

LOGO

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 95 OF 2012

CONCERNING

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

AND ANIMAL WELFARE

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : whereas, in order to implement the provisions of Article 65 and to provide further regulation regarding animal welfare as referred to in Article 66 and Article 67 of Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation on Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare;

In view of : 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5015);



DECIDED:

To stipulate: GOVERNMENT REGULATION CONCERNING VETERINARY
PUBLIC HEALTH AND VETERINARY HEALTH.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Government Regulation, the following terms shall have meanings assigned to them below:

1. Veterinary Public Health means all matters related to animals and animal products that directly or indirectly affect human health.
2. Animal Welfare means all matters related to the physical and mental state of animals according to the measures of natural behavior of animals that is necessary to be applied and enforced to protect animals from any improper treatment of animals exploited by humans.
3. Veterinary means all matters related to animals and animal diseases.
4. Animal means an animal or fauna with all or part of its life cycle on land, water, and/or air, whether raised or living in its habitat.



5. Halal means a condition of animal products or actions as declared Halal in accordance with Islamic sharia.
6. Zoonosis means a disease that can be contagious from animals to humans or vice versa.
7. Veterinarian means a person having a profession in veterinary medicine, competency certificate, and veterinary medical authority in carrying out veterinary health services.
8. Authorized Veterinarian means a veterinarian appointed by the Minister, governor, or regent or mayor in accordance with their authority based on the scope of their service duties in the context of the implementation of veterinary health.
9. Business Unit means a place to carry out activities of producing, handling, distributing, storing, selling, peddling, importing and/or exporting animals and animal products regularly and continuously for commercial purposes.
10. Hygiene means all conditions or actions to improve health.
11. Sanitation means an effort to prevent a disease by omitting or regulating environmental factors related to the disease transmission chain.
12. Zoonotic Control and Management means a series of efforts including determination of priority



zoonosis, risk management, emergency alert, zoonotic eradication, and community participation with due regard to environmental health and animal welfare.

13. Supervision means a series of activities carried out to guarantee and maintain a controlled Veterinary Public Health implementation.
14. Animal Slaughtering means a series of activities in slaughterhouses including acceptance of animals, resting, veterinary health examination before slaughtering, butchering/ slaughtering, edible offal and carcass health examination following the animal slaughtering, with due regard to hygiene and sanitation, animal welfare, and halalness for those required.
15. Veterinary authority means the Government institution and/or any institutions established by the Government in adopting the highest veterinary health technical decision by involving the professionalism of veterinarian and mobilizing all lines of professional capabilities from identifying problems, determining policies, coordinating policy executors, until controlling technical operations in the field.
16. Certificate of Veterinary Control Number, hereinafter referred to as Veterinary Control Number means a legal written evidence for the fulfillment



of Hygiene and Sanitation requirements as security guarantee for Animal products in the Animal product Business Unit.

17. Circulation of Animal Products means any activity or a series of activities in the context of distribution of Animal products produced domestically or originating from foreign import to the public, for commercial and non-commercial purposes.
18. Testing means a series of activities carried out to test the safety and quality of Animal products against hazard and contamination elements.
19. Standardization means the process of formulating, establishing, implementing, and revising standards implemented in an orderly manner and in collaboration with all parties.
20. Certification of Animal Products means a series of certificate issuance activities for Animal products as a guarantee that Animal products have complied with the Hygiene and Sanitation requirements and Animal product safety.
21. Registration means a series of activities to obtain a Registration number of Animal products in the form of fresh food from Animals packaged for distribution and it has complied with administrative and technical requirements.



22. Importation means an activity to import Animal products from abroad into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.
23. Exportation means an activity to export Animal products abroad from within any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.
24. Veterinary Certificate means a written guarantee provided by the Veterinary Authority in Veterinary Public Health or accredited Veterinary Public Health laboratory to certify that Animal products have complied with the Hygiene and Sanitation requirements and Animal product safety.
25. Processed food of Animal Origin means any food or drink originating from Animal products processed in a certain manner or method with or without additives.
26. Wild animals mean all animals living on land, water, and/or air that still have wild characteristics, whether those that live freely or those raised by humans.
27. Veterinary Public Health Supervisor means an Authorized Veterinarian having joined training in Veterinary Public Health and assigned as Veterinary Public Health Supervisor.
28. Veterinary Laboratory means a laboratory having duties and functions of services in controlling and



managing Animal diseases and Veterinary Public Health.

29. Standard means a technical specification or something standardized including procedures and methods prepared based on consensus of all parties concerned with due regard to the requirements for safety, security, health, environment, development of science and technology, and experience of current and future developments to obtain maximum benefit.
30. Zoonotic Eradication means an action to relieve a region from a determined Zoonosis.
31. Zoonotic Observation means a monitoring carried out continuously to get the status and situation of Zoonosis in a region.
32. Zoonotic plague means the occurrence of a zoonotic disease in an Animal population and/or community with number of sufferers increasing obviously by exceeding the usual conditions at certain times and regions or the emergence of new zoonotic disease cases in free regions.
33. Natural Disasters mean any events or a series of events due to global climate change, earthquake, flood, tsunami, drought, and/or volcanic eruption resulting in losses for breeders.



34. Minister means the minister implementing governmental affairs in Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare.
35. Regional Government means the governor, regent/ mayor, and regional apparatus as elements of regional government administrators.

Article 2

This Government Regulation regulates on:

- a. Veterinary Public Health;
- b. Animal Welfare; and
- c. handling Animals due to Natural Disasters.

CHAPTER II

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Part One

General

Article 3

- (1) Veterinary Public Health shall include:
- a. Hygiene and Sanitation guarantee;
 - b. Animal product guarantee; and
 - c. Zoonotic Control and Management.
- (2) Animal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall consist of:
- a. food products of Animal origin;



- b. Non-food Animal products potentially transmitting Zoonotic risk directly to humans; and
 - c. Non-food Animal products having a risk in transmitting diseases to animals and environment.
- (3) Non-food Animal products having a risk in transmitting diseases to animals and environment as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c shall be regulated in a separate Government Regulation.

Part Two

Hygiene and Sanitation Guarantee

Paragraph 1

General

Article 4

- (1) Hygiene and Sanitation Guarantee as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) letter a shall be implemented by applying good methods to the Animal product production chain.
- (2) Good methods in the Animal product production chain as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include good methods:
- a. at farming sites;
 - b. at production sites of food of Animal origin;



- c. at production sites of non-food Animal products;
 - d. at Animal slaughterhouses;
 - e. at collection and sale sites; and
 - f. in transportation.
- (3) Animal product business units having implemented the good methods as referred to in paragraph (2) continuously, shall be provided with the Veterinary Control Number.

Paragraph 2

Good Methods at Farming Sites

Article 5

- (1) Good methods at farming sites as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter a shall be carried out for:
- a. Beef cattle
 - b. Dairy animals; and
 - c. laying poultries.
- (2) Good methods for beef cattle as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out by:
- a. separation of new Animals from old Animals and Sick Animals from healthy Animals;
 - b. hygiene guarantee of cage, equipment, and its environment;
 - c. prevention of nesting pest;



- d. giving Veterinary medicines under Veterinarian Supervision; and
 - e. safe feeding and in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.
- (3) Good methods for dairy Animals as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out by:
- a. hygiene guarantee of cage, equipment, and its environment;
 - b. guarantee of veterinary health and hygiene particularly udder;
 - c. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
 - d. separation of new Animals from Old animals and Sick animals from healthy Animals;
 - e. prevention of nesting pest;
 - f. giving Veterinary medicines under Veterinarian Supervision; and
 - g. safe feeding and in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.
- (4) Good methods for laying poultries as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out by:
- a. hygiene guarantee of cage, equipment, and its environment;
 - b. guarantee of poultry health and hygiene;
 - c. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
 - d. prevention of egg contamination by biological, chemical, and physical hazards;



- e. separation of new poultries from old poultries and sick poultries from healthy poultries;
- f. prevention of nesting pest;
- g. giving Veterinary medicines under Veterinarian Supervision; and
- h. safe feeding and in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.

Paragraph 3

Good Methods at Production Sites of Food of Animal Origin

Article 6

Good methods at production sites of food of Animal origin as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter b shall be carried out by:

- a. hygiene guarantee of facilities, infrastructure, equipment, and its environment;
- b. prevention of nesting pest;
- c. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
- d. prevention of contamination of food of Animal origin by biological, chemical, and physical hazards.

Paragraph 4

Good Methods at Production Sites of Non-food Animal Products



Article 7

Good methods at production sites of non-food Animal Products as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter c shall be carried out by:

- a. hygiene guarantee of facilities, infrastructure, equipment, and its environment;
- b. prevention of nesting pest;
- c. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene; and
- d. prevention of contamination of non-food Animal products by biological, chemical, and physical hazards.

