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THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 18 OF 2009

CONCERNING  
LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. whereas, animal as a gift and mandate of the God Almighty has an important role in providing food from animal and other animal products as well as services for humans with utilization needs to be directed for people's welfare;

b. whereas, to achieve such purposes, it is necessary to provide veterinary health protecting human and veterinary health and their ecosystems as a prerequisite for the implementation of advanced, competitive, and sustainable livestock and safe, healthy, intact, and halal food supply so that it should be empowered for people's prosperity and welfare;



c. whereas, with the development of regional autonomy and globalization demands, laws and regulations in the livestock and veterinary health currently applicable are no longer consistent as a legal basis for the implementation of livestock and veterinary health;

d. whereas, based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to establish Law on Livestock and Veterinary Health;

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

Under Joint Agreement

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDED:

To stipulate: LAW ON LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 1

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





1. Livestock means all matters related to physical resources, seeds, seedlings and/or feeder, feed, livestock equipment and machinery, livestock farming, harvest, postharvest, processing, marketing, and its businesses.
2. Veterinary health means all matters related to veterinary care, veterinary medication, veterinary health services, control and prevention of animal diseases, rejection of diseases, reproductive medicine, conservation medicine, veterinary medicines and veterinary health equipment, and feed security.
3. 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.
4. Domestic animal means an animal whose life is partly or wholly dependent on humans for certain purposes.
5. Livestock mean domestic animals whose products are intended to be producers of food, industrial raw materials, services, and/or products related to agriculture.
6. 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.



7. Genetic resources mean plant materials, animals, or microorganisms containing units that serve as carriers of hereditary nature, whether having actual or potential value to create new furrows, clusters, or species.
8. Animal seed, hereinafter referred to as the seed, means an animal reproduction material, which can be in the form of cement, sperm, ova, sprout ovum, and embryo.
9. Microorganism seeds mean microbes that can be used for the purpose of feed industry and/or veterinary biomedical industry.
10. Animal seedling, hereinafter referred to as the seedling, mean an animal having excellent characteristics and inheriting and complying with certain requirements to be bred.
11. Animal cluster, hereinafter referred to as the cluster, mean a group of animals from a species having specific phenotype characteristics and can be inherited to their offspring.
12. Feeder animal, hereinafter referred to as the feeder, means a non-seed animal having excellent characteristics to be raised for production purposes.
13. Animal products mean all materials derived from animals that are still fresh and/or have been



processed for the purposes of consumption, pharmacoseutics, agriculture, and/or other uses for the fulfillment of human needs and benefits.

14. Breeder means an individual Indonesian citizen or corporation running a livestock business.
15. Livestock company means an individual or corporation, whether in the form of legal entity or non-legal entity, established and domiciled in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia managing a livestock business with certain criteria and scale.
16. Livestock business means an activity producing products and services that support livestock farming business.
17. Castration means an act of preventing the functioning of testicles by obliterating or inhibiting its function.
18. Artificial insemination means a technique to put sperm or cement into a reproductive organ of a healthy female cattle to be able to fertilize ovum cells using an insemination device with the aim of getting the cattle pregnant.
19. Livestock breeding means a series of activities to change the genetic composition of a group of cattle from a cluster or furrow in order to achieve certain purposes.



20. Local livestock means a livestock as a result of crossbreeding or introduction from outside as bred in Indonesia until the fifth generation or more adapted to the environment and/or local management.
21. Business in veterinary health means an activity producing products and services that support efforts in realizing veterinary health.
22. Feed means a single food material or mixture thereof, whether processed or unprocessed provided to animals for survival, production, and breeding.
23. Feed materials mean agricultural products, fisheries, livestock, or other materials that are proper to be used as feed, whether processed or unprocessed.
24. Common grazing area means state land or land provided by the Government or granted by individuals or companies intended for small scale livestock grazing of the people for the livestock to be freely breed.
25. Each person means an individual or corporation, whether legal entity or non-legal entity, carrying out activities in the livestock and veterinary health.
26. Veterinary means all matters related to animals and animal diseases.





27. Veterinary medicine means the implementation of veterinary medical practice activities.
28. 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.
29. Veterinarian means a person having a profession in veterinary medicine, competency certificate, and veterinary medical authority in carrying out veterinary health services.
30. 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.
31. Reproductive medicine means the application of veterinary medicine in the implementation of veterinary health in the animal reproduction.
32. Conservation medicine means the application of veterinary medicine in the implementation of veterinary health in the wild animal conservation.



33. Biomedicine means the implementation of veterinary medicine in the pharmaceutical biology, development of medical science, or biological industries for human health and welfare.
34. Animal diseases mean health disorders in animals, among others, caused by genetic defects, degenerative processes, metabolic disorders, trauma, toxication, parasitic infestations, and infections of pathogenic microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungus, and rickettsia.
35. Infectious animal diseases mean diseases transmitted between animal and animal; animal and human; as well as animal and other animal disease carrying media through direct or indirect contact with mechanical intermediaries, such as water, air, soil, feed, equipment and humans; or with biological intermediaries, such as viruses, bacteria, amoeba, or fungus.
36. Strategic animal diseases mean animal diseases that can cause economic losses, public restlessness, and/or high animal death.
37. Zoonosis means a disease that can be contagious from animals to humans or vice versa.
38. Veterinary public health means all matters related to animals and animal products that directly or indirectly affect human health.





39. Veterinary medicines mean preparations that can be used to medicate animals, relieve symptoms, or modify chemical processes in the body including biological, pharmacoseutic, premix, and natural preparations.
40. Livestock equipment and machinery mean all equipment used in relation to livestock and veterinary health activities, whether operated by a driving motor or without a driving motor.
41. Veterinary health equipment and machinery mean veterinary medicine equipment prepared and used for animals as an auxiliary tool in veterinary health services.
42. 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.
43. Veterinary health personnel mean people carrying out activities in the veterinary health based on hierarchical veterinary medical competencies and authorities in accordance with formal education and/or certified veterinary health training.
44. Veterinary health technology means anything related to the development and application of science,



technique, engineering, and industry in the veterinary health.

45. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia holding a power of the Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
46. Minister means the minister with duties and responsibilities in the livestock and veterinary health.
47. Local government means governor, regent/ mayor, and regional apparatus as an element of regional government administrators.
48. Regional government means the implementation of government affairs by the regional government and the regional House of Representatives according to the autonomy and co-administration task principle with the broadest autonomy principle in the system and principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
49. The national veterinary health system, hereinafter referred to as *Siskeswanas*, means an order of elements of veterinary health that are regularly



interrelated so that it forms a nationally applicable totality.

## CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

#### Article 2

- (1) Livestock and veterinary health can be implemented in all territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as carried out separately and/or through integration with the farming of food crops, horticulture, plantations, fisheries, forestry, or other related fields.
- (2) The implementation of livestock and veterinary health is based on the expediency and sustainability, security and health, democracy and justice, transparency and integration, independence, partnership, and professionalism.

#### Article 3

Regulation on the implementation of livestock and veterinary health aims to:

- a. manage animal resources in a dignified, responsible, and sustainable manner for the people's great prosperity;
- b. meet the needs of food, goods, and services from animals independently, competitively, and



- sustainably for improving breeders' and people's welfare to achieve the national food security;
- c. protect, secure, and/or guarantee any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats that can harm health or lives of human, animal, plant, and environment;
  - d. develop animal resources for breeders' and people's welfare; and
  - e. provide legal certainty and business certainty in the livestock and veterinary health.

### CHAPTER III

#### RESOURCES

##### Part One

##### Land

##### Article 4

To guarantee the certainty of the implementation of livestock and veterinary health, it is necessary to provide land in compliance with the technical requirements of livestock and veterinary health.

##### Article 5

- (1) The provision of land as referred to in Article 4 shall be incorporated into the regional spatial plan in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.



- (2) In the event of any spatial changes resulting in changes in the allocation of livestock and veterinary health land, a replacement land must be first provided elsewhere in accordance with livestock and veterinary health and agro-ecosystem requirements.
- (3) Provisions regarding spatial changes as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be excluded for livestock and veterinary health land for education and/or research and development activities.

#### Article 6

- (1) Land specified as a common grazing area must be maintained for its existence and expediency sustainably.
- (2) The common grazing area as referred to in paragraph (1) serves as:
  - a. producer of forage crops;
  - b. natural mating place, selection, castration, and artificial insemination services;
  - c. veterinary health service place; and/or
  - d. place or object of research and development of livestock and veterinary health technology.
- (3) Regency/ city government whose region has land supply allowing and prioritizing small scale





livestock farming is obligated to determine land as a common grazing area.

- (4) Regency/ city government shall foster any forms of cooperation among livestock farming business and food crop, horticultural, fishery, plantation, and forestry farming and other business fields in utilizing land in the region as cheap animal feed sources.
- (5) Further provisions regarding provision and management of common grazing areas as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined by regency/ city regulations.

## Part Two

### Water

#### Article 7

- (1) Water used for the benefit of livestock and veterinary health must meet the water quality standard requirements as per the designation.
- (2) In the event that the availability of water is limited at a certain time and area, water needs for animals should be prioritized following the fulfillment of people's needs.

## Part Three

### Genetic Resources





#### Article 8

- (1) Genetic resources are the wealth of the Indonesian nation controlled by the state and utilized for the people's great prosperity.
- (2) The state control over genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the Government, provincial government, or regency/ city government by the geographical original distribution of relevant genetic resources.
- (3) Genetic resources shall be managed through utilization and preservation activities.
- (4) Utilization of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out through farming and breeding.
- (5) Preservation of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out through conservation within their habitats and/or outside their habitats and other efforts.
- (6) Management of forage crop genetic resources shall follow the laws and regulations in the plant farming systems.

#### Article 9

- (1) Each person utilizing genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) shall enter into an agreement with the executor of state control over



relevant genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2).

- (2) The agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) shall specify, among others, the distribution of profits from the result of utilization of relevant genetic resources and the empowerment of the surrounding community in their utilization.
- (3) The utilization of animal genetic resources from wild animals shall follow the laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.

#### Article 10

- (1) Farming and breeding as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) shall be carried out by the Government, provincial government, regency/ city government, people, and/or corporation.
- (2) The Government must protect the farming and breeding businesses as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Farming and breeding as referred to in paragraph (1) must optimize the utilization of biodiversity and preservation of genetic resources that are original from Indonesia.
- (4) The Government and the regional government shall conduct development and supervision for each person



carrying out farming and breeding as referred to in paragraph (3).

#### Article 11

- (1) Each person or national institution that imports and/or exports genetic resources to and from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must obtain a permit from the Minister in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to any international institutions that import and/or export genetic resources to and from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) In addition to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2), any foreign institutions that will import and/or export genetic resources must first have an agreement with the Government in the transfer of genetic materials in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### Article 12

- (1) Further provisions regarding genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 through Article 11 shall be regulated by or under the Government Regulation.



- (2) Further provisions regarding utilization and preservation of genetic resources including animal genetic resources and genetic engineering shall be regulated by law.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### LIVESTOCK

#### Part One

#### Seed, Seedling, and Feeder

#### Article 13

- (1) Provision and development of seeds, seedlings, and/or feeders shall be carried out by prioritizing domestic production and democratic economy capability.
- (2) The Government must develop hatchery and/or nursery businesses by involving the people's participation to guarantee the availability of seeds, seedlings and/or feeders.
- (3) In the event that hatchery and/or nursery businesses by people are undeveloped, the Government shall establish hatchery and/or nursery units.
- (4) Any seeds or seedlings in circulation must have a worthy seed or seedling certificate containing information on genealogy and certain characteristics of superiority.



- (5) The worthy seed or seedling certificate as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be issued by an accredited seed or seedling certification agency or those appointed by the Minister.

