USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Global Agricultural Information Network

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Report Number: ID2025-0011

Report Name: Indonesian Prior Notice Must Now Be Submitted Before Vessel Departs US Port with Other Requirements Beginning June 6

Country: Indonesia

Post: Jakarta

Report Category: Agricultural Situation, Dairy and Products, Grain and Feed, Fresh Fruit, WTO Notifications, FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:

Multiple aspects of Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) regulation number 14/2024 could impact U.S. agricultural exports to Indonesia. IQA verbally clarified that the strict enforcement phase for "Prior Notice" notifications began on February 6, 2025, meaning that U.S. exporters must submit Prior Notice notifications before agricultural product shipments depart U.S. ports. In addition, beginning June 6, 2025, IQA verbally clarified this regulation requires that phytosanitary certificates be issued no more than 21 days after the phytosanitary inspection and that the shipment departs no more than 21 days after the phytosanitary certificate is issued. This report provides Post's understanding based on verbal and informal confirmation from IQA, which we are seeking in writing. The information and guidance provided is intended to help U.S. industry comply and is subject to change.

On January 8, 2025, the Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO) IQA regulation number 14/2024, "Decree of The Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Authority concerning Procedures for Integrated Quarantine and Surveillance Measures (WTO notification G/SPS/N/IDN/154). This regulation applies to the importation, exportation, and distribution of animal and animal products, plant and plant products, and fish and fish products in Indonesia. It has several articles which could impact U.S. agricultural exports to Indonesia in the following areas, each described further in this report:

- **Prior notice:** U.S. exporters must complete "Prior Notice" a submission in IQA's online system before each shipment departs the U.S. port (effective February 6, 2025)

- **Phytosanitary certificate validity:** The phytosanitary certificate must be issued within 21 days of the phytosanitary inspection and the shipment must depart the U.S. port within 21 days of the issuance of the phytosanitary certificate (effective June 6, 2025)

- **Animal health certificate signatures:** U.S. regulatory agencies must submit to IQA name of the signatory and specimens of hand signatures (deadline: March 9, 2025)

IQA regulation number 14/2024 is a more detailed version of IQA regulation number 9/2024. Therefore, IQA regulation number 14/2024 effectively (but not formally) supersedes IQA regulation number 9/2024, "Quarantine Documents and Seals." IQA regulation number 9/2024 was notified to the WTO under notification number G/SPS/N/IDN/149 in July 2024 (please see FAS Jakarta's previous reporting, ID2024-0023 and ID2024-0036).

IQA verbally indicated it will conduct socialization on IQA regulation number 14/2024 for all partner countries before March 9, 2025, to provide more clarification and guidance. In the meantime, FAS is seeking written confirmation from IQA on the guidance contained in this report, which is based on verbal and informal discussions with IQA officials. The guidance provided is intended to avoid disruption to U.S. agricultural exports and is subject to change. U.S. exporters are encouraged to work closely with their importers to comply with this regulation

FULL IMPLEMENTATION BEGINS JUNE 4, 2025; PRIOR NOTICE IN EFFECT

IQA regulation number 14/2024 is scheduled to enter into force six months after its promulgation date of December 4, 2024, which will be June 4, 2025. The final date for comment to IQA regulation number 14/2024 is sixty days from the date of notification (March 9, 2025). However, IQA has verbally confirmed that strict implementation of the Prior Notice requirement (i.e., that submissions are required before the vessel departs the U.S. port) began on February 6, 2025.

Post has already received comments and concerns from U.S. industry following the WTO notification and welcomes additional comments and feedback. FAS Jakarta's unofficial translation of the notable provisions of the regulations, with informal guidance gained from verbal confirmation with IQA officials in green boxes, is provided below:

Unofficial Translation of

IQA REGULATION NO. 14/2024
Procedures for Integrated Quarantine and Surveillance Measures

ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS QUARANTINE

Paragraph 2
Importation of Quarantine Animal Pest and Disease (QAPD) Carrying Media into Territory Unity of the Republic of Indonesia

Note: It is Post's understanding that "Carrier Media" are all agricultural products and commodities as well as the containers and appliances that will potentially become a carrier for pests and diseases of quarantine concern.

