

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION

DUPLICATED BY:



SECRETARIAT
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF LIVESTOCK
SERVICES
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 18 YEAR 2008
REGARDING
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL HEALTH

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 18 YEAR 2009
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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL HEALTH**

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**LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 18 YEAR 2009
REGARDING
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL HEALTH
BY THE MERCY OF GOD ALMIGHTY
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

- Considering :
- a. that animal as a grant of mandate of God Almighty plays an important role in the provision of foods of animal origin and other animal products as well as services for human being and whose utilization must be directed to the public welfare.
 - b. that to achieve such an objective, it is necessary to organize animal health in a way that will protect the health of human animal and its ecosystem as a prerequisite for organizing an advanced, competitive and sustainable animal husbandry, and provision of safe, healthy, wholesome and *halal* food that should be empowered for people prosperity and welfare;
 - c. that, due to the development of autonomy and globalization, the existing rules of law regarding animal husbandry and animal health are no longer appropriate as the legal basis in the implementation of animal husbandry and animal health.

d. that...



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d. that, based on the considerations set forth in points a, b, and c, it is necessary to enact a new law regarding Animal Husbandry and Animal Health.

In view of : Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 33 the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;

With Joint Consent of the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDED:

To Stipulate : LAW REGARDING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND ANIMAL HEALTH

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The terms of this Law are:

1. Animal husbandry means any matters relating to physical resource, seedstock, breeding stock and/or feeder stock, feed, livestock production equipment and machinery, livestock production, harvest, post-harvest, processing, marketing and its operation.

2. Animal...



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2. Animal health shall be any matters relating to animal care, animal treatment, animal health services, animal disease control and prevention, animal disease repulsion, medical reproduction, medical conservation, veterinary drugs and animal health equipment as well as feed safety.
3. Animal shall be fauna whose part or entire life cycle is on the land, water, and/or air, both domesticated and live naturally in its habitat.
4. Domesticated animal shall be animal whose part or entire life depends on human for certain purposes.
5. Livestock shall be any domesticated animal of which the products are intended as food producing, industrial raw materials, services, and/or its by-product related to agriculture.
6. Wild animal shall be any animal living on land, water, or air and still have wild characteristic, both living free or domesticated.
7. 'Genetic resources' shall be materials of plants, animals or microorganism containing units functioning as the carrier of hereditary characteristics, having both actual and potential values to produce new strain, breed, or species.
8. Seedstock shall be hereinafter referred to as materials for animal reproduction which is in the form of semen, sperm, ova, embryonated egg, and embryo.
9. Microorganism shall be microbe that might be used for feed industry and/or veterinary bio-medical industry.
10. Breeding stock hereinafter referred to animal having superior characteristics and hereditary characteristics, and fulfilling certain requirements for breeding.

11. Animal...



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11. Animal breed hereinafter referred to a group of animals from one species with specific phenotype and can be inherited to its generation.
12. Feeder stock hereinafter referred to breeding animal without superior characteristics for raising with the purpose of animal production.
13. Animal products mean all fresh materials originating from animal and/or already processed for consumption purpose, pharmaceutical, agriculture and/or other uses to meet needs and human benefit.(O/E).
14. Farmer means Indonesian citizen or company dealing with livestock industry.
15. Livestock company means individual or corporation, either in the form of legal entity or non-legal entity, established and located in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia managing livestock industry with a particular criteria and scale.
16. Livestock business means activities producing products and services in supporting livestock industry.
17. Castration means an action to eliminate and block the function of testis.
18. 'Artificial Insemination' shall be any technique for injecting semen into the reproduction organs of healthy female livestock for fertilizing ovum by using an insemination gun for impregnation purposes.
19. 'Livestock breeding' shall be a series of activities to change the genetic composition in a certain livestock group of a certain breed or strain for a certain purpose.

20. 'Local...

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20. 'Local livestock' shall be any livestock from crossbreeding or introduction of imported livestock that has been raised in Indonesia at least 5th or more generation and adapted to the local environment and/or management.
21. Animal health business shall be any activity that generates products and services to support the effort in promoting animal health.
22. 'Feed' shall be any single or mixed food materials, both processed and unprocessed, provided to animals for their survival, production, and reproduction.
23. Feedstuff shall be any material from agriculture, fisheries, livestock, or any other raw materials appropriately used as feed, either processed or unprocessed.
24. Common Grazing Area shall be Government land or provided by Government or granted by individual or company for small-scale farmer so that livestock can reproduce properly.
25. Any person means an individual or company, either legal entity or non-legal entity dealing with activity in the field of livestock production and animal health.
26. Veterinary means all matters relating to animal and animal disease.
27. Medical Veterinary means implementation of veterinary medicine practices.
28. Veterinary authority' shall be any government institution or institution established by the government authorized to make the highest technical decision on animal health by involving veterinarians' professionalism and by using its entire professional capacity, commencing from problem

Identification...

- 5 -



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- identification, policy making, policy organizing coordination and up to technical control of field operations.
29. Veterinarian shall be persons having profession in the field of veterinary medicine, competency certificate and authority of veterinary medical to conduct animal health services.
 30. Authorized veterinarian means veterinarian appointed by Minister, governor or head of district or head of municipal in accordance with his/her authority based on service coverage in animal health services.
 31. Medical Reproduction' shall be the application of medical veterinary in conducting animal health services in the field of animal reproduction.
 32. Medical conservation shall be an application of medical veterinary to conduct animal health services in the field of wild animals conservation.
 33. Bio-medical shall be any implementation of medical veterinary in the field of biological pharmacy, development of medical science, or biological industry for human health and welfare.
 34. 'Animal disease' shall be any disturbance to animal health caused by, among others, genetic defect, degenerative process, metabolism disturbance, trauma, toxicity, parasite infestation and pathogenic microorganism infection such as virus, bacteria, fungus, and rickettsia.
 35. Contagious animal disease means disease transmitted from animal to animal; animal to human; as well as animal and other animal disease carriers through direct or indirect contact by means of mechanical such as water, air, soil, feed, equipment and human; or biological transmitter such as virus, bacteria, amoeba or fungus.

36. Strategic...

- 6 -



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36. Strategic animal disease shall be animal disease that may cause economic loss, public anxiety, and/or high animal mortality rate.
37. Zoonoses shall be any contagious disease that can be transmitted either from animal to human or vice versa.
38. Veterinary public health shall be any matter related to animal and animal product that directly and/or indirectly affect human health.
39. Veterinary drug shall be any substance used to cure sick animal, relieve disease symptom, or modify chemical process in the body, which is consisted of biological, pharmaceutical, premlx, and natural substances.
40. Livestock production equipment and machinery shall be any kind of equipment, which is operated with or without engine for animal husbandry and animal health activities.
41. Animal health equipment and machinery shall be veterinary equipment prepared and used for animal as assisting tool to provide animal health services.
42. Animal welfare shall be anything related to the physical and mental condition of animals according to the animal's natural behavioral measure and must be applied and enforced to protect animal from improper treatment by humans.
43. Animal health officer shall be any person conducting activities in the animal health sector based on medical veterinary hierarchical competency and authority in accordance with formal education and/or certified animal health training.
44. Animal health technology shall be any matter related to development and application of science, technique, engineering, and industry in the field of animal health.

45. Central...

- 7 -



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- 45. Central government, hereinafter referred to the 'Government', shall be the President of the Republic of Indonesia that holds the power of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.
- 46. Minister shall be a minister in charge of and responsible for the animal husbandry and animal health.
- 47. Local Government refers to governor, head of district/municipal, and regional institutions who perform local governance.
- 48. Local government shall be any organization of governmental affairs by local government and the local House of Representatives in accord with autonomy principles and fully dedicated to the highest principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.
- 49. National animal health system hereinafter referred to as *Siskeswanas* shall be an arrangement of animal health component with interconnected elements in order to form national totality.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVE

Article 2

- (1) Animal Husbandry and Animal Health can be conducted throughout Territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia carried out individually and/or through integration with food crop cultivation, horticulture, plantation, fisheries, forestry, or other related fields.

(2) Implementation...



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- (2) Implementation of animal husbandry and animal health is based on principles of utility and sustainability, security and health, democracy and justice, transparency and integrity, independency, partnership and professionalism.

Article 3

Regulation objective of implementation on animal husbandry and animal health is to:

- a. Manage dignified, responsible and sustainable animal resources for the people's prosperity in the greatest possible;
- b. Fulfill the needs of food, goods, and services of animal origin independently, competitively, and sustainably in the improvement of farmer and people's welfare to accomplish national food security;
- c. Protect, secure and/or guarantee Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threat that can harm human, animal, plants and environment health or life;
- d. Develop animal resources for farmer and people's welfare, and
- e. Provide legal basis and business assurance in the field of animal husbandry and animal health.

CHAPTER III

RESOURCE

Part One
Land

Article 4

To ensure sustainability in conducting animal husbandry and animal health, it is necessary to provide land that fulfills the

technical...



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technical requirements from the aspects of animal husbandry and animal health.

Article 5

- (1) Land provision as referred to in Article 4 shall be included in spatial plan pursuant to the rules of law.
- (2) In the event that there is any change of spatial plan affecting land-use for animal husbandry and animal health, substitution land which meet the requirements for animal husbandry, animal health, and agro-ecosystem shall be provided in other location prior to the changes.
- (3) Provisions on the spatial plan changes as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be excluded for land intended for activity of education and/or research and development in animal husbandry and animal health.

Article 6

- (1) Any land designated as common grazing area shall be used and maintained continuously
- (2) Grazing area as referred to in paragraph (1) shall function as:
 - a. Feed plant producer;
 - b. Natural mating area, selection, castration and artificial insemination services;
 - c. Animal health services point; and/or;
 - d. Place or object of research and development of technology on animal husbandry and animal health.
- (3) District/municipal government whose regions have land reserves that enables and prioritizes small scale livestock production are required to specify lands as common grazing area.

(4) District/municipal...



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- (4) District/municipal government shall establish cooperation among producers of livestock, food crop, horticulture, fisheries, plantation, and forestry and other fields in using land in the area as low-cost of feed sources.
- (5) Further provisions on provision and management of common grazing area as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be stipulated by virtue of local regulation of district/municipal.

**Part Two
Water**

Article 7

- (1) Water used in the interest of animal husbandry and animal health shall fulfill requirements for water quality standard in accordance with its intended use.
- (2) If water supply is limited at certain times and in certain areas, water for animals shall be prioritized after demand for human consumption has been fulfilled.

**Part Three
Genetic Resources**

Article 8

- (1) Genetic resources shall be Indonesian property which controlled by the Government and utilized for public prosperity in the greatest possible way.
- (2) Domination of state in respect of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by Government, province government, or district/ municipal government based on original geographical distribution of the relevant genetic resources.

(3) Genetic...



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- (3) Genetic resources shall be managed through utilization and conservation activities.
- (4) The utilization of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted through livestock production and breeding.
- (5) The conservation of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted through *in situ* and/or *ex situ* and other conservation efforts.
- (6) The management of genetic resources of feed plant shall be managed by complying with the rules of law concerning plant cultivation system.

Article 9

- (1) Any person utilizing the genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) is obliged to enter into agreement with authorities in respect of the said resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2).
- (2) Agreements as referred to paragraph (1) shall contain, among others, profit sharing from the result of genetic resources utilization and community empowerment in its utilization.
- (3) Utilization of animal genetic resources from wildlife shall comply with the rules of law concerning the conservation of biological natural resources and its ecosystem.

Article 10

- (1) Livestock farming and breeding as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) shall be conducted by Government, province government, district/municipal government, community, and/or corporation.

(2) Government...



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- (2) Government is obliged to protect livestock farming and breeding businesses as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) The farming and breeding as referred to paragraph (1) shall optimize the utilization of bio-diversity and conservation of Indonesian origin genetic resources.
- (4) Government and local government shall supervise and control any person conducting livestock farming and breeding as referred to in paragraph (3).

Article 11

- (1) Any person or any national institution importing and/or exporting genetic resources to and from the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to obtain a permit from the minister, pursuant to the rules of law.
- (2) Provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to international institution importing and/or exporting the genetic resources to and from Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) In addition to the provisions set forth in paragraph (2), any foreign institution importing and exporting genetic resources must have a prior agreement with the 'Government' in the field of genetic material transfer pursuant to the rules of law.

Article 12

- (1) Further provisions on genetic resources set forth in Article 8 and up to Article 11 shall be stipulated through or by virtue of Government Regulations.
- (2) Further provisions on utilization and preservation of genetic resources, including animal genetic resources and genetic engineering, shall be stipulated by law.

CHAPTER IV...



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**CHAPTER IV
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**Part One
Seedstock, Breeding Stock, Feeder Stock**

Article 13

- (1) Provision and development of Seedstock, Breeding Stock, Feeder Stock shall be conducted with priority to domestic production and people economic capacity.
- (2) Government shall be obliged to conduct business development of seedlings and/or breeding animals involving community's participation to ensure availability of Seedstock, Breeding Stock, Feeder Stock.
- (3) In the event that business of seedlings and/or breeding animal conducted by community is not established, Government shall develop units of seedlings and/or breeding.
- (4) Any distributed seedlings and/or breeding animal shall require certificate on good quality of seedstock or breeding stock containing information on pedigree and particular superiority characteristics.
- (5) Certificates on good quality of seedstock or breeding stock referred to paragraph (4) shall be issued by accredited seedlings or breeding certification agency or the one appointed by Minister.