#### Article 14

- (1) The Government shall stipulate a national nursery policy to boost the availability of certified seeds and/or seedlings and supervise the procurement and circulation sustainably.
- (2) The Government shall develop the formation of seed source areas in areas with the potential to produce a livestock cluster with a high quality and diversity of species for production and/or reproduction characteristics.
- (3) The seed source area as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the Minister by considering types and clusters of livestock, agro-climate, population density, social economy, culture, and science and technology.
- (4) Further provisions regarding national nursery policy as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation.

#### Article 15





- (1) Under certain conditions, the import of seeds and/or seedlings from abroad can be carried out to:
  - a. improve the genetic quality and diversity;
  - b. develop science and technology;
  - c. overcome the shortage of seeds or seedlings domestically; and/or
  - d. meet research and development needs.
- (2) The import of seeds and/or seedlings must comply with quality and veterinary health requirements and the laws and regulations in the animal quarantine and pay attention to seed zoning policy as referred to in Article 14.
- (3) Each person importing seeds and/or seedlings as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the minister that implement trade affairs after obtaining a recommendation from the Minister.
- (4) Further provisions regarding quality and veterinary health requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 16

- (1) The export of seeds, seedlings, and/or feeders from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out in the event that domestic needs are met and the preservation of local livestock is guaranteed.





- (2) Each person carrying out activities as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the minister that implements trade affairs after obtaining a recommendation from the Minister.

#### Article 17

- (1) The improvement of quality of seeds and/or seedlings shall be carried out by forming a pure furrow and/or forming a new cluster through crossbreeding and/or application of modern biotechnology.
- (2) The application of modern biotechnology as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out as long as it is not contrary to religious principles and it does not harm biodiversity; human health, environment, and community; and animal welfare.
- (3) The application of modern biotechnology as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out specifically to produce genetically modified livestock must comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) and the laws and regulations in the biological safety of genetic engineering products.

#### Article 18

- (1) In order to ensure the availability of seeds, productive female ruminant cattle shall be selected



for breeding, while unproductive female ruminant cattle shall be removed to be made as beef cattle.

- (2) Productive female ruminant cattle shall be prohibited from being slaughtered because they are good livestock producers, except for the purposes of research, breeding, or control and prevention of animal diseases.
- (3) The Government and the regency/ city government shall provide funds to capture productive female ruminant cattle taken out by the people and accommodate those livestock in technical implementing units in the region for the purpose of breeding and supplying ruminant cattle seeds in the region.
- (4) Further provisions regarding selection and removal as referred to in paragraph (1) and catching productive female ruminant cattle as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

## Part Two

### Feed

#### Article 19

- (1) Each person cultivating livestock must meet the needs of feed and livestock health.



- (2) The Government and regional governments foster livestock business actors to ensure and meet the good feed needs for their livestock.
- (3) To meet the good needs as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government fosters the development of domestic premix industry.

#### Article 20

- (1) Supervision of the procurement and distribution of feed materials and plants or forage crops classified as food materials is carried out in a coordinated manner among agencies or departments.
- (2) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the provision of land for the needs of forage crop farming, domestic feed procurement, and feed importation from abroad.
- (3) Procurement and/or farming of forage crop is carried out through a monoculture and/or integrated cropping system with other types of plants while considering ecosystems in accordance with laws and regulations in plant farming systems.
- (4) For the procurement of feed and/or feed materials classified as food, the Government prioritizes local feed raw materials.



- (5) Procurement and use of feed and/or feed materials originating from genetically modified organisms must meet the requirements for biological safety.

#### Article 21

The Minister establishes the highest limits on the content of physical, chemical and biological pollutants in feed and/or feed materials.

#### Article 22

- (1) Each person that produces feed and/or feed materials for commercial distribution must obtain a business license.
- (2) Feed made for commercial distribution must meet minimum technical and safety standards or requirements of feed and meet the provisions on how to make good feed as stipulated by a Ministerial Regulation.
- (3) Feed as referred to in paragraph (2) must be labeled in accordance with laws and regulations.
- (4) Each person is prohibited from:
- a. distributing feed not suitable for consumption;
  - b. using and/or distributing feed for ruminants containing feed materials in the form of blood, flesh and/or bones; and/or



- c. using feed mixed with certain hormones and/or feed additive antibiotics.
- (5) Further provisions as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c shall be stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

### Article 23

Every feed and/or feed materials imported from abroad or exported from the country must meet the technical requirements for veterinary health and laws and regulations in quarantine.

### Part Three

#### Livestock Equipment and Machinery

### Article 24

- (1) The Government determines the types and standards of livestock equipment and machinery the circulation of which needs to be monitored.
- (2) Livestock equipment and machinery produced and/or imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must prioritize the safety and security of users.
- (3) Livestock equipment and machinery produced and/or imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in





paragraph (2) the circulation of which needs to be monitored must be tested before circulation.

#### Article 25

- (1) Each person that manufactures or imports livestock equipment and machinery from abroad for distribution is required to provide spare parts.
- (2) The Government fosters and facilitates the development of domestic livestock equipment and machinery industry.
- (3) The Government foster and supervise the procurement and distribution of livestock equipment and machinery.
- (4) Livestock equipment and machinery as referred to in paragraph (1) preferably contain local spare parts and involve the community in transfer of technology.

#### Article 26

Further provisions regarding livestock equipment and machinery as referred to in Article 24 and Article 25 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

#### Part Four

#### Farming

#### Article 27





- (1) Farming is an effort to produce domestic animals and animal products.
- (2) Farming development can be carried out in a farming area in accordance with the spatial provisions as referred to in Article 5.
- (3) The stipulation of a farming area as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated based on a Ministerial Regulation based on the laws and regulations in spatial planning.
- (4) Farming using wild animals is made in accordance with the laws and regulations in conservation of living natural resources and its ecosystem.

#### Article 28

- (1) The Government determines animals from farming using wild animals as livestock as long as the population has experienced genetic stability without relying again on the species population in the natural habitat.
- (2) Wild animals both from natural habitats and from captive breeding can be utilized in farming to produce domestic animals as long as they are in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations concerning wildlife conservation.
- (3) Wild animals as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) do not include wild animals whose



entire and/or part of their life cycles are in water.

#### Article 29

- (1) Livestock farming can only be implemented by breeders, livestock companies, and certain parties for special interests.
- (2) Breeders that implement livestock farming with types and number of animals below a certain business scale are given a livestock business registration number by the regency/ city government.
- (3) Livestock companies that implement livestock farming with types and number of animals above a certain business scale must have a livestock business license from the regency/ city government.
- (4) Breeders, livestock companies, and certain parties that implement a livestock business with certain business scale must follow good livestock farming procedures without disturbing public order in accordance with the guidelines set by the Minister.
- (5) The Government is obliged to protect domestic livestock businesses from unfair competition among market participants.

#### Article 30



- (1) Farming can only be implemented by Indonesian citizens or corporations, both Indonesian legal entities and non-Indonesian legal entities.
- (2) Indonesian individual citizens or Indonesian legal entities as referred to in paragraph (1) may enter into cooperation with foreign parties in accordance with the laws and regulations in investment and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 31

- (1) A breeder may enter into a business partnership in livestock upon an agreement on a mutual need, mutual strengthening, mutual benefit and equitable manner.
- (2) The business partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) can be made:
  - a. between breeders;
  - b. between a breeder and a livestock company;
  - c. between a breeder and a company in another sector; and
  - d. between a livestock company and the Government or a Regional Government.
- (3) The Government and Regional Governments foster the partnerships as referred to in paragraph (2) by observing the provisions laws and regulations in business partnership.



#### Article 32

- (1) The Government and regional governments shall strive for as many citizens as possible to implement livestock farming.
- (2) The Government and regional governments facilitate and foster the development of farming implemented by breeders and certain parties with special interests.
- (3) The Government and regional governments foster and provide facilities for the growth and development of cooperatives and business entities in livestock.

#### Article 33

Further provisions regarding farming as referred to in Article 27 to Article 32 shall be regulated by Presidential Regulation.

#### Part Five

Harvest, Postharvest, Marketing, and Livestock Processing  
Industry

#### Article 34

- (1) Breeders and livestock companies implement good harvest procedures to get production results with high quantity and quality.
- (2) The harvesting of farming products must comply with veterinary health, biological safety, and religious, ethical, and aesthetic rules.



Article 35

- (1) The Government and regional governments facilitate the development of post-harvest units of small- and medium-scale animal products.
- (2) The Government and regional governments facilitate the development of postharvest business units that utilize animal products as food, feed, pharmaceuticals and industrial raw materials.

Article 36

- (1) The Government is obliged to implement and facilitate marketing activities of animals or livestock and animal products domestically and abroad.
- (2) Marketing as referred to in paragraph (1) is prioritized to foster increased production and consumption of animal protein in realizing the availability of balanced nutritious food for the community while continuing to improve the welfare of livestock business actors.
- (3) Exportation of animals or livestock and animal products abroad as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out if the domestic production and supply are sufficient for the consumption needs of the community.





- (4) Importation of animals or livestock and animal products from abroad is carried out if the production and supply of animals or livestock and animal products in the country are not sufficient to meet the consumption needs of the community.
- (5) The Government is obliged to create a healthy business climate for animals or livestock and animal products.

#### Article 37

- (1) The Government fosters and facilitates the development of the animal product processing industry by prioritizing the use of domestic raw materials.
- (2) The Government fosters the implementation of a healthy partnership between the processing industry and breeders and/or cooperatives that produce animal products used as industrial raw materials.
- (3) Further provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with laws and regulations in the industrial sector, except for matters regulated in this Law.

#### Article 38

Further provisions regarding harvest, postharvest, marketing, and processing industry of livestock products



as referred to in Article 34 to Article 37, except those stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations in the industrial sector shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

## CHAPTER V

### VETERINARY HEALTH

#### Part One

#### Control and Management of Animal Diseases

#### Article 39

- (1) Control and management of animal diseases is the implementation of veterinary health and environmental health in the form of observation and identification, prevention, security, eradication, and/or treatment.
- (2) Veterinary health affairs are implemented with approaches of maintenance, health promotion (promotive), disease prevention (preventive), disease cure (curative), and health rehabilitation (rehabilitative), which are carried out on a thorough, integrated, and continuous manner.
- (3) In order to streamline the control and management of animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) through various approaches in veterinary health affairs as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government develops national veterinary health



policies to ensure the integration and sustainability of veterinary health implementation in various ecosystem environment.

#### Article 40

- (1) Observation and identification of animal diseases as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (1) shall be carried out through activities of surveillance and mapping, early investigation and warning, inspection and testing, and reporting.
- (2) The Minister determines the types of animal diseases, maps and situation status of animal diseases, and exotic diseases that threaten the health of animals, humans, and the environment based on the results of observation and identification as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Observation and identification of animal diseases are made by an accredited veterinary laboratory.
- (4) In the event that the laboratory as referred to in paragraph (3) is not yet available, the Minister shall establish a laboratory for observing and identifying animal diseases.
- (5) The Minister establishes guidelines for observing and identifying animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1).



#### Article 41

Prevention of animal diseases as referred to in Article 39 is carried out based on the provisions of laws and regulations in animal quarantine.

#### Article 42

(1) Security against animal diseases as referred to in Article 39 is implemented through:

- a. determination of strategic infectious animal diseases;
- b. establishment of animal disease security zones;
- c. application of biosafety and biosecurity procedures;
- d. animal immunization;
- e. traffic surveillance of animals, animal products, and other animal diseases outside quarantine work areas;
- f. implementing veterinary emergency preparedness; and/or
- g. application of early vigilance.

(2) Further provisions regarding security against animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

(3) In the framework of security against animal diseases in productive centers of animals and/or wild



animals, the Minister shall determine animal disease free security areas.

- (4) The government builds and manages veterinary information systems for conducting surveillance and the availability of data and information on animal diseases.
- (5) Each person that imports and/or exports animals, animal products, and/or disease-carrying media must meet the technical requirements for veterinary health.
- (6) The Minister shall determine the management of veterinary emergency preparedness to anticipate any occurrence of infectious animal diseases, especially exotic diseases.