Article 10

(1) Every person who imports QAPD Carrier Media into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, it is mandatory to:
    a. Complete a health certificate from the country of origin for Animals and/or Animal Products;
    b. Enter through the designated entry point; and
    c. Report and submit the QAPD Carrier Media to the On-Site Animal Quarantine Official entry point determined for needs Animal Quarantine and Supervision measures.
(2) Apart from reporting and submitting a health certificate and QAPD Carrier Media as referred to in paragraph (1), every person who imports QAPD Carrier Media must submit other required documents in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
(3) Obligations as intended in paragraph (1)a excluded for Other Carrier Media.
(4) Other Carrier Media as intended in paragraph (3) must be accompanied by an Other Carrier Media certificate.
(5) In the event that the QAPD Carrier Media for animals as intended in paragraph (1) transit in a country, a health certificate from the transit country is mandatory to be included.

Article 11

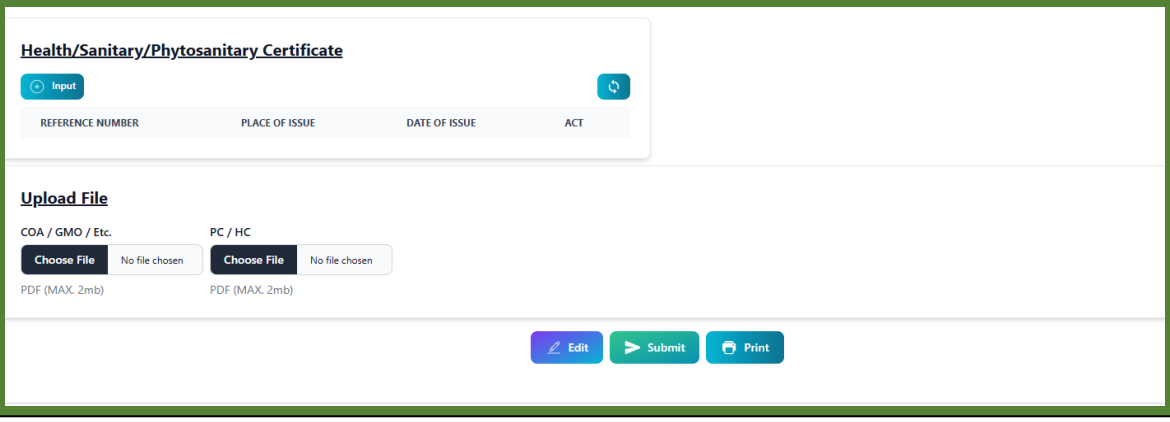
(1) Regarding the QAPD Carrier Media that will be imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must provide initial notification in the form of prior notice (PN).
(2) PN as intended in paragraph (1), must be delivered by the exporter in the country of origin through the Quarantine information system.

(3) PN as intended in paragraph (1) is submitted no later than before the departure of the QAPD Carrier Media from the country of origin.
(4) In the case of a quarantine information system as referred to in paragraph (2) experiences interference, PN can be given through other information systems.
(5) Disturbance as intended in paragraph (4), officially conveyed by the Quarantine Agency Indonesia.

Note: Prior Notice – Animal Products (Article 11)

This Article states that the exporter must submit the Prior Notice (PN) before the vessel departs, and IQA verbally confirmed that the strict implementation of this requirement began on February 6, 2025. IQA verbally confirmed Post's understanding that the reason for PN submissions is so IQA can predict when shipments will arrive and organize its staff accordingly. While IQA also confirmed that PN is not a reason to reject any shipment, Post strongly suggests that U.S. exporters submit a PN for each shipment before the vessels departs to avoid issues with shipment clearance. Please see ID2024-0028 for instructions on submitting PNs.

In the meantime, FAS continues to advocate for the PN submissions to be delayed until complete and accurate information about the shipment is known (i.e., after the shipment has departed). Fortunately, upon request from Post, IQA updated the PN system and provided an "edit" button at the left bottom side of the PN form. PN submissions can now be amended instead of duplicated to reduce the burden on U.S. exporters and confusion for IQA (see screenshot below).



Article 12

(1) Regarding the delivery of PN, QAPD Carrier Media into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in Article 11 are analysed by Animal Quarantine Officials.
(2) PN as intended in paragraph (1) and analysis by the Animal Quarantine Officer is further regulated by guidelines.

Article 13

(1) The health certificate as intended in Article 10 paragraph (1)a for import into the region of the Republic of Indonesia is in the form of:
    a. health certificate for animals; or
    b. sanitary certificate for animal products, issued by the competent authority in the country origin.
(2) The competent authority in the country of origin must convey the name of the signatory and the specimen of the wet signatures as well as health certificate specimens for animals as intended in paragraph (1)a and sanitary certificate for animal products as referred to in paragraph (1)b to the Head of the Agency.
(3) Submission of the name of the signatory, specimen of hands signatures and specimen health certificates for animals and sanitary certificate for animal products as referred to in paragraph (2) based on the second agreement country.
(4) Health certificate as intended in paragraph (1)a and sanitary certificate as intended in paragraph (1)b is issued in the form:
    a. print; or
    b. electronic.