Article 14

- (1) 'Government' shall issue a national breeding policy for encouraging the supply of certified seedstock and/or breeding stock and supervising sustainable procurement and distribution.

(2) 'Government'...

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- (2) 'Government' shall supervise on the establishment of the area of potential breeding source to produce breed of animal with high quality and diversity for production and/or reproduction characteristics.
- (3) The area of potential breeding source referred to paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by Minister taking into account type and breed, agricultural climate, animal population density, socio-economic, cultural factors, science and technology.
- (4) Further provisions on policy on national breeding as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be provided by virtue of Government Regulation.

Article 15

- (1) Under certain conditions, import of seedstock or breeding stock from overseas can be conducted to:
 - a. improve quality and genetic variability;
 - b. develop science and technology;
 - c. overcome any lack of domestic seedstock or breedingstock; and/or;
 - d. fulfill the needs of research and development.
- (2) Import of seedstock or breedingstock shall fulfill the requirements of quality and animal health, as well as the rules of law concerning animal quarantine and shall consider to the policy of breeding zoning as referred to Article 14.
- (3) Any person importing seedstock and/or breeding stock as referred to in paragraph (1) shall obtain permit from the minister dealing with trade affairs upon recommendation from Minister.
- (4) Further provisions on quality conditions and animal health as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

Article 16 ...

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Article 16

- (1) Export of seedstock, breeding stock, and/or feeder stock from the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to overseas can be conducted if domestic demands have been fulfilled and local livestock preservation is secured.
- (2) Any person carrying out activity as referred to paragraph (1) shall obtain permit from Minister in charge of organizing trade affairs, following a recommendation from the 'Minister'.

Article 17

- (1) Quality improvement of seedstock and/or breeding stock shall be conducted by establishing pure strain and/or new breed through crossing and/or modern biotechnology application.
- (2) Modern biotechnology application as referred to paragraph (1) can be conducted on any condition that does not conflict with religious norms nor harm biological diversity; human health, environment, community; and animal welfare.
- (3) Modern biotechnology application as referred to paragraph (1) conducted especially to produce livestock by genetic engineering procedures shall fulfill provisions as referred to paragraph (2) and legislation in the field of bio-safety of genetic engineering product

Article 18

- (1) In order to ensure availability of breeding stock, productive female ruminants livestock shall be selected for breeding, while non-productive female ruminants livestock shall be rejected and used as slaughtered livestock.
- (2) Productive female ruminant livestock may not be slaughtered as it constitutes an excellent livestock producer, except in the

Interest...



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Interest of research and breeding or for prevention and control of animal diseases.

- (3) Government and local government of district/municipal shall provide funds for selecting productive female ruminants livestock which supplied by people and collecting them at the technical operating unit in their local area for rearing purposes and provision of ruminants breeding stock in the said area.
- (4) Further provisions on selection and rejection as referred to paragraph (1) and selection of productive female ruminants as referred to paragraph (3) shall be provided in Regulation of Minister.

**Part Two
Feed**

Article 19

- (1) Any person who carries out livestock farming shall provide feed and livestock health needs.
- (2) Government and local government shall encourage livestock businessmen to provide for and meet the need of feed for the livestock.
- (3) In order to provide for the need as referred to in paragraph (2) properly, Government shall encourage development of domestic premix industry.

Article 20

- (1) The controlling of supply and distribution of raw feed materials and plants or crops categorized as food materials shall be conducted in coordination with inter-agencies or departments.

(2) The coordination...



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- (2) The coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include land provision in the interest of feed crop cultivation, domestic feed supply and import of feed from foreign country.
- (3) Procurement and/or feed plant cultivation shall be done through monoculture planting system and/or integrated with other types other plants taking into account ecosystem pursuant to the legislation in the field of plant cultivation system.
- (4) In procuring feed and/or raw feed materials categorized as food materials, Government shall prioritize the use of local feed raw materials.
- (5) Procurement and use of feed and/or raw materials originated from transgenic organism shall meet requirements of biological safety.

Article 21

Minister shall specifies the highest limit for physical, chemical, and biological pollutant content of feed and/or feed raw materials.

Article 22

- (1) Any person who produces feed and/or feed materials for commercial distribution shall be obliged to obtain business permit.
- (2) Feed for commercial distribution shall meet standard or minimal technical requirements and feed safety as well as meet good manufacturing practices which are stipulated by Regulation of Minister.
- (3) Feed as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be labelled in accordance with legislation.

(4) No person...



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- (4) No person shall:
 - a. Distribute improper feed for consumption;
 - b. Use and/or distribute ruminants feed containing feed materials in terms of blood, meat, and/or bone; and/or
 - c. Use feed mixed with particular hormones and/or antibiotics as feed additive.
- (5) Further provisions as referred to Article 4 (C) shall be stipulated by Regulation of Minister.

Article 23

Any feed and/or feed materials imported from foreign country or exported from home-country shall fulfill technical requirements for animal health and legislation of quarantine.

Part Three

Animal Husbandry Equipment and Machinery

Article 24

- (1) Government shall stipulate the type and standards of livestock production equipment and machinery whose distribution should be controlled.
- (2) Livestock production equipment and machinery produced and/or imported into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall give priority to safety and security of the user.
- (3) Livestock production equipment and machinery produced and/or imported into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (2) whose distribution should be controlled must be tested before the distribution.

Article 25...



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Article 25

- (1) Any person who produces or imports livestock production equipment and machinery from foreign country for distribution shall provide spare parts.
- (2) Government shall supervise and facilitate development of livestock domestic equipment and machinery industry in the home-country.
- (3) Government shall supervise and control procurement and distribution of livestock production equipment and machinery.
- (4) Livestock production equipment and machinery as referred to in paragraph (1) with local spare parts and community involvement in transfer of technology should be prioritized.

Article 26

Further provisions on livestock production equipment and machinery as referred to in Articles 24 and 25 shall be provided by virtue of Government Regulation.

**Part Four
Farming**

Article 27

- (1) Farming shall be an enterprise to produce domesticated animals and animal products.
- (2) Development of farming can be conducted in farming areas in accordance with provisions of spatial plan as referred to in Article 5.

(3) Stipulations...



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- (3) Stipulations of farming area as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be provided based on Regulation of Minister referring to legislation in the field of spatial plan.
- (4) Implementation of farming using wild animal shall be conducted in accordance with the legislation in the field of bio-natural resource conservation and its eco-system.

Article 28

- (1) Government determines animals resulted from farming process using wild animal as livestock as long as the population has achieved genetic stability and does not depend on the population of such species in natural habitat.
- (2) Wild animal both living in natural habitat and in conservation can be used in farming to produce domesticated animal as long as it is in accordance with legislation regarding conservation of wild animal.
- (3) The wild animal as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall exclude wild animal which lives either wholly or partly in water.

Article 29

- (1) Livestock farming can only be conducted by farmer, Livestock Company and particular parties for special purposes.
- (2) Farmer who conducts livestock farming with species and number of livestock less than particular business scale shall obtain a registration letter on livestock production from district/city government.
- (3) Livestock company, which conducts livestock farming with species and number of livestock on particular enterprise scale is obliged to obtain livestock production business permit from district/city government.

(4) Farmer...



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- (4) Farmer, livestock company, and particular party who operates livestock with particular business scale shall follow procedures for proper livestock farming without disturbing public order in accordance with guidelines stipulated by Minister.
- (5) Government shall be obliged to protect domestic livestock enterprise from unfair competition among market players.

Article 30

- (1) Farming can only be conducted by an individual Indonesian national or corporate both Indonesian legal entity and non-legal entity.
- (2) An individual of Indonesian national or legal entity as referred to in paragraph (1) can cooperate with a foreign party in accordance with legislation in the field of investment and other related legislation.

Article 31

- (1) Farmer can conduct business partnership in the field of livestock farming based on agreements which are based on principles of mutual needs and strengthening as well as bring benefits and fairness.
- (2) Business partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) can be conducted:
 - a. Between farmers;
 - b. Between farmers and livestock company;
 - c. Between farmers and company in other fields; and
 - d. Between livestock company and Government or Local Government.

(3) Government...



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- (3) Government and Local Government shall establish partnership as referred to in paragraph (2) with due observance to legislation in the field of business partnership.

Article 32

- (1) Government and local government shall endeavour to ensure that members of community carry out livestock farming.
- (2) Government and local government shall facilitate and supervise farming development conducted by farmers and particular parties having special interests.
- (3) Government and local government shall supervise and provide facilities for growth and development of cooperative and corporate bodies in the field of livestock production.

Article 33

Further provisions on farming as referred to in Article 27 to Article 32 shall be provided by virtue of Presidential Regulation.

Part Five

Harvest, Post-Harvest, Marketing and Industrial Processing of Livestock Products

Article 34

- (1) Farmers and livestock companies shall apply good harvest practices to obtain products with high yield and quality.
- (2) Farm harvest shall meet animal health requirements, bio-safety, and religious norms, ethics as well as aesthetics.

Article 35...



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Article 35

- (1) Government and local government shall facilitate development of post-harvest unit of small and medium scale animal products.
- (2) Government and local government shall facilitate development of post-harvest unit using animal products as standard materials of food, feed, pharmacy and industry.

Article 36

- (1) Government is obliged to operate and facilitate marketing of animal or livestock and animal products within the country and for export purposes.
- (2) Marketing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prioritized to supervise improvement of production and animal protein consumption to make nutritiously-balanced food available to the public by improving livestock production business stakeholders' welfare.
- (3) Export of animal or livestock and animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted if domestic production and supply have satisfied the need of public consumption.
- (4) Import of animal or livestock and animal product from foreign country is conducted if animal production and supply or animal livestock and product in the home-country are not sufficient for public consumption.
- (5) Government shall create fair business climate for animal or livestock and animal product.

Article 37...



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Article 37

- (1) Government shall supervise and facilitate development of animal product processing industry by giving priority to the use of domestic standard materials;
- (2) Government shall supervise fair partnership between processing industries and farmers and/or cooperative in producing animal products to be used as raw materials of the industry.
- (3) Further provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with legislation in the field of industry, except for matters provided in this Law.

Article 38

Further provisions on harvest, post-harvest, marketing and processing industry of livestock product as referred to in Article 34 through Article 37, except any matters provided in the field of industry shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

CHAPTER V

ANIMAL HEALTH

**Part One
Prevention and Control of Animal Diseases**

Article 39

- (1) Prevention and control of animal diseases shall be implemented in the form of animal health and environmental sanitation, through observation and identification, prevention, security, elimination and/or medication.

(2) Animal...



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- (2) Animal health affairs shall be performed and implemented comprehensively, by an integrated and sustainable system through care approach, health improvement (promotion), disease prevention (preventive), disease cure (curative), and health rehabilitation (rehabilitative)
- (3) Animal diseases set forth in paragraph (1) shall be prevented and controlled through various animal health approaches set forth in paragraph (2), and 'Government' shall issue a national policy on animal health in order to assure the integration and sustainability on the implementation of the animal health system in various ecosystems.

Article 40

- (1) Observation and Identification of animal diseases set forth in Article 39 paragraph (1) shall be accomplished through surveillance and mapping, investigation and early warning, examination and testing, and reporting.
- (2) Determine the type of the animal disease, location and status of the animal disease situation, as well as any exotic diseases threatening animal, human and environmental health, based on observations and identifications set forth in paragraph (1).
- (3) Observation and Identification of animal diseases shall be conducted by an accredited veterinary laboratory.
- (4) In the event that the laboratory set forth in paragraph (3) does not yet exist, 'Minister' shall determines a laboratory to conduct the for observation and identification of animal disease.
- (5) 'Minister' shall determines the guidelines for observation and identification of animal diseases set forth in paragraph (1).

Article 41...



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Article 41

Prevention of Animal diseases, as set forth in Article 39 is conducted based on the rules of law concerning to the animal quarantine sector.

Article 42

- (1) The security of Animal diseases set forth in Article 39 shall be conducted through:
 - a. determination of strategic infectious animal diseases;
 - b. determination of animal disease security areas;
 - c. application of *bio-safety* and *bio-security* procedures;
 - d. animal immunization;
 - e. control the traffic of animals, animal products, and any other animal disease carrying medium outside quarantined work areas;
 - f. implementation of veterinary emergency preparedness, and/or
 - g. application of an early warning system.
- (2) Further provisions on prevention of animal disease set forth in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.
- (3) To prevent the occurrence of animal disease in productive animal centers and/or wildlife areas, 'Minister' shall determines the animal disease secure and free zones.
- (4) 'Government' shall build and manage a veterinary information system for implementing the control and availability of animal diseases data and information.
- (5) Anyone importing and/or exporting animals, animal products, and/or any disease carrying medium is required to fulfill technical animal health requirements.

(6) 'Minister'...