#### Article 43

- (1) The Minister shall determine the types of strategic infectious animal diseases for securing animal diseases as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (1) letter a.
- (2) The Government and regional governments in accordance with their authorities carry out security against strategic infectious animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1).





- (3) Security against types of animal diseases other than strategic infectious animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out by the public.
- (4) Each person that raises and/or manages animals must carry out security against strategic infectious animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1).

#### Article 44

- (1) Eradication of animal diseases as referred to in Article 39 covers area closure, restrictions on animal traffic, animal immunization, isolation of sick or suspected sick animals, handling of sick animals, annihilation of carcasses, eradication of animal diseases, and animal depopulation.
- (2) Animal depopulation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by taking into account animal conservation status and/or animal genetic quality status.
- (3) The Government does not compensate anyone for depopulating animals that are positive for contracting animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) The Government compensates for healthy animals, which based on guidelines for eradicating outbreaks of animal diseases, must be depopulated.



- (5) Further provisions regarding the eradication of animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 45

- (1) Each person, including breeders, animal owners, and livestock companies that are engaged in livestock who are aware of the occurrence of infectious animal diseases, must report any incident to the Government, Regional Governments, and/or local authorized veterinarians.
- (2) The Minister shall determine the status of areas as infected areas, suspected areas, and areas free of infectious animal diseases, and guidelines for eradication.
- (3) Provincial government supervises the implementation of guidelines for eradication of animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) Regency/ city government implements the guidelines for eradication of animal diseases as referred to in paragraph (3).

#### Article 46

- (1) The Minister declares and announces to the general public an outbreak of infectious animal diseases in



an area based on a report from the governor and/or regent/ mayor after obtaining the results of a veterinary laboratory investigation from a veterinary authority official in the local area.

- (2) In the event that an area is declared an area of plague, the provincial or regency or city government is obliged to close the infected area, apply security, eradicate, and treat animals, and allocate adequate funds in addition to Government funds.
- (3) In the case of an outbreak of an infectious animal disease as referred to in paragraph (1), which is an exotic infectious animal disease, extermination must be implemented on all infected animals by observing the conservation status of the animal concerned.
- (4) Measures to exterminate endangered and/or protected animals are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.
- (5) Each person is prohibited from exporting and/or importing animals, animal products, and/or media that are possible to carry other animal diseases from infected and/or suspected areas to free areas.
- (6) Provisions for eradication as referred to in paragraph (2) and extermination of animals as referred to in paragraph (3) are excluded for livestock seedling produced by a livestock company



in nursery that is declared free by a veterinary authority.

- (7) A declaration of free of infectious diseases to a livestock company in nursery by a veterinary authority as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be stipulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 47

- (1) Animal treatment shall be the responsibility of animal owners, breeders, or livestock companies, both alone and with the help of veterinary health workers.
- (2) Animal treatment as referred to in paragraph (1) that uses prescription medicines and/or parenteral drugs must be carried out under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- (3) Animals or groups of animals suffering from incurable diseases based on the veterinarian's post mortem must be euthanized and/or exterminated by veterinary health workers by observing animal welfare provisions.
- (4) Animals or groups of animals suffering from infectious and incurable diseases based on the authorized veterinarian's post mortem and endangering human health and the environment must be exterminated at the request of animal owners,



breeders, livestock companies, the Government, and/or Regional Governments.

- (5) The Government does not compensate for animals which based on guidelines for eradication of outbreaks of animal diseases must be destroyed.
- (6) Euthanasia and extermination of animals or groups of animals as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be implemented by veterinarians and/or veterinary health workers under the supervision of veterinarians by observing the animal welfare provisions.

#### Article 48

Further provisions regarding observation, security, eradication of animal diseases, treatment, and veterinary health technical requirements, including the provision of compensation as referred to in Article 39 through Article 47 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

#### Part Two

#### Veterinary Medicines

#### Article 49

- (1) Based on the preparations, veterinary medicines can be classified into biological, pharmacoseutic, premix, and natural medicine preparations.





- (2) Based on the level of danger in use and its consequences, veterinary medicines as referred to in paragraph (1) are classified into prescription medicines, limited over-the-counter medicines, and over-the-counter medicines.
- (3) To ensure the availability and sustainability of biological preparations, local master seeds are stored in laboratories and/or veterinary research and development institutions.
- (4) To ensure the availability and sustainability of premix preparations in the development of small and medium scale livestock, the Government facilitates the distribution of domestic premix preparations.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the distribution of premix preparations as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 50

- (1) Veterinary medicines manufactured and supplied for the purpose of distribution must have a registration number.
- (2) To obtain a registration number, each veterinary medicine must be registered, assessed, tested, and given a quality certificate after passing the assessment and testing.



- (3) Production, supply, distribution and testing of veterinary medicines must be carried out under the supervision of the veterinary authority.
- (4) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities shall supervise the manufacture, supply and distribution of veterinary medicines.

#### Article 51

- (1) Prescription medicines that are used to safeguard animal diseases and/or to treat sick animals can only be obtained by a veterinarian's prescription.
- (2) The use of prescription medicines must be carried out by veterinarians or veterinary health workers under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- (3) Each person is prohibited from using certain veterinary medicines on livestock whose products are for human consumption.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the prohibition on using certain veterinary medicines as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 52

- (1) Each person that engages in the manufacture, supply and/or distribution of veterinary medicines must



have a business license in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (2) Each person is prohibited from manufacturing, supplying and/or distributing veterinary medicines that:
- a. are in the form of biological preparations for diseases that do not exist in Indonesia;
  - b. do not have a registration number;
  - c. are not labeled and marked; and
  - d. does not meet quality standards.

#### Article 53

- (1) The manufacture of biological preparations for diseases that do not exist in Indonesia, which aims to protect national interests and help control and manage animal diseases in other countries must meet the high biological safety requirements.
- (2) Biological preparations with master seeds that do not exist in Indonesia which aim to protect national interests and help control and manage animal diseases in other countries must meet the high biological safety requirements.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the manufacture of biological preparations for diseases and/or master seeds that do not exist in Indonesia as referred to



in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 54

- (1) The supply of veterinary medicines is made by prioritizing domestic production.
- (2) In the event that veterinary medicines as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be produced or cannot meet domestic needs, their supply can be fulfilled through foreign products.
- (3) Importation of veterinary medicines for distribution into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must meet the requirements for distribution of veterinary medicines as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1) and the laws and regulations in quarantine.
- (4) Exportation of domestic veterinary medicines abroad must prioritize national interests.
- (5) Further provisions regarding importation and exportation from and to foreign countries as referred to in paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Part Three

#### Veterinary Health Equipment and Machinery



## Article 55

- (1) The Government determines the types and quality standards of veterinary health equipment and machinery the procurement and distribution of which need to be monitored.
- (2) Veterinary health equipment and machinery that are manufactured or imported for distribution in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must meet quality standards in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Each person that manufactures, imports and distributes veterinary health equipment and machinery in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (2) must carry out after-sales services and transfer of technology.
- (4) Further provisions regarding veterinary health equipment and machinery as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

## CHAPTER VI

### VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE

#### Part On

#### Veterinary Public Health

## Article 56





Veterinary public health is the implementation of veterinary health in the form of:

- a. zoonotic control and management;
- b. guarantee of security, health, integrity, and halalness of animal products;
- c. hygiene and sanitation guarantee;
- d. development of comparative medicine; and
- e. disaster management.

#### Article 57

- (1) The Minister together with the Minister that administers health affairs determines the type of zoonosis that requires priority control and management.
- (2) Zoonotic control and management as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented mutatis mutandis following the provisions in Article 40 through Article 47.
- (3) In addition to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2), the zoonotic control and management as referred to in paragraph (1) must be implemented in coordination with the relevant minister.

#### Article 58

- (1) In the framework of guaranteeing safe, healthy, intact and halal animal products, the Government and



Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities perform supervision, examination, testing, standardization, certification, and registration of animal products.

- (2) Monitoring and inspection of animal products are carried out in a place of production, at the time of slaughtering, shelter and collection, when it is fresh, before preservation, and at the time of distribution after preservation.
- (3) Standardization, certification, and registration of animal products are carried out on animal products produced in and/or imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for distribution and/or export from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (4) Animal products produced in and/or imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for distribution shall come with a veterinary certificate and a halal certificate.
- (5) Animal products exported from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must come with a veterinary certificate and a halal certificate if required by the importing country.
- (6) Further provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (5) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.



- (7) For processed food of animal origin, other than complying with the provisions referred to in paragraph (5), it must meet the provisions of laws and regulations in food.

#### Article 59

- (1) Each person that will import animal products into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of the Republic of Indonesia must obtain an import permit from minister in relation to the trade sector after obtaining recommendations:
- a. for fresh animal products from the Minister; or
  - b. for processed animal products from the head of an agency in charge of drug and food control and/or Minister.
- (2) Fresh animal products imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a must originate from an animal product business unit in a country or zone within a country that has fulfilled the requirements and procedures for the importation of animal products.
- (3) Processed animal products that will be imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, which still have the risk of spreading zoonosis



that can threaten the health of humans, animals and farming environment, must obtain a recommendation from the Minister before the issuance of a recommendation from the head of an agency in charge of drug and food control.

- (4) Requirements and procedures for the importation of animal products from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) refer to international provisions or rules based on risk analysis in veterinary health and veterinary public health and prioritizing national interests.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for importation of animal products into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 60

- (1) Each person having an animal product business unit is required to submit an application to obtain a veterinary control number to the provincial government based on guidelines set by the Minister.
- (2) The regency/ city government fosters business units that produce and/or distribute animal products





produced by household scale business units that do not yet meet the requirements for veterinary control numbers.

#### Article 61

- (1) Slaughter of animals whose meat is distributed must:
  - a. be carried out in a slaughterhouse; and
  - b. follow the slaughtering method that meets the rules of veterinary public health and animal welfare.
- (2) In order to ensure peace of mind of the community, slaughter of animals as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b must pay attention to the religious principles and elements of belief adhered to by the community.
- (3) The Minister establishes requirements for slaughterhouses and good procedures for slaughtering animals.
- (4) Provisions regarding slaughtering as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are exempted for slaughtering for the purpose of religious holidays, traditional ceremonies, and emergency slaughtering.

#### Article 62

- (1) Regency/ city governments are required to have slaughterhouses that meet technical requirements.





- (2) Slaughterhouses as referred to in paragraph (1) can be attempted by each person after having a business license from the regent/ mayor.
- (3) Slaughterhouse business as referred to in paragraph (2) must be carried out under the supervision of an authorized veterinarian in veterinary public health supervision.

#### Article 63

- (1) The Government and regional governments in accordance with their authorities are required to provide hygiene and sanitation guarantees.
- (2) To realize hygiene and sanitation as referred to in paragraph (1) the followings are implemented:
  - a. supervision, inspection and audit of production sites, slaughterhouses, milking places, storage areas, processing sites and sale or display places and equipment and machinery of animal products;
  - b. surveillance of residues of veterinary medicines, microbial contamination, and/or chemical contamination; and
  - c. coaching for people who are directly involved with the activities.



- (3) Hygiene and sanitation activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by authorized veterinarians in veterinary public health.
- (4) Further provisions regarding hygiene and sanitation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 64

The Government and regional governments anticipate threats to public health posed by animals and/or environmental changes as a result of natural disasters that require preparedness and methods of management of zoonosis, hygiene problems, and environmental sanitation.

#### Article 65

Further provisions regarding supervision, inspection, testing, standardization and certification of animal products as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1), procedures for importation of processed animal products as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) letter b, determination of countries and/or zones, animal product business units, and procedures for importation of fresh animal products as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2), as well as preparedness and methods of disaster management as referred to in Article 64 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.