Paragraph 5

Good Methods at Animal slaughterhouses

Article 8

- (1) The animal slaughtering whose meat is distributed shall be carried out at Animal slaughterhouses that:
 - a. comply with the technical requirements as regulated by the Minister; and
 - b. implements goods methods.
- (2) Establishment of Animal slaughterhouses shall comply with the technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a.
- (3) Good methods as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out by:



- a. veterinary health examination before slaughtering;
 - b. hygiene guarantee of facilities, infrastructure, equipment, and its environment;
 - c. guarantee of clean water adequacy;
 - d. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
 - e. reduction of slaughtered animal suffering when being slaughtered.
 - f. guarantee of Halal slaughter for those required and clean
 - g. edible offal and carcass health examination following the animal slaughtering; and
 - h. prevention of contamination of carcasses, meats, and edible offal from biological, chemical, and physical hazards.
- (4) Veterinary health examination before slaughtering and edible offal and carcass health examination following the animal slaughtering as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and letter g shall be carried out by the Veterinarian at Animal slaughterhouses or Veterinary paramedics under Authorized Veterinarian Supervision.

Article 9

- (1) Veterinary health examination before slaughtering as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3) letter a



shall be carried out to ensure that Animals to be slaughtered are healthy and proper to be slaughtered.

(2) Proper animals for slaughter must comply with the criteria at least:

- a. they do not show any symptoms of contagious Animal diseases and/or Zoonosis;
- b. they are not offspring female large ruminants and productive female;
- c. they are not pregnant; and
- d. they are not protected animals based on the provisions of laws and regulations.

(3) Any animals whose health have been checked shall be marked:

- a. "SL" for healthy Animals and being proper to be slaughtered; and
- b. "TSL" for unhealthy Animals and/or not being proper to be slaughtered.

Article 10

(1) The edible offal and carcass health examination as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3) letter g shall be carried out by inspection, palpation, and incision.

(2) The edible offal and carcass health examination results as referred to in paragraph (1) that are



safe and proper for consumption shall be declared in the form of:

- a. stamping on the carcass and labeling on edible offal that is written "already examined by Veterinarian"; and
- b. meat health certificate.

(3) Edible offal and carcasses that based on the health examination results as referred to in paragraph (1) declared to be unsafe and not proper for consumption must be exterminated at Animal slaughterhouses.

Article 11

Animal slaughter may be carried out outside Animal slaughterhouses in terms of:

- a. religious ceremonies;
- b. traditional ceremonies; or
- c. emergency slaughter.

Article 12

Animal slaughter for the purposes of religious ceremonies as referred to in Article 11 letter a may be carried out only if in a regency/ city:

- a. it does not have any Animal slaughterhouses; or
- b. slaughter capacities at existing Animal slaughterhouses are inadequate.



Article 13

Animal slaughter for the purpose of traditional ceremonies as referred to in Article 11 letter b may be carried out only in the context of funeral or marriage ceremony on certain communities.

Article 14

Emergency slaughter as referred to in Article 11 letter c may be carried out only on animals under conditions of:

- a. getting an accident; or
- b. Non-biological Natural Disaster victims threatening their lives.

Article 15

- (1) The implementation of Animal slaughter for the purposes of religious ceremonies and traditional ceremonies as referred to in Article 11 letter a and letter b at least must comply with the requirements of good methods as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3) letter a, letter b, and letter g.
- (2) The implementation of Animal slaughter as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out after the animal owner or person in charge first reports to the Veterinary Authority in the regency/ city Veterinary Public Health.



Article 16

- (1) The implementation of emergency slaughter as referred to in Article 11 letter c at least must comply with the requirements of good methods as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3) letter g.
- (2) The implementation of emergency slaughter as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out after the animal owner or person in charge first reports to the Veterinary Authority in the regency/city Veterinary Public Health.

Article 17

Further provisions regarding types and criteria of Animals and the requirements of good methods at slaughterhouses shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 6

Good Methods at Collection and sale Sites

Article 18

- (1) Good methods at collection and sale sites of Animal products as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter e shall be carried out by:
 - a. hygiene guarantee of facilities, infrastructure, equipment, and its environment;



- b. prevention of nesting pest
 - c. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
 - d. prevention of contamination of Animal products by biological, chemical, and physical hazards originating from officers, equipment, and production processes;
 - e. separation of Halal Animal products from non-Halal Animal products or other products;
 - f. guarantee of room temperature at collection and sale sites of Animal products that can inhibit reproduction of microorganisms; and
 - g. separation of Animal products from Animals and commodities other than Animal products.
- (2) Further provisions regarding good methods at collection and sale sites of Animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 7

Good Methods in Transportation

Article 19

Good methods in the transportation as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter f shall be carried out for:

- a. Beef cattle, dairy animals, laying poultries; and



- b. Animal products.

Article 20

Goods methods in transporting beef cattle, dairy animals, and laying poultry as referred to in Article 19 letter a shall be carried out by guarantee of:

- a. transportation equipment hygiene;
- b. veterinary health and hygiene; and
- c. personnel health and hygiene.

Article 21

Goods methods in transporting Animal products as referred to in Article 19 letter b shall be carried out by:

- a. guarantee of transportation equipment hygiene;
- b. guarantee of personnel health and hygiene;
- c. prevention of contamination of Animal products from biological, chemical, and physical hazards;
- d. separation of Halal Animal products from non-Halal Animal products or other products;
- e. guarantee of room temperature for transportation equipment of Animal products that can inhibit reproduction of microorganisms; and
- f. separation of Animal products from Animal in the transportation.

Article 22



Further provisions regarding good methods in the transportation shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 8

Certification of Veterinary Control Number

Article 23

- (1) Each Animal Product Business Unit must submit an application to obtain a Veterinary Control Number to the provincial government based on guidelines as stipulated by the Minister.
- (2) Application as referred to in paragraph (1) complying with the provisions as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (3) shall be provided with a Veterinary Control Number.
- (3) Regency/ city governments shall conduct coaching to any Business Units that have not complied with the provisions as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (3).
- (4) Coaching as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out within a period of no longer than 5 (five) years.
- (5) In the event that after the period as referred to in paragraph (4), the Business Unit has complied with the provisions as referred to in Article 4 paragraph



(3), the regency/ city government must revoke the business permit of the Business Unit concerned.

Article 24

- (1) Veterinary Control Number as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) shall be provided in the form of a certificate of Veterinary Control Number by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health in the province on behalf of the governor.
- (2) Veterinary Control Number as referred to in paragraph (1) must be put on the label and packaging of Animal products.

Article 25

Further provisions regarding procedures for certification of Veterinary Control Number shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Three

Guarantee of Animal Products

Paragraph 1

General

Article 26

- (1) Guarantee of Animal products as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out through:



- a. regulation of Circulation of Animal Products;
 - b. supervision of Animal Product Business Unit;
 - c. supervision of Animal products;
 - d. Animal product examination and testing;
 - e. Standardization of Animal products;
 - f. Certification of Animal Products; and
 - g. Animal product registration.
- (2) Animal products that do not comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prohibited from being circulated within any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph 2

Regulation of Circulation of Animal Products

Article 27

Circulation of Animal Products as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter a shall include circulation of:

- a. domestic production;
- b. importation into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia; and
- c. exportation from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.



Article 28

Animal products of domestic production as referred to in Article 27 letter a may be circulated only if they are from:

- a. any Business Units having owned a Veterinary Control Number as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (2);
or
- b. any Business Units that are under coaching of application of good methods as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (3).

Article 29

Animal Products imported into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 27 letter b must come from any countries and Business Units as approved by the Minister.

Article 30

- (1) To obtain the Ministerial approval as referred to in Article 29, the country of origin of Animal products must submit an application to the Minister.
- (2) In providing approval as referred to in paragraph (1), the Minister must consider:
 - a. status of contagious Animal disease in the country of origin; and



- b. the results of risk analysis of the Import plan of Animal products from abroad.
- (3) The risk analysis of the Import plan of Animal products as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall be carried out through:
- a. examination of documents of implementation system of veterinary health and guarantee of Animal product safety in the country of origin;
 - b. examination of documents of Animal product safety guarantee system in the Business Unit in the country of origin;
 - c. verification of implementation system of veterinary health and guarantee of Animal product safety in the country of origin;
 - d. audit of fulfillment of Animal product safety guarantee system in the Business Unit in the country of origin;
 - e. determination of the protection level that is acceptable.
- (4) Risk analysis as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted by the Veterinary Authority of the Ministry.
- (5) In the event that the results of risk analysis of the country of origin and/or Business Unit do not comply with the provisions as referred to in



paragraph (3), the Minister shall issue a rejection letter.

- (6) In the event that the results of risk analysis of the country of origin and the Business Unit comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (3), the Minister shall issue an approval letter.
- (7) Approval as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be revoked in the event of any plagues in the country concerned.
- (8) Revocation of approval for Importation shall be notified by the Minister to a minister implementing governmental affairs in the trade maximum of 2 (two) business days from determination of revocation of approval of the country of origin.

Article 31

Each Animal product from any countries having obtained the Ministerial approval as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (6) must have:

- a. Veterinary Certificate from the Veterinary Authority in the country of origin; and
- b. Halal certificate for those required.

Article 32

- (1) Each business actor importing Animal products into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia from



any countries and Business Units as referred to in Article 29 must obtain:

- a. technical recommendations; and
- b. importation license.

(2) Technical recommendations as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be issued by:

- a. the head of non-ministerial governmental institution implementing governmental affairs in the drug and food control, for processed food of Animal origin having no potential to carry out Zoonotic risks; and
- b. the Minister, for Animal products other than processed food of Animal origin having no potential to carry out Zoonotic risks, by putting the Veterinary Control Number.