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- (6) 'Minister' shall establish the management of a veterinary emergency preparedness system in anticipation of possible infectious animal diseases, especially exotic diseases.

Article 43

- (1) 'Minister' shall determine the types of strategic infectious animal diseases, in order to contain possible animal diseases as set forth in Article 42 paragraph (1) point a.
- (2) Central and Local government in accordance with their authority shall prevent the occurrence of strategic infectious animal diseases as set forth in paragraph (1).
- (3) Any other animal diseases other than strategic infectious animal diseases as set forth in paragraph (2) shall be the preventative concerns of the community.
- (4) Anyone raising or running an animal business is required to prevent the occurrence of strategic infectious animal diseases as set forth in paragraph (1).

Article 44

- (1) Elimination of animal diseases as set forth in Article 39 includes area closure, animal traffic restrictions, animal immunization, sick animal or suspected sick animal isolation, sick animal handling, dead animal destruction, eradication of animal diseases, and animal depopulation.
- (2) Animal depopulation as set forth in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by considering animal conservation status and/or animal genetic quality status.
- (3) 'Government' shall not give compensation to anyone for any depopulation measure to animals who are infected positively by animal disease as set forth in paragraph (1).

(4) 'Government'...



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- (4) 'Government' shall give compensation for any healthy animal, which based on the guidelines of animal disease eradication, must be depopulated.

- (6) Further provisions on eradication of animal diseases set forth in paragraph (1) up to paragraph (4) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Article 45

- (1) Anyone, including farmers animal owners, and private companies who running a business on livestock sector that have any knowledge on any infectious animal disease are required to report such incidents to 'Government', Regional government, and/or local authorized veterinarians.
- (2) 'Minister' shall determine the status of any infected area, suspected area, and infectious animal disease free area, as well as guidelines for its eradication.
- (3) Provincial government shall control the implementation of guidelines for animal disease eradication as set forth in paragraph (2).
- (4) District/Municipal government shall implement guidelines for animal disease eradication as set forth in paragraph (3).

Article 46

- (1) 'Minister' shall declare and announce to the community at large on any infectious animal disease in their region based on reports from the governor and/or regent/mayor following results of a veterinary laboratory investigation from local authorized chief veterinary officer.
- (2) In the event that a region is declared as an outbreak region, the provincial government, municipal or city government is

required...



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required to close those infected areas, to secure the area, eradicate, treat animals, and allocate appropriate funds in addition to the Government's funds.

- (3) In the event that an outbreak of infectious animal disease, as set forth in paragraph (1) belongs to an exotic infectious animal disease, eradication measures shall be taken for all infected animals by considering the conservation status of the relevant animals.
- (4) Eradication measures for any rare or protected animal shall be implemented according to the rules of law concerning conservation of biological natural resources and its ecosystem.
- (5) All persons are prohibited from exporting and/or importing animals, animal products, and/or any medium possibly carrying other animal diseases from any infected areas and/or suspected areas to disease free areas.
- (6) Provisions on eradication set forth in paragraph (2) and animal elimination set forth in paragraph (3) are exempted for livestock seedling produced by any private breeding livestock company having been declared free by a veterinary authority.
- (7) Statements of 'free from any infectious disease' for any private breeding livestock company that has been declared free by a veterinary authority, as set forth in paragraph (6) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Article 47

- (1) Animal treatment shall be the responsibility of owners, breeders or private breeding livestock companies, either separately or with the support from animal health officer.

(2) Animal...



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- (2) Animal treatment as set forth in paragraph (1) using prescription drugs and/or medicine given parenterally shall be conducted under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- (3) Animals or groups of animals suffering incurable diseases based on *visum et repertum* by a veterinarian shall be euthanized and/or eliminated by animal health officer after considering provisions on animal welfare.
- (4) Animals or groups of animals suffering incurable infectious diseases based on *visum et repertum* by an authorized veterinarian and known to be hazardous to human health and the environment shall be eliminated upon request of the owner, breeders, or private breeding livestock company, 'Government' or Local government.
- (5) 'Government' shall not compensate for any animal that must be eliminated based on the guidelines for eradicating animal disease outbreak.
- (6) Euthanasia or elimination of animals or animal groups as set forth in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be conducted by a veterinarian and/or animal health officer under the supervision of a veterinarian after considering the provisions on animal welfare.

Article 48

Further provisions on observation, security, eradication of animal disease, treatment as well as technical requirements of animal health, including any compensation as set forth in Article 39 up to Article 47 shall be stipulated through Government Regulation.

Part Two...



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**Part Two
Animal Drugs**

Article 49

- (1) Based on stock, animal medicine can be categorized into biologic stock, pharmaceuticals, premix and natural medicine.
- (2) Based on hazard levels in its usage and effect animal medicine as set forth in paragraph (1) is classified into prescription drug, limited free medicine and free medicine.
- (3) In order to protect the availability and sustainability of stock and biologic stock, local isolate master seed shall be stored at a laboratory and/or veterinary research and development institution.
- (4) In order to protect the availability and sustainability of stock and premix stock in developing small and medium scale animal husbandry businesses, 'Government' shall facilitate national distribution of premix stock.
- (5) Further provisions on distribution of premix stock set forth in paragraph (4) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Article 50

- (1) Any animal medicine made and supplied for distribution purposes shall have a registration number.
- (2) To obtain a registration number, all animal medicine shall be registered, evaluated, tested, and granted with a quality certificate after passing evaluation and testing.
- (3) Animal medicine shall be produced, supplied, distributed and tested under the supervision of a veterinary authority.

(4) Central...



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- (4) Central and Local governments, according to their authority, shall control the manufacturing, supply and distribution of animal medicine.

Article 51

- (1) Prescription drugs used for treating animal diseases and/or sick animals shall only be obtained through a veterinarian's prescription.
- (2) The use of prescription drugs shall be conducted by a veterinarian or animal health officer under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- (3) All persons are prohibited from using certain animal medicine for livestock where the product used for human consumption.
- (4) Further provisions on the prohibition of use for certain animal medicine as set forth in paragraph (3) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Article 52

- (1) Anyone running a business in manufacturing, supply and/or distribution of animal medicine must have a business license according to the rules of law.
- (2) All persons are prohibited from manufacturing, supplying and/or distributing animal medicine:
 - a. in the form of biologic stock for disease that does not exist in Indonesia;
 - b. without a registration number;
 - c. without any label and marker;
 - d. without fulfilling quality standards.

Article 53...



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Article 53

- (1) The manufacturing of biologic stock for diseases that do not exist in Indonesia is meant to protect national interests and to support prevention and control of animal disease from other countries, and it must fulfill high standard of bio-safety and bio-security requirements.
- (2) The manufacturing of biologic stock whose isolate master seed does not exist in Indonesia is meant to protect national interest and to support prevention and control of animal disease in other countries, and it shall fulfill high standard of bio-safety and bio-security requirements.
- (3) Further provisions on manufacturing of biologic stock whose disease and/or isolate master seed do not exist in Indonesia as set forth in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Article 54

- (1) The supply of animal medicine shall be given priority to national production.
- (2) In the event that animal medicine, as set forth in paragraph (1) has not yet produced or has not yet fulfilled national demand, its supply may be fulfilled through imported product.
- (3) Any import of animal medicine for distribution in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must fulfill the requirements for distribution of animal medicine as set forth in Article 50 paragraph (1) and the rules of law concerning quarantine sector.
- (4) Any export of national animal medicine products shall give priority to national interests.

(5) Further...



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- (5) Further provisions on the import and export to and from other countries as set forth in paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be stipulated through Minister Regulation.

Part Three

Animal Health Appliances and Machinery

Article 55

- (1) 'Government' shall determine the types and quality standards of animal health appliances and machinery, and its procurement and distribution shall be controlled.
- (2) Animal health appliances and machinery manufactured or imported for distribution in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall fulfill the quality standards pursuant to the rules of law.
- (3) Anyone manufacturing, importing or distributing animal health appliances and machinery into the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as set forth in paragraph (2) must provide after-sales service and transfer of technology.
- (4) Further provisions on animal health appliances and machinery set forth in paragraph (1) up to paragraph (3) shall be stipulated through Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE

**Part One
Veterinary Public Health**

Article 56

Veterinary public health constitutes organization of animal health in the form of:

a. Control...



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- a. Control and prevention of zoonotic diseases;
- b. Assurance of safety, healthy, wholesome, and halal of animal products;
- c. Assurance of hygiene and sanitation;
- d. Development of comparative medicine; and
- e. Disaster management.

Article 57

- (1) Minister together with minister managing health affairs shall stipulate type of zoonotic diseases requiring prioritized control and management.
- (2) Controlling and managing of zoonotic diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by way of mutatis with due observance to Article 40 through Article 47.
- (3) Other provisions as referred to in paragraph (2), control and management of zoonotic diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by coordination with the relevant minister.

Article 58

- (1) In order to secure safety, healthy, wholesome and halal animal products, Government and Local Government in accordance with their authority shall carry out controlling, inspecting, testing, standardization, certification, and registration of animal products.
- (2) Controlling and examination of animal products shall consecutively be conducted in the place of production, upon slaughtering, storage, and collection, in fresh condition, before preserving and upon processing during distribution.

(3) Standardization...



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- (3) Standardization, certification and registration of animal products shall be conducted for animal products produced in and/or imported into the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for distribution and/or export from territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (4) Animal products produced in and/or imported to the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for distribution shall be accompanied by a veterinary certificate and a Halal certificate.
- (5) Animal products exported from the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall be accompanied by a veterinarian certificate and a halal certificate if required by importing country.
- (6) Further provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (5) shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.
- (7) Apart from the compulsory obligation to meet the requirements as referred to in paragraph (5), processed animal origin food should conform to food legislation.

Article 59

- (1) Any person who wishes to import animal products to territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall obtain an import permit from the related minister in the field of trade after obtaining recommendation:
 - a. For fresh animal products from Minister; or
 - b. For processed animal products from Head of institution responsible for food and drug control and/or Minister.
- (2) Fresh animal products imported to territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) item a), shall come from an animal production enterprise or zone in

a country...



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a country, which has met requirements and procedure for import of animal products.

- (3) Processed animal products to be imported to the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) item b) that possesses risk on spread of zoonotic diseases that can threaten human, animal health, and cultivation environment shall obtain recommendation from Minister prior to the issuance of recommendation from head of Institution responsible for drug and food control.
- (4) Requirements and procedure for import of animal product from foreign country to territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall refer to risk analysis-based International norms or criteria in the field of animal health and veterinary public health and give priority to national interests.
- (5) Further provisions on requirements and procedure for import of animal products to territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (4) shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

Article 60

- (1) Any person having an animal production enterprise shall submit application for obtaining veterinary control number to local government of province based on guidelines stipulated by Minister.
- (2) Local government of district/city shall supervise business which produce and/or distribute animal products manufactured by household-scale business units that have not met requirements for veterinary control number.

Article 61...



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Article 61

- (1) Slaughtered animals whose meat is to be distributed shall:
 - a. be conducted in a slaughter house; and
 - b. follow slaughtering methods meeting criteria of veterinary public health and animal welfare.
- (2) In order to guarantee community's peace of mind, animal slaughtering as referred to in paragraph (1) item b, shall take into account religious norms and beliefs hold by the community.
- (3) Minister shall stipulate requirements for slaughterhouses and procedures for good animal slaughtering.
- (4) Provisions on slaughtering as referred to in paragraph (1) item a, shall be excepted to slaughter in the interest of religious festivals, traditional ceremony, and emergency slaughtering.

Article 62

- (1) Local government of regency/city shall have animal slaughterhouses which meet technical requirements.
- (2) Animal slaughterhouses as referred to in paragraph (1) can be operated by any person after having business permit from head of district/mayor.
- (3) Animal slaughterhouse business as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be conducted under control of the authorized veterinarian in the field of veterinary public health supervision.

Article 63

- (1) Government and local government in accordance with their authority shall organize assurance of hygiene and sanitation.

(2) In order...



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- (2) In order to apply hygiene and sanitation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted:
 - a. Supervision, inspection and audit towards place of production, animal slaughter house, dairy farm, storage, process plant, and place of sales or hawkers as well as tools and machine of animal product;
 - b. Surveillance to veterinary drug residues; polluted microbe and/or polluted chemical; and
 - c. Supervision of people involved directly in the said activities.
- (3) Activity of hygiene and sanitation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by authorized veterinarian in the field of veterinary public health.
- (4) Further provisions on hygiene and sanitation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

Article 64

Government and local government shall anticipate any threat towards public health caused by animal and/or change of environment as impact of natural disaster requiring preparedness and method to prevent from zoonotic issue of hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Article 65

Further provisions on supervision, audit, testing, standardization, and certification animal products as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1), the procedures for importing of processed animal products as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) item b, designation of state and/or zone, animal product enterprise, and the procedure for importing fresh animal products as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) as well as preparedness and methods to

prevent...



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prevent from disaster as referred to in Article 64, shall be provided by Government Regulation.

