

DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

NUMBER: 418/Kpts/OT.210/7/2001

CONCERNING

GOOD FARMING PRACTICES OF GOAT/ SHEEP LIVESTOCK

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

Considering : a. whereas, service granting, implementation of coaching, and development of goat/sheep livestock have been the authority of the Regency/ City;

b. whereas, based on the foregoing matter and as the implementation of Law Number 22 of 1999 in conjunction with the Government Regulation Number 25 of 2000, so that the implementation can be carried out smoothly, it is necessary to stipulate Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock under the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture;

In view of : 1. Law Number 6 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions of Livestock and Veterinary Health (State Gazette of 1967 Number 10, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 2824);

2. Law Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine (State Gazette



of 1992 Number 56, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3482);

3. Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of 1999 Number 60, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3839);
4. Government Regulation Number 16 of 1977 concerning Livestock Business (State Gazette of 1977 Number 21, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3102);
5. Government Regulation Number 22 of 1983 concerning Veterinary Public Health (State Gazette of 1983 Number 28, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3253);
6. Government Regulation Number 78 of 1992 concerning Veterinary Medicine (State Gazette of 1992 Number 129, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3509); :
7. Government Regulation Number 25 of 2000 concerning Government Authority and Provincial Authority as Autonomous Region (State Gazette of 2000 Number 54, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3952);
8. Government Regulation Number 82 of 2000 concerning Veterinary Quarantine (State



Gazette of 2000 Number 61, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 4002);

9. Presidential Decree Number 165 of 2000 concerning Capacities, Duties, Functions, Authorities, Composition of Organization and Work Procedures in conjunction with Presidential Decree Number 177 of 2000 and Presidential Decree Number 37 of 2001;
10. Presidential Decree Number 234/M of 2000 in conjunction with 289/M of 2000 concerning Formation of New Cabinet for the period of 1999-2004;
11. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number 01/Kpts/OT.210/I/2001 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Department of Agriculture;
12. Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number 99/Kpts/OT.210/II/2001 concerning Completeness of Organization and Work Procedures of Department;

DECIDED:

To stipulate :



- FIRST : To stipulate the Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock as set out in the Appendix to this Decree.
- SECOND : The Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock as referred to in the FIRST Dictum are the basis for service granting, implementation of coaching, and development goat/ sheep livestock farming;
- THIRD : This Decree shall come into force from the date of stipulation.

Stipulated in Jakarta

on July 20, 2001

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

[signed]

PROF.DR.IR. BUNGARAN SARAGIH, M.Ec.

A copy of this decree is delivered to:

1. Minister of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy;
2. Provincial Governors throughout Indonesia;
3. Regents/ Mayors throughout Indonesia;
4. Head of Services under Livestock division in Provinces throughout Indonesia;
5. Head of Services under Livestock division in Regencies/ Cities throughout Indonesia.



APPENDIX : DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
NUMBER : 418/Kpts/OT.210/7/2001
DATE : JULY 20, 2001

GOOD FARMING PRACTICES OF
GOAT/ SHEEP LIVESTOCK

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Purposes.

The purpose of the issuance of the Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock is to provide guidelines in implementing good goat/ sheep livestock farming and coaching.

2. Objectives.

The objectives to be achieved from the application of the Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock shall:

- (1) increase population, production, and productivity of livestock.
- (2) increase the quality of livestock (meat) products.
- (3) support the availability of food of livestock origin in the country.
- (4) create jobs.
- (5) increase the income and breeders' welfare.
- (6) encourage the export of livestock commodities, especially goat/ sheep.

3. Scope.

The scope of the Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock shall include;



- (1) Facilities
- (2) Production process.
- (3) Environmental preservation.
- (4) Supervision.

4. Definitions.

In these Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock, the following terms shall have meanings assigned to them below:

- (1) Livestock Farming means all activities of the production process carried out to produce livestock products in accordance with their objectives.
- (2) Cattle means any pets whose lives, reproduction, and benefits are regulated and controlled by humans.
- (3) Livestock means a cattle farming business in a particular site where a production process occurs for a particular objective.
- (4) Isolation cage means a cage used for separating new and or sick/ suspected of being sick goats/ sheep,
- (5) Zoonosis means a disease that can be contagious from animals to humans or vice versa.
- (6) Cattle seed means cattle, sperm, and embryo that are produced through selection and have a genetic quality that is better than the average quality of cattle.
- (7) Concentrate is a mixture of cattle food raw materials with high and easily digested nutritious



value, while forage feed means grass or leaves used as cattle food.

(8) Goat/ Sheep ration means a mixture of several cattle food materials that are prepared in such a way in accordance with the objective.

(9) Sanitation means an arrangement of hygiene that aims to improve or maintain a healthy condition for cattle either in the cage or around the livestock business complex.

(10) Disinfectant means pest removal materials.

II. FACILITIES

1. Site.

The goat/ sheep livestock business site shall comply with the following criteria:

(1) It is not contrary to the General Spatial Plan (RUTR) and Detailed Regional Spatial Plan (RDTRD) concerned.

(2) Location and height of the site of the surrounding area must pay attention to the environment and topography, so that dirt and waste do not pollute the environment.

2. Land.

The status of goat/ sheep farm land should be clearly in accordance with their allotment according to the applicable laws and regulations.



