safety and food quality assurance certificate are a written acknowledgement of the implementation of the food safety and food quality assurance system as a fulfilment of food safety and food quality standards.

Food Safety and Food Quality assurance certificate covers facilities and products.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

## Subsection 12

### Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Being distributed in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

The term “other materials” means materials that do not include raw materials or Food Additives.

Paragraph (2)

The term “processing aids” for Fresh Food includes:

- disinfectants, ripening regulators, and plant growth regulators for the cultivation of Fresh Food; and
- anti-browning agents for fruits and vegetables, enzymes, bleaching agents, marinades, decolorizing agents, washing agents, clarifying agents, and/or skin-peeling agents for the handling of Fresh Food.

The term “Processing aid” for Processed Food means any substance or material, not including apparatus or utensils, and not consumed as food, used in food processing for a specific technological purpose, and does not leave residues in the final product; however, where unavoidable, residues and/or derivatives in the final product do not pose any risk to health and do not have a technological function.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 13

Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The term “Food with a high level of food safety risk” means food types that are:

- a. classified as a food type that is easily damaged (perishable) or classified as potentially hazardous food (PHF);
- b. Food with high consumption levels;
- c. Certain Processed Foods including Processed Foods intended for certain groups of population, for example infant formula, food for pregnant or lactating mothers, Food for special medical purposes, and other similar food which has big impact for development of human health quality; and/or.
- d. Food produced by certain processes, such as genetically engineered Food products, irradiated Food, and organic Food.

Subsection 14

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 15

Article 33

Paragraph (1)

Being distributed in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

Paragraph (2)

The term “Certain Food Business Operators” are Food Business Operators including Micro and Small Enterprises as regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations regarding micro, small and medium enterprises for which a Food Safety Risk Assessment has been conducted.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 16

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 17

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Being distributed in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 18

Article 35

Deleted.

Subsection 19

Article 36

Deleted.

Subsection 20

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 21

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 22

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

The term "Fresh Food" in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (2)

The term "Fresh Food" in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (3)

The term "Fresh Food" in this provision means:

- a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or

reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (4)  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 23  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 24  
Article 39  
Deleted.

Subsection 25  
Article 40  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 26  
Article 41

Paragraph (1)  
Being distributed in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

Paragraph (1a)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)  
Subparagraph a  
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b  
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c  
The term “prohibited materials” means materials which due to their hazardous nature or contain dangerous substances that are prohibited from being added to the Food production and distribution process.

Subparagraph d  
The term “diseased or derived from carcasses” includes Anthrax in goats/sheep or cattle, and carcasses of chickens that died other than by slaughter.

Subparagraph e  
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph f  
The term “has expired” means packaged Food that has passed the expiration date stated on food labelling.

Subsection 27  
Article 44  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 28  
Article 47

Paragraph (1)  
The term “Fresh Food” in this provision means:  
a. food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;

- b. food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2a)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2b)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2c)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2d)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Control conducted by the minister administering government affairs in the field of health is conducted at national entry points, namely seaport, airport, and land cross-border checkpoint.

In controlling the compliance with Food Safety, Food Quality, and Food Nutrition requirements for Ready-to-Eat Processed Food, the Chairperson of the Authority coordinates with the regent/mayor.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 29

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 30

Article 49

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The term “in certain cases”, among others includes any alleged violation involving cross-sectors.

Subsection 31

Article 50

Coordination of Food Safety Risk Assessment activities, food safety risk management, and food safety risk communication within the national food control system is carried out through the national Food Safety network forum.

Subsection 32

Article 52

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

The term "secure Food" means the action taken by the inspector includes inventory, sampling for laboratory testing, and/or sealing in Food Distribution Control.

Paragraph (2)

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Equipment used to produce Food includes equipment for water treatment intended for direct consumption, such as refilled drinking water depots, water filters, and tools for changing the acidity water level.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

The term "prohibited material" means material which has hazardous nature or contains hazardous ingredients/substances so that it is prohibited to be added to the Food production and distribution process.

Subparagraph f

The Food Safety approval of Genetically Engineered Food Products is declared as a Genetically Engineered Product Food Safety certificate.