**Part Two
Animal Welfare**

Article 66

- (1) In the interest of animal welfare, conduct relating to catching and handling, placement and stabling, breeding, rearing and raising, transporting, slaughtering, and reasonable treatment of animals shall be adhered to.
- (2) Provisions on animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be humanely conducted as such:
 - a. catching and handling of the wildlife from its habitat shall be in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the conservation sector
 - b. placement and stabling shall be made in the best possible manner thereby allowing the animals to be content in their natural way
 - c. breeding, security, raising and animal treatment shall be made in the best possible manner so that the animals are free of hunger, thirst, pain, repression, mistreatment, misuse, worry and stress
 - d. animal transport shall be made in the best possible manner so that the animals are free of fear, stress and mistreatment
 - e. use and utilization of animals shall be conducted in the best possible manner so that the animals are free of mistreatment and misuse
 - f. animal slaughtering shall be conducted in the best possible manner so that the animals are free of pain, fear, stress, mistreatment and misuses, and
 - g. treatment of animals shall be free of mistreatment and misuse

(3) Provisions...



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- (3) Provisions relating to the organization of animal welfare shall be implemented for all kinds of vertebrate animals and some non-vertebrate animals, who may feel pain.
- (4) Further provisions on animal welfare as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be regulated by virtue of Minister Regulation.

Article 67

Organization of animal welfare as referred to in Article 66 paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be organized by 'Government' and Local Government along with the community.

CHAPTER VII

VETERINARY AUTHORITY

Article 68

- (1) The operation of animal health throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia requires veterinary authority.
- (2) With regard to implementation of veterinary authority as referred to in paragraph (1), 'Government' shall stipulate Siskeswanas (National Animal Health System - NASH)
- (3) In the implementation of Siskeswanas (NASH), as referred to in paragraph (2), 'Government' and/or Local Government, in accordance with its authority, stipulates the authorized veterinarian, enhances the role and function of animal health institutions and adheres, with due observance, to the laws and regulations in the local government sector.
- (4) 'Minister' may delegate his/her authority to a veterinary authority to participating and realizing animal health

care...



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care through Siskeswanas (NASH), as referred to in paragraph (2).

- (5) Veterinary authority along with the organization of the veterinary profession shall conduct Siskeswanas (NAHS) by empowering potential animal health officer and developing the practice of veterinarians throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (6) Besides implementing the prevention and control of animal disease, veterinary community health, and/or animal welfare, the veterinary authority also conduct animal health services, regulation of animal health officer, implementation of reproduction medic, conservation medic, veterinary forensics, and the development of comparison animal veterinary.
- (7) Further provisions on the operation of animal health as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (3) shall be regulated by 'Government' Regulation.

Article 69

- (1) Animal health service includes services of veterinary laboratories, services of veterinary examination and testing laboratories, service of veterinary medic, and/or a animal health center or animal health post.
- (2) Each person dealing with animal health services as referred to in paragraph (1) shall have a business license from regent/mayor.

Article 70

- (1) In order to fulfill the requirement of a animal health officer, 'Government' shall regulate recruitment and placement of animal health officer throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as needed.

(2) Animal...



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- (2) Animal health officers as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of veterinary medic, bachelor of veterinary, and veterinary paramedic.
- (3) Veterinary medic as referred to in paragraph (2) consists of a veterinarian and veterinarian specialist.
- (4) Veterinary paramedic as referred to in paragraph (2) has a diploma of animal health and/or qualification certificate of veterinary from a vocational school.
- (5) Further provisions on criteria of the animal health officer as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

Article 71

- (1) A veterinary medic shall conduct all affairs of animal health based on the veterinary medic competence he/she receives through the education of veterinary medicine.
- (2) A veterinary paramedic and a bachelor of veterinary shall conduct affairs of animal health based on his/her competence under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- (3) A specialist veterinarian and/or veterinarian who obtains a certificate of competence from a veterinary profession organization and/or certification accredited by 'Government' may conduct the affairs of animal health.
- (4) In conducting the affairs as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), an animal health officer shall abide by ethical codes and keep an oath of professional conduct.

Article 72

- (1) A Veterinary specialist who serves animal health shall have a license of veterinary practice issued by a regent/mayor.

(2) To obtain...



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- (2) To obtain a veterinary practice license as referred to in paragraph (1), the relevant Veterinary specialist shall submit an application to obtain a practice license to a regent/mayor along with a certificate of competence from a veterinary profession organization.
- (3) A foreign veterinary specialist may conduct a veterinary service practice in the State Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia based on the bilateral or multilateral agreement between Indonesia and a foreign country or institution in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulation.

Article 73

- (1) Government shall develop and facilitate the implementation of reproduction medic, conservation medic, and veterinary forensics.
- (2) Reproduction medic, conservation medic, and veterinary forensics, as long as it relates to wildlife animal and/or aquatic animals shall be conducted on the basis of coordination in accordance with the laws and regulation.

Article 74

- (1) In order to improve use of animals as laboratory animals and model animals of research and/or the use of animal organs for human welfare, comparative medical science shall be applied.
- (2) The application of Comparative Medical Science as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted:
 - a. under supervision of a competent veterinarian
 - b. based on ethics of animal and veterinary medicine
 - c. with due observance to animal welfare

Article 75...



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Article 75

Further provisions on animal health officers as referred to in Article 70 through 74 shall be regulated by virtue of Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

EMPOWERMENT OF FARMER AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL HEALTH ENTERPRISES

Article 76

- (1) Empowerment of farmers, livestock and animal health enterprises shall be conducted by providing facilitation for development of animal husbandry and animal health enterprise as well as competitiveness improvement.
- (2) The facilitations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall cover:
 - a. Access to source of financing, capitalization, science and technology and information;
 - b. Services of animal husbandry, animal health, and technical assistance;
 - c. Exemption from cost that may render high economic cost;
 - d. building partnerships and increasing synergy among businessmen
 - e. Creation of conducive business climate and/or improvement of entrepreneurship;
 - f. Prioritization of local resources utilization for animal husbandry and animal health;
 - g. Facilitation for establishing livestock enterprise development area;
 - h. Facilitation to carry out promotion and marketing; and/or
 - i. Protection of price and animal product from foreign country.

(3) Government...



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- (3) Government and local government together with the stakeholders in the animal husbandry and animal health sectors shall carry out empowerment of farmer to increase their welfare .
- (4) Government and local government shall encourage and facilitate development of animal products designated as strategic staple commodities to realize food security
- (5) Further provisions on facilitations as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be provided by virtue of or based on Government Regulation.

Article 77

- (1) The Government and regional government shall protect the livestock farmers from any acts of extortion by other parties in order to gain improper income.
- (2) Government and local government prevent misuse of policy in capitalization and/or fiscal policy intended to empower farmer, livestock company and animal health enterprise.
- (3) The 'Government' and regional government shall prevent any partnership in business in the animal husbandry and animal health sectors that may render exploitation and harm livestock farmers or the community.

CHAPTER IX

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Article 78

- (1) Human resources in the field of animal husbandry and animal health include Government officials, Local Government, business...



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business player, and all related parties in the field of animal husbandry and animal health.

- (2) The quality of Human resources in the field of animal husbandry and animal health as referred to in paragraph (1) should be improved and developed to improve skill, professionalism, Independence, dedication and professional ethics.
- (3) Development of Human resources' quality in the field of animal husbandry and animal health shall be conducted by:
 - a. Education and training;
 - b. Counselling; and/or
 - c. Other developments taking into account need of work competency, public culture, and in accordance with development of science and technology
- (4) Government and local government through educational institutions and the business community shall facilitate and develop education and training and counselling relating to supply of the competent human resources in the field of animal husbandry and animal health.
- (5) Government and local government shall organize animal husbandry and animal health extension and encourage and build the participation of the community to conduct good animal husbandry and animal health practise.
- (6) Government and local government shall organize counselling and public education in the field of animal husbandry and animal health through efforts to improve public nutrition awareness to consume safe, healthy, wholesome and halal animal products.
- (7) Government shall develop and facilitate various methods of human resources development in the field of animal husbandry and animal health as referred to in paragraph (3).

(8) Further...



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- (8) Further provisions on methods to develop the quality of human resources as referred to in paragraph (3) item c shall be provided by virtue of Regulation of Minister.

CHAPTER X

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Article 79

- (1) Government and local government shall organize research and development of animal husbandry and animal health.
- (2) Research and development in the field of livestock production and animal health can be conducted by Government, local government, educational institutions, individuals, non-government organizations, or businesses both individually and on a cooperation basis.
- (3) Government and local government shall establish and develop good cooperation with organizers of research and development in the field of animal husbandry and animal health, either at national and international levels.

Article 80

- (1) Foreign individuals and/or legal entities conducting research and development in the field of animal husbandry and animal health are obliged to obtain a prior permit from the authorized government agency in the field of research, development and application of science and technology.
- (2) Foreign individuals and/or legal entities as referred to in paragraph (1) in conducting research shall cooperate with domestic researchers or research institutions.

Article 81...



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Article 81

The state shall provide protection to the Intellectual property rights of applied science and technology inventions in the field of animal husbandry and animal health.

Article 82

Research and development relating to genetic engineering in the field of animal husbandry and animal health may be conducted as long as it does not conflict with religious norms; human, animal health, plant, and environment; animal welfare; as well as harmful to the biodiversity.

Article 83

Provisions on implementation of research and development as well as applied science and technology in the field of animal husbandry and animal health shall comply with the legislation.

CHAPTER XI

INVESTIGATION

Article 84

- (1) In addition to an Investigator Official of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, certain Civil Servants officials, whose duty and responsibilities include animal husbandry and animal health, may be specifically authorized to be an investigator, according to the prevailing laws and regulation.
- (2) An Official Civil Service Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be authorized to:
 - a. Investigate in respect of valid reports or statements relating to criminal action in the area of animal husbandry and animal health;

b. Examine...



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- b. Examine any person who allegedly commits a criminal action in the area of animal husbandry and animal health;
 - c. Request statements and evidence from any person relating to criminal actions in the area of animal husbandry and animal health;
 - d. Audit bookkeeping records, registration and other documents related to criminal action in the area of animal husbandry and animal health;
 - e. Investigate certain places, suspected to have some evidences of bookkeeping, recordings and other documents and conduct confiscation of evidences of a violation, which could be used as evidence in the case of criminal action in the area of animal husbandry and animal health; and/or
 - f. Request expert assistance in the implementation of such an investigation duty of criminal actions in the area of animal husbandry and animal health
- (3) An Official Civil Service Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall announce the commencement of investigations and submit the proceedings to the public prosecutor in accordance with Indonesian law of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER XII

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION

Article 85

- (1) Any person violating provisions as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1), Article 11 paragraph (1), Article 13 paragraph

(4), Article...



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- (4), Article 15 paragraph (3), Article 18 paragraph (2), Article 19 paragraph (1), Article 22 paragraph (1), or paragraph (2), Article 23, Article 24 paragraph (2), Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 29, paragraph (3), Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 47 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 50 paragraph (3), Article 51 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (1), Article 54 paragraph (3), Article 58 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (2), Article 61 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 62 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 69 paragraph (2), and Article 72 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanction.
- (2) Administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in terms of:
- A written warning;
 - Suspension from any activities, production and/or distribution;
 - Revocation of registration number and withdrawal of veterinary drug, feed, equipments and machines, or animal products from distribution;
 - Revocation of license; or
 - Imposition of penalty.
- (3) Further provisions on procedure for imposition of administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (2) item a) through item d) shall be provided by virtue of Government Regulation.
- (4) The amount of penalty as referred to in item e) shall be subject to any person who:
- Slaughters female productive small ruminants at least Rp 1.000.000,00 (one million rupiah) and at most Rp5.000.000,00 (five million rupiah);
 - Slaughters female productive large ruminants at least Rp5.000.000,00 (five million rupiah) and at most Rp25.000.000,00 (twenty five million rupiah); and

c. Violations...



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- Violations other than as referred to in item a and item b at least Rp5.000.000,00 (five million rupiah) and at most Rp500.000.000,00 (five hundred million rupiah).
- (5) The amount of penalty as referred to in paragraph (4) plus 1/3 (a third) of the penalty if the violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted by the competent authority or a corporation.

CHAPTER XIII

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 86

Any person who slaughters:

- female productive small ruminants as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 1 (one) month and at most 6 (six) months and/or penalty of at least Rp1.000.000,00 (one million rupiah) and at most Rp5.000.000,00 (five million rupiah); and
- female productive large ruminants as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) months and at most 9 (nine) months and/or penalty of at least Rp5.000.000,00 (five million rupiah) and at most Rp25.000.000,00 (twenty five million rupiah).

Article 87

Any person in violation as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (4) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) months and at most 9 (nine) months and/or penalty of at least Rp75.000.000,00 (seventy five million rupiah) and at most Rp750.000.000,00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiah).

Article 88...