Part Two

Animal Welfare

Article 66

- (1) For the benefit of animal welfare, measures are taken with regard to capture and handling; placement and caging; maintenance and care; transportation; slaughtering and killing; and reasonable treatment and protection of animals.
- (2) Provisions regarding animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out humanely, which include:
  - a. capture and handling of animals from their habitats must comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in conservation;
  - b. placement and caging are implemented as well as possible to allow animals to express their natural behaviors;
  - c. maintenance, security, care and protection of animals are implemented as well as possible so that animals are free from hunger and thirst, pain, persecution and abuse, as well as fear and depression;
  - d. transportation of animals is done as well as possible so that animals are free from fear and pressure and free from persecution;



- e. use and utilization of animals are done as well as possible so that animals are free from persecution and abuse;
  - f. slaughtering and killing of animals are carried out as well as possible so that animals are free from pain, fear and pressure, persecution and abuse; and
  - g. treatment of animals must avoid any acts of persecution and abuse.
- (3) Provisions with regard to the implementation of animal welfare shall apply to all types of vertebrate animals and some of the non-vertebrate animals that can feel pain.
- (4) Further provisions regarding animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 67

The implementation of animal welfare as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out by the Government and Regional Governments together with the community.

#### CHAPTER VII

#### VETERINARY AUTHORITY



Article 68

- (1) The implementation of veterinary health throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia requires a veterinary authority.
- (2) For implementing the veterinary authority as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government shall establish the Siskeswanas.
- (3) In the implementation of Siskeswanas as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government and/or Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities designate authorized veterinarians, enhance institutional roles and functions of the implementation of veterinary health, and have coordination with due regard to the provisions of laws and regulations in regional government.
- (4) In participating in the realization of world animal health through the Siskeswanas as referred to in paragraph (2), the Minister may delegate his/her authority to the veterinary authority.
- (5) The veterinary authority together with a veterinary professional organization performs the Siskeswanas by empowering the potential of veterinary health workers and fostering the implementation of veterinary practices in the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.





- (6) In addition to implementing control and management of animal diseases, veterinary public health, and/or animal welfare, the veterinary authority also conduct veterinary health services, regulation of veterinary health workers, implementation of reproductive medicine, conservation medicine, veterinary forensics, and comparative veterinary development.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the implementation of veterinary health as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

#### Article 69

- (1) Veterinary health services include veterinary laboratory services, veterinary examination and testing laboratory services, veterinary medical services, and/or services at veterinary health centers or veterinary health posts.
- (2) Each person that engages in veterinary health services as referred to in paragraph (1) must have a business license from the regent/ mayor.

#### Article 70

- (1) To meet the needs of veterinary health workers, the Government regulates the supply and placement of



veterinary health workers in all territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with their needs.

- (2) Veterinary health workers as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of veterinary medical personnel, veterinary medicine bachelors, and veterinary paramedics.
- (3) Veterinary medical personnel as referred to in paragraph (2) consist of veterinarians and veterinary specialists.
- (4) Veterinary paramedics as referred to in paragraph (2) have veterinary health diplomas and/or veterinary health vocational school diplomas.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the criteria for veterinary health workers as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 71

- (1) Veterinary medical personnel carry out all veterinary health affairs based on the veterinary medical competencies obtained in veterinary education.
- (2) Veterinary paramedics and veterinary medicine bachelors carry out veterinary health affairs within



their competencies to be conducted under the supervision of veterinarians.

- (3) Veterinary specialists and/or veterinarians who obtain competency certificates from veterinary professional organizations and/or certificates recognized by the Government can carry out veterinary health affairs.
- (4) In carrying out the affairs as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), veterinary health workers must comply with the code of ethics and uphold their professional oath or promise.

#### Article 72

- (1) A veterinary health worker who performs veterinary health services must have a veterinary health practice license issued by the regent/ mayor.
- (2) To obtain a veterinary health practice license as referred to in paragraph (1), the veterinary health worker concerned shall submit an application to obtain a practice license to the regent/ mayor accompanied by a certificate of competence from the veterinary professional organization.
- (3) A foreign veterinary health worker may practice veterinary health services in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on bilateral or multilateral agreements between



Indonesia and foreign countries or institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### Article 73

- (1) The Government is obliged to foster and facilitate the implementation of reproduction medicine, conservation medicine, and veterinary forensics.
- (2) Reproduction medicine, conservation medicine, and veterinary forensics insofar as they relate to wild animals and/or animals living in water are implemented in a coordinated manner in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### Article 74

- (1) For increasing the utilization of animals as laboratory animals and research model animals and/or the utilization of animal organs for human welfare, comparative medical science is applied.
- (2) The application of comparative medical science as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out:
  - a. under the supervision of a competent veterinarian;
  - b. based on animal ethics and veterinary ethics;  
and
  - c. by considering animal welfare.



#### Article 75

Further provisions regarding veterinary health workers as referred to in Article 70 to Article 74 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### EMPOWERMENT OF BREEDERS AND BUSINESSES IN LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

#### Article 76

- (1) Empowerment of breeders, businesses in livestock, and businesses in veterinary health are implemented by providing facilities for the advancement of businesses in livestock and veterinary health as well as increasing competitiveness.
- (2) The facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
  - a. access to sources of financing, capital, science and technology, and information;
  - b. livestock services, veterinary health services, and technical assistance;
  - c. avoidance of cost charging, which results in a high cost economy;
  - d. fostering partnerships in increasing synergy between business actors;





- e. creating a conducive business climate and/or increasing entrepreneurship;
  - f. prioritizing the use of livestock and veterinary health resources in the country;
  - g. facilitating the formation of a development area for livestock businesses;
  - h. facilitating the implementation of promotions and marketing; and/or
  - i. protection of prices and animal products from abroad.
- (3) The Government and regional governments together with stakeholders in livestock and veterinary health empower breeders to improve the welfare of breeders.
- (4) The Government and regional governments encourage and facilitate the development of animal products determined as strategic staple food in realizing food security.
- (5) Further provisions regarding facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

#### Article 77

- (1) The Government and regional governments protect breeders from acts that contain elements of extortion by other parties to obtain decent income.



- (2) The Government and regional governments prevent any misuse of policies in capital and/or fiscal aimed at empowering breeders, livestock companies, and veterinary health businesses.
- (3) The Government and regional governments prevent the implementation of business partnerships in livestock and veterinary health that cause exploitation, which is detrimental to breeders and the community.

## CHAPTER IX

### HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

#### Article 78

- (1) Human resources in livestock and veterinary health include government officials, regional governments, business actors, and all parties related to livestock and veterinary health.
- (2) Human resources in livestock and veterinary health as referred to in paragraph (1) need to be improved and developed in quality to further enhance skills, professionalism, independence, dedication, and noble character.
- (3) Development of the quality of human resources in livestock and veterinary health is implemented by way of:
  - a. education and training;
  - b. counseling; and/or



- c. other developments with due regard to work competency needs, community culture, as well as in accordance with the development of science and technology.
- (4) The Government and regional governments through educational institutions and the business world facilitate and develop education and training and counseling related to the provision of competent human resources in livestock and veterinary health.
- (5) The Government and regional governments shall conduct livestock and veterinary health counseling and encourage and foster community participation in implementing livestock and veterinary health.
- (6) The Government and regional governments shall conduct public counseling and education in livestock and veterinary health through efforts to increase community nutrition awareness in consuming safe, healthy, intact, and halal animal products.
- (7) The Government develops and facilitates various ways of developing human resources in livestock and veterinary health as referred to in paragraph (3).
- (8) Further provisions regarding how to develop the quality of human resources as referred to in paragraph (3) letter c shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.



## CHAPTER X

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Article 79

- (1) The Government and regional governments must conduct research and development in livestock and veterinary health.
- (2) Research and development in livestock and veterinary health can be conducted by the Government, regional governments, educational institutions, individuals, non-governmental organizations, or the business world, both individually and in cooperation.
- (3) The Government and regional governments foster and develop good cooperation between research and development providers in livestock and veterinary health, at both national and international levels.

#### Article 80

- (1) Individual foreign citizens and/or foreign legal entities conducting research and development in livestock and veterinary health are required to obtain prior authorization from an authorized government agency in research, development, and application of science and technology.
- (2) Individual foreign citizens and/or foreign legal entities as referred to in paragraph (1) in



conducting research must cooperate with domestic researchers or research institutions.

#### Article 81

The state provides protection for intellectual property rights resulting from the application of science and technological inventions in livestock and veterinary health.

#### Article 82

Research and development related to genetic engineering in livestock and veterinary health can be implemented as long as it does not conflict with religious principles; human, animal, plant and environmental health; animal welfare; and does not harm biodiversity.

#### Article 83

Provisions regarding the implementation of research and development and application of science and technology in livestock and veterinary health follow the provisions of laws and regulations.

### CHAPTER XI

### INVESTIGATION

#### Article 84





- (1) In addition to Investigators of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, certain Civil Servants whose scope of duties and responsibilities include livestock and veterinary health are given special authority as investigators in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) A Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) is authorized to:
- a. conduct an examination of the truth of a report or a statement relating to criminal offenses in livestock and veterinary health;
  - b. conduct an examination of any person suspected of committing criminal offenses in livestock and veterinary health;
  - c. request information and evidence from each person in connection with criminal offenses in livestock and veterinary health;
  - d. conduct an examination of books, records and other documents relating to criminal offenses in livestock and veterinary health;
  - e. conduct an examination at a certain place suspected of having evidence of books, records and other documents and confiscate the results of the violation that can be used as evidence in criminal cases in livestock and veterinary health; and/or



f. request expert assistance in the context of carrying out the task of investigating criminal offenses in livestock and veterinary health.

- (3) The Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) notifies the commencement of an investigation and submits the results of his/her investigation to the public prosecutor in accordance with the Indonesian Criminal Code.

## CHAPTER XII

### ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

#### Article 85

- (1) Each person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1), Article 11 paragraph (1), Article 13 paragraph (4), Article 15 paragraph (3), Article 18 paragraph (2), Article 19 paragraph (1), Article 22 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 23, Article 24 paragraph (2), Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 29 paragraph (3), Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 47 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 50 paragraph (3), Article 51 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (1), Article 54 paragraph (3), Article 58 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (2), Article 61 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) , Article 62 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 69 paragraph (2), and Article



72 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph

(1) may be in the form of:

- a. written warning;
- b. temporary suspension of activities, production, and/or distribution;
- c. revocation of registration number and withdrawal of veterinary medicines, feed, equipment and machinery, or products animals from distribution;
- d. revocation of license; or
- e. imposition of fines.

(3) Further provisions regarding procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) letters a through d shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

(4) The amount of the fine as referred to in letter e is imposed on each person who:

- a. slaughters a small productive female ruminant cattle in the amount of at least IDR1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and at most IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs);
- b. slaughters a large productive female ruminant cattle in the amount of at least IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs) and at



most IDR25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiahs); and

c. violates any provisions other than those referred to in letter a and letter b at least IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs) and at most IDR500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiahs).

(5) The amount of the fine as referred to in paragraph (4) plus 1/3 (one third) of the fine if the violation as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by an authorized official or corporation.

## CHAPTER XIII

### CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 86

Each person who slaughters:

- a. a small productive female ruminant cattle as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) shall be liable to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 6 (six) months and/or a minimum fine of IDR1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR 5,000,000 (five million rupiahs); and
- b. a large productive female ruminant cattle as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) shall be liable to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 9 (nine) months and/or a minimum



fine of IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiahs).

#### Article 87

Each person who commits an offense as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 9 (nine) months and/or a minimum fine of IDR75,000,000.00 (seventy five million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR750,000,000.00 (seven hundred fifty million rupiahs).

#### Article 88

Each person who manufactures and/or distributes equipment and machinery without prioritizing safety and security for users as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (2) and/or untested ones based on the provisions as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (3) shall be liable to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 11 (eleven) months and a minimum fine of IDR50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiahs).