Note: Health Certificate – Animal Products (Article 13, 14, 15, and 410)

FAS has and will continue to raise concerns with IQA about the requirement to provide the name of the signatory and specimens of hands signatures for all animal products given that multiple U.S. regulatory agencies are involved and some health certificates are issued at the State level, resulting in a large number of potential signatories.

In the meantime, FAS is engaging with U.S. regulatory agencies to identify an acceptable resolution that meets Indonesia's needs while ensuring uninterrupted trade.

Based on the regulation:

- Exporting countries must submit specimens of health certificates and sanitary certificates for the quarantine sector by March 9, 2025 (Article 410).
- If there is a change in the name of the signatory, signature specimen and specimen for the health certificate for Animals and the sanitary certificate for Animal Products, the competent authority in the country of origin must submit this to the Head of IQA within a maximum period of 30 days before the health certificate and/or sanitary certificate from the country of origin is used (Article 14).

In addition, IQA included its new Health Certificate format for fisheries products.

Article 14

(1) If the competent authority in the country of origin as intended in Article 13 paragraph (2):
    a. Did not convey the name of the signatory and signature specimens and health certificate specimens for animals and sanitary certificate for animal products, the import of QAPD Carrier Media Entry will be detained; or
    b. Convey the name of the signatory and signature specimen as well as health certificate specimen for animals and sanitary certificates specimen for animal products, if the specimen does not match against QAPD Carrier Media, imports will be detained.
(2) If after being detained for a period of time no more than 3 (three) working days, the competent authority at the country of origin does not provide the name of the signatory and signature specimens and specimens as required referred to in paragraph (1)b, rejection is carried out.
(3) If there is a change in the name of the signatory and signature specimen and certificate specimen health for Animals and sanitary certificate for animal products, the competent authority in the country of origin must submit it to the Head of the Agency within a certain period of time no later than 30 (thirty) days before the health and/or sanitary certificate from the country of origin is used.

Article 15

(1) Health certificate and sanitary certificate in electronic form as intended in Article 13 paragraph (4)b takes effect after a work agreement is in place between the Indonesian Quarantine Authority and the relevant authorities authorized in the country of origin and/or transit country.
(2) A cooperation agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulations' legislation.

CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS
Article 410

(1) For affairs in the field of Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine which, at the time this Regulation of the Head of IQA comes into force, cannot be resolved, the resolution is carried out based on regulations in the field of Animal, Fish, and Plants that were previously effective.
(2) Submission of health certificate specimens and sanitary certificate for the Quarantine sector must be carried out at the latest 60 (sixty) days from the Regulation of the Head of IQA promulgated.
(3) Truthfulness and validity checking of the health certificate and sanitary certificates for the quarantine sector on specimens will be carried out no later than 90 (ninety) days from the Regulation of the Head of IQA promulgated.

PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS QUARANTINE

Paragraph 2
Importation of Quarantine Plant Pest Organisms (*QPPO = QPPO, Organisme Pengganggu Tumbuhan Karantina*) Carrier Media into State Territory
Unity of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 287

(1) Every person who imports QPPO Carrier Media into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, is mandatory to:
    a. complete the plant health certificate from country of origin and/or transit country for plants and plant products;
    b. insert QPPO Carrier Media via the determined entry place; and
    c. report and submit QPPO Carrier Media to the on-site plant quarantine official at determined entry place for needs of plant quarantine and surveillance measures.
(2) Apart from the obligations as intended in paragraph (1), every person who imports QPPO Carrier Media must submit other required documents in accordance to the provisions of statutory regulations.
(3) Obligations as intended in paragraph (1)a are excluded for Other Carrier Media.