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Article 88

Any person who produces and/or distributes equipments and machinery without giving priority to safety and security for the user as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (2) and/or untested based on provisions as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (3) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) months and at most 11 (eleven) months and penalty of at least Rp50.000.000,00 (fifty million rupiah) and at most Rp500.000.000,00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Article 89

- (1) Any person in a violation of regulations governing the export and/or import of animal, animal products, or other animal disease carrier mediums from and to the territory of Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 58 paragraph (5), and Article 59 paragraph (1) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 2 (two) years and at most 5 (five) years and/or penalty of at least Rp150.000.000,00 (one hundred fifty million rupiah) and at most Rp1.500.000.000,00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).
- (2) Any person who exports and/or import animal, animal product, or other animal disease carriers to free zone of infected disease or the suspect zone as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (3), and Article 60 paragraph (1) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 1 (one) year and at most 5 (five) years and/or penalty of at least Rp150.000.000,00 (one hundred fifty million rupiah) and at most Rp1.000.000.000,00 (one billion rupiah).
- (3) In the event that criminal action as referred to in paragraph (1) causes death of a person, the accused shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) years and at most 9 (nine) years and/or penalty of at least Rp3.000.000.000,00 (three

billion...



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billion rupiah) and at most Rp9.000.000.000,00 (nine billion rupiah).

Article 90

Any person who uses specified veterinary drugs in livestock which the products are intended for human consumption as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) months and at most 9 (nine) months and/or penalty of at least Rp50.000.000,00 (fifty million rupiah) and at most Rp500.000.000,00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Article 91

Any person who manufactures, provides, and/or distributes veterinary drugs as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (2) shall be subject to imprisonment for at least 3 (three) months and at most 9 (nine) months and/or penalty of at least Rp600.000.000,00 (six hundred million rupiah) and at most Rp1.800.000.000,00 (one billion eight hundred million rupiah).

Article 92

- (1) in the case of a criminal action shall be committed by a corporation or competent authority, the criminal shall be subject to penalty criminal plus 1/3 from penalty criminal as referred to in Article 86 through Article 91.
- (2) Other than criminal penalty as referred to in paragraph (1), corporation or competent authority can be subject to additional criminal in terms of revocation of business permit, status of legal entity, or personnel affairs from the competent authority.

Article 93

- (1) Criminal action as referred to in Articles 86, 87, 88, 90 and 91 is deemed as a violation.

(2) Criminal...



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- (2) Criminal action as referred to in Article 89 is deemed as a crime.

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 94

When this Law becomes effective:

- a. registration number of veterinary drug, feed, equipments and machinery of animal husbandry and animal health, feed of animal origin, and slaughtering business shall remain valid until the expiry of validity for further adjustment to provisions in this Law and its implemental regulation;
- b. application to obtain registration number as referred to in item a already proposed or under settlement process based on implemental regulation in the area of animal husbandry and animal health;
- c. business licenses of animal husbandry, animal drug, animal slaughtering, service of animal health, and practice license of veterinarian shall remain valid as long as it fails to conflict and is not yet revoked by virtue of this Law; and/or
- d. application for obtaining a license as referred to in item c proposed and under settlement process pursuant to Law Number 6 of 1967 regarding Basic Provisions on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health and its implemental regulation.

CHAPTER XV...



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CHAPTER XV

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 95

All implementing regulations from the laws and regulations in the area of existing animal husbandry and animal health, as long as it does not conflict with this Law, remains valid as of the issuance of the new implementing regulation based on this Law.

Article 96

Provisions on practices of veterinary medicine and provisions on veterinary which are inadequately provided in this Law shall be separately provided by virtue of Law.

Article 97

Implementing regulation of this Law:

- a. Government Regulations and Presidential Regulations shall be stipulated at most 2 (two) years as of the enactment of this Law;
- b. Regulation or Decree of Minister shall have been stipulated at most 1 (one) year as of the enactment of this Law; and
- c. Local Government Regulation shall have been stipulated at most 1 (one) years since the regulation as referred to in items a) and b) stipulated.

Article 98

Upon the implementation of this Law:

- (1) Law Number 6 of 1967 regarding Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Hygiene Basic Provisions (State Gazette of the

Republic...



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Republic of Indonesia of 1967 Number 7, Supplement to Official gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2524);

- (2) Provisions regulating animal affairs as contained in:
- a. review of provisions on practice supervision of veterinarian and policy on animal affairs (*Herziening van de bepalingen omtrent het Veeartsnijkundige staatstoezicht en de Veeartsnijkundige politie, Official gazette of 1912 Number 432*);
 - b. decentralization from central government in accordance with provisions in Staatsblad of 1914 Number 486, commences on possible delegation of implementation to each district head to reduce contagious animal disease to the livestock and building being the mousehole (*Decentralisatie gemeenteraden, Besmettelijke ziekten, Pestgevaarlijke gebouwen, Openstelling van de mogelijkheid om aan de gemedenteraden over te dragen de uitvoering van de bij de ordonnantie in Staatsblad of 1924 number 485 vastgestelde regelen, Staatsblad of 1916 Number 656*); check with Engelbrecht);
 - c. amendment and supplement to Official Gazette of 1912 number 432 providing special policy of veterinary service (*Nadere wijziging en aanvulling van het reglementen op het veeartsnijkundige staatstoezicht en de veeartsnijkundige politie in Nederlandsch-Indie (official gazette of 1912 Number 432), Official gazette of 1925 Number 163*);
 - d. new provisions on introduction and eradication on transmission of rabies (*Nieuwe bepalingen ter voorkoming en bestrijding van hondsdolheid (rabies) in Nederlandsch Indie (Hondsdolheid Ordonnantie 1926), Official gazette of 1926 Number 451*);
 - e. delegation of some activities of central government to province regarding civil authority and special policy on

animal...



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animal affairs (*Overdracht van een deel der overheidsbemoeningen met den burgerlijke veeartsnijkundige dienst provincien, Official gazette of 1926 Number 589*);

- f. supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1928 Number 452 regarding eradication of rabies (*Veeartsnijkundige, Dienst, Politie, Reglementen, Official gazette of 1928 Number 52*);
- g. for special animal affairs policy, guidance on animal slaughtering, horned large female animal slaughtering as provided in government regulation of 1936 on horned large female animal (*Wijziging van de bepalingen inzake het slachten op doen slachten van vrouwelijke Groothoornvee 1936*), Official gazette of 1936 Number 614);
- h. amendment to regulation on Interference of government in animal affairs service, animal affairs policy and ordinance regarding rabies (*Wijziging van het reglement op de veeartsnijkundige overheidsbemoeningen en de veeartsnijkundige politie en van de hondsdolheid ordonnantie, Official gazette of 1936 Number 715*);
- i. decentralization for animal affairs service outside the area (*Decentralisatie Veeartsnijkundige dienst, Buitengewesten, Official gazette of 1937 Number 512*); and
- j. amendment to regulation regarding interference of government to animal affairs service and animal affairs policy (*Wijziging van het reglement op de veeartsnijkundige overheidsbemoeningen en de veeartsnijkundige politie, Official gazette of 1937 Number 513*); shall be revoked and stated invalid.

Article 99...



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Article 99

This Law is effective as of the date of enactment.

For public cognizance, this enactment of this Law is ordered to publicize in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Legalized in Jakarta
Dated June 4, 2009

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Enacted in Jakarta
Dated June 4, 2009

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed

ANDI MATTALATTA

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF
2009 NUMBER 84

Copy agrees with the original
STATE SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Bureau Head of Legislation
For Political Affairs and Public Welfare

Signed and sealed

Wisnu Setiawan



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NOTES:

As a result of judicial review to the Law of 18/2009 at Constitutional Court Decision No. 137/PUU-VII/2009 decide:

a. To declare the petition of the petitioner be granted for partial change of Law No. 18/2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health.

b. To state:

- Article 59 paragraph (2) associated with 'country or zone', the Constitutional Court's decision eliminating the word 'zone.'

Thus, the Article 59 paragraph (2) of Law No 18/2009 become:

"Fresh animal products imported to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) Item a) shall come from animal production enterprise in a country which has met the requirements and procedures for import of animal products."

- Article 59 paragraph 4 relating to 'international norms' Decision of the Constitutional Court abolish the words 'international norms'.

Thus, the Article 59 paragraph (4) of Law No 18/2009 to be:

"The requirements and procedures for import of animal products from overseas into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall refer to risk analysis based in the field of animal health and veterinary public health and give priority to national interests".



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Chapter IV of the Veterinary Authority, Article 68 paragraph 4, the Constitutional Court's decision eliminating the word 'may'.

Thus, the Article 68 paragraph (4) of Law No 18/2009 to be:

"Minister delegates his/her authority to the veterinary authority to participating and realizing global animal health through *Sikeswanas* (National Animal Health System), as referred to in paragraph (2)."

c. To order the proper promulgation of this decision in Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.



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ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 18 YEAR 2009
REGARDING
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL HEALTH

I. GENERAL

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago country with mega biodiversity in terms of animal and plant resources, as an endowment plus mandate of the God Al Mighty. Such riches should be used and preserved to realize Indonesian people welfare as provided in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of 1945.

In order to use and preserve the bio-diversity, livestock production and animal health both individually and by integration shall be organized with plant cultivation of agricultural, plantation, fishery and forestry; by approach of livestock agribusiness system and animal health system; and applied use and continuation principles, security and health, people and justice, transparency and mixture, independence, partnership and professionalism.

Such both matters shall be organized on the synergic basis to protect and improve animal resource quality; provide safe, healthy, wholesome and halal food; improve degree of public health, animal and environment; provide service and raw materials of industry; develop science and technology; improve national income and foreign exchange; expand business opportunity and job opportunity; as well as people welfare.

View...



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View and new paradigm of livestock production should be developed in order to achieve the goal of livestock production implementation so that investment, innovation and empowerment of livestock production continues and increases and improves national competitiveness and equality to other more advanced countries.

View and new paradigm of animal health should be developed in order to achieve the goal of animal health implementation with a view to maintaining status of national animal health; protect territory of the State Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia from the threat of disease and/or disturbance of human health, animal, plants, and its ecosystem; as well as provide assurance on safe, health, whole and halal animal-origin food.

Regulation on livestock production and animal health implementation in one Law is caused by interrelation and interdependency between such both fields. In addition, regulation with one law shall establish an integral part of national legislation system facilitating Government and Local Government as well as all stakeholders implementing livestock production and animal health to understand and implement various provisions provided in this Law.

In addition, amendment to government organization based on Law of Local Government requires re-management of livestock production and animal health business

Based on the said consideration, policy on livestock production implementation is emphasized on socio-economy aspects, while animal health realization gives priority to security aspect towards the threat of disease and effort to avoid risk that can harm health, both on human, animal, growth and environment. By such policy, livestock production operation shall be conducted by approach of agribusiness system and animal health shall be conducted by national animal health system.

Scope...



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Scope of regulation on livestock production implementation covers land or land, water, genetic resource, animal reproductive material; breeding animal, fattening animal, feed, livestock production tools and machinery, farming, harvest and post-harvest, marketing, and livestock product processing. While scope of regulation on animal health implementation includes animal disease, veterinary drug, tools and machinery, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and veterinary authority. The veterinary authority regulates strength of function, veterinary service, animal health workers, animal health reproduction, animal health conservation, veterinary medicine forensic, and comparative veterinary medicine.

In order to support successful livestock production and animal health implementation, empowerment of farmer, livestock company and animal health service, and human resources development, research and development as well as capitalization resources.

It is realized that regulation in this Law has not fully covered animal aspect in the broadest sense. Reach of new regulation to breed animal namely cattle, pet, and laboratory animal. To that end, a separate law is required regulating comprehensive animal aspect including veterinary practice.

In addition to the effort, law enforcement security system in terms of sanction, both administrative and criminal sanctions towards action that can arise out of state loss or public interest shall be developed to create conducive atmosphere in implementing livestock production and animal health.

The making of this Law shall consider Indonesian commitment to adjust and equalize the legislation with international convention. For instance, General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), especially Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) regulating import and export of animal product and protection to human, animal, plant and environment life or health.

In addition...



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In addition, in preparing this Law, we also consider all products of law as enacted including:

1. Law Number 5 of 1990 regarding Bio-diversity Conservation and Ecosystem;
2. Law Number 5 of 1984 regarding Industry;
3. Law Number 16 of 1992 regarding Animal Quarantine, Fish, and Plant;
4. Law Number 23 of 1992 regarding Health;
5. Law Number 5 of 1994 regarding Ratification of *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*;
6. Law Number 7 of 1994 regarding Ratification of Agreement Establishing the *World Trade Organization*;
7. Law Number 10 of 1995 regarding Customs and Excise
8. Law Number 7 of 1996 regarding Food;
9. Law Number 23 of 1997 regarding Environmental Management;
10. Law Number 8 of 1999 regarding Consumer Protection;
11. Law Number 41 of 1999 regarding Forestry in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 2004;
12. Law Number 13 of 2003 regarding Manpower;
13. Law Number 21 of 2004 regarding Ratification of Kartagena Protocol;
14. Law Number 7 of 2004 regarding Water Resources;
15. Law Number 31 of 2004 regarding Fishery;
16. Law Number 24 of 2007 regarding Disaster Control;
17. Law Number 16 of 2006 regarding Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry Extension System; and
18. Law Number 26 of 2007 regarding Spatial Plan.

In line...