#### Article 89

- (1) Each person who is in violation of exporting and/or importing animals, animal products, or other animal





disease-carrying media from and to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 58 paragraph (5) and Article 59 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a minimum fine of IDR150,000,000.00 (one hundred fifty million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiahs).

- (2) Each person who exports and/or imports animals, animal products, or other animal disease-carrying media into areas that are free from infected or suspected infected areas as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (3), and Article 60 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a minimum fine of IDR150,000,000.00 (one hundred fifty million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs).
- (3) In the event that the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the offender shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 9 (nine) years and/or a minimum fine of



IDR3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiahs) and a maximum of 9,000,000,000.00 (nine billion rupiahs).

#### Article 90

Each person who uses certain veterinary medicines on livestock whose products are for human consumption as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 9 (nine) months and/or a minimum fine of IDR50.000,000.00 (fifty million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiahs).

#### Article 91

Each person who manufactures, provides, and/or distributes veterinary medicines as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 9 (nine) months and/or a minimum fine of IDR600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR1,800,000,000.00 (one billion eight hundred million rupiahs).

#### Article 92

(1) In the event that a criminal offense is committed by a corporation or an authorized official, the criminal sentence imposed is a criminal fine with



aggravation plus 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine as referred to in Article 86 through Article 91.

- (2) In addition to the criminal fine as referred to in paragraph (1), the corporation or authorized official may be subject to additional punishments by revocation of business license, legal entity status, or employment status of the authorized official.

#### Article 93

- (1) Criminal offenses as referred to in Article 86, Article 87, Article 88, Article 90, and Article 91 constitute a violation.
- (2) Criminal offenses as referred to in Article 89 constitute a crime.

### CHAPTER XIV

#### TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 94

At the time when this Law comes into force:

- a. registration numbers of veterinary medicines, feed, equipment and machinery for livestock and veterinary health, food of animal origin, and slaughtering business shall be declared to remain valid until they expire and are subsequently adjusted to the



- provisions of this Law and any implementing regulations;
- b. an application for a registration number as referred to in letter a that is submitted and is in the process of being completed shall be based on the provisions of the implementing regulations in livestock and animal health;
  - c. livestock business permits, veterinary medicines business permits, slaughter business permits, veterinary health service permits, and veterinary practice permits shall be declared to remain valid as long as they are not contradictory to and has not been revoked under this Law; and/or
  - d. the application for a permit as referred to in letter c that is submitted and is in the process of being completed shall be based on the provisions of Law Number 6 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Livestock and Veterinary Health and its implementing regulations.

## CHAPTER XV

### CLOSING PROVISIONS

#### Article 95

All implementing regulations of the existing laws and regulations in livestock and veterinary health, as long as they do not conflict with this Law, shall remain in



effect until the issuance of any new implementing regulations stipulated under this Law.

#### Article 96

Provisions of veterinary practices and veterinary provisions that have not been sufficiently regulated in this Law will be regulated separately by law.

#### Article 97

Implementing regulations of this Law:

- a. Government Regulations and Presidential Regulations must have been stipulated no later than 2 (two) years from the enactment of this Law;
- b. Ministerial Regulations or Decrees must have been stipulated no later than 1 (one) year from the enactment of this Law; and
- c. Regional Government Regulations must have been stipulated no later than 1 (one) year since the regulations as referred to in letter a and letter b are stipulated.

#### Article 98

At the time when this Law comes into force:

1. Law Number 6 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Livestock and Veterinary Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1967 Number 7,





Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2824);

2. Provisions governing animals as set forth in:

- a. a review of the provisions concerning supervision of veterinary practices and animal policies (*Herziening van de bepalingen omtrent het Veeartsnijkundige staatstoezicht en de Veeartsnijkundige politie, Staatsblad of 1912 Number 432*);
- b. decentralization of central authority in accordance with the provisions in Staatsblad of 1914 Number 486 opens the possibility of delegating implementation to each regional head for management of infectious animal diseases in livestock and buildings that are rat nests (*Decenstralisatie gemeenteraden. Besmettelijke ziekten. Pestgevaarlijke gebouwen. Openstejling van de mogelijkheid om aan de gemednteraden over te dragen de uitvoering van de bij de ordonnantie in Staatsblad of 1914 number 486 vastgestelde regelen, Staatsblad of 1916 Number 656*);
- c. amendments and additions to supplement to Staatsblad of 1912 number 432 regulating the special police of the veterinary department (*Nadere wijziging en aanvulling van het*



- reglementen op het veeartsnijkundige staatstoezicht en de veeartsnijkundige politie in Nederlandsch-Indie (staatsblad of 1912 Number 432) Staatsblad of 1925 Number 163);
- d. new provisions concerning the introduction and eradication of rabies outbreaks (Nieuwe bepalingen ter voorkoming en bestrijding van hondolsheids (rabies) in Nederlandsch Indie (Hondolsheids Ordonnantie 1926), Staatsblad of 1926 Number 451);
- e. delegation of a portion of the central government's activities to provinces regarding civil veterinary service and veterinary special police (Overdracht van een deel der overheidsbemoeienis met den burgerlijke veeartsnijkundige dienst provincien, Staatsblad of 1926 Number 569);
- f. supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1926 Number 452 concerning management or eradication of rabies (Veeartsnijkundige. Dienst. Politie. Reglementen, Staatsblad of 1928 Number 52);
- g. for veterinary special police, instructions on animal slaughtering, slaughtering large horned female animals as set out in the 1936 government regulation regarding large horned



female animals (*Wijziging van de bepalingen inzake het slachten op doen slachten van vrouwelijk groothoornvee ("Slacht Ordonantie Vrouwelijke Groothoornvee 1936")*, *Staatsblad of 1936 Number 614*);

- h. amendment to regulation concerning government interference in veterinary service, veterinary police, and ordinance on rabies (*Wijziging van het reglement op de veeartsnijkundige overheidsbemoeienis en de veeartsnijkundige politie en van de hondolsheid ordonnantie*, *Staatsblad of 1936 Number 715*);
  - i. decentralization for animal service in outer Islands (*Decentralisatie. Veeartsnijkundige dienstst. Buitengewesten*, *Staatsblad of 1937 Number 512*); and
  - j. amendment to regulation concerning government interference in veterinary service and veterinary police, (*Wijziging van het reglement op de veeartsnijkundige overheidsbemoienis en de veeartsnijkundige politie*, *Staatsblad of 1937 Number 513*);
- shall be revoked and declared null and void.

Article 99



This Law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

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

Legalized in Jakarta

on June 4, 2009

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta

on June 4, 2009

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

ANDI MATTALATTA

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2009 NUMBER 84

A true copy of the original

STATE SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Head of the Legislation Bureau

Politics and People's Welfare Division,

Wisnu Setiawan



[Logo]

THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ELUCIDATION

TO

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 18 OF 2009

CONCERNING

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

I. GENERAL

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with mega biodiversity richness in the form of flora and fauna resources, as a gift at the same time as a mandate from the God Almighty. These assets need to be utilized and preserved in realizing the welfare of all the people of Indonesia, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the context of utilizing and preserving biodiversity, livestock and veterinary health are implemented in an individual or integrated manner with agricultural, plantation, fishery, and forestry farming; with the approach of livestock agribusiness systems and veterinary health systems; and the application of the principles of expediency and sustainability, security and health,







and interdependence between the two fields. In addition, the regulation with one law forms a unified national legislation system that makes it easy for the Government and Regional Governments as well as all stakeholders engaged in livestock and veterinary health in understanding and implementing various provisions under this Law.

In addition, there has also been a change in the administration of government based on the Regional Government Law which requires the rearrangement of matters in the implementation of livestock and veterinary health.

Based on these considerations, livestock implementation policy is emphasized on the socio-economic aspects, while the implementation of veterinary health prioritizes safety aspects against the threat of disease and efforts to avoid risks that can interfere with health, on humans, animals, plants, and the environment. Having this policy, the livestock implementation is carried out with the agribusiness system approach and the veterinary health implementation is carried out with the national veterinary health system.

The scope of regulation of livestock implementation includes soil or land, water, genetic resources, seeds, seedlings, feeder, feed, livestock equipment and machinery, farming, harvesting and post-harvesting,



marketing, and processing of livestock products. The scope of regulation of veterinary health implementation includes animal diseases, veterinary medicines, equipment and machinery, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and veterinary authority. The veterinary authority regulates matters concerning strengthening of functions, veterinary health services, veterinary health workers, reproductive medicine, conservation medicine, veterinary forensics, and comparative medicine.

To support the successful implementation of livestock and veterinary health, it also regulates matters regarding the empowerment of breeders, livestock companies and veterinary health services, human resource development, research and development, and capital resources.

It is realized that the provisions under this Law do not yet fully cover the animal aspects in the broadest sense. The new coverage of arrangement for farm animals, including livestock, pets, and laboratory animals. For this reason, a separate law governing animal aspects is required, including the regulation of veterinary practices.

In addition to these efforts, in creating an atmosphere conducive to the implementation of livestock and veterinary health, a law enforcement guarantee system is developed in the form of imposition of sanctions, both administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions, for acts



that can cause harm to the state or to the interests of many people.

The formulation of this Law also considers Indonesia's commitment to make adjustments and equalization of laws and regulations with the provisions of international conventions. For example, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), specifically regarding the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), which regulates imports and exports of animal products and protection of life or health of humans, animals, plants and the environment.

In addition, in drafting this Law, all statutory products that have been enacted are considered including:

1. Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems;
2. Law Number 5 of 1984 concerning Industry;
3. Law Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine;
4. Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health;
5. Law Number 5 of 1994 concerning Ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
6. Law Number 7 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization;
7. Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs;
8. Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food;





9. Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management;
10. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection;
11. Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 2004;
12. Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower;
13. Law Number 21 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol;
14. Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources;
15. Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries;
16. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management;
17. Law Number 16 of 2006 concerning Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Extension Systems; and
18. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.

In line with the foregoing and for legal unification, especially related to livestock and veterinary health and to respond to the needs and development of times, Law Number 6 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions on Livestock and Veterinary Health and various Ordonnances left by the Dutch East Indies Government needs to be replaced with a new law in livestock and veterinary health that can provides legal certainty, justice, and inner peace of society in the implementation of all activities related to livestock and veterinary health.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE





Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of the principle of "expediency and sustainability" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health can improve the prosperity and welfare of the people by striving for the preservation of environmental functions and observing socio-cultural conditions.

The meaning of the principle of "security and health" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health must ensure that their products are safe, suitable for consumption, and guarantee the inner peace of society.

The meaning of the principle of "democracy and justice" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health provides equal chances and opportunities proportionally to all citizens in accordance with their abilities so as to increase the prosperity of all people. Therefore, in granting licenses, any



monopolistic, monopsonic, oligopolistic, and oligopsonistic practices must be prevented.

The meaning of the principle of "transparency and integration" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health shall be by taking into account the people's aspirations and supported by the availability of information that can be accessed by the people and carried out in an integrated manner from upstream to downstream in an effort to increase its efficiency and productivity.

The meaning of the principle of "independence" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health shall prioritize the use of materials, production facilities, and other supporting facilities from within the country to achieve the supply of livestock and animal products for the community.

The meaning of the principle of "partnership" is that the implementation of livestock and veterinary health relies on the approach of business actor networking and resources that consider equality aspects in doing business proportionally.

The meaning of the principle of "professionalism" is that the implementation of



livestock and veterinary health is through a competency approach and oriented to the principles of science and technology.

### Article 3

#### Letter a

Self-explanatory.

#### Letter b

The meaning of "food" is animal products that can be consumed, including eggs, meat, milk, honey and their derivatives.

The meaning of "goods" is animal products used for industrial raw materials, including leather, horns, bones, nails, feathers, blood, as well as livestock manure or feces and their derivatives.