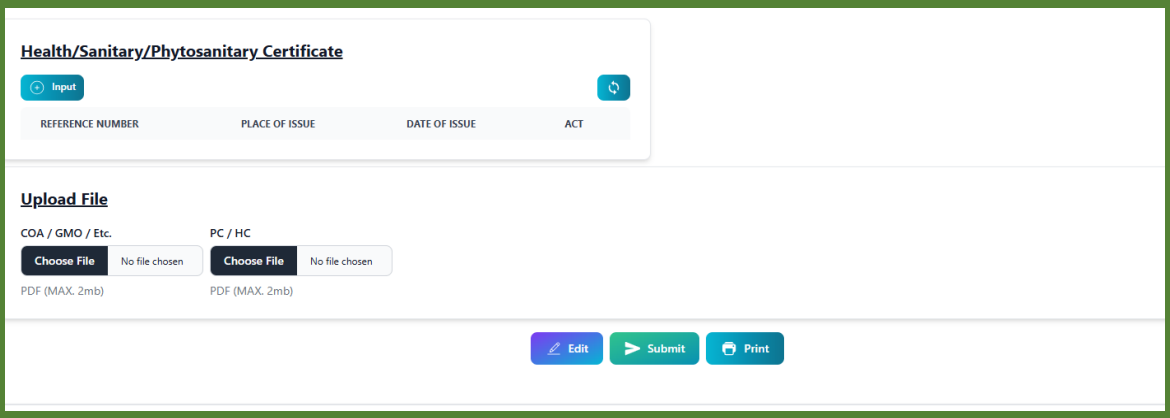
Article 288

(1) Regarding the QPPO Carrier Media that will be imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must provide initial notification in the form of prior notice (PN).
(2) Prior notice as intended in paragraph (1), must be submitted by the exporter in the country of origin through the quarantine information system.
(3) Prior notice as intended in paragraph (1) is submitted no later than before departure of the QPPO Carrier Media from the country of origin.
(4) In the case of a quarantine information system as referred to in paragraph (2) experiences interference, initial notification (prior notice) can be given through other information systems.
(5) Disturbances as intended in paragraph (4), will officially be conveyed by the Indonesian Quarantine Authority.

Note: Prior Notice – Plant Products (Article 288)

This Article states that the exporter must submit the Prior Notice (PN) before the vessel departs, and IQA verbally confirmed that the strict implementation of this requirement began on February 6, 2025. IQA verbally confirmed Post's understanding that the reason for PN submissions is so IQA can predict when shipments will arrive and organize its staff accordingly. While IQA also confirmed that PN is not a reason to reject any shipment, Post strongly suggests that U.S. exporters submit a PN for each shipment before the vessels departs to avoid issues with shipment clearance. Please see ID2024-0028 for instructions on submitting PNs.

In the meantime, FAS continues to advocate for the PN submissions to be delayed until complete and accurate information about the shipment is known (i.e., after the shipment has departed). Fortunately, upon request from Post, IQA updated the PN system and provided an "edit" button at the left bottom side of the PN form. PN submissions can now be amended instead of duplicated to reduce the burden on U.S. exporters and confusion for IQA (see screenshot below).



Article 289

The Plant health certificate as referred to in Article 287 paragraph (1)a is in the form of:

a. Plant health certificate (phytosanitary certificate); or
b. Re-export plant health certificate (phytosanitary certificate of re-export).

Article 290

(1) The plant health certificate as intended in Article 289a is published by NPPO at:
   a. Country of origin, for QPPO Carrier Media originating from the country of production; or
   b. Transit countries, for QPPO Carrier Media originating from the country of origin who is temporarily staying in transit country and saved, split, changed packaging, combined with other QPPO Carrier Media and/or moving means of transport, resulting in random and unknown health status.

(2) The plant health certificate issued by the transit country as intended in paragraph (1)b includes information regarding the country of origin of the QPPO Carrier Media and completed with a plant health certificate from the country of origin.

Article 291

(1) The re-export plant health certificate as referred to in Article 289 letter b is issued by the NPPO at the country of origin as intended in Article 290 paragraph (1)a, in the case of QPPO Carrier Media:
    a. imported from other countries; and
    a. not planted and/or not processed until experiences changes from its original form.
(2) The re-export plant health certificate as intended in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by the plant health certificate from the QPPO Carrier Media producing country's NPPO in the original form or a copy that has been legalized by the NPPO of the country of origin.

Article 292

The plant health certificate as referred to in Article 290 is published in the form:
    a. print; or
    b. electronic.

Article 293

The plant health certificate in the printed form as intended in Article 292 a is stated true and valid, if:
    a. issued by the NPPO of the country of origin and/or transit country;
    b. published in the format according to the notification format at the origin and/or transit country;
    c. contains clear and complete QPPO Carrier Media information in accordance with the standards set by International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
    d. legible and not damaged;
    e. issued before the QPPO Carrier Media is shipped from the country of origin and/or transit country; and
    f. delivery of QPPO Carrier Media from the country of origin and/or transit countries do not exceed 21 (twenty-one) days from the issuance date of the plant health certificate.