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In line with the above matter and to conduct unified laws especially in connection with livestock production and animal health as well as to response era need and development, Law Number 6 Of 1967 on Principals of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health and various Ordinances as inheritance of the Netherlands E. Indies Administration should be replaced with new Law in the sector of animal husbandry and animal health that can provide the community with legal assurance, justice, and Inner tranquility in conducting any activities relating to animal husbandry and animal health.

II. BY ARTICLES

Article 1
Self-explanatory.

Article 2
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Principle of "use and sustainability" means livestock production and animal health implementation can improve people's prosperity and welfare by taking effort on conservation of environmental function and taking into account socio-culture condition.

Principle of "safety and health" means livestock production and animal health operation shall secure safe, proper products for consumption and public mind tranquillity.

Principle of "democracy and justice" means livestock production and animal health operation shall provide opportunity and the same proportional

opportunity...



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opportunity to all citizens in accordance with their own capability thereby improving all people prosperity. Therefore, practice of monopoly, monopohony, oligopoly and oligopsony shall be avoided in providing the permit.

Principle of "transparency and integration" means livestock production and animal health operation shall be conducted by taking into account public aspiration and supported by availability of information accessible by community and carried out by integration from upstream to downstream to improve efficiency and productivity.

Principle of "independence" means livestock production and animal health operation shall be conducted by giving priority to used materials, production and other domestic supporting facilities to achieve provision of cattle and animal product for people.

Principle of "partnership" means livestock production and animal health implementation shall be conducted by approach of business player network power and resources considering equality aspect and running business proportionally.

Principle of "professionalism" means livestock production and animal health implementation shall be conducted by approach of competency and oriented to science and technology norms.

Article 3

Point a.

Self-explanatory.

Point b....



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Point b.

"Food" means consumable animal products such as egg, meat, milk, honey along with its derivative.

"Goods" means animal product used for raw materials of industry, such as hide, horn, bone, nails, feather, blood, and or feces and derivatives thereof.

"Services" means use of cattle power for the purpose of social, economy and culture such as farm activity, tourism, sports, and hobby.

"Toward achievement of national food sustainability" means improvement of commitment by the actors in the field of animal husbandry and animal health intended to accomplish national food security.

Point c

"Threat" means among others animal disease, biological, chemical, physics pollutions, mismanagement and misconduct in operating animal husbandry and animal health.

Point d

Self-explanatory

Point e

Self-explanatory

Article 4

"Land provision which meets technical requirements" means land spread in accordance with the purpose of cattle cultivation, among others availability of water source, topography, agri-climate and free of pathogen bacteria endangering the livestock.

Article 5...



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Article 5

Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
"Activity of education and or research and development" means any activity relating to improvement of Human Resources Development, science and technology as well as innovation in the field of animal husbandry and animal health.

Article 6

Paragraph (1)
"Maintained and used continually" means an effort that should be conducted by districts/municipalities to include grazing area in the program of regional development.

Paragraph (2)
Point a.
Self-explanatory.

Point b.
"Castration" means any action to prevent the functions of the testis by eliminating or hampering its functions.

"Artificial insemination" means any technique of entering semen into healthy female livestock reproductive organs to fertilize ovum by using an inseminator intended to make the livestock pregnant.

Point c....



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Point c.
Self-explanatory.

Point d.
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
"Designation of land as a public grazing area" means efforts required of district/municipal administrations to provide public shepherding land, among other things, for example, *paragonan* land, *titisara* land or village-owned land.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)
"Requirements for water quality standard" means securing quality, food security of animal origin and health of livestock farming, and avoid microbe pollution and chemical substance to animal products.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)
"Controlled by state" means state as public legal entity having authority to arrange the use and conservation of genetic resource.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)



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Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
"Conservation in situ" means all activities to maintain animal populations in their habitat.

"Conservation ex situ" means all activities to maintain animal populations ex situ in various forms, namely live animals, genes, genome, semen, ovum, embryo, that can be used for forming new genotypes.

"Other efforts of conservation of genetic resources" means any conserving activities, among others through cryo conservation.

Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)
"Use of genetic resources" means the use of animal genetic materials, such as *Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid* (DNA) and other molecules (not the animals themselves) to produce high economic products (*bio-prospecting*).

Paragraph (2)
"Distribution of profit gained from the genetic resources results" means an effort to support conservation of genetic resource and improvement in public welfare cultivating genetic resource.

Paragraph (3)...



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Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)
"Community" means breeders, breeder groups, or breeder group associations.

Paragraph (2)
"Obligated to protect" means securing business sustainability, particularly local resource-based small and medium scale animal husbandry business.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 11
Self-explanatory.

Article 12
Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)
"Giving priority to local products" means efforts to use Indonesian genetic resources, for example, pure and crossbreeding livestock, in the form of composite livestock or hybrid livestock.

"Giving priority to traditional economic capability" means namely efforts to produce breeding stock, seedstock, and feeder stock by the people directly or indirectly. For example: rural seedling centre.

Paragraph (2)...



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Paragraph (2)

"Involving the community's participation" means efforts to give business opportunities in the provision of certified seedstocks, breeding stock, and/or feeder stock.

Paragraph (3)

"seedling and breeding unit" means, among others, Superior Livestock Breeding Centre, Artificial Insemination Centre, and Livestock Embryo Centre.

Paragraph (4)

"Characteristics of certain superiority" means, among others, having high production and reproduction capability and disease resistant.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

"Breeding source area" means regions of sub-district, districts, province or island, dependent on breed, number, and spread of breed and regional conditions.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 15...



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Article 15

Paragraph (1)

"In certain condition" means urgent condition for the state to take priority and limited action.

Point a.

"Genetic quality" means expression of cattle individual superiority.

"Genetic diversity" means expression of inter-individual genetic variation.

Point b.

Self-explanatory.

Point c.

"Lack of breed stock or seedstock" means unsafe condition of livestock population, namely if the mature livestock population is predicted to reduce in several years time and the reduction disturbs the availability of domestic breed stock or seedstock.

Point d.

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 16...



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Article 16

Paragraph (1)

Exportation of seedstock or breed stock out of Indonesian territory to foreign country shall be conducted as long as it does not disturb the conservation of local livestock that are they are under distinction danger and protected.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

"Modern bio-technology" means the application of genetic engineering techniques covering among others, in-vitro and cell fusion nucleolus acid techniques of two organisms or other outside taxonomic relationships.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

"Productive female ruminant " means big ruminants, namely cows and buffalos engendering less than 5 times or below 8 years and small ruminants, namely goats and sheep engendering less than 5 times or the age of less than 4 years and 6 months.

Determination of unproductive female ruminant livestock is made by veterinary medics.

Paragraph (2)...



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Paragraph (2)

This policy is intended to maintain population of productive female ruminants to meet sufficiency of domestic animal protein consumption need.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

"Feeds" means feed material, concentrate feed, feed plant, feed additive, feed supplement, processed feed, and other materials that can be used as feeds.

"Concentrate feed" means feed enriched of protein and/or energy source and containing feed supplement or additive.

"Feed plant" means uncultivated or cultivated plant, both processed and non-processed and it can be served as feed such as grass and legume.

"Feed additive" means raw feed material not containing nutrients, of which the use is particularly for certain purposes, such as *xantophyll* (to manipulate egg yolk).

"Feed supplement" means natural substances contained in feeds but the quantity must be increased by adding the same in the feeds, such as amino acids, vitamins, etc.

"Processed feed" means feed already encountering physical, chemical or biological

processes...



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processes, single or mixture, such as silage or rations for poultry.

"Other materials" means supporting materials to process raw materials to feed, such as binding agents in producing *pellet*.

"Feed materials" means agricultural, fishery, and animal husbandry produce materials or other materials usable as processed or unprocessed feeds, such as: rice bran (mixture of rice and bran), corn, fish meal, non-ruminant bone meal, and blood meal.

Paragraph (2)

"Good feeds" means among others, fiber, carbohydrate, fat, protein, vitamin, and mineral originating from plant, animal, microorganism, and inorganic materials in the form of premix.

Paragraph (3)

"Premix" means feed additives or feed supplement of which the provision is mixed into the feed or drinking water.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

The intent of this provision shall be that the policy of feed availability becomes the joint responsibility of the agricultural, industrial, trade agency, customs office, food and drugs control agency, and other relevant agencies.

The provision can be fulfilled from local production and foreign importation.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)...



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Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Good feed manufacturing practice, for example in the case of the production process and feed manufacturing, must guarantee that the feed does not contain biological, physical and chemical pollution beyond the maximum permitted threshold, and takes into account the social impact due to the disposal of raw materials and associated materials.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Point a.

"Feeds prohibited from circulating" we mean those:

1. Unlabelled feed;
2. Expired;
3. Damaged packing, physics, odorous, and change in color; and/or

4. Fake...



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4. Fake, namely having no registration number, content does not match the label, using other party's brand.

Point b.

This provision shall be intended to prevent the development of anthrax disease (*bovine spongiform encephalopathy*) or *scrapie* to sheep/goats.

By "ruminants" means ruminant animals.

Point c.

"Particular Hormones" means synthetic hormone.

"Antibiotic" means such as chloramphenicol and tetracycline.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 23
Self-explanatory.

Article 24
Paragraph (1)
The intent of this provision shall be that animal husbandry equipment and machines fulfill the technical requirements of production, reproduction and genetic quality improvement aspects. This includes veterinary public health, halalness, and animal welfare.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)...



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Paragraph (3)
Provision on testing of animal husbandry equipment and machines before circulation shall be intended to ensure that the equipment and machines fulfill the technical specifications.

Article 25
Paragraph (1)
The intent of this provision shall be that the buyers of animal husbandry equipment and machines do not suffer from a loss due to absence of spare parts.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
"Giving priority to those containing local spare parts and involving the community in transfer of technology" means an efforts to improve the efficiency and productivity of local resources and the capability of human resources in Indonesia.

Article 26
Self-explanatory.

Article 27
Paragraph (1)
"Producing domesticated animals", means, among others, domesticating wildlife animals to become cattle, service animals, laboratory animals, and pet animals.

"Service animals", means, among others, domesticated animals to serve human to keep a

house...



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house, trace criminal action, help to trace victims of accidents, and as a draft animals.

"Laboratory animals" means animals specifically domesticated for experimental, study, testing, learning purposes, and producing biomedical agents or developed as test models for human diseases.

"Favorite animals" means animals specifically domesticated for sport, contentment, and show animals.

Paragraph (2)

"Farming areas" means animal husbandry farm locations in a district/municipality determined based on agro climate adjustment, availability of facilities and infrastructures, area and market potential.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Paragraph (1)

"Particular parties", means, among others, Indonesian Armed Forces, Police, customs offices, research institutions and education institutions.

"Special purposes", means, among others, horses for cavalry, bloodhound criminal suspects and rabbits for research.

Paragraph (2)...



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Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Livestock company operation permits for the types and quantity of livestock from starting from a certain scale shall be intended to develop and supervise animal husbandry business so as to comply with requirements of good animal husbandry business, animal health and veterinary public health.

Paragraph (4)

"without disturbing public order" means livestock farming activities that take into account religious norms and/or faith, as well as value system adopted by the local community, such as requiring to abide the fulfillment of Hindrance Ordinance.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Paragraph (1)

The business partnership shall cover, among others, profit sharing, lease, farming contracts, contract *sumba*, *maro-bati*, plasma core system, and other forms in accordance with local culture and local community traditions.

Paragraph (2)

Point a.

Self-explanatory.

Point b...



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Point b.
Self-explanatory.

Point c.
"Companies in different fields" means companies operating in upstream sectors, such as seeding businesses or in downstream sectors, such as livestock product processing businesses in the dairy industry.

"Related parties" means all parties outside of animal husbandry and animal health sector, for example: estate farm, fisheries, and forestry.

Point d.
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 32
Self-explanatory.

Article 33
Self-explanatory.

Article 34
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Provisions on biological safety requirements shall only apply to genetic engineering products.

"Ethics norm" in the implementation of farm harvest means awareness in applying moral principles, for

example...



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example sorting of one day old chick failing to meet fixed criteria shall be conducted by viewing animal welfare norm.

"Aesthetic norm" in the implementation of farm harvest products means awareness to apply conformity and harmony principles to conduct cultivation harvest, for example conformity between milk container with harvested dairy.

Article 35
Self-explanatory.

Article 36
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
"Nutritiously-balanced food" means foods of which the composition of protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, and rough fiber in a consumption supply unit in accordance with the age, type, and need for body activities.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
"Create fair business climate" means such as providing market information, and conducting survey and study on horizontal/vertical business monopoly that can harm national interest.

Article 37...



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Article 37

Paragraph (1)

"Animal product processing industry" means the handling and processing of animal husbandry products intended to attain higher added-value by taking into account safe, healthy, wholesome and *halal* product aspects.

"Giving priority to the utilize of domestic raw materials" means, for example in dairy processing industry shall as far as possible using milk from domestic dairy cow.

Paragraph (2)

The added-value of the animal husbandry processing industry must be fairly enjoyed by all parties involved in the animal husbandry business. This includes breeders operating in the animal husbandry farming through various structures of business partnerships in the animal husbandry product processing industry, for example: partnerships between the milk processing industry and dairy cow breeders in the form of cooperatives and plasma core system. Also, partnerships within the educational environment, in order to improve the businesses and therefore the nutrient quality of the product.