The meaning of "services" is the use of livestock for social, economic and cultural interests, including farming activities, tourism, sports, hobbies.

The meaning of "to achieve the national food security" is increasing the commitment of actors in livestock and veterinary health aimed at realizing national food security.

#### Letter c

The meaning of "threats" includes animal diseases, biological, chemical, physical



contamination, as well as mismanagement and misconduct in the implementation of livestock and veterinary health.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

#### Article 4

The meaning of "land in compliance with the technical requirements" is a stretch of land in accordance with the needs of livestock farming, including the availability of water sources, topography, agro-climate, and free from pathogenic bacteria that endanger livestock.

#### Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "education and/or research and development activities" is activities related to the improvement of human resource development, science and technology, as well as innovations in livestock and veterinary health.

#### Article 6



Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "maintained for its existence and expediency sustainably" is an effort that needs to be done by a regency/ city to include a grazing area in a regional development program.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

The meaning of "castration" is the act of preventing the functioning of testicles by eliminating them or inhibiting their functions.

The meaning of "artificial insemination" is a technique of inserting semen or sperm into the reproductive organ of a healthy female animal to be able to fertilize an egg by using an insemination device with the aim of getting the animal pregnant.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)





The meaning of "determine land as a common grazing area" is an effort that must be done by the regency/ city government to provide public grazing land, for example, shepherd (*pangonan*) land, village (*titisara*) land or village treasury land.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

#### Article 7

Paragraph (1)

The provisions on water quality standards are intended to guarantee the quality, food safety of animal origin and the health of farmed animals, as well as to avoid microbial and chemical contamination in animal products.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

#### Article 8

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "controlled by the state" is that the state as a public legal entity has the authority to regulate the utilization and preservation of genetic resources.

Paragraph (2)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "conservation within their habitats" (in situ) is all activities to maintain animal populations within their habitats.

The meaning of "conservation outside their habitats" (ex situ) is all activities to maintain animal populations outside their habitats in various forms, including living animals, genes, DNA, genomes, semen, egg cells, embryos or tissues, which can be used to form new genotypes.

The meaning of "other efforts in preservation of genetic resources" is preservation activities carried out, among others, through cryo-conservation.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)



The meaning of "utilizing genetic resources" is the use of animal genetic materials, such as Deoxyrebose Nucleic Acid (DNA) and other molecules (not the animals themselves) to produce products of high economic value (bioprospecting).

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "the use of a portion of the profits from the result of utilization of relevant genetic resources" is the effort in supporting the conservation of genetic resources and improving the welfare of people who cultivate genetic resources.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "people" is breeders, groups of breeders, or association of breeder groups.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "must protect" is to guarantee business continuity, especially small and medium scale livestock businesses based on local resources.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "prioritizing domestic production" is an effort to utilize the original genetic resources of Indonesia, for example pure and cross-bred cattle, in the form of both composite and hybrid cattle.

The meaning of "prioritizing democratic economy capability" is an effort of nursery, hatchery, feeder production carried out directly and/or indirectly by the people, for example, a rural nursery center.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "involving the people's participation" is an effort to provide business opportunities in the supply of certified seeds, seedlings, and/or feeders.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "Hatchery or nursery units" is, among others, Superior Livestock Nursery



Centers, Artificial Insemination Centers, and  
Livestock Embryo Centers.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "certain characteristics of  
superiority" is among others having high  
production and reproduction abilities and  
resistance to disease.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "livestock seed source area" is  
an area of regency, district, province or  
island, depending on the family, number, and  
distribution of seeds and the condition of the  
area.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)





The meaning of "under certain conditions" is urgent conditions requiring the state to take priority and limited actions.

Letter a

The meaning of "genetic quality" is the superiority expression of livestock's individual traits.

The meaning of "genetic diversity" is the superiority expression of genetic variation between individuals.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The meaning of "shortage of seeds or seedlings" is an unsafe condition of the livestock population, that is, if within the next few years the population of adult livestock is predicted to decline, the decline will disrupt the availability of domestic seeds or seedlings.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

The export of seeds and/or seedlings from the territory of Indonesia abroad is carried out as long as it does not disturb the sustainability of local livestock which are in danger of extinction and are protected.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "modern biotechnology" is the application of genetic engineering techniques which, inter alia, include in-vitro nucleic acid technique and cell fusion of two or more types of organisms outside taxonomic kinship.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "productive female ruminant cattle" is a large ruminant, i.e. a cow and



buffalo that gives birth less than 5 times or is under the age of 8 years and a small ruminant, i.e. a goat and sheep that gives birth less than 5 times or under the age of 4 years 6 month.

Determination of unproductive female ruminant cattle is made by veterinary health workers.

Paragraph (2)

This policy is intended to maintain the population of productive female ruminants in order to meet the needs of domestic animal protein consumption.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "feed" includes feed materials, concentrate feeds, forage crops, feed additives, feed supplements, processed feeds, and other materials that can be used as animal feed.

The meaning of "concentrate feeds" is a feed that is rich in protein and or energy sources



and can contain feed supplements and/or feed additives.

The meaning of "forage crops" is plants that are not cultivated or cultivated (feed plants), both processed and unprocessed that can be used as feed, such as grass and legumes.

The meaning of "feed additives" is feed raw materials that do not contain nutrients, the use of which is mainly for certain purposes, such as xanthophyll (for egg yolk manipulation).

The meaning of "feed supplements" is a substance that is naturally contained in the feed but the amount needs to be increased by adding it to the feed, such as amino acids, vitamins, and so on.

The meaning of "processed feed" is feed that has undergone physical, chemical or biological processes, both single and mixed, such as silage and finished rations for poultry.

The meaning of "other materials" is auxiliary materials for processing raw materials into feed, such as: binder in pellet making.

The meaning of "feed material" is agricultural, fishery, and livestock products or other materials suitable for use as processed and



unprocessed feed, such as: bran, corn, fish meal, non-ruminant bone meal, and blood meal.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "good feed" among others includes fibers, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals derived from plants, animals, microorganisms, and inorganic materials in the form of premixes.

Paragraph (3)

Premix is a feed additive or feed supplement which is mixed into feed or drinking water.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended so that the policy on the availability of feed becomes a joint responsibility among agriculture, industry, trade, customs, drug and food control, and other related agencies.

Provision can be fulfilled from domestic production and imports from abroad.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.





Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

A good feed making method, for example in terms of production process, and feed manufacture must ensure that the feed contains biological, physical, chemical contamination above the maximum allowable threshold, as well as by paying attention to the social impacts due to disposal of raw materials and associated materials used.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

The meaning of feed that is prohibited from being distributed is feed that:

1. is not labeled;
2. expires;



3. the packaging of which is damaged,  
physically damaged, smelly, discolored;  
and/or
4. is fake, i.e. does not have a  
registration number, the content of  
which does not match the label, uses  
other's brand.

Letter b

This provision is intended to prevent the  
emergence of mad cow disease (bovine  
spongiform encephalopathy) or scrapie in  
sheep/ goat.

The meaning of ruminant is a ruminant  
animal.

Letter c

The meaning of "certain hormones" is  
synthetic hormones.

The meaning of "antibiotics" is, among  
others, chloramphenicol and tetracycline.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)



This provision is intended so that livestock equipment and machinery meet technical requirements in terms of production, reproduction, genetic improvement, including veterinary public health, halalness and animal welfare.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The provision for testing livestock equipment and machinery prior to distribution is intended to ensure that they meet technical specifications.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended so that buyers of livestock equipment and machinery do not suffer losses due to unavailability of spare parts.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "preferably contain local spare parts and involve the community in transfer of technology" is an effort to increase the



efficiency and productivity of local resources and improve the ability of human resources in Indonesia.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "produce domestic animals" is, among others, to domesticate wild animals into livestock, service animals, laboratory animals, and pets.

The meaning of "service animals" is, among others, animals that are kept to provide services to humans to guard homes, track criminal acts, help track accident victims, and as draft animals or pack animals.

The meaning of "laboratory animals" is animals that are specially kept as experimental animals, for research, testing, teaching and producing biomedical materials or are developed into model animals for human diseases.

The meaning of "pets" is animals that are specially kept as sport, pleasure, and beauty animals.

Paragraph (2)



"Livestock farming area" is a location of livestock farming in a regency/ city area, which is determined based on agro-climate suitability, availability of facilities and infrastructure, regional potential, and market potential.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "certain parties" is, among others, the Indonesian National Army, the police, customs institutions, research institutions, and educational institutions.

The meaning of "special interests" includes horses for cavalry, dogs for criminal tracking animals, rabbits for research.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Livestock business license for types and number of animals from a certain scale are intended





for fostering and supervising livestock businesses in order to comply with the requirements of good livestock business and veterinary health and veterinary public health.

Paragraph 4)

The meaning of "without disturbing public order" is livestock farming activities are carried out by paying attention to religious and/or belief principles and value systems adopted by the local community, such as complying with the provisions of Nuisance Law (*Hinder Ordonnantie*).

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Business partnerships include, among others, revenue sharing (*gaduhan*), lease, farming contracts, *sumba* contract, profit sharing (*maro bati*), plasma nucleus, or other forms in accordance with local culture, and local community habits.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a



Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"A company in another sector" is defined as a company engaged in the upstream sector, for example, nursery business; or in the downstream sector, for example, livestock product processing business such as the dairy industry.

"Related parties" are all parties outside livestock and veterinary health such as plantations, fisheries and forestry.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)



Provisions regarding biological safety requirements only apply to genetically modified products.

The meaning of "ethical rules" in the harvesting of farming products is the awareness to apply moral principles, for example the sorting of day-old chicks that do not meet the criteria should still be treated with due regard to the rules of animal welfare.

The meaning of "aesthetic rules" in the harvesting of farming products is the awareness to apply the principles of conformity and harmony in harvesting farming products, for example the suitability between milk containers and milk harvested.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "balanced nutritious food" is a condition of food that is composed of protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins, and crude fiber in one whole consumption intake



according to age, type, and needs for bodily activities.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "create a healthy business climate" is, among others, providing market information, as well as conducting surveys and studies on monopoly of livestock businesses horizontally/ vertically which can endanger national interests.

#### Article 37

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "animal product processing industry" is the handling and processing activities implemented on livestock products aimed at achieving higher added value, taking into account aspects of products that are safe, healthy, intact, and halal (*aman, sehat, utuh, dan halal - asuh*).

The meaning of "prioritizing the use of domestic raw materials" is, for example, the milk processing industry as much as possible uses milk from domestic milking cows.



Paragraph (2)

The added value of livestock processing industry activities must be enjoyed equitably by all parties involved in the livestock business, including breeders engaged in livestock through various business partnerships in the livestock processing industry, for example, partnerships of the milk processing industry and dairy farmers in the form of cooperatives and plasma nuclei and partnerships with education circles to improve business and nutrition.

Paragraph (3)

The provisions regulated include industry partisanship to use local (domestic) raw materials.

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "observation and identification of animal diseases" is an action to monitor the presence or absence of a particular animal disease on an island or area of biological safety as an initial step in the framework of early vigilance.





The meaning of "prevention of animal diseases" is a quarantine action carried out in order to prevent the entry of animal diseases from abroad into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or from one area to another within the country, or exit from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

The meaning of "security against animal diseases" is an action taken in an effort to protect animals and their environments from animal diseases.

The meaning of "eradication of animal diseases" is an action to free an area and/or region of biological security and/or island from infectious animal diseases, which include an effort to close certain areas from the entry and exit of animal traffic and animal products, handling of infected animals and carcasses, as well as outbreak management measures, which include eradication of animal diseases and animal depopulation.