The term "distribution" in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

Subparagraph g

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph h

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph i

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph j

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph k

The term " final Food packaging " means Food product packaging which is commonly conducted at the final stage of the packaging process in Food Production activities and is ready for distribution.

Subparagraph l

The term "other materials" means materials that do not include raw materials or Food Additives.

Subparagraph m

The term "distribution" in this provision includes Food product storage such as warehouses.

Subparagraph n

The term “not in conflict with the community’s religion, belief and culture”, includes Food that meets the halal requirements for Muslims or Food that is prohibited from being consumed according to the religion, belief and culture of the community in Indonesia.

Subparagraph o

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph p

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 33

Article 54

Paragraph (1)

The term “Fresh Food” in this provision means:

- a. Food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. Food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. Food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added food additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (2)

The term “Food inspector” includes the agricultural product quality inspector, the quality inspector, the quality supervisor, food security analyst, and the veterinary public health inspectors who have competence in the field of Food Safety.

The term “Fresh Food” in this provision means:

- a. Food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;
- b. Food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. Food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added Food Additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (3)

The term “Fresh Food in this provision means:

- a. Food that has not undergone processing, whether consumed directly or otherwise;

- b. Food that has undergone minimal processing, including washing, peeling, chilling, freezing, cutting, drying, salting, mixing, grinding, blanching, heating, and/or coating; or
- c. Food that has not undergone processing and/or has undergone minimal processing which is added Food Additives.

Heating is intended solely to kill microbes, reduce moisture content, inactivate enzymatic reactions and/or reduce respiration rate, without causing any change in form.

Paragraph (4)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 34  
Article 55  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 35  
Article 57  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 36  
Article 58  
Paragraph (1)  
The term "Food Safety surveillance" means Food Safety monitoring activity which is carried out continuously and systematically in the form of data collection and analysis to be used as needed by stakeholders.  
Paragraph (2)  
The term "risk profile" means a Food Safety problem profile which is compiled based on the level of hazard and risk for the purpose of risk management priority.  
Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.  
Paragraph (4)  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 37  
Article 59  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 38  
Article 60  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 39  
Article 65  
Self-explanatory.

Subsection 40

Article 68

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Subparagraph a

The term “minor violation” means a violation that has the potential to affect the efficiency of controlling the safety of Food products.

Subparagraph b

The term “moderate violation” means a violation that has potential effect to the safety of Food products.

Subparagraph c

The term “major violation” means a violation that directly affects the safety of Food products.

Paragraph (3)

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

The term "medium-scale enterprise" means an independent productive economic business, which owned by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or becomes a part either directly or indirectly with a small enterprise or a large-scale enterprise. with the amount of net worth or annual sales proceeds in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises.

Subparagraph c

The term "small-scale enterprise" means an independent productive economic business which owned by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or not a branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or becomes a part, either directly or indirectly, of a medium-scale enterprise or large-scale enterprise that meet the criteria for small-scale enterprises in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises.

Subparagraph d

The term "micro-scale enterprise" means a productive business owned by an individual and/or a business entity that meets the criteria for a micro-scale enterprise in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 41

Article 70

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 42

Article 71

The term “guidelines for recall of Food from Food Distribution by the producer” includes methods of recall, recall period, and means of destruction.

Subsection 43

Article 72

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 44

Article 75

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Subparagraph a

The term "the circulation of Food which is very dangerous to health" means the widespread circulation of Food in the community or across countries, either due to adulteration or the use of biological materials that can endanger health.

Subparagraph b

The term “the circulation of misleading food safety information in the community” means the widely dissemination of untrue information (hoaxes) regarding Food Safety through the media including social media.

Subparagraph c

The term “disaster” as referred to in the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field of disaster management.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Food Safety emergencies that are cross-sectoral, for example aflatoxin in nutmeg, in which the ministry administering government affairs in agriculture as coordinator.

Subsection 45

Article 78

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 46

Article 79

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

The term “Reporter” means a person who provides information to the minister administering government affairs in the agriculture sector, the minister administering government marine affairs and fisheries, the minister administering

government affairs in the field of health, the Head of the National Food Agency, the Chairperson of the Authority, the governor, and/or the regent/mayor regarding violation or allegation of Food Safety.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 47

Article 81

Self-explanatory.

Subsection 48

Article 82

Self-explanatory.

Section II

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 7154