Paragraph (3)

The provision also stipulates the encouragement of industry to use and apply local raw materials.

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

"Observation and identification of animal disease" means actions to observe whether or not there is a

particular...



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particular animals' disease found in an island or in biological security island or area, as initial step in the framework of earlier alertness.

"Animal disease prevention" means quarantine actions to prevent the entering of an animal disease from overseas to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, or from one area to another one in the home country, or export from the state of the Republic of Indonesia.

"Animal disease security" means actions to protect animals and their environment from animal diseases.

"Animal disease eradication" means actions to clear a biological security area or island from contagious animal disease, that covers efforts to close a particular area from animal and animal product export-import and traffic of animal, handle contagious animals and carcass, and handle epidemics that cover animal disease eradication and animal depopulation.

"Animal disease medication" means actions to eradicate the pain, cause of illness, optimize animal health and stamina through nutrition improvement, therapeutic transaction, animal drug provision and use, facility and infrastructure provision, supervision and examination, monitoring and evaluation and post-medication evaluation.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

"National policy on animal health" means various veterinary authorities and action principles based on the diversity of types of animals and the

ecosystem...



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ecosystem environment in the framework of implementing animal health.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

"Surveillance activities" means activities to collect data on diseases based on samplings or specimens taken in the field to survey the spread, extension and ferocity of the diseases. This surveillance and investigation requires animal identification.

"Investigation" means activities to trace the origins, sources, and causes of animal diseases in vis-à-vis the relationship between adoptive mother and the environment.

Paragraph (2)

The Minister will determine the type, mapping/geographic distribution, and status of animal disease, based on epidemiological study and risk analysis conducted by the veterinary authority.

"Exotic disease" means disease never occurred in the region or area.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The Minister stipulates laboratory based on the following criteria:

- a. existence of competent human resources
- b. sufficient laboratory facilities and infrastructure
- c. valid methodology

Paragraph (5)...



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Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

"Animal quarantine" means actions to prevent the entering and spread of pest and animal disease from overseas and from one area to another one in the home country or export from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 42

Paragraph (1)

Point a.

Self-explanatory.

Point b.

Self-explanatory.

Point c.

"Bio-safety" means conditions and efforts to protect the personnel or operators, as well as the laboratory environment and its surroundings from animal disease agents by preparing special a protocol using supporting equipment and preparing the design of a supporting facility.

"Biosecurity" means conditions and efforts to prevent the entering of disease agents to the adopted mothers or to ensure the disease agents are kept isolated in a laboratory not contaminated or misused, for example: for the purpose of bioterrorism.

Point d.

"Animal immunization" means vaccination, immunization (provision of antiserum), improvement of nutrient status and other

matters...



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matters that are able to improve animal immunity.

Point e.

"Outside the quarantine operation area" means seaport, river, and state borders that are not yet under quarantined operation areas and able to serve as points of animal and animal product traffic importation and exportation.

Point f.

"Veterinary emergency preparedness" means preemptory actions to counter threats of exotic contagious animal diseases.

Point g.

"Early warning" means action to observe diseases early detection, early reporting, and early response, including the building of the public awareness.

Paragraph (2)

Animal disease safety guidelines shall cover all provisions as referred to in paragraph (1).

In regulating the safety against animal disease, the Minister shall take into account provisions on animal quarantine.

Paragraph (3)

"Animal disease-free zone area" means production centers and/or conservation areas already declared to be free by the Minister and must be secured and maintained as free animal disease area.

In determining...



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In determining animal bio-safety areas, the form and pattern of area management to be implemented must also be explained.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Provisions on technical requirements of animal health shall be intended to trace the safety activities to control and reduce animal disease.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

This provision's intent shall be to ensure that farmer, animal owners, and animal husbandry companies realize that prevention of non-strategic contagious animal disease shall become the responsibility of public.

The security against animal disease other than strategic contagious animal disease shall be conducted by the public is intended for efficiency and effectiveness.

Paragraph (4)

It is reasonable that the farmers, animal owners, or animal husbandry companies shall make all efforts to prevent animal disease because they are

ultimately...



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ultimately responsible for the health of the animals.
The government is only assisting and facilitating.

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

"Area closure" means determination of epidemic areas as quarantine areas.

"Animal disease eradication" means actions to eradicate animal disease, such as burning, disinfectant spraying, and use of other chemical substances to eliminate the sources of disease.

"Animal depopulation" means actions to reduce and/or eliminate the quantity of animals to control and prevent animal disease, maintain the ratio of male and female animals and maintain the carrying capacity of the habitats. Depopulation shall cover the activity of:

- (a) slaughter towards unselected criteria for animal health
- (b) test and slaughter
- (c) stamping-out
- (d) animal elimination transmitted and/or suspected as animal carrier,
- (e) euthanasia of animals which is impossible cured from disease to eliminate the suffering.

Paragraph (2)

"Animal conservation status" means condition of certain animal species endangered as stipulated in rule of law in the field of biological natural resources conservation and ecosystem as well as *Convention in Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora of Endangered Species (CITES)*.

Actions to eliminate rare and/or protected animals infected by exotic contagious animal diseases shall

be taken...



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be taken by veterinary authorities through the coordination with the competent agency in the field of conservation of biological natural resources and ecosystem thereof. Exception may be given to avoid the extinction of the species on the one hand and by guaranteeing that the exotic contagious animal disease will not then spread to other animals.

Paragraph (3)

"Not to give compensation" means for animals infected with exotic contagious animal diseases.

The intent of this provision is so that the community knows depopulation of animals positively infected with strategic contagious animal diseases will not be compensated for, given that the animals will be deceased.

Paragraph (4)

"Government shall provide compensation for healthy animals" means if the disease is not an exotically contagious animal disease, for example in eradication of *brucellosis* and *anthrax*.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Paragraph (1)

Contagious animal diseases to be reported shall be among others, anthrax, *Septicemia Epizooties (SE)*, *Brucellosis*, *Avian Influenza (AI)*, tetelo (*New Castle Disease*), *Hog Cholera*, *Rabies*.

Paragraph (2)

In preparing guidelines on eradication contagious animal diseases, the Minister jointly with the veterinary authorities shall take into account:

(a) provisions...



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- (a) provisions in the *World Organization For Animal Health*
- (b) development of contagious animal diseases occurring outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
- (c) comparison of measures and harmonization of handling of contagious animal diseases by other countries.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Paragraph (1)
Provisions on areas shall cover administration areas (villages, sub-districts, districts/municipalities, provinces, and states), archipelago area, and zoning of animal population.

Paragraph (2)
"Provision on area closing" means the closing of the traffic of animals and animal products being the intended disease carrier.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)...



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Paragraph (6)
Prohibition from bringing in or removing animals, animal products and other media carrying animal diseases shall be based on the types of diseases and types of infected animals, for example: transporting fowl into or out of anthrax epidemic areas.

Paragraph (7)
Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Paragraph (1)
This article is intended that animal owner, farmer or animal husbandry companies shall really assume responsible for sick animal; for instance in the finance of sick animal treatment.

Paragraph (2)
"Using prescription drugs and/or medicines" means for instance hazardous drugs in register G (*Gevaarlijk*) and/or strong medicine is warned in register W (*Warschuwing*).

"Parenteral medication" means medication by using, among others, injection, infusion, *sonde* (tube incorporated through mouth or nose) and/or *trokar* (abdomen perforating device).

Paragraph (3)
"Visum" means a written statement of condition, diagnosis, and prognosis of animal diseases.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)...



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Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.

Article 48
Self-explanatory.

Article 49
Paragraph (1)

"Biological preparation" means veterinary drugs produced through a biological process to animals or animal tissue to result an immunization, diagnose a disease or cure diseases through an immunological process. These can be in the form of a vaccine, sera (*antisera*), genetic engineering, and biological diagnostic material.

"Pharmacoceutical preparation" means veterinary drugs produced through a non-biological process. These may be vitamins, hormones, enzymes, antibiotics, and other chemotherapeutics, antihistamin, antipyretics, and anesthetic use based on pharmacologic working capacity.

"Premix preparation" means animal drugs served as a feed additive or feed supplement of which the provision is mixed into feed or drinking water.

"Natural medicine preparation" means natural material or natural ingredient material in the form of plant, animal, mineral materials, galenic preparation or a combination of these materials used as animal drugs. Natural drug cover Indonesian original drugs or original drugs from other countries for animals not containing synthetic

chemical...



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chemical substance and have no clinical data yet and are not categorized as narcotics or prescription drugs and their efficacy and use are empirically acknowledged.

Paragraph (2)
"Prescription drugs" means animal drugs that can endanger the animals and/or human beings consuming them, as in the case of failure to comply with the instructions.

"Limited free medicine" means hard drugs considered as free medicine for particular animal species on condition that the provision of amount, dosage direction, type of preparation and particular use method and special warning label.

"Free medicine" means veterinary drugs that can be used freely for animals without a veterinarian's prescription.

Paragraph (3)
"Master seed" means a pathogenic micro-organism stored and used as a master seed-stock for making biological preparation animal drugs.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 50
Self-explanatory.

Article 51
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)...



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Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
"Certain veterinary medicine" means animal drugs causing the occurrence of residue to animal products and a health problem to the people consuming the animal products, for example: *Chloramphenicol*, *Dihydro-streptomycin* (DHS), and *Diethylstilbestrol* (DES).

Paragraph (4)
Ministerial Regulation on types of certain animal drugs, production, preparation, use, circulation, and supervision of animal drugs, and particularly the classification of prescription drugs, shall take into account the legislation on strong medicine

Article 52
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Point a.
Self-explanatory.

Point b.
Self-explanatory.

Point c.
Self-explanatory.

Point d.
"Filing to fulfil the quality standard", means among others expiry and/or damage, or physical, chemical, and biological change.

Article 53...



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Article 53
Self-explanatory.

Article 54
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
"National interests" means sufficient domestic need to control and reduce animal disease and animal health service.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Paragraph (1)
Supervision of animal health equipment and machines shall be intended to guarantee the security and quality of manufacturing, production, preparation, circulation, and use of animal drugs within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
"After-sales Service" means repairs, supply of spare parts, and/or training.

"Transfer..."



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"Transfer of technology" means the process of transforming the science and technology from investors or producers to animal medical staff or consumers.

Paragraph (4)

Ministerial Regulation on types of certain animal drugs, production, preparation, use, circulation, and supervision of animal drugs, and particularly the classification of prescription drugs, shall take into account the legislation on strong medicine

Article 56

Paragraph (1)

Point a.

"Types of zoonosis", essentially means rabies, anthrax, avian influenza, salmonellosis, leptospirosis, and toksoplasmosis.

Point b.

"Assurance of safety, health, wholesome and halal of animal product" means a set of actions and activities to materialize safety, health, wholesomeness and halal of animal product.

"Animal products" essentially means, meat, milk, eggs, and processed products thereof and other animal products, for example: hide, feather, bone, horn, nail, as well as raw materials of animal origin.

"Assurance of animal product safety" means endeavor and conditions that do not allow animal products to contain biological, chemical and physical hazards that can harm human, animal health and/or environmental function.

"Assurance...



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"Assurance of animal product health" means efforts and conditions to make animal-origin food fulfill the nutritional requirements needed for the health of human beings and failing to contain disease germs.

"Assurance of wholesome animal product" means food endeavor and condition of animal origin that fails to mix with other similar products.

"Assurance of halal animal product" means endeavor and condition of animal product under the Islamic rules.

Point c.

"Assurance of hygiene and sanitation" means efforts and conditions to realize a healthy environment for human beings, animals, and animal products.

"Hygiene" means clean environmental conditions by killing or preventing pathogenic microorganisms and reducing other microorganisms in order to maintain the health of human beings.

"Sanitation" means actions taken to environment to support the health of human beings and animals.

Point d.

"Comparative medicine" means medical science used to compare the similarities and differences of things related to biological, physiological, pathological

processes...



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processes, and pathogenesis. This includes the effect of various forms of natural treatment and/or artificial treatment, occurring in human beings and animals.

Point a

"Disaster management" means actions due to extensive zoonosis to the community and threatening the animal welfare.

Article 57

Paragraph (1)

Determination of priority shall be based on, among others, externality, morbidity, and/or mortality.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

"Veterinary certificate" means a certificate issued by a competent veterinarian that an animal product has fulfilled the requirements of safety, health, and wholesomeness.

"Halal..."



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"Halal certificate" means a certificate issued by a halal product guarantor institution in the State Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

Point a.

"Fresh animal products" means all materials originating from an animal and not yet processed for consumption, pharmaceutical and agricultural purposes and/or other uses to fulfil the needs and benefits of human beings, for instance meat, eggs, milk, and bone.

Point b.

"Processed animal products" means all materials originating from processed animal for the purposes of consumption, pharmaceutical, agricultural and/or other uses for fulfillment of need and human benefit, for instance meatball, nugget and canned meat.

Paragraph (2)

"Zone in a country" means part of a state having natural limit, status of animal population health, epidemiologic status of contagious animal disease

and...



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and effectiveness of obvious veterinary authority control.