Article 294

(1) In terms of issuing plant health certificates conducted after the QPPO Carrier Media departs from the country of origin and/or transit country, it must include the completion date of the quarantine inspection on the plant health certificate.
(2) The certificate as intended in paragraph (1) is declared invalid if the QPPO Carrier Media’s departure from the country of origin and/or transit country exceeds 21 days from the date of completion of the quarantine inspection.

Note: Phytosanitary Certificate Validity – Plant Products (Articles 293 and 294)

The Director of Plant Quarantine Action of IQA verbally clarified, multiple times, that once a shipment has its phytosanitary inspection, the phytosanitary certificate has to be issued within 21 days. The shipment must then depart the port within 21 days of the phytosanitary certificate being issued. This effectively creates a 42-day window if the issuance of the phytosanitary certificate can be delayed. IQA explained the reasoning for this requirement is that there can be reinfestation after 21 days.

Post is seeking written confirmation of IQA's clarification and amendments to the regulatory language to ensure there are not disruptions to U.S. container shipments.

Article 295

(1) The plant health certificate in electronic form as intended in Article 292 b is implemented after there is a cooperation agreement between the Indonesian Quarantine Agency and NPPO of country of origin and/or transit country.
(2) The cooperation agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the regulation's legislation.

Article 296

Other documents required as intended in Article 287 paragraph (2) is a document related to:

a. Plant Quarantine measures; and
b. Supervision.

Article 297

(1) Other documents related to plant quarantine measures as intended in Article 296 letter a represents the fulfilment of technical requirements which are determined based on QPPO Risk Assessment (*AROPT, Analisis Resiko Organisme Pengganggu Tanaman*) results.
(2) Fulfilment of technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) in the form of:
    a. written statements included in plant health certificate; and/or
    b. another separate document.
(3) Written statements as intended in paragraph (2) letter a is in the form of a:
    a. statement that the QPPO Carrier Media originates from pest free or low prevalence production areas of QPPO;
    b. statement that the QPPO Carrier Media is free from required QPPO as a result of the health inspection in the country of origin;
    c. information on the treatment of QPPO Carrier Media;
    d. information on risk management and traceability guarantee in the country of origin; and/or
    e. other written information related to technical requirements for plant quarantine action.

(4) Other separate documents as intended in paragraph (2) letter b in the form of:
    a. a. treatment certificate; and/or
    b. certificate of laboratory test results.

Article 298

(1) Statement that the QPPO Carrier Media originates from QPPO free production area as intended in Article 297 paragraph (3) letter a is based on recognition of Pest Free Areas (PFA), Pest Free Place of Production (PFPP); Pest Free Production Site (PFPS), or Area of Low Pest Prevalence (ALPP).
(2) Recognition as intended in paragraph (1) is determined by the Head of the Indonesian Quarantine Authority.

Note: Phytosanitary Certificate Statements – Plant Products (Articles 297 and 298)

IQA verbally clarified that this requirement is only for products that were considered high-risk for specific pests after a QPPO Risk Assessment. The key example this applies to is U.S. apples, which require specific phytosanitary statements regarding mitigation for fruit flies depending on the production area. This requirement does not apply to U.S. corn, soy, etc.

Notification of Non-Compliance (NNC)

Article 205

(1) If the monitoring results as intended in Article 203 and Article 204 found a non-compliance with food safety and quality as well as feed safety and quality, notification of non compliance will be conducted to:
    a. Food and Feed business actors to carry out remedial action or corrective action; and
    b. competent authority in the country of origin/region of origin.
(2) If a discrepancy is found from the monitoring results on food safety and quality as well as feed safety and quality 3 (three) times, then:
    a. The Head of the Technical Implementation Unit provided recommendations to the competent authorities in country of origin/region of origin for withdrawal of food or feed by business actors in accordance with traceability methods applied;
    b. Food and feed withdrawal recommendations as intended in letter a is reported to the Head of the Agency; and
    c. Becomes a consideration for further animal quarantine action.
(3) If the animal-based food and feed/feed ingredients business actor has taken corrective action as intended in paragraph (1)a, it is mandatory to convey the results of corrective actions to the Unit Head of Technical Executor.