(3) Importation license as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be issued by the minister implementing governmental affairs in the trade based on technical recommendations as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) Importation license as referred to in paragraph (3) must attach technical recommendations as referred to in paragraph (2).

Article 33



- (1) Importation license as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) letter b must be revoked by a minister implementing governmental affairs in the trade maximum of 2 (two) business days from receipt of revocation of approval notice of the country of origin as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (8).
- (2) The Minister implementing governmental affairs in the trade shall deliver a revocation of approval notice of the country of origin to any business actors maximum of 2 (two) business days from revocation of license as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Business actors must re-export Animal products maximum of 3 (three) business days from obtaining notice as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) In the event that within 3 (three) days as referred to in paragraph (3) any business actors have not re-exported, the Animal product concerned must be exterminated.
- (5) Extermination of Animal products as referred to in paragraph (4) must be carried out by business actors no later than 30 (thirty) days from the end of re-export period of Animal products.
- (6) In the event that within 30 (thirty) days as referred to in paragraph (5) any business actors



have not exterminated, the Minister shall exterminate.

- (7) All costs related to re-export or extermination as referred to in paragraph (3), paragraph (5), or paragraph (6) shall be charged to business actors.

Article 34

- (1) Exportation of Animal products outside any territories of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 27 letter c must:
- a. be accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate issued by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health of Ministry; and
 - b. comply with the requirements as determined by the country of destination.
- (2) In the event that Animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of processed foods of Animal origin, a Veterinary Certificate may be issued only after obtaining a license from a non-ministerial governmental institution implementing governmental affairs in the drug and food control.
- (3) In the event that Animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) are originating from Wild Fauna, the Veterinary Certificate may be issued only after obtaining a license from the minister implementing



governmental affairs in the conservation of biological natural resources.

Article 35

The Minister, governor, and regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority shall facilitate any business actors to export Animal products outside any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 36

Further provisions regarding Circulation of Animal Products shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 3

Supervision of Animal Product Business Unit

Article 37

- (1) Supervision of Animal Product Business Unit as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out on:
 - a. Animal slaughterhouses; and
 - b. Animal Product Business Units other than Animal slaughterhouses.
- (2) Animal Product Business Units other than Animal slaughterhouses as referred to in paragraph (1)



letter b shall include milking places, egg production sites, production sites of food of other Animal origin, production sites of non-food Animal products, and collection and sale sites.

- (3) Animal Product Business Unit as referred to in paragraph (2) can produce fresh Animal products for food and non-food and/or processed Animal products for food and non-food.

Article 38

Supervision of Animal slaughterhouses as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out on the application of good methods as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3).

Article 39

Supervision of Animal slaughterhouses as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out by any Authorized Veterinarians having competencies as Veterinary Public Health Supervisors.

Article 40

Further provisions regarding procedures for Supervision of Animal slaughterhouses shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.



Article 41

Supervision of Animal Product Business Units other than Animal Slaughterhouses as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out on the application of good methods as referred to in Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 18, and Article 19.

Article 42

Supervision of Animal Product Business Units other than Animal Slaughterhouses as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out by:

- a. any Authorized Veterinarians having competencies as Veterinary Public Health Supervisors for Business Units producing:
 1. fresh food of Animal origin;
 2. processed Animal products for food potentially carrying Zoonotic risks; and
 3. non-food Animal products whether fresh or processed, and
- b. non-ministerial governmental agencies implementing governmental affairs in the drug and food control for any Business Units producing processed food of Animal origin.

Article 43



- (1) In carrying out Supervision as referred to in Article 38 and Article 42 any supervisors are authorized to:
- a. enter each Animal Product Business Unit;
 - b. delay or stop the production process;
 - c. examine Animal products that are suspected of carrying or containing biological, chemical, and/or physical hazards;
 - d. examine any documents or records related to the production process; and
 - e. delay or stop transportation equipment of Animal products that are suspected of carrying or containing biological, chemical, and/or physical hazards.
- (2) In carrying out Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1), Veterinary Public Health Supervisors as referred to in Article 38 and Article 42 letter a shall be appointed by the Minister, governor, or regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority.

Article 44

- (1) Further provisions regarding procedures for Supervision of Business Units producing processed food of Animal origin as referred to in Article 42 letter b having no potential to carry Zoonotic risks shall be regulated by the ministerial regulation



implementing governmental affairs in the health/
head of non-ministerial governmental institution
implementing governmental affairs in the drug and
food control.

- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for
Supervision of Animal Product Business Units other
than processed food of Animal origin having no
potential to carry Zoonotic risk shall be regulated
by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Supervision of Animal Products

Article 45

Supervision of Animal products as referred to in Article
26 paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out on Animal
products that are:

- a. produced domestically; and
- b. imported from abroad.

Article 46

- (1) Supervision of Animal products produced domestically
as referred to in Article 45 letter a must be
carried out on Animal products from the time they
are produced until they are circulated.



- (2) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by any Authorized Veterinarians having competencies as Veterinary Public Health Supervisors at the Ministry, province, and regency/ city in accordance with their authority.

Article 47

- (1) Supervision of Importation of Animal products from abroad as referred to in Article 45 letter b shall be carried out in:
- a. original countries and Business Units;
 - b. Importation places; and
 - c. circulation.
- (2) Supervision of Importation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health of Ministry.
- (3) Supervision of Importation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out by the Veterinary Authority in the Animal quarantine at the Exportation place as determined by the Minister.
- (4) Supervision of circulation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out by any Authorized Veterinarians having competencies as Veterinary Public Health Supervisors at the



Ministry, province, and regency/ city in accordance with their authority.

Article 48

Supervision of Animal products as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (2) and Article 47 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be carried out through examination of:

- a. physical condition of Animal products;
- b. documents; and/or
- c. labels.

Article 49

Further provisions regarding procedures for Supervision of Animal products shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 5

Animal Product Examination and Testing

Article 50

- (1) Examination and Testing as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter d shall be conducted on Animal products that:
- a. will be circulated; and
 - b. are in circulation.



- (2) Examination and Testing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be conducted at the Veterinary Laboratory owned by the Government, provincial government, regency/ city government, or an accredited privately owned laboratory.
- (3) Examination and Testing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be conducted at the Veterinary Laboratory owned by the Government, provincial government, regency/ city government, or an accredited regency/ city government.

Article 51

- (1) The Regent/ mayor shall conduct coaching and development of Veterinary Laboratory competencies belonging to the regency/ city government.
- (2) The Governor shall conduct coaching and development of Veterinary Laboratory competencies belonging to the provincial government and regency/ city government.
- (3) The Minister shall conduct coaching and development of Veterinary Laboratory competencies belonging to the Government, provincial government, and regency/ city government.
- (4) Coaching as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be carried out to



obtain accreditation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (5) Development of competency as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be carried out to improve laboratory capacities.
- (6) Coaching and development activities of laboratory competency as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be charged to the regency/ city regional budget, the provincial regional budget, and the state budget.

Article 52

Further provisions regarding procedures for Animal product examination and testing shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 6

Standardization of Animal Products

Article 53

- (1) Standardization of Animal products as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter e shall be carried out on Animal products circulated within any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.



- (2) Standardization of Animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The Minister shall establish mandatory Standards for fresh Animal products.
- (4) The Minister, governor, and regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority shall conduct coaching to any business actors so that the Animal products produced comply with the Indonesian National Standards.

Paragraph 7

Certification of Animal Products

Article 54

- (1) Certification of Animal Products as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter f shall be carried out on Animal products circulated in and exported from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Certification of Animal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. Veterinary Certificate; and
 - b. Halal Certificate for those required.
- (3) Veterinary Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a for Animal products circulated in any territories of the Republic of Indonesia shall be



issued by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health in regency/ city government.

- (4) Veterinary Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a for Animal products exported from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia shall be issued by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health of Ministry.
- (5) Halal certificate for those required as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall be carried out by any authorized institutions in the Halal certification.

Article 55

- (1) To obtain the Veterinary Certificate as referred to in Article 54 paragraph (2) letter a, any business actors must submit an application to the Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article 54 paragraph (3) or paragraph (4).
- (2) The application as referred to in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by:
 - a. Veterinary Control Number;
 - b. certificate of examination and testing results;
and/or
 - c. meat health certificate.

Article 56



Further provisions regarding procedures for providing Veterinary Certificate shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 8

Animal Product Registration

Article 57

- (1) Animal product registration as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter g shall be carried on Animal products in the form of fresh food of Animal origin packaged for circulation.
- (2) Animal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include Animal products produced domestically, imported to and exported from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) Animal product Registration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Minister in the form of providing a Registration number.

Article 58

- (1) Registration number as referred to in Article 57 paragraph (3) must be put on the label and packaging of Animal products.



- (2) Further provisions regarding conditions and procedures for Animal product registration shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Four

Zoonotic Control and Management

Paragraph 1

General

Article 59

Zoonotic Control and Management as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out through:

- a. determination of priority Zoonosis;
- b. risk management;
- c. emergency alert;
- d. Zoonotic Eradication; and
- e. community participation.

Paragraph 2

Determination of Priority Zoonosis

Article 60

- (1) The Minister together with a minister implementing governmental affairs in the health shall determine



types of Zoonosis requiring a priority of control and management.