By "fulfilling the requirements", means, among others, having:

1. Risk Analysis result of contagious animal diseases, particularly exotic diseases in a country or zone of a country, to guarantee the safety of animal products to export to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Risk Analysis can also be applied to animal importation plan.
2. Establishment number by any business units exporting animal products to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Recommendation from a veterinary authority that the importation of animal products is declared safe to the consumers, animal resources, and environment as well as it does not harm national interests.
4. Suitability to the relevant international provisions, among others, from the *World Organization for Animal Health*, (WOAH) and/or *Codex Alimentarius Commission* (CAC).

"Procedures for animal product import/importation" means meeting technical provisions on animal health and legislation in the field of animal quarantine.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)...



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Paragraph (4)

Requirements and procedures for animal product import from foreign country are based on national interest and risk on possible carrying of contagious animal disease agent through animal product with a view to securing animal product can meet safe, healthy, wholesome and halal criteria. In addition, it also pay attention to International provisions, among others *World Animal Health Organization* (WOAH) and/or *Codex Alimentarius Commission* (CAC).

"Risk analysis" means technical decision-making process of animal health based on scientific and public disclosure norms through a set of activities including identification of hazard, risk appraisal, risk management and risk communication (socialization).

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Paragraph (1)

"Veterinary control number (NKV)" means establishment number of business unit of animal product as a proof that requirements for hygiene and sanitation as proper basis security guarantee of animal product have been met. For business unit of animal product circulating fresh animal product throughout State Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia or import the same from the territory of the State Unitary of the Republic of Indonesia and/or export outside territory of State Unitary of the Republic shall have NKV.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Article 61...



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Article 61

Paragraph (1)

"Distributed meat" means distributing meat for commercial and non-commercial purposes such as helping the needy.

Point a.

"Slaughter house" means a building or building complex and equipment therein with a design fulfilling the requirements of a place of slaughter for animals. Such animals being: cows, buffalos, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry, for public consumption.

The obligation to slaughter animal in a slaughterhouse is intended to prevent from zoonosis.

Point b.

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

"Community's peace of mind" means endeavor and condition to fulfill requirements of halal animal for consumption and procedure for the slaughtering under the Islamic rules.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

In order to prevent contagious animal diseases and/or zoonosis, any animal slaughter outside the slaughter house in the interest of religious festive days, traditional ceremonies, and emergency slaughter must take into account the norms of veterinary public health.

Article 62...



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Article 62

Paragraph (1)

The obligation of district/municipal administrations in having a slaughter house shall be intended to serve the community in providing safe, wholesome and/or halal animal-foods origin.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

A slaughter house business may have an operation permit from a district head or mayor and may possess the place on its own or lease it from another person.

Article 63

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Point a.

Self-explanatory.

Point b.

"Residues" means accumulated drug or chemical substance and/or metabolite in animal tissues and organ after use of drug or chemical substances intentionally for prevention/treatment as feed additive or unintentionally the compound is contaminated.

"Pollution" means the entering of or occurrence of chemical hazard and/or microbiological entities, including microbes, to animal products and feed that can directly

or indirectly...



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or indirectly cause an unwholesome animal products and feed, and thereby disturbing the health of human beings, animals, and/or the environment.

Point c.
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 64
Self-explanatory.

Article 65
Self-explanatory.

Article 66
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
"Humanely" means actions referring to human ethics and values, such as not torturing.

Point a.
Self-explanatory.

Point b.
Self-explanatory.

Point c.
"Repression" means actions to get satisfaction and/or benefit from animals by

treating...



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treating them beyond their biological and physiological capability. For example: drenching a cow's mouth with a hose for fattening.

"Misuse" means actions to get satisfaction and/or benefit from the animals by treating them improperly and/or not conforming to their use. For example: pulling out cat's nails.

Point d.
Self-explanatory.

Point e.
Self-explanatory.

Point f.
Self-explanatory.

Point g.
The intent of this provision is to pass sanction to anyone who tortures or misuses animals.

Paragraph (3)
"Invertebrates that can feel pain", such as crabs. Basically, animal feeling painful is the animal having central nerve compositions and peripheral namely all vertebrates. However, group of world community who cares for animal welfare including invertebrate, who are also subject to pain and therefore their welfare must also be taken into account.

Paragraph (4)
Provisions contained in the Ministerial Regulation shall include, among others, development of a

National...



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National Animal Welfare Committee to establish a 'laboratory animal welfare commission' within various agencies in a framework of education, training, research, and development.

Article 67

Animal welfare shall be conducted by Government and Local Government along with community that it is realized that issue of animal welfare becomes joint responsibility. Therefore, implementation of animal welfare shall be given priority to the effort of improving awareness and public participation in education, training and extension.

In the framework of improving community participation in implementing animal welfare, the community can establish relevant institution. For example; the use of laboratory animals for education, training, research and development.

Article 68

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Determination of the national animal health system (*Sikeswanas*) is intended to realize total implementation of veterinary authority throughout territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and as a realization of state defence.

Characteristics of total implementation of the national animal health system by veterinary authority are, among others, to give priority to quality, speed, simultaneity, continuity, completeness, safety, and national interests.

Approaches to reach veterinary totally shall cover, among others, strengthening of:

(a) leadership...



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- (a) leadership and management
- (b) resources
- (c) roles and functions of institution
- (d) vertical-horizontal information and communication network
- (e) hierarchical patterns of instruction and range of control from the center to regions
- (f) decision making accountability
- (g) relevance and programs
- (h) professionalism and services
- (i) support from the public.

Paragraph (3)

"Improving the role and functions of animal health institutionalization" means the delegation of authority in preparing the policies and the highest decision making of animal health techniques in the Government, Local Government, agencies, and/or other related agencies.

In determining authorized veterinarians, should a regional administration have no veterinarians to determine as competent, the Local Government may recruit a authorized veterinarian from or through coordination with the nearest other Local Government.

Paragraph (4)

Delegation of authority from Minister to a veterinary authority is intended to apply the highest authority in decision making in the field of national or international animal health.

Paragraph (5)

"Empowering potential animal health workers" means among others intended to improve

capability...



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capability and control for animal disease and zoonotic handling a disaster; check of check sacrificial animals as well as public service.

Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)
Self-explanatory.

Article 69

- Paragraph (1)
- Animal health service means a series of necessary actions, among others, to:
- a. conduct disease prognosis and diagnosis clinically, pathologically, laboratory and/or epidemiologic
 - b. conduct therapeutic transaction measures in the form of consultation and/or early information (*prior informed-consent*) for animal owners followed by several possible preventive, cooperative, curative, rehabilitative, and promotional measures in order to avoid malpractice
 - c. conduct check and test of safety, health, wholesomeness, and halalness of animal products
 - d. conduct confirmation to the referral animal health service unit, if necessary
 - e. submit data on diseases and services to the veterinary authority
 - f. follow up decisions of the Government and/or Local Government in relation to animal disease control and/or veterinary public health; and
 - g. conduct education of clients and/or the community in connection with healthy

paradigm...



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paradigm and application of norms of animal welfare

"Veterinary laboratory service" means diagnostic and/or research and development services in the framework of animal health service.

"Veterinary laboratory examination and testing services" means diagnostic and/or research and development services to control and reduce animal disease or zoonosis, implementing veterinary public health, and/or testing the quality of drugs, residues/pollution, feeds, seeds/germs, and/or animal products.

"Veterinary medical services" means services relating to the competency of veterinarians provided to public in the framework of veterinary medicine practices, such as, animal hospitals, animal clinics, joint practice clinics, animal reproduction rehabilitation clinics, ambulatory vehicles, veterinary medicine practice, and animal health consultancy practices.

"Services conducted at animal health centre (*puskesmas*)" means veterinary medical services carried out by Local Government. This service can be referral in nature and/or integrated with veterinary laboratory and/or assay and testing laboratory.

Paragraph (2)

In addition to fulfilling legality terms and minimum service standards, granting of operation permits from district heads/mayors shall be intended to synergize animal health services in the area with the national animal health system (*siskeswanas*) through developing veterinary authority in

collaboration...



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collaboration with local veterinarian profession organization.

If coverage of animal health service includes province and/or inter-province, grant of business permit from the regent/mayor should be confirmed to veterinary authority at the said province.

The qualification granting of permits shall be intended among others for:

- a. Animal Hospitals
- b. Veterinary Medicine Practices
- c. Animal Health Laboratories and Veterinary Public Health Laboratories held by private parties.

Article 70

Paragraph (1)

"Fulfilling the need for animal health officer" means the availability of veterinary medical staff (veterinarians and/or specialist veterinarians) and various levels of competence of veterinary paramedical staff required in each province, district/municipality, and sub-district level.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 71...



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Article 71

Paragraph (1)

"Competency of veterinary medic" means intelligence to act and capability of to make decision in the field of animal health referring to the latest development veterinary science; the highest interest, client, public patient, and environment; as well as loyal oath or vow and profession ethical code.

Paragraph (2)

"Under the supervision of a veterinarian" means sustainable supervision of the veterinary paramedical staff and/or veterinary medicine scholars by the veterinarians in implementing the matters pertaining to animal health by referring to the veterinary authority and/or joint agreement between both parties by taking into account the limits of capability.

Paragraph (3)

"Certificate of competency" means written statement explaining mastery degree of veterinary medicine to carry out animal health affairs.

Paragraph (4)

"Ethical code profession" means moral principles and professionalism always maintained by animal medical staff when interacting with patients, clients, other animal medical staff, the community, veterinary authority, government, and/or environment.

"Oath of profession" means a true statement by the veterinarians in front of religious leader, veterinary profession organization members, and other witnesses to firmly hold moral principles and professionalism attitude while implementing their profession.

Each...



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Each level of animal medical staff shall adhere to a code of ethics of profession, while the oath of profession shall apply only to the veterinarians.

Article 72

Paragraph (1)

Animal health practice permits issued by district heads/mayors shall be in the form of a Registration Certificate.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Provisions on animal health practice permits for foreign animal medical staff shall include, among others, being able to communicate in Indonesian and a full knowledge of tropical animal diseases.

Article 73

Paragraph (1)

Provisions on reproduction medic is intended to accelerate improvement of quality and animal population through reproduction medicine intervention, handling of midwifery, prevention and reduction from sterility cases and regulation on development and balancing of animal population.

Provisions on conservation medic are intended to accelerate improvement of species conservation effort, Indonesian population and wildlife habitat through veterinary medic intervention, mapping Indonesian conservation medical status and wildlife epidemiologic, anticipating the occurrence of new animal disease coming from Indonesian wildlife, and stabilizing conservation medic management to conservation institutions.

Provisions...



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Provisions on veterinary forensics is intended to anticipate the handling of criminal cases relating to animals.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 74

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Point a.

Self-explanatory.

Point b.

"Animal ethic", translated from the word "bioethic", means application of moral principles, intellectualism and professionalism in the treatment of animal entities, both holistically in harmony with their environment, or partly, such as calls, tissues, or organs.

"Ethics of veterinary medicine" means application of moral principles, intellectualism, professionalism and medical principles in applying veterinary medicine science and technology.

Point c.

Self-explanatory.

Article 75

Self-explanatory.

Article 76...



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Article 76
Self-explanatory.

Article 77
Self-explanatory.

Article 78
Paragraph (1)
"Officials" means civil servant both structurally and functionally, central or region including extension of livestock production and animal health.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Point a.
Self-explanatory.

Point b.
Self-explanatory.

Point c.
"Other development methods" means, among others, apprenticeship and open schools. The development of animal husbandry human resources shall be intended, among others, to improve skills, professionalism, entrepreneurship, cooperation, and dedication.

"Taking into account the public culture" means respecting the traditional wisdom and local culture so that the improvement of the quality of human resources and the application of technology to develop animal husbandry businesses and animal health

can...



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can synergize with local habits, tradition, customs, religion, and culture and therefore it can be accepted by community to reach optimum results.

Paragraph (4)
"Educational institutions" means, among others, universities, non-government organizations, and individuals.

Paragraph (5)
"Animal husbandry and animal health extension" means efforts to empower the farmers to improve their knowledge, skill, and change the attitude and behaviour among others through non-formal education.

Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.**

Paragraph (7)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)
Self-explanatory.

Article 79
Self-explanatory.

Article 80
Self-explanatory.

Article 81
Self-explanatory.

Article 82
"Genetic engineering" means all efforts to intentionally change the genome of creatures by adding, reducing,

and/or...



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and/or changing the original structure of the genome by using recombined Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid/DNA techniques.

- Article 83
Self-explanatory.
- Article 84
Self-explanatory.
- Article 85
Self-explanatory.
- Article 86
Self-explanatory.
- Article 87
Self-explanatory.
- Article 88
Self-explanatory.
- Article 89
Self-explanatory.
- Article 90
Self-explanatory.
- Article 91
Self-explanatory.
- Article 92
Self-explanatory.
- Article 93
Self-explanatory.

Article 94...



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- Article 94
Self-explanatory.
- Article 95
Self-explanatory.
- Article 96
Self-explanatory.
- Article 97
Self-explanatory.
- Article 98
Self-explanatory.
- Article 99
Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC
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