

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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**Report Name:** Indonesia Expands Import Licensing to Six Commodities Including Soybean Meal

**Country:** Indonesia

**Post:** Jakarta

**Report Category:** Agricultural Situation, Trade Policy Monitoring, Grain and Feed, Fresh Fruit, Oilseeds and Products

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**Report Highlights:**

Beginning on May 8, 2026, Indonesia will require import licenses for soybean meal, wheat for feed, broken rice for feed, mung beans, pears, and peanuts. However, transitional provisions allow shipments that were loaded prior to entry into force to proceed without being subject to the new requirements. The regulation supports the Prabowo administration's food self-sufficiency and import substitution goals. This report outlines the specific import licensing requirements, which differ by commodity, and the anticipated impact on U.S. agricultural exports.

**Regulation and Impacted Commodities:** On April 21, 2026, Indonesia’s Ministry of Trade (MOT) issued [Regulation No. 11 of 2026](#)<sup>1</sup>. The stated rationale of MOT 11/2026 is to “support the food self-sufficiency program and the substitution of imports of agricultural goods.” This regulation expands the regulated commodity list from 7 to 11 product groups, bringing four previously uncontrolled categories under the full apparatus of Indonesia’s import licensing regime:

1. Feed ingredients:
  - Soybean meal (HS 2304.00.29 and ex 2304.00.90)<sup>2</sup>
  - Wheat for feed (HS 1001.99.99)
  - Broken rice for feed (HS 1006.40.10)
2. Mung beans (HS ex 0708.20.90; ex 0713.31.90)
3. Pears (HS 0808.30.00)
4. Peanuts (HS 1202.41.00; 1202.42.00).

**Requirements per commodity:** Each commodity now requires an Import Approval (PI) from the MOT. For soybean meal, wheat for feed, mung beans, and peanuts, importers must first obtain an import recommendation from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) prior to applying for the PI from the MOT. However, broken rice for feed and pears require only a PI from the MOT (i.e., do not need an MOA import recommendation), following the same requirement as other horticultural products. Additionally, pears and broken rice for feed are subject to surveyor reports (pre-shipment inspections), while other newly added commodities do not require such verification. The requirements per commodity are outlined in the table below:

	Import Recommendation (MOA) Required First?	Import Approval (MOT) Required?	Pre-Shipment Inspection Now Required?
Soybean meal	Yes	Yes	-
Wheat for feed	Yes	Yes	-
Broken rice for feed	-	Yes	Yes
Mung beans	Yes	Yes	-
Pears	-	Yes	Yes
Peanuts	Yes	Yes	-

**Effective date:** The regulation’s entry into force is 14 days after its promulgation, placing its effective date around May 8, 2026. Transitional provisions allow shipments that were loaded prior to entry into force to proceed without being subject to the new requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Unofficial English translation of the body of the regulation. Changes in the appendixes are highlighted in red for reference.

<sup>2</sup> ‘ex’ indicates the measure applies only to specific products within the HS Code.

**Anticipated Impact:** Overall, MOT No. 11/2026 strengthens government control over agricultural imports, even for products Indonesia does not produce domestically. By placing soybean meal and wheat for feed under import licensing controls, Post contacts warn the regulation creates an unpredictable import environment and risks increasing costs for local feed industries, smallholder poultry farmers, and Indonesia's Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program.

*Soybean meal:* For feed commodities, stakeholders are concerned about the expanding roles of state-owned enterprises (SOE). SOEs are now expected to import up to 60 percent of soybean meal (3 million metric tons (MMT)), with all imports now controlled under import licensing. The regulation requires all importers, including SOEs, to obtain import approval from the Ministry of Trade for soybean meal. This is likely to reduce the role of private importers and could increase costs and create market uncertainty. In 2025, Indonesia imported 5.9 MMT of soybean meal, with 4 percent coming from the United States.

*Pears:* Given the high import volume of pears, inclusion under import licensing may result in additional administrative procedures and costs, which may influence importer operations. Indonesia imports approximately \$371 million of pears annually, but U.S. exports remain minimal at \$136,000, despite 150% growth in 2025. The immediate impact on U.S. pears is limited; however, new licensing and inspection requirements may discourage future market expansion. Market contacts note that horticultural import licensing is often associated with additional informal costs.

*Other commodities:* Indonesia imports negligible amounts of peanuts, broken rice for feed, wheat for feed, and mung beans from the United States, so no direct impact is expected on these commodities.

#### **Full List of Controlled Commodities under MOT 11/2026**

1. Animal and animal products
2. Rice (including **broken rice for feed\***)
3. Sugar
4. Corn
5. Garlic
6. Horticultural products (including **pear\***)
7. Cassava and its derivative products
8. **Wheat for feed\***
9. **Soybean meal\***
10. **Mung bean\***
11. **Peanut\***

\* Newly subject to import licensing

#### **Attachments:**

No Attachments.