- (2) In the event of any Zoonosis originated from Wild Fauna, the determination of types of Zoonosis requiring a priority of control and management as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out together with a minister implementing governmental affairs in the conservation of biological natural resources.
- (3) In the event of any Zoonosis originated from Animals whose all or part of their life cycle is in the aquatic environment, the determination of types of Zoonosis requiring a priority of control and management as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out together with a minister implementing governmental affairs in the maritime and fishery.

Article 61

- (1) Determination of Zoonosis as referred to in Article 60 shall be carried out based on the results of Zoonotic risk analysis.
- (2) Zoonotic risk analysis as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted based on information of:
 - a. Zoonotic observation results in Animals and Animal products conducted by the Veterinary Authority in the ministry, province, and



- regency/ city in accordance with their authority;
- b. Zoonotic observation results in humans conducted by the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the health;
 - c. Zoonotic research results conducted by research and development institutions; and/or
 - d. Zoonotic situation obtained from the world Veterinary health agency.
- (3) Zoonotic observation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall be conducted at least at the level of:
- a. animal morbidity;
 - b. animal mortality; and
 - c. the existence of Zoonotic pathogenic microorganisms in Animal products.
- (4) Zoonotic observation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall be conducted at least at the level of:
- a. morbidity and mortality in humans; and
 - b. the existence of Zoonotic pathogenic microorganisms in the human body.

Article 62

- (1) Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter a shall include:



- a. Veterinary Authority in the implementation of veterinary health for:
 - 1. Animal products; and
 - 2. Animals other than Wild Fauna and Animals whose all or part of their life cycle in the aquatic environment,
 - b. Veterinary Authority in the conservation of biological natural resources for Wild Fauna; and
 - c. Veterinary Authority in the marine and fisheries for animals whose all or part of their life cycle in the aquatic environment.
- (2) In the event that the Veterinary Authority in the conservation of biological natural resources for Wild Fauna as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is not available, observations or other activities related to Zoonosis shall be conducted by the Veterinary Authority of the Ministry in coordination with the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the conservation of biological natural resources.
- (3) In the event that the Veterinary Authority in the marine and fisheries for Animals whose all or part of their life cycle in the aquatic environment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is not available, observations or other activities related to Zoonosis shall be conducted by the Veterinary



Authority of the Ministry in coordination with the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the maritime and fisheries.

Article 63

- (1) Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter a shall report the Zoonotic observation results to the Minister with a copy to the minister implementing governmental affairs in the health.
- (2) The Ministry implementing governmental affairs in the health shall inform the Zoonotic observation results as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter b to the Minister.
- (3) Zoonotic observation results as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (3) related to the Animal morbidity rate, the Animal mortality rate, and the existence level of zoonotic pathogenic microorganisms in Animal products shall be used for the preparation of risk analysis.
- (4) Zoonotic Observation Results as referred to in paragraph (3) related to the Animal morbidity rate and the Animal mortality rate shall be used for determination of regional Zoonotic status.
- (5) Zoonotic Observation Results as referred to in paragraph (3) related to the human morbidity and



mortality rate, the existence of Zoonotic pathogenic microorganisms in the human body shall be used to determine measures of disease management in humans.

Article 64

Further provisions regarding procedures for Zoonotic Observation in Animals and Animal products shall be regulated by the ministerial regulation.

Article 65

- (1) Each Zoonotic research as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) letter c on Animals and Animal products must first notify the Minister.
- (2) The Minister shall determine the conditions and procedures for research and development on Zoonotic control and eradication.
- (3) The Minister shall supervise the use of Zoonotic causative agents and the possibility of Zoonotic causative agent abuse for purposes outside the Zoonotic Control and Management.
- (4) In carrying out Supervision as referred to in paragraph (3), the Minister shall coordinate with the minister implementing governmental affairs in the defense and security, health, and/or environment.



Article 66

- (1) Risk analysis as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) shall be conducted by the Minister together with the minister implementing governmental affairs in the health, conservation of biological natural resources, and/or marine and fisheries.
- (2) In the event that the Minister and a minister as referred to in paragraph (1) agree on the results of Zoonotic risk analysis, the Minister shall stipulate a Ministerial Regulation concerning Zoonosis prioritizing its control and management.
- (3) In the event that Zoonosis prioritizing its control and management as referred to in paragraph (2) suffered from a plague, the occurrence of plague must be announced by the Minister, governor, or regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority to the public.

Article 67

- (1) Determination of regional Zoonotic status as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (4) shall be carried out by the regent/ mayor, governor, or Minister in accordance with their authority based on the Zoonotic geographical distribution.
- (2) Regional Zoonotic Status as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:



- a. plague area;
 - b. infected area;
 - c. buffer area; and
 - d. free area.
- (3) Further provisions regarding criteria for regional Zoonotic status as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 3

Risk Management

Article 68

Based on the determination of priority Zoonosis as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (2), the Minister shall determine zoonotic risk management in accordance with the regional Zoonotic status.

Article 69

- (1) Risk management in plague areas and infected areas shall be carried out at least through:
- a. closing of plague areas;
 - b. guarantee of health and hygiene for vulnerable animals and environment;
 - c. guarantee of cage and equipment hygiene;
 - d. extermination of sick Animals;
 - e. vector control;
 - f. vulnerable Animal population control;



- g. Animal export restriction;
 - h. termination of production and Circulation of Animal Products;
 - i. vaccination of vulnerable Animals;
 - j. early alert; and
 - k. communication, information, and public education.
- (2) Closing of plague areas as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out by the governor or regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority over the recommendation of the Veterinary Authority of province or regency/ city.

Article 70

Risk management in the buffer area shall be carried out at least through:

- a. guarantee of health and hygiene for vulnerable animals and environment;
- b. guarantee of cage and equipment hygiene;
- c. isolation or treatment of suspected sick Animals;
- d. extermination of sick Animals;
- e. vector control;
- f. vulnerable animal population control;
- g. restrictions of Animal movement and Circulation of Animal Products;
- h. vaccination of vulnerable Animals;



- i. early alert; and
- j. communication, information, and public education.

Article 71

(1) Risk management in free areas shall be carried out at least through:

- a. guarantee of health and hygiene for vulnerable animals and environment;
- b. guarantee of cage and equipment hygiene;
- c. control of Animal movement and Circulation of Animal Products from infected or plague areas;
- d. vaccination of vulnerable Animals;
- e. extermination of allegedly sick Animals;
- f. early alert; and
- g. communication, information, and Public education.

(2) In the event that the allegedly sick Animal as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is a Wild Fauna, the extermination shall be carried out based on the provisions of laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources.

Article 72

Risk management as referred to in Article 69, Article 70, and Article 71 shall be carried out by the Veterinary



Authority in the regency/ city, province, and ministry in accordance with their authority.

Article 73

Further provisions regarding procedures for application of risk management shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Emergency Alert

Article 74

- (1) Emergency alert as referred to in Article 59 letter c shall be set forth in the form of emergency alert guidelines.
- (2) Emergency alert guidelines as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared by the Minister together with the minister implementing governmental affairs in the health, conservation of biological natural resources, marine and fisheries, and relevant institutions.
- (3) Guidelines that have been prepared as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by the Ministerial Regulation.



- (4) The guidelines stipulated as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be disseminated and simulated by the Minister to stakeholders.

Article 75

Guidelines as referred to in Article 74 paragraph (3) shall be evaluated in compliance with needs.

Paragraph 5

Zoonotic Eradication

Article 76

- (1) Zoonotic eradication as referred to in Article 59 letter d shall be carried out on Zoonosis as determined as priority Zoonosis.
- (2) Under certain circumstances, the Zoonotic Eradication may be carried out against Zoonotic Plague other than priority Zoonosis as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Zoonotic plague as referred to in paragraph (2) is a plague declared by the Minister, governor, and regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority.
- (4) The declaration of Zoonotic Plague as referred to in paragraph (3) must be announced by the Minister, governor and regent/ mayor in accordance with their authority to public.



Article 77

- (1) Zoonotic Plague Eradication as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out by the Veterinary Authority in the Ministry, province and regency/ city in accordance with their authority.
- (2) In the event that the Zoonotic Plague as referred to in paragraph (1) is originated from Wild Fauna, the eradication shall be carried out in coordination with the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the conservation of biological natural resources.
- (3) In the event that the Zoonotic Plague as referred to in paragraph (1) is originated from Animals whose all or part of their life cycle is in the aquatic environment, the eradication shall be carried out in coordination with the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the maritime and fisheries.
- (4) In the event that the Zoonotic Plague as referred to in paragraph (1) is originated from Animals for specific purposes of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the Indonesian National Police, and the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the customs, the eradication shall be carried out in coordination with the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the Chief of the Indonesian



National Police, or the minister implementing governmental affairs in the customs.

Article 78

Funds required for the implementation of Zoonotic Eradication as referred to in Article 76 shall be charged to the state budget, the provincial regional budget, and/or the regency/ city regional budget.

Article 79

Further provisions regarding procedures for Zoonotic Eradication shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 6

Community Participation

Article 80

Each person having or raising an Animal must maintain and observe a veterinary health and the hygiene and health of its environment.