The meaning of "treatment of animal diseases" is an action to eliminate pain, cause of pain, optimize fitness and endurance of animals through efforts to improve nutrition, therapeutic transaction measures, supply and



use of veterinary medicines, provision of facilities and infrastructure, supervision and examination, as well as monitoring and post-treatment evaluation.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "national veterinary health policy" are various veterinary authority decisions and principles of action based on the diversity of animal species and the ecosystem environment in the context of implementing veterinary health.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "surveillance activity" is the collection of disease data based on sampling or specimens in the field in the context of observing the spread or expansion and severity of disease. To carry out surveillance and investigation activities, identification of animals is required.

The meaning of "investigation" is an activity to trace the origin, source, and cause of animal diseases in relation to the relationship between the host and the environment.



Paragraph (2)

The Minister in determining the types, maps and situation status of animal diseases is based on epidemiological studies and risk analyzes conducted by the veterinary authority.

"Exotic disease" is a disease that has never existed in the area or region.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The Minister in establishing a laboratory is based on criteria:

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

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

The meaning of "animal quarantine" is an action as an effort to prevent the entry and spread of pests and animal diseases from abroad and from one area to another within the country or exit from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 42

Paragraph (1)



Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The meaning of "biosafety" is conditions and efforts to protect laboratory personnel or operators and environment and its surroundings from animal disease agents by formulating special protocols, using supporting equipment, and arranging the designs of supporting facilities.

The meaning of "biosecurity" is conditions and efforts to break the chain of entry of disease agents into the host and/or to keep disease agents that are stored and isolated in a laboratory from contamination or misuse, for example, for the purpose of bioterrorism.

Letter d

The meaning of "animal immunization" is vaccination, immunization (antisera administration), improvement of nutritional status and other things that are able to increase animal immunity.

Letter e



The meaning of "animal disease free security areas" is areas of production and/or conservation centers that have been declared free by the Minister and need to be secured or maintained as animal disease free areas.

In determining animal biological safety areas, the form or pattern of the area management to be implemented is also explained.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Provisions on veterinary health technical requirements are intended to be able to trace security activities for controlling and managing animal diseases.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

This provision is intended so that breeders, animal owners, and livestock companies realize that the prevention of non-strategic infectious





animal diseases is the responsibility of the community.

Security against animal diseases other than strategic infectious animal diseases carried out by the community is intended for efficiency and effectiveness.

Paragraph (4)

It is only natural that breeders, animal owners, or livestock companies are burdened with the obligation to prevent animal diseases because health is their responsibility. The task of government is to help and facilitate.

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "area closure" is the determination of an outbreak area as a quarantine area.

The meaning of "eradication of animal diseases" is the eradication of animal diseases, such as burning, spraying disinfectants, and the use of other chemicals to eliminate sources of disease.

The meaning of "animal depopulation" is the act of reducing and/or eliminating the number of animals in order to control and manage animal diseases, maintain the balance of the ratio of



male and female animals, and maintain the carrying capacity of habitats. Depopulation includes activities of (a) slaughtering animals that do not pass the technical selection of veterinary health, (b) test and slaughter of animals, (c) stamping-out of animal populations in certain areas, (d) elimination of animals that are infected and/or suspected of carrying an animal disease, and (e) euthanizing animals that are impossible to cure from the disease to reduce their suffering.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "animal conservation status" is the population condition of certain species of animals that are threatened with extinction as stipulated in laws and regulations in conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems as well as the Convention in Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora of Endangered Species (CITES).

Measures to exterminate endangered and/or protected animals that are infected by exotic infectious animal diseases are carried out by the veterinary authority in coordination with the relevant authorities in conservation of biological natural resources and their



ecosystems. Exceptions can be made to avoid the extinction of these animal species on the one hand and to be done in a way that ensures that exotic infectious diseases will not spread to other animals on the other hand.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "does not compensate" is addressed to animals that are infected with exotic infectious animal diseases.

This provision is intended so that the public knows that depopulation of animals that are positively infected by strategic infectious animal diseases is not compensated considering the animals are certain to die.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "the Government compensates for healthy animals" is if the disease is not an exotic infectious animal disease, for example in the eradication of brucellosis and anthrax.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Paragraph (1)

Infectious animal diseases that must be reported include anthrax, Septicemia Epizoties



(SE), Brucellosis, Avian Influenza (AI), New Castle Disease, Hog Cholera, Rabies.

Paragraph (2)

In developing guidelines for eradication of infectious animal diseases, the Minister together with the veterinary authority takes note of: (a) the provisions of the World Organization for Animal Health; (b) the development of infectious animal diseases that occur outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and/or by (c) comparison of measures and harmonization of handling of infectious animal diseases by other countries.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Paragraph (1)

Regional provisions include administrative areas (urban villages, urban villages, districts, regencies/ cities, provinces, and countries), islands, and zoning of animal populations.

Paragraph (2)



The meaning of "area closure provisions" is the closure of animal traffic and animal products which are carriers of relevant animal diseases.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Prohibition of entry or exit of animals, animal products and other animal disease-carrying media is based on the type of disease and the type of infected animal; for example, in anthrax outbreak areas, poultry entry and exit can be made, or vice versa.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Paragraph (1)

This article is intended so that animal owners, breeders, or livestock companies are truly responsible for sick animals; for example in financing the treatment of sick animals.

Paragraph (2)





The meaning of "uses prescription medicines" is for example medicines included in the dangerous drugs list G (*Gevaarlijk*) and/or warned prescription medicines list W (*Warschuwing*).

The meaning of "parenteral drugs" is the administration of drugs using, inter alia, syringes, infusions, feeding tube (a tube inserted through the mouth or nose) and/or trocar (abdominal incision)

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "post mortem" is a written statement stating the condition, diagnosis, and prognosis of animal diseases.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "biological preparations" is veterinary medicines produced through biological processes in animals or animal



tissues to cause immunity, to diagnose a disease or to cure a disease through an immunological process, including vaccines, sera (antisera), genetic engineering products, and biological diagnostic materials.

The meaning of "pharmacoseutic preparations" is veterinary medicines produced through non-biological processes, including vitamins, hormones, enzymes, antibiotics, and other chemotherapeutics, antihistamines, antipyretics, and anesthetics that are used based on pharmacological performance.

The meaning of "premix preparations" is veterinary medicines that are used as feed additives or feed supplements for animals, which are mixed into animal feeds or drinking water.

The meaning of "natural medicine preparations" is natural materials or ingredients in the form of plant materials, animal materials, mineral materials, galenic preparations or mixtures of these materials which are used as veterinary medicines. The class of natural medicines includes original Indonesian medicines and original medicines from other countries for animals that do not contain synthetic chemicals



and have no clinical data and do not include narcotics or prescription medicines and their efficacy and use are known empirically.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "prescription medicines" is veterinary medicines, which if their use is not in accordance with the provisions may cause danger to animals and/or humans who consume the animal products.

The meaning of "limited over-the-counter medicines" are prescription medicines for animals that are treated as over-the-counter medicines for certain types of animals with the provisions provided in certain number, dosage rules, dosage forms and certain ways of use and given a special warning sign.

The meaning of "over-the-counter medicines" is veterinary medicines that can be used on animals freely without a veterinarian's prescription.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "master seed" is pathogenic microorganism that is stored and used as a master seed for making veterinary medicine of biological preparation.

Paragraph (4)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Self-explanatory.

Article 51

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "certain veterinary medicines" is veterinary medicines that cause residues in animal products and cause health problems in people who consume these animal products, for example Chloramphenicol, Dihydro-streptomycin (DHS), and Dietilstilbestrol (DES).

Paragraph (4)

In establishing Ministerial Regulations regarding certain types of veterinary medicines, the manufacture, supply, use, distribution and supervision of veterinary medicines, especially the classification of prescription medicines must pay attention to the provisions in the laws and regulations in prescription medicines.



Article 52

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

The meaning of "does not meet quality standards" is, among others, expired and/or has been damaged or subject to physical, chemical and biological changes.

Article 53

Self-explanatory.

Article 54

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)





The meaning of "national interests" is the adequacy of domestic needs in the context of controlling and managing animal diseases and veterinary health services.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 55

Paragraph (1)

Supervision of veterinary health equipment and machinery is intended to guarantee the safety and quality of the manufacture, production, supply, distribution and use in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "after-sales services" is services of repair, supply of spare parts, and/or training.

The meaning of "transfer of technology" is the process of transforming science and technology from inventors or producers to veterinary health workers or consumers.

Paragraph (4)



In establishing Government Regulations regarding certain types of veterinary medicines, the manufacture, supply, use, distribution, and supervision of veterinary medicines, especially the classification of prescription medicines must pay attention to the provisions in the laws and regulations in prescription medicines.

#### Article 56

##### Letter a

The meaning of "zoonosis", its type, is among others, rabies, anthrax, avian influenza, salmonellosis, leptospirosis, and toxoplasmosis.

##### Letter b

The meaning of "guarantee of security, health, integrity, and halalness of animal products" is a series of actions and activities to realize the safety, health, integrity and halalness of animal products.

The meaning of "animal products" is, among others, meat, milk, eggs, and their processed products and other animal products such as skin, fur, bones, horns, nails, and feed materials of animal origin.



The meaning of "guarantee of security of animal products" is the efforts and conditioning of animal products that do not contain biological, chemical and physical hazards that can interfere with the health of humans, animals and/or environmental functions.

The meaning of "guarantee of health of animal products" is the efforts and conditioning of food of animal origin that meets the nutritional requirements needed for human health and does not contain germs.

The meaning of "guarantee of integrity of animal products" is the efforts and conditioning of food of animal origin which is not mixed with other products that are not of the same type.

The meaning of "guarantee of halalness of animal products" is the efforts and conditioning of animal products obtained in accordance with Islamic religious law.

Letter c

The meaning of "hygiene and sanitation guarantee" is the efforts and conditioning to create a healthy environment for humans, animals and animal products.



The meaning of "hygiene" is a clean environmental condition which is done by killing or preventing the life of pathogenic microorganisms and reducing other microorganisms to maintain human health.

The meaning of "sanitation" is actions taken on the environment to support human and animal health efforts.

Letter d

The meaning of "comparative medicine" is a medical discipline that compares similarities and differences in matters relating to biological, physiological, pathological, and pathogenesis processes, including responses from these processes due to environmental influences, various forms of natural treatment and/or artificial treatment, which occur in humans and animals.

Letter e

The meaning of "disaster management" is an action against the emergence and/or consequence of zoonosis that is widespread in the community and threatens animal welfare.

Article 57

Paragraph (1)



Priority determination is based on, inter alia, externalities (transmission rates), morbidity rates, and/or mortality rates.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "veterinary certificate" is a certificate issued by an authorized veterinarian stating that an animal product has fulfilled safety, health and integrity requirements.

The meaning of "halal certificate" is a certificate issued by a halal product guarantor institution in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.





Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

"Fresh animal products" are all materials derived from animals that have not been processed for consumption, pharmacoseutics, agriculture, and/or other uses for the fulfillment of human needs and benefits, for example, meat, eggs, milk, and bones.

Letter b

"Processed animal products" are all materials derived from animals that have been processed for consumption, pharmacoseutics, agriculture, and/or other uses for the fulfillment of human needs and benefits, for example, meatballs, nuggets, and canned meat.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "zone within a country" is a part of a country that has natural boundaries, health status of animal population,



epidemiological status of infectious animal diseases and effectiveness of control power in the implementation of a clear veterinary authority.

The meaning of "fulfilled the requirements", among others, has:

1. results of an analysis of the risk of infectious animal diseases, especially exotic diseases in a country or zone of a country, as a guarantee of the safety of animal products to be exported to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Risk analysis can also be applied to animal importation plans.
2. registration number (establishment number) for business units that export animal products into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. a recommendation from the veterinary authority that the importation of animal products is declared safe for consumers, animal resources, and the environment, and does not interfere with national interests.
4. compliance with relevant international provisions, among others, from the World



Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)

and/or Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

The meaning of "procedures for the importation of animal products" is to meet the veterinary health technical requirements and laws and regulations in animal quarantine.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Requirements and procedures for the importation of animal products from abroad are based on national interests and the risk of the possibility of carrying agents for infectious animal diseases through animal products with the aim of ensuring that incoming animal products can meet the safe, healthy, intact, and halal criteria. In addition, international provisions must also be considered, among others, the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and/or Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC).