Article 370

(1) Based on the report analysis as intended in Article 362 paragraph (1), regarding QPPO Carrier Media that are subject to supervision as referred to in Article 362 paragraph (2)b is examined.
(2) The inspection as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:
    a. administrative checks and document conformity;
    b. visual inspection; and/or
    c. laboratory examination.
(3) Administrative checks and document suitability as intended in paragraph (2)a is carried out to know:
    a. completeness, correctness and validity of documents condition;
    b. suitability of type and quantity of QPPO Carrier Media with required documents; and
    c. QPPO Carrier Media is not of forbidden type.
(4) Visual inspection as intended in paragraph (2) letter b is done to find out:
    a. rotten or damaged condition; and/or
    b. integrity and condition of packaging.
(5) Laboratory examination as referred to in paragraph (2)c, in the form of:
    a. Food safety and/or food quality testing on food exports; and
    b. Feed safety and/or feed quality tests for feed production.
(6) Food safety and/or food quality tests and tests feed safety and/or feed quality as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out in the framework of risk-based random screening by considering:
    a. destination country requirements
    b. non-compliance notification;
    c. volume and frequency;
    d. quantity and type;
    e. exports time period; and/or
    f. track record of compliance.
(7) The test as intended in paragraph (5) is carried out by Other Functional Officials in the scope laboratory Indonesian Quarantine Agency.
(8) In the case of laboratories as intended in paragraph (7) cannot carry out the test, it can be carried out at accredited laboratory for the scope of required testing.
(9) Further provisions regarding risk-based random inspections as intended in paragraph (6) is regulated in separate regulations.

Article 408

(1) Import of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases (QAPD), Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases (QFPD), or QPPO Carrier Media to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia that does not comply with the statutory regulations in quarantine fields may be subject to non-compliance notification.
(2) Notification of non-compliance as referred to in paragraph (1) can be issued if it is based on the results quarantine and/or surveillance measures, the QAPD, QFPD, and QPPO Media carrier apparently:
    a. including types that are prohibited from entering within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
    b. not accompanied by a plant health certificate and/or other required documents;

c. the type, shape and quantity do not match information contained in the requirements document;
d. not free or suspected not to be free from QAPD, QFPD, and QPPO; and/or
e. does not comply with the requirements for food safety and quality, feed safety and quality.

Article 409

(1) Notification of non-compliance as referred to in Article 408 paragraph (2) letters a to e are published by:
    a. Deputy for Animal Quarantine, for Media QAPD carrier;
    b. Deputy for Fish Quarantine, for QFPD Carrier Media; or
    c. technical implementation unit of the IQA in place of entry or outside the place of entry as implementer of plant quarantine measures for QPPO Carrier Media.
(2) Notification of non-compliance as referred to in paragraph (1) is addressed to:
    a. competent authority for the Carrier Media QAPD or QFPD; or
    b. NPPO for QPPO Carrier Media, in the country of origin or transit country and reported to Head of Agency.
(3) Notification of non-compliance as referred to in paragraph (1) contains at least:
    a. identity of QAPD, QFPD, or QPPO Carrier Media;
    b. identity of the sender and recipient of the QAPD, QFPD, or QPPO Carrier Media
    c. nonconformity information; and
    d. Quarantine measures that have been carried out in place entry or outside the entry point.
(4) Quarantine measures as intended in paragraph (3) letter d in the form of treatment, rejection, and/or extermination.
(5) Notification of nonconformity as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in the guidelines.

Importation of animals, animal products, and fishery products that do not comply with the regulations in the field of quarantine may be subject to notification of non-compliance (NNC).

An NNC may be issued if, based on the results of Quarantine and/or Supervision actions, the product:

- is prohibited from being imported into Indonesia.
- is not accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and/or other required documents.
- type, form, and quantity do not match the information contained in the required documents.
- is not free or is suspected of not being free of Quarantine Animal Pests and Diseases, Quarantine Fish Pests and Diseases, or Quarantine Plant Pest Organisms.
- does not comply with the provisions of the Food Safety and Quality (MRL), Feed Safety and Quality requirements.

If any non-compliance is found, a notification of the non-compliance is made to the business actor and the competent authority in the country of origin.

If a non-compliance is found three times, the Quarantine Officer will request the importer to withdraw the product in accordance with the applied traceability method and will be considered for further Quarantine actions.

Note: NNCs – Plant, Animal, and Fish Products (Articles 408 and 409)

NNCs were previously issued only for fresh food of plant origin, but now apply for animals, animal products, and fish products. NNCs are regulated in the guidelines.

Attachments:

No Attachments.