Article 81

Each person who is aware of the occurrence of Zoonotic case in Animals and/or humans must report to the village



apparatus or other name, district, Veterinary Authority, and/or local health authority.

Article 82

- (1) Ministries, provincial governments, and regency/ city governments must involve the community in the Zoonotic Control and Management.
- (2) Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the form of monitoring and rapid action of Zoonotic event.
- (3) To carry out monitoring and rapid action of Zoonotic event as referred to in paragraph (2), the provincial government and the regency/ city government shall form a cadre of monitoring and rapid action of Zoonotic event.
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures for community participation in the Zoonotic Control and Management shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER III

ANIMAL WELFARE

Part One

General

Article 83



- (1) Animal welfare shall be applied to each type of Animal whose survival depends on humans including vertebrate and non-vertebrate Animals that can feel pain.
- (2) Animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by applying the principle of animal freedom including being free:
 - a. from hunger and thirst;
 - b. from pain, injury and disease;
 - c. from inconvenience, mistreatment, and abuse;
 - d. from fear and depression; and
 - e. to express its natural behavior.
- (3) The principle of Animal freedom as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be applied to activities of:
 - a. capture and handling;
 - b. placement and caging;
 - c. maintenance and care;
 - d. transportation;
 - e. use and utilization;
 - f. reasonable treatment and protection of Animals;
 - g. slaughtering and killing; and
 - h. comparative medical practice.
- (4) Activities as referred to in paragraph (3) must be carried out by people having competencies in the Animal Welfare.



Article 84

- (1) The application of the principle of Animal freedom as referred to in Article 83 must be carried out by:
 - a. Animal owner;
 - b. people handling Animals as part of their work;
and
 - c. Animal maintenance facility owner.
- (2) Animal maintenance facility owner as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c must have a business license issued by the regent/ mayor.
- (3) The Minister shall determine types and criteria for Animal maintenance facilities requiring a business license.

Article 85

Any Animal maintenance facility owners who do not apply the principle of Animal freedom to activities as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) shall be subject to sanctions for revocation of their business licenses by the regent/ mayor.

Part Two

Capture and Handling

Article 86



The application of the principle of Animal freedom in the capture and handling as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter a must be carried out at least by:

- a. not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress; and
- b. using facilities and equipment that are not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress.

Part Three

Placement and Caging

Article 87

The application of the principle of Animal freedom in the placement and caging as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter b must be carried out at least by:

- a. not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
- b. using facilities and equipment that are not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
- c. separating between superior and inferior Animals;
- d. using a clean cage and enabling Animals to move freely, being able to Protect Animals from predators and pests, and protecting from the sun heat and rain; and
- e. providing food and drink in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.



Part Four
Maintenance and Care

Article 88

- (1) The application of the principle of Animal freedom in the maintenance and care as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter c must be carried out at least by:
- a. not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
 - b. using clean facilities, infrastructure, and equipment and not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
 - c. using a cage enabling Animals to move freely, being able to Protect Animals from predators and pests, and protecting from the sun heat and rain; and
 - d. providing food and drink in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.
- (2) In the event that maintenance and care as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in the context of recovering physical and/or mental health of animals after medical actions or natural disasters, the application of the principle of Animal freedom must be under Veterinarian supervision.



Part Five
Transportation

Article 89

- (1) The application of the principle of Animal freedom in transportation as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter d must be carried out at least by:
- a. not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
 - b. using a proper, clean transportation equipment, in compliance with the capacity of transportation equipment, not hurting, not injuring, and/or not resulting in stress;
 - c. providing food and drink in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.
- (2) In the event that the transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) uses a cage, the cage must enable animals to move freely, being free from predators and pests, and protected from the sun heat and rain.
- (3) Animal transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out under supervision and/or after obtaining a recommendation from the Authorized Veterinarian.



Part Six
Use and Utilization

Article 90

The application of the principle of Animal freedom in use and utilization as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter e must be carried out at least by:

- a. not hurting and not resulting in stress;
- b. providing clean facilities and equipment.

Article 91

The use of parts of body and organs in Animals for medical purposes must be carried out by Veterinarians having a service license.

Article 92

Each person shall be prohibited from:

- a. using and utilizing Animals beyond their natural abilities that can affect to health, safety, or cause Animal death;
- b. providing booster or stimulant materials for the working function of Animal organs outside normal physiological limits that can endanger health, safety, or cause Animal death;
- c. applying modern biotechnology to produce Animals or transgenic Animal products harming the



sustainability of Animal resources, safety and inner calm of community, and sustainability of environmental functions;

- d. utilizing the physical power of Animals beyond their ability limits; and
- e. utilizing parts of body and organs of Animal for purposes other than medical.

Part Seven

Reasonable Treatment and Protection of Animals

Article 93

The application of the principle of Animal freedom in reasonable treatment and protection of Animals as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter f must be carried out at least by:

- a. not hurting, not resulting in stress, and/or death; and
- b. using clean facilities, infrastructure, and equipment.

Article 94

- (1) The governor and regent/ mayor shall provide coaching on the reasonable treatment and protection of Animals to Animal owners, people handling Animals



as part of their work, and owners and managers of Animal maintenance facilities.

- (2) Coaching on the reasonable treatment and protection of Animals as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through the provision of facilities, dissemination, and education.

Part Eight

Slaughtering and Killing

Article 95

- (1) The application of the principle of Animal freedom in slaughtering and killing as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter g must be carried out at least by:
 - a. not hurting, not resulting in fear and stress while handling Animals before slaughtering or killing;
 - b. not resulting in fear and stress, and being able to end Animal suffering as soon as possible while slaughtering or killing;
 - c. using clean facilities and equipment; and
 - d. ensuring perfectly dead Animals before next handling.
- (2) In the event that slaughtering and killing as referred to in paragraph (1) use stunning, it shall



be prohibited using methods resulting in suffering, stress, and/or dead Animals.

Article 96

In the event that slaughtering and killing as referred to in Article 95 are carried out for contagious Animal disease and Zoonotic control and management or to reduce animal suffering whose lives are impossible to save, slaughtering and killing of Animals must be based on medical considerations from Veterinarians.

Part Nine

Comparative Medical Practice

Article 97

- (1) Comparative Medical Practice as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (3) letter h shall be carried out on laboratory Animals.
- (2) The application of the principle of Animal freedom on comparative medical practice as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out at least by:
 - a. prioritizing any methods that do not hurt and do not result in stress;
 - b. using clean facilities, infrastructure, and equipment, not hurting, and not resulting in stress; and



- c. providing food and drink in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.

Article 98

- (1) Comparative Medical Practice as referred to in Article 97 must be carried out by or under Veterinarian supervisions.
- (2) Veterinarian as referred to in paragraph (1) must comply with the code of conduct of Veterinarian profession.

Article 99

- (1) Each person shall be prohibited from:
 - a. carrying out activities that results in unnecessary suffering for Animals;
 - b. mutilating the Animal's body;
 - c. giving materials resulting in poisoning, disability, injury and/or death in Animals; and
 - d. contesting animals resulting in animals to have fear, pain, permanent disability, and/or death.
- (2) To prove the occurrence of breach of the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), a forensic test can be conducted by Veterinarians.

CHAPTER IV

HANDLING OF ANIMALS AS A RESULT OF NATURAL DISASTERS



Article 100

In the event of any Natural Disasters, handling of Animals shall be carried out through:

- a. Animal evacuation;
- b. handling of dead Animals;
- c. temporary shelters;
- d. slaughtering and killing of Animals; and/or
- e. control of Animal source of diseases and vectors.

Article 101

- (1) Animal Evacuation as referred to in Article 100 letter a shall be carried out for healthy Animals and sick Animals that are still possible to be recovered at the Natural Disaster site, which are impossible for Animal survival.
- (2) The implementation of Animal evacuation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with due regard to the principle of Animal freedom.
- (3) Animals shall be evacuated to a temporary shelter determined by the regent/ mayor.
- (4) Animal Evacuation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out under Veterinarian supervisions or person having competencies in the Animal Welfare.

Article 102



- (1) Handling of dead Animals as referred to in Article 100 letter b shall be carried out by burial or burning.
- (2) Handling of dead Animals as a result of Natural Disaster as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out under Veterinarian supervisions.

Article 103

- (1) Temporary shelter as referred to in Article 100 letter c shall be carried out with due regard to the principle of Animal freedom.
- (2) Temporary shelter as referred to in paragraph (1) must:
 - a. be in a safe site;
 - b. provide clean water, feed, and medicine facilities;
 - c. provide shelters for healthy Animals separated from sick or injured Animals; and
 - d. be easily accessible by volunteers and veterinary health personnel.

Article 104

- (1) Slaughtering and killing of Animals as referred to in Article 100 letter d shall be carried out on Animals that:
 - a. are impossible to save their lives; and
 - b. need to stop their suffering.



- (2) Animal slaughtering as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out on Animals whose meat can be utilized for human consumption.
- (3) Animal killing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out on animals whose meat is not consumed.
- (4) Slaughtering and killing of animals as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out under Veterinary Supervision.

Article 105

- (1) Control of Animal source of diseases and vectors as referred to in Article 100 letter e must be carried out at the Natural Disaster site and the surrounding affected area.
- (2) Control as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by:
 - a. application of environmental sanitation; and
 - b. vector extermination.