The meaning of "risk analysis" is a technical decision-making process of veterinary health that is based on scientific and public disclosure rules through a series of stages of activities, including, hazard identification,



risk assessment, risk management and risk communication (dissemination).

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "veterinary control number (NKV)" is a registration number of a animal product business unit as a proof of compliance with hygiene and sanitation requirements as a basic eligibility for guaranteeing animal product safety. Animal product business units that distribute fresh animal products throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or import from within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and/or export outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are required to have an NKV.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 61

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "meat is distributed" is to distribute meat for commercial and non-



commercial purposes such as providing assistance to citizens in need.

Letter a

The meaning of "slaughterhouse" is a building or a building complex and its equipment with designs that meet the requirements as a place for slaughtering animals, including cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry for public consumption.

The necessity of slaughtering animals in slaughterhouses is intended to prevent zoonosis.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "ensure peace of mind of the community" is the efforts and conditioning for fulfilling the requirements of halal animals for consumption and procedures for slaughtering animals in accordance with Islamic religious law.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)





In the effort to prevent infectious animal diseases and/or zoonosis, hygienic handling of products and animal welfare principles, slaughtering animals outside of slaughterhouses for the purpose of religious holidays, traditional ceremonies, and emergency slaughter must continue to pay attention to the rules of veterinary public health.

#### Article 62

##### Paragraph (1)

The obligation of regency/ city governments to own a slaughterhouse is intended to provide services to the community in providing safe, healthy, intact and/or halal animal origin food.

##### Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

##### Paragraph (3)

Slaughterhouse that is required to have a business permit from the regent or mayor can be own property or by leasing a slaughterhouse owned by someone else.

#### Article 63

##### Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

##### Paragraph (2)



Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

The meaning of "residues" is the accumulation of drugs or chemicals and/or their metabolites in animal tissues and organs after the deliberate use of drugs or chemicals for prevention/ treatment, as feed additives or accidentally contaminated by these compounds.

The meaning of "contamination" is the entry or occurrence of a chemical and/or microbiological hazard, including microbes in animal products and animal feed, either directly or indirectly that can cause animal products and animal feed to be non-intact, so that it can interfere with the health of humans, animals and/or the environment.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 64



Self-explanatory.

Article 65

Self-explanatory.

Article 66

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "humanely" is an act that refers to ethics and human values, such as not using torture.

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The meaning of "persecution" is an action to obtain satisfaction and/or benefit from animals by treating animals outside the biological and physiological abilities of animals, for example forcing cow to excessive drinking.

The meaning of "abuse" is an action to obtain satisfaction and/or benefit from animals by treating animals improperly and/or not in accordance with the



designation or use of these animals, for example, cat declawing.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

This provision is intended to impose sanctions on each person who commits acts of animal persecution and abuse.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "non-vertebrate animals that can feel pain" is, among others, crab. Basically animals that feel pain are animals that have a central and peripheral nervous system, that is, all vertebrate animals. However, the world community who care about animal welfare includes animals that do not have a backbone, but have pain as animals that need to be considered for their welfare.

Paragraph (4)

Included in the provisions stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation, among others, is the development of the National Animal Welfare



Committee to foster laboratory animal welfare commissions in various institutions in the context of education, training, research, and development.

#### Article 67

The implementation of animal welfare is carried out by the Government and Regional Governments together with the community so that it is realized that the issue of animal welfare is a shared responsibility. Therefore, the implementation of animal welfare is prioritized in efforts to increase community awareness and participation through education, training, and counseling.

In order to increase community participation in the implementation of animal welfare, the community can form relevant institutions. For example, the use of laboratory animals for education, training, research and development.

#### Article 68

##### Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

##### Paragraph (2)

Determination of siskeswanas is intended to realize the total implementation of veterinary authority in the entire territory of the





Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and as a form of state defense.

The total implementation of *siskeswanas* in veterinary authority, among others, prioritizes quality, speed, simultaneity, sustainability, completeness, safety, and national interests.

Approaches to achieving veterinary totality include, among others, strengthening: (a) leadership and management, (b) resources, (c) institutional roles and functions, (d) vertical-horizontal information and communication networks, (e) command hierarchy patterns and range-control from the center to regions, (f) accountability of decision making, (g) relevance and programs, (h) professionalism and services, and (i) broad community support.

#### Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "enhance institutional roles and functions of the implementation of veterinary health" is the granting of authority in the formulation of policies and the highest veterinary health technical decision making in Government agencies, Regional Governments, and/or other relevant agencies.

In assigning authorized veterinarians, if there are no veterinarians in the area to be



designated as authorized veterinarians, the Regional Government can recruit authorized veterinarians from and through coordination with other closest Regional Governments.

Paragraph (4)

The delegation of authority of the Minister to the veterinary authority is intended to be able to apply the highest authority in decision making in veterinary health that is national and/or international in nature.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "empowering the potential of veterinary health workers", among others, is aimed at enhancing the ability to control and manage animal diseases and zoonosis; disaster management; sacrifice (*qurban*) animal inspection; and community service.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 69

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "veterinary health services" is a series of actions needed, inter alia, to:



- a. make a clinical, pathological, laboratory, and/or epidemiological prognosis and diagnosis;
- b. perform therapeutic transaction actions in the form of consultation and/or prior informed consent to animal owners followed by several possibilities of preventive, cooperative, curative, rehabilitative, and promotive actions by avoiding malpractices;
- c. conduct security, health, integrity, and halalness examinations and tests of animal products;
- d. confirm to the referral animal health service unit if needed;
- e. submit disease data and service activities to the veterinary authority;
- f. follow up on the Government's and/or Regional Government's decision with regard to control and management of animal diseases and/or veterinary public health; and
- g. conduct client education and/or society education in connection with a healthy paradigm and the application of animal welfare rules.



"Veterinary laboratory services" are diagnostic and/or research and development services in the context of veterinary health services.

"Veterinary examination and testing laboratory services" mean diagnostic and/or research and development services for controlling and managing animal diseases or zoonosis, implementing veterinary public health, and/or testing the quality of drugs, residues/contaminants, quality of feed, quality of seeds/ seedlings and/or quality of animal products.

The meaning of "veterinary medical services" are services related to veterinary competencies provided to the public in the context of veterinary practice, such as animal hospitals, animal clinics, joint practice clinics, animal reproductive rehabilitation clinics, ambulatory, veterinary practices, and veterinary health consultation practices.

The meaning of "services at veterinary health centers (puskesmas)" is veterinary medical services carried out by the Regional Government. These services can be referral and/or integrated with veterinary laboratories



and/or veterinary examination and testing laboratories.

Paragraph (2)

The granting of a business license from the regent/ mayor, in addition to meeting the legality requirements and minimum service standards, is intended to synergize veterinary health services in the area with the health staff through the development of veterinary authority in collaboration with a local veterinary professional organization.

If the scope of veterinary health services covers the province and/or across provinces, the granting of a business license from the regent/ mayor needs to be confirmed by the provincial level veterinary authority concerned.

The qualifications for granting the license include the granting of a license for:

- a. Animal Hospital;
- b. Veterinary Practice; and
- c. Veterinary Health Laboratories and Veterinary Public Health laboratories hosted by the private sector.

Article 70

Paragraph (1)





The meaning of "To meet the needs of veterinary health workers" is the availability of a unit of veterinary medical staff (veterinarians and/or veterinary specialists) and various levels of competency of veterinary paramedics needed in each province, regency/ city, to regency level.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

#### Article 71

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "veterinary medical competencies" is the intelligence of acting and the ability to make decisions in veterinary health with reference to the latest developments in veterinary science; highest interests, clients, patients at large, and the environment; and nobleness of oaths or promises and professional code of ethics.

Paragraph (2)



The meaning of "under the supervision of veterinarians" is continuous veterinary supervision of the performance of veterinary medical staff and/or veterinary bachelors in carrying out veterinary health affairs carried out based on veterinary authority references and/or joint agreements between the two parties with due regard to ability limits.

Paragraph (3)

The meaning of "competency certificate" is a written statement that explains the level of mastery and ability of a veterinary health worker in carrying out veterinary health affairs.

Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "professional code of ethics" is the moral principle and professional attitude that is always maintained by veterinary health workers when interacting with patients, clients, fellow veterinary health workers, the community, veterinary authorities, government, and/or the environment.

The meaning of "professional oath or promise" is a solemn statement by a veterinarian in front of religious leaders, veterinary professional organizations and other witnesses



to uphold moral principles and professional attitudes while carrying out their profession. Each stratum of a veterinary health worker has a professional code of ethics, while professional oath or promise applies only to veterinarians.

#### Article 72

##### Paragraph (1)

Veterinary health practice license issued by the regent/ mayor is a Registration Certificate.

##### Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

##### Paragraph (3)

Included in provisions on veterinary health practice licenses for foreign veterinary health workers, among others, is mastery of the ability to communicate using Indonesian and the ability to master tropical animal diseases.

#### Article 73

##### Paragraph (1)

Provisions on reproduction medicine are intended to accelerate the improvement in the quality and population of animals through reproductive medicine interventions, obstetrical treatment, prevention and



management of infertility cases, as well as the regulation of the development and balance of animal populations.

Provisions on conservation medicine are intended to accelerate efforts to preserve the types, populations and habitats of Indonesian wild animals through veterinary medical interventions, to map the conservation and epidemiological medical status of Indonesian wild animals, to anticipate the emergence of new animal diseases originating from Indonesian wild animals, and to strengthen conservation medical management in conservation institutions.

Provisions on veterinary forensics are intended to anticipate handling of criminal cases related to animals.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

#### Article 74

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b



The meaning of "animal ethics" as a translation of the word bioethics is the application of moral, intellectual and professional principles in treating animal entities as a whole, holistically with their environment, or partially, such as cells, tissues, or organs.

The meaning of "veterinary ethics" is the application of moral, intellectual, professional and medical principles in applying veterinary science and technology.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Article 75

Self-explanatory.

Article 76

Self-explanatory.

Article 77

Self-explanatory.

Article 78

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "officials" is civil servants both structural and functional, central and regional, including livestock and veterinary health counselors.





Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The meaning of "other developments" includes apprenticeship and field school.

Human resource development in livestock aims, among others, to improve skills, professionalism, entrepreneurship, cooperation, and increase dedication.

The meaning of "with due regard to community culture" is respecting traditional wisdom and local culture so that the improvement of the quality of human resources along with the application of technology for the development of livestock and veterinary health businesses in an area can synergize with local habits, traditions, customs, religions, and culture so that they can be accepted by the community in order to achieve optimal results.



Paragraph (4)

The meaning of "educational institutions" includes, among others, universities, non-governmental organizations, and individuals.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "livestock and veterinary health counseling" is one of the efforts to empower breeders who intend to improve knowledge, skills, and change the attitudes and behaviors, to be conducted, among others, through non-formal education.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Article 79

Self-explanatory.

Article 80

Self-explanatory.

Article 81

Self-explanatory.

Article 82

The meaning of "genetic engineering" is any attempt to make a deliberate change in the genome of living



things by adding, reducing, and/or changing the original composition of the genome using the recombinant deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) technique.

Article 83

Self-explanatory.

Article 84

Self-explanatory.

Article 85

Self-explanatory.

Article 86

Self-explanatory.

Article 87

Self-explanatory.

Article 88

Self-explanatory.

Article 89

Self-explanatory.

Article 90

Self-explanatory.

Article 91

Self-explanatory.

Article 92

Self-explanatory.

Article 93

Self-explanatory.



Article 94

Self-explanatory.

Article 95

Self-explanatory.

Article 96

Self-explanatory.

Article 97

Self-explanatory.

Article 98

Self-explanatory.

Article 99

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 5015

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.