Article 106

Handling of Animals as a result of Natural Disasters shall be carried out by the Minister, ministers or heads of non-ministerial governmental agencies, governors, and regents/ mayors in accordance with their authority.



Article 107

Further provisions regarding procedures for handling of Animals as a result of Natural Disasters shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 108

In the event that an accredited Veterinary Laboratory as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (3) is not yet available, the Minister, governor, or regent/ mayor may appoint a laboratory to conduct examination and testing within a maximum period of 4 (four) years.

Article 109

At the time when this Government Regulation comes into force, any Animal maintenance facility owners who do not yet have any license as referred to in Article 84 paragraph (2) must have a business license no later than 2 (two) years from the validity of this Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 110



At the time when this Government Regulation comes into force, the implementing regulations of the Government Regulation Number 22 of 1983 concerning Veterinary Public Health shall remain in effect as long as they do not conflict with and/or has not been replaced based on this Government Regulation.

Article 111

At the time when this Government Regulation comes into force, the Government Regulation Number 22 of 1983 concerning Veterinary Public Health shall be revoked and declared null and void.

Article 112

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

For public cognizance, this Government Regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

on October 29, 2012

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

[signed]

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO



Promulgated in Jakarta

on October 30, 2012

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

[signed]

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2012 NUMBER 214

A true copy of the original

STATE SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Deputy Assistant of Legislation of

Economic Division,

Lydia Silvanna Djaman



ELUCIDATION
TO
GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 95 OF 2012
CONCERNING
VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE

I. GENERAL

Veterinary Public Health is a link chain between veterinary health and Animal products, human health, and environmental health. Veterinary Public Health, as one of elements of veterinary health in the broadest sense, is all veterinary health and Animal product affairs that directly or indirectly affect human health. Animal Diseases that can be transmitted to humans through Animals and/or Animal products are Animal diseases included in the Zoonotic category. Therefore, the implementation of Veterinary Public Health becomes an important part of community activities to protect people's health and inner calm through guarantee of Hygiene and Sanitation in the production chain of Animal products, guarantee of Animal products in terms of halalness for those required, safety, health, and integrity, and Zoonotic Control and Management.

The guarantee of Hygiene and Sanitation is a basic requirement for a food safety guarantee system. The guarantee of Hygiene and Sanitation shall be carried out



to protect the community from hazards that can disturb health as a result of consuming food of animal origin (foodborne disease) or using Animal products by controlling Animal product risks in the contaminated production process by biological, chemical, and physical hazards, and the Animal product risks being non-halal for those required. The guarantee of Hygiene and Sanitation shall be implemented by applying a good method in the production chain of Animal products at farming site, such as beef cattle and dairy Animal farming, production sites for food of Animal origin, such as meat, milk, egg, honey, and their derivative results, production sites for non-food Animal products, such as leather and fur, Animal slaughterhouses, collection and sale sites, and transportation. Any Animal product Business Units that have applied a good method consistently shall be provided with a Certificate of Veterinary Control Number as a guarantee of animal product halalness for those required, safety, health, and integrity of Animal products.

The guarantee of Animal products shall be carried out through the regulation of the Circulation of Animal Products, for Animal products of domestic production, Importation from abroad, or exportation from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia. The guarantee of Animal products shall be carried out through supervision, inspection and testing, standardization,



certification, and registration, to guarantee the safety of Animal products from the farming process to circulation (safe from farm to table).

The flow of globalization and global climate trigger the emergence of new diseases (emerging infectious diseases/ EID) that are not exist previously being able to attack humans and/or animals. Most emerging infectious diseases that attack humans are caused by Zoonosis. Zoonotic event or plague can have a significant impact on economic, social, or defense and security aspects. The Zoonotic Control and Management shall be carried out through the determination of priority Zoonosis by the Minister together with relevant ministers, especially the minister implementing governmental affairs in the health, risk management, emergency alert, Zoonotic eradication, and community participation with due regard to environmental health and Animal Welfare.

By the increasing welfare status of the world community, especially in developed countries, awareness and demands for the application of Animal welfare also increase, so that it potentially becomes one of the obstacles in the international trade. Thus, Indonesia, which is developing its economy, specifically in the livestock and veterinary health, needs to accelerate the application of animal welfare in order to be able to increase the competitiveness of Indonesian products in free markets



and the dignity of the Indonesian nation in the international world.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Handling of Animals as a result of Natural Disasters shall be carried out to save Animals from the effects of Natural Disasters by implementing Animal Welfare, preventing the transmission and spread of Zoonosis, and maintaining environmental health.

The impacts as a result of Natural Disasters among others the emergence of Zoonotic Plague threatening human health as a result of environmental pollution by dead Animal carcasses and threats to the implementation of Animal Welfare for hurt or injured Animals and it causes permanent disability in Animals.

Article 3

Paragraph (1)



Letter a

The guarantee of Hygiene and Sanitation is the basic feasibility of a guarantee system for the safety and quality of Animal products.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The meaning of "food products of Animal origin" is meat, milk, egg and their derivative results, and all materials derived from Animals as utilized for human consumption, such as honey, swallow's nest, and gelatin.

Letter b

The meaning of "non-food animal products potentially carrying Zoonotic risks directly to humans" among others Animal products used for pet feed, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and non-food industries.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)



Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "production chain of Animal products" is the interrelated relationship between each stage of the production process of animal products starting from farming sites, production sites of food of Animal origin in the form of fresh ones and their derivative, production sites of fresh non-food animal products and food derivative products of Animal origin, Animal slaughterhouses (RPH), collection and sale sites, and transportation of Animal products.

"Food derivative products of Animal origin" as abovementioned are Processed Foods of Animal Origin, which still contain basic materials of meat, milk, and egg potentially carrying risks that transmit Zoonotic agents.

The meaning of "good methods" is a basic program requirement in the guarantee of safety and quality of Animal products, among others including good Hygiene and Sanitation practices, good veterinary practices, and biosecurity practices.



"Hygiene and Sanitation Practices" as abovementioned shall be applied to the production chain of Animal products, among others including biosecurity, good veterinary practices, and good milking practices at farming sites, good slaughtering practices at Animal slaughterhouses, good handling practices at production, collection and sale sites, and good distribution practices in transportation.

"Good Veterinary Practices" as abovementioned are all activities related to veterinary health security, for example providing veterinary medicines and biological materials under Veterinarian supervision and the feeding of foods that are safe and providing safe food in compliance with the physiological needs of Animals.

Biosecurity practices are all actions to prevent the entry and spread of disease agents to a population of vulnerable Animals in a livestock and/or area, such as hygiene guarantee of cage, equipment, and its environment, and separation of new Animals from old Animals and sick Animals from healthy Animals.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a



The meaning of "farming sites" is a place for raising beef cattle, dairy Animals, and laying poultries. Animal raising places also include temporary Animal raising places (shelter), such as poultry shelters.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

The meaning of "Animal slaughterhouses" is a place to slaughter Animals in the context of guaranteeing meat to be circulated against halalness for those required, safety, health, and integrity.

Letter e

The meaning of "collection sites" is a warehouse/ storage room for Animals or Animal products in accordance with the requirements for storage temperature of an Animal product, e.g. cold storage requiring a minimum temperature of -18°C for frozen Animal products and a warehouse/ chilled room for Animal products requiring storage temperatures between 4°C to 8°C .



The meaning of "sale sites" is traditional markets, supermarkets, stores, and stalls.

Letter f

The meaning of "transportation" includes transportation by land, sea, and air.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The meaning of "Beef cattle" is any animals raised or farmed to utilize their meats for human consumption, e.g. beef cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, rabbit, poultry, and pig, unproductive dairy Animals and laying poultries and including types of Wild Fauna that based on laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources can be hunted and the meats are utilized, e.g. deer.

Specifically for Wild Fauna, an importation into types of beef cattle can be carried out after complying with the provisions of laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources.

Letter b



The meaning of "dairy animals" is any animals raised or farmed to utilize the milk for human consumption, e.g. dairy cows, Murrah buffaloes, and Ettawa goats.

Letter c

The meaning of "laying poultries" is any types of poultries raised or farmed to utilize their eggs as human consumption, e.g. laying hens, ducks, and quails.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Pests in this provision, e.g. insects and mice.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.



Letter c

The personnel health and hygiene in this provision shall include physical and spiritual health requirements, not having open wounds, not suffering from zoonotic diseases (e.g. tuberculosis and hepatitis), not smoking while handling animal products (e.g. while milking and collecting milk), maintaining hand hygiene, and wearing clean clothes.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d



The meaning of "biological, chemical, and physical hazards" is a biological, chemical, and physical agents entering and/or are in Animal products and Animal feed potentially arising harm to human, animal, and environmental health.

Biological hazards, e.g. microorganisms.

Chemical hazards, e.g. animal medicine and hormone residues, contamination of pesticides, hazardous food additives, heavy metals, and infectious proteins (prions).

Physical hazards, e.g. wood chips, glass fractions, and stone chips.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Self-explanatory.

Article 8



Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Veterinary health examination before slaughtering (*ante-mortem* examination) shall be carried out to ensure that the animal slaughtered is healthy and proper for slaughter.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Reducing Animal suffering when slaughtered shall be carried out in accordance with the principle of Animal Welfare, e.g. by hastening the slaughter when the Animal is ready to be slaughtered using a sharp knife.

Letter f

The guarantee of Halal slaughtering for those required shall be carried out in accordance



with Islamic sharia, including the requirements for slaughterers, Animals to be slaughtered, and procedures for halal slaughtering.

The requirements for Animals to be slaughtered must be any animals included in the halal group to be slaughtered and are still alive at the time to be slaughtered. In the event that the slaughtering process is carried out by stunning, the Animals are still alive after stunning.

The requirements of procedures for halal slaughtering shall include reading "Bismillahi Allahu Akbar" when the slaughtering will be carried out. Animals shall be slaughtered in the neck using a sharp, clean, and non-corroded knife, by one move without lifting the knife from the neck and make sure the knife can cut off or slaughter 3 (three) channels at once, the respiratory tract (trachea/ *hulqum*), food tract (esophagus/ *mar'i*), and blood vessels (*wadajain*).

Letter g

Edible offal and carcass health examination after slaughtering beef cattle (post-mortem



examination) shall be conducted to ensure that carcasses, meats, and edible offal are safe and proper for human consumption.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "inspection" is an examination using sight and smell.

The meaning of "palpation" is an examination using touch.

The meaning of "incision" is an examination in the form of cut using a sharp and clean knife.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Stamping or labeling as a decision on the results of carcass or edible offal health examination shall be applied to any animals other than poultries, such as cow, goat, and pig.



Stamping on carcasses and labeling on edible offal shall be carried out by Veterinarians or Veterinary paramedics as the technical person in charge for Animal slaughterhouses.

Letter b

Certificate of meat health shall at least contain information concerning Animal origin, Animal slaughterhouses, results of animal health checks (ante-mortem examination), and the results of edible offal and carcass health examination (post-mortem examination). This certificate of meat health shall be signed by the local Authorized Veterinarian.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Letter a

Slaughtering animals for religious purposes, e.g. slaughtering sacrificial animals on the Eid al-Adha feast day.

Letter b

The meaning of "traditional ceremonies" is any ceremonies related to traditions and culture in certain communities using Animals as symbols in the tradition.

Letter c



Emergency slaughtering in this provision aims to reduce Animal suffering and limit the spread of infectious animal diseases or Zoonosis and to utilize the meat of Animal concerned so that it can be consumed by humans in the event that based on a veterinarian's diagnosis, it is declared safe and proper.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Funeral ceremonies, e.g. *mappasilaga tedong* in Tanatoraja indigenous community and *Ngaben* ceremony in Hindus community in Bali.

Wedding ceremonies, e.g. wedding ceremonies in Tapanuli community.

Article 14

Emergency slaughtering shall be carried out after getting a diagnosis from the Veterinarian.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "Animal person in charge" is any person assigned by the Animal owner to handle and slaughter Animals.

Article 16



Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Criteria of beef cattle shall be among others age, body height, body weight, sex, and reproductive status.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

The meaning of "separation of Halal Animal products from non-Halal Animal products or other products" in this provision is for food of Animal origin. The purpose of separation is to prevent contamination of Halal food of Animal origin from non-Halal materials or products.

Letter f

The meaning of "guarantee of room temperature at collection and sale sites of Animal



products that can inhibit reproduction of microorganisms" in this provision is to maintain the quality and storability of fresh and processed Animal products, e.g. for fresh and processed food of Animal origin that are not canned, such as cheese, sausage, and nugget requiring storage temperatures below 7°C, or temperatures above 60°C for foods of Animal origin that have been cooked and are ready to serve.

Letter g

The meaning of "separation of Animal products from Animals and commodities other than Animal products" is for food of Animal origin that is not packaged. The purpose of separation is to prevent contamination of food of Animal origin that are not packaged from biological, chemical, and/or physical hazards derived from non-Animal products such as vegetables, cosmetic products, and non-food products.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20



Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Coaching with a maximum period of 5 (five) years is intended so that the Animal Product Business Unit has sufficient time to gradually comply with the requirements of good methods continuously.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "circulated within any territories of the Republic of Indonesia" is circulated whether for trade purposes or for non-commercial purposes, such as assistance, exhibition, and research.

Article 27

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Imported into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia in this provision may be in the form of Importation in the context of trade and Importation rather than in the context thereof, such as exchange for the purposes of research, exhibition, assistance, contribution, grant, or passenger luggage.

Letter c

Exported from any territories of the Republic of Indonesia in this provision may be in the form of Exportation in the context of trade and Exportation rather than in the context thereof, such as exchange for the purposes of research, exhibition, contribution, grant, or passenger luggage.

Article 28



Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

The meaning of "risk analysis" is the veterinary health technical decision-making process that is based on scientific and public disclosure principles through a series of stages of activities, including hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication (dissemination).

The meaning of "hazard identification" is the process of identifying biological (pathogenic) and chemical hazards potentially entering Indonesia through the Importation policy of an Animal product commodity from abroad.

The meaning of "risk assessment" is a process of risk estimation due to hazard threat



imported into any territories of the Republic of Indonesia that can be measured qualitatively, semi-quantitatively or quantitatively.

The meaning of "risk management" is a process of selecting sanitary measures for risk control based on the results of scientific-based risk assessment and implemented through technical policies in order to reduce the risk level potentially carrying hazard through the Importation of Animal products from abroad.

The meaning of "risk communication (dissemination)" is an interactive information exchange on risks between risk assessors, risk managers, and other related parties.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The meaning of "verification" is a field inspection activity to ensure the compatibility between the information



delivered and its application in terms of the implementation system of veterinary health and guarantee of Animal product safety in the country and Original Business Unit.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

The meaning of "acceptable level of protection/ ALOP" is the level of protection against biological and chemical hazards that can be managed by the importing country.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "Veterinary Authority of the Ministry" is the Veterinary Authority in the ministry implementing governmental affairs in the veterinary public health and animal welfare.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Self-explanatory.



Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Technical recommendations from the head of non-ministerial governmental institution implementing governmental affairs in the drug and food control, in this provision are intended to guarantee the safety of processed food of Animal origin having no potential to carry a zoonotic disease agent. While for processed food of Animal origin potentially carrying zoonotic diseases, recommendations from the head of non-ministerial governmental institution implementing governmental affairs in the drug and food control may be issued only upon the recommendations from the Minister.

Letter b

Technical recommendations for Animal products other than processed food of Animal origin having no potential to carry zoonotic risks shall be made in accordance with the guidelines from the world veterinary health organization. For example, the importation of



processed meat in cans from any countries infected by mad cow disease (BSE) still has risks containing prions.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The meaning of "Veterinary Certificate" is a written statement signed by the Veterinary Authority in the Veterinary Public Health of the Ministry regarding guarantee of Animal product safety, including the veterinary health status at the national, local/ regional level, and the Original Business Unit of Animal products in accordance with health requirements of importing countries, and guarantee of the application of good methods in the original Business Unit, and the production process ensuring Animal products being free from Zoonotic agents.

Letter b



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

A license from the relevant minister for the purpose of exporting Wild Fauna products is a license issued by the Conservation Managing Authority for types of Flora and Wild Fauna, among others are the implementation of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), a convention regarding control on trade of flora and fauna species in the context of conservation of the species concerned.

Article 35

A facilitation to carry out Exportation activities of Animal products outside any territories of the Republic of Indonesia shall be carried out in order to improve the ability of business actors to comply with the requirements determined by the destination country.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38



Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Self-explanatory.

Article 40

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Letter a

Physical condition of animal products, e.g.
examination of color, odor, consistency,
integrity of products and packaging, and product
temperature.

Letter b



Documents in this provision, e.g. examination of Veterinary Certificates and Halal certificates for those required.

Letter c

Labels in this provision, e.g. examination of information regarding product name, manufacturer, production date and/or expiry date, number and type of product specifications, and Halal mark for those required.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Paragraph (1)

Examination and Testing in this provision is part of the monitoring and surveillance program for biological, chemical, and physical hazards and confirmation of conformity between requirements and conditions of Animal products.

Examination of Animal products in the laboratory shall be carried out on the physical condition of samples and documents accompanying the sample.

Testing of animal products in the laboratory shall be carried out at least to chemical compositions, microorganism contaminations, and residues in Animal products.

Paragraph (2)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 51

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "coaching of laboratory competencies" is to provide financing and technical guidance to implement a test laboratory quality management system based on international standards of the up-to-date laboratory quality system, e.g. ISO 17025 to be a reference for laboratory accreditation, including coaching of laboratory human resource competencies, validation of Testing methods, procurement of Testing facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the Standards, and laboratory maintenance.

The meaning of "development of laboratory competencies" is to improve the ability to conduct Testing whether in terms of increasing the number of samples or types of Testing.

Paragraph (4)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "Indonesian National Standard (SNI)" is a Standard determined by the National Standardization Agency and applies nationally.

Article 54

Self-explanatory.

Article 55

Self-explanatory.

Article 56

Self-explanatory.

Article 57

Paragraph (1)



The meaning of "fresh food of Animal origin" is any food that has not gotten further processing other than cooling, freezing, heating, and smoking.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 58

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Self-explanatory.

Article 61

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "risk analysis in the determination of zoonosis requiring priority in its control and management" is an analysis based on transmission capacities, morbidity rates, fatality rates, and/or mortality rates (mortality), health impacts on human, economic losses, and other considerations (geography, climatology, social, defense, and security). Based on risk analysis, it can be determined whether Zoonotic Control and Management



activities are prioritized in Animals, such as brucellosis, or in humans, such as toxoplasmosis, or together in humans and animals, such as Avian Influenza and rabies.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Zoonotic Observation in Animals and Animal products in this provision, e.g. salmonellosis arising from the salmonella germ carried out through food of Animal origin and anthrax associated with the leather of infected Animals.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Research and development institutions in this provision are research and development institutions of ministries, non-ministerial governmental institutions, and universities.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 62



Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Other activities related to Zoonosis in this provision, e.g. extermination of Wild Fauna related to Zoonotic Control and Management.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 63

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "informing the results of Zoonotic Observation to the Minister" is in order to integrate the results of Zoonotic Observation in humans by Zoonotic Observation in Animals so that the tracing of transmission sources in Animals can be known by the data or information on Zoonotic transmission sources in humans.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 64



Self-explanatory.

Article 65

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "Zoonotic causative agent abuse" is the abuse as a biological weapon, e.g. the causative agent of anthrax for bioterrorism activities.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 66

Self-explanatory.

Article 67

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The meaning of "plague area" is a place where a zoonosis is spread in Animal populations and/or community whose number of sufferers increases significantly exceeding the usual circumstances at certain times and regions or



the emergence of new zoonotic cases in free areas.

Letter b

The meaning of "infected area" is an area found in certain Zoonotic cases in vulnerable Animals and/or human populations based on observations.

Letter c

The meaning of "buffer zone" is an area around and directly adjacent to infected areas or plague areas within a certain radius determined based on types of disease to be controlled to prevent further spread of the disease to free areas.

Letter d

Free areas in this provision can be distinguished into historical free areas and free areas after a number of control and management efforts are carried out.

Historical free areas are areas where no Zoonotic cases or agents have been found.

Free areas after a number of control and management efforts are carried out are areas originally having Zoonotic cases or agents, but based on observations in a certain time, Zoonotic cases or agents are no longer found.



Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 68

The meaning of "risk management" is an effort to reduce or decrease the risk level to an acceptable level or equal to the acceptable risk limit (appropriate level of protection/ ALOP), e.g. Animal control as a source of disease (reservoir), identification of high risk areas against the emergence of Zoonotic Plagues, and identification of risky practice and behavior transmitting and/or spreading Zoonosis.

Article 69

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The meaning of "closing of plague areas" is the prohibition of export and import of vulnerable and sick Animals and Animal products related to plague from and to areas determined as plague areas.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.



Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Termination of production and Circulation of Animal Products in this provision shall include the temporary closing of Animal slaughterhouses infected or contaminated by Zoonotic agents, withdrawal and extermination of circulated animal products considering the risk of transmission to humans, animals and/or environment, and negative impacts inflicted.

Letter i

Self-explanatory.

Letter j

Self-explanatory.

Letter k

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 70

Letter a



Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

The meaning of "vector" is any Animals that can carry infectious Animal disease germs transmitting and spreading to Animals and/or humans, such as flies, mosquitoes, and louses.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Restriction on Circulation of Animal Products in this provision shall include withdrawal and extermination of circulated Animal products.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Letter i

Self-explanatory.

Letter j

Self-explanatory.

Article 71

Paragraph (1)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Based on the provisions of laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources among others are in the event of any priority Zoonotic control carried out in their habitat, especially in conservation areas, the implementation of Zoonotic management in the field must be in accordance with the provisions concerning conservation of ecosystems, species and genetics, and it must be under the coordination of competent authority in the management of Wild Fauna species and conservation areas.

Extermination is not always able to be carried out for Wild Fauna, especially for endangered species. Therefore, in the implementation of depopulation and euthanasia of species in conservation areas whether for endangered or non-endangered species, remembering their important functions and values in the ecosystem and for the benefit of human whether for current or future generations, and remembering the possibility of many new emerging diseases derived from Wild Fauna, the Zoonotic Control and Management must be carried out by the prudential principle as



mandated by the Law on Conservation of Biological Resources and their Ecosystems.

Article 72

Self-explanatory.

Article 73

Self-explanatory.

Article 74

Paragraph (1)

Emergency alert is intended to anticipate the emergence and spread of the Zoonotic Plague:

- a. prioritizing the control and management;
- b. potentially being a priority in the control and management; and
- c. that is not yet in a region or within any territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Relevant Institutions in this provision, e.g. ministries, non-ministerial governmental institutions implementing research and development, and universities.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "simulated" is to try rapid response actions in the event of any plagues to



be carried out by each stakeholder in accordance with their role and authority.

Stakeholders in this provision among others Veterinary Authorities in provinces and regencies/ cities, ministries, non-ministerial governmental institutions, universities, breeder associations, professional associations, and non-governmental organizations engaged in the veterinary health.

Article 75

Evaluation is intended to ensure the effectiveness and understanding of emergency alert guidelines.

Article 76

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "certain condition" is a condition where Zoonotic Plagues emerge outside those determined as priority Zoonosis.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 77

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "Animals for specific purposes" is any animals as trained specially so that they can be utilized for the purposes of performing duties and functions of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the Indonesian National Police, and any ministries implementing governmental affairs in the customs, e.g. utilizing dogs as narcotic and psychotropic trackers, or the utilization of horses in cavalry forces.

Article 78

Self-explanatory.

Article 79

Self-explanatory.

Article 80

Self-explanatory.

Article 81

Self-explanatory.

Article 82

Self-explanatory.

Article 83

Self-explanatory.



Article 84

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

People handling Animals in this provision, e.g. Animal Farmers, Animal carriers, cage officers, slaughterers, stunning equipment operators, breeders, researchers using experimental Animals, and people utilizing Animal services.

Letter c

Animal maintenance facility owners in this provision, e.g. zoo managers, conservation parks/ areas, and animal rescue centers, whether temporary or permanent shelters, whether commercial and non-profit.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

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

Letter a

Using and utilizing Animals beyond their natural abilities in this provision, e.g. using and utilizing animals as laboratory Animals and service Animals (such as burden Animals and drag animals).

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Beyond their ability limits in this provision, e.g. using under-age young Animals, sick Animals, disabled Animals, pregnant Animals, or any Animals/ livestock naturally not prioritized to



utilize their physical strength, such as the utilization of sheep power to pull carts.

Letter e

Utilizing parts of body and organs of Animals for purposes other than medical in this provision, e.g. the utilization of animal organs as believed to be efficacious as drugs without scientific proof.

Article 93

Self-explanatory.

Article 94

Self-explanatory.

Article 95

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "Animal slaughtering" is slaughtering Animals in the neck by cutting/ slaughtering three channels, the respiratory tract, blood vessels, and food channels. The purpose of Animal slaughtering generally is to accelerate perfect blood output and/or to comply with certain religious requirements such as, Halal slaughtering in Islam and Kosher slaughtering in Judaism for animals whose meats to be consumed by humans, such as cows, sheep, and chickens.



The meaning of "Animal killing" is killing animals by methods among others, piercing the heart of pig whose meats to be consumed, breaking the neck bones in chickens in the context of infectious Animal disease control and management, shooting prey animals, giving poisonous gas or other materials to a population control management in the context of infectious Animal disease control and management.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 96

Self-explanatory.

Article 97

Paragraph (1)

The meaning "laboratory animals" are any animals specifically raised as experimental Animals, research, Testing, teaching and producing biomedical materials or are developed into Animal models for human diseases, such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, poultries, apes, and monkey.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 98

Self-explanatory.



Article 99

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Suffering that does not need to occur in this provision, e.g. maintaining the life of cattle or horses having an accident or broken leg, because the function of the animal's feet will not return to normal, while the Animal will always get pain.

Letter b

The meaning of "mutilating Animal body" is the procedures for slaughtering or taking parts of Animal body in the form of sensitive tissue or Animal bond structure causing suffering in Animals in addition to the purpose of medical actions, e.g. cutting ears and cutting the tail on certain types of dogs.

Letter c

Giving materials resulting in poisoning, disability, injury and/or death in Animals in this provision, e.g. giving hard drugs without Veterinary Control.

Letter d

Contesting Animals in this provision shall include maintaining and training,



implementing, informing, and managing
facilities for animal contest activities.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 100

Self-explanatory.

Article 101

Self-explanatory.

Article 102

Self-explanatory.

Article 103

Self-explanatory.

Article 104

Self-explanatory.

Article 105

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The meaning of "environmental sanitation" is
an action to eliminate or reduce the growth
and spread of pathogenic microorganisms at
the site where Animal carcass are found as a
result of natural disasters.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.



Article 106

Self-explanatory.

Article 107

Self-explanatory.

Article 108

Self-explanatory.

Article 109

Self-explanatory.

Article 110

Self-explanatory.

Article 111

Self-explanatory.

Article 112

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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I, **Eko Tjahyadi, Sworn & Certified Translator and team**, hereby declare that this document is an English translation of a document prepared in Indonesian language. In translating this document an attempt has been made to translate as literally as possible without jeopardizing the overall continuity of the text. However differences may occur in translation and if they do the original text has precedence in law.