3. Water Supply and Lighting Device.

- (1) The water used shall comply with the healthy water quality standards, which can be drunk by humans and cattle and is available throughout the year.
- (2) Each goat/ sheep livestock business should provide adequate lighting device (e.g. electricity) at any time according to their needs and allotments.

4. Building.

The goat/ sheep livestock business should have a building that is suitable for its activities:

(1) Types of Building.

- a. stud cage;
 - b. parent cage;
 - c. enlarged cage;
 - d. isolation cage of sick cattle;
 - e. feed warehouse and equipment;
 - f. worker barrack;
 - g. waste collection and processing.
- (2) Building Construction.

- a. being able to fulfill the capacity to guarantee the entry of fresh air into the cage;
- b. having a sewerage;
- c. made from economical materials, but it can guarantee easy maintenance, cleaning and disinfection of the cage;



d. materials and construction of the cage guarantee the cattle accident and physical damage.

5. Livestock Equipment and Machinery.

- (1) Equipment to be possessed at least shall be cattle food equipment, cattle drink, sanitation, disease control and treatment, other equipment supporting production with the total according to the needs.
- (2) The selection and use of equipment must consider health, easiness of use, and cleaning factors.
- (3) Equipment used in isolation cages shall be prohibited to be used in place or in other cages prior to disinfection.

6. Seeds.

- (1) The use of cattle seeds shall comply with the criteria according to the requirements, types, and quality of the applicable seeds.
- (2) Cattle seeds must come from a seed source region as determined and/or from companies having a livestock business license.
- (3) The procedure for importing cattle seeds must follow the applicable laws and regulations.

7. Feed.

- (1) The feed used must guarantee the quantity and quality in accordance with applicable minimum standards/ needs.



- (2) Each goat/ sheep livestock business must provide sufficient and continuous forage feed, whether in part or all from its own garden. The forage feed planting can be carried out inside or outside the livestock business site.
- (3) Each livestock business in fulfilling the needs of forage feed can cooperate with the local farming community.
- (4) Biological preparations, pharmaceutical preparations, premix preparations, and natural medicine preparations can be used in the goat/ sheep farming business and have obtained a registration number.

8. Veterinary Medicines.

- (1) Medicines, chemicals, and biological materials for goats/ sheep that can be used shall be those already registered.
- (2) The use of veterinary medicines must be in accordance with the applicable provisions.

9. Labor.

- (1) Any workers employed should have healthy bodies.
- (2) Obtaining training on technical production, veterinary health, etc.
- (3) Each goat/ sheep livestock business should carry out the provisions/ regulations in the labor.



III. PRODUCTION PROCESS

1. Seed Selection.

Goat/ Sheep Livestock seeds should come from a seed source region as determined and or from companies having a nursery business license. The procedures for importing cattle seeds must follow the applicable laws and regulations.

Selection of goat/ Sheep Livestock seeds should comply with the following criteria:

(1) General.

- a. Goat/ sheep seeds must be healthy and free from any physical disabilities such as: eye defects (blindness), broken horns, limping, paralysis, abnormal legs and nails and no backbone abnormalities or other physical disabilities;
- b. all female seed goats/ sheep must be free from reproductive organs defects, abnormal goats, and not showing symptoms of infertility;
- c. male seed goats should be ready as studs and does not suffer from defects in their genitals.

(2) Special.

- a. female goat/ Sheep Livestock seeds
 - 1) Age: 8-12 months.
 - 2) Body Weight: goat cattle of 12-16 kg; Sheep Livestock of 18-20 kg.



- 3) Deriving from healthy offspring and never attacked by an infectious disease.
 - 4) Any parents to be chosen shall be derived from a good offspring and are able to give birth to 2-3 babies each birth.
 - 5) Able to give birth for 3 times in 2 years or give birth every 7 months.
 - 6) Having a faster body growth power.
 - 7) Having an ability to adapt to the available feed.
- b. male goat/ Sheep Livestock seeds
- 1) Age: 9-12 months.
 - 2) Body Weight: 18-20 kg.
 - 3) Wide and deep chest.
 - 4) Long Body and flat back.
 - 5) Strong and solid body muscles.

2. Cage.

- (1) A cage to be built must be strong, complying with health requirements, easy to clean, having a good drainage, free air cycle, and equipped with a place of cattle food and drink.
- (2) The cage system can be made with a mass/ colonized maintenance system with space:
 - a. 1.5 M² per breastfeeding parent;
 - b. 1.0 M² per adult female;
 - c. 1.2 M² per stud.



(3) The distance between a cage building and non-cage of shall be at least 25 M.

3. Feed.

(1) Goat/ Sheep Livestock feed consists of basic feed derived from forage (grass, legumes/ nuts and agricultural by products) and concentrate feed.

(2) The number and quality of goats/ Sheep Livestock feed used must be guaranteed according to the minimum needs.

(3) In feeding goats/ sheep, anything that is necessary to be considered shall be the needs for food substances in the form of protein, energy, mineral, and rough fiber and vitamin.

(4) Goat feed needs:

a. growing goat.

60% grass, 40% forage legumes, and giving concentrate of 200-250 gram/ tail/ day;

b. adult female and male goats.

75% grass, 25% forage legumes, and giving concentrate of 200-250 gram/ tail/ day;

c. pregnant female goat

60% grass, 40% forage legumes, and giving concentrate of 200-250 gram/ tail/ day;

d. breastfeeding mother goat.

50% grass, 50% forage legumes, and giving concentrate of 200-250 gram/ tail/ day;



e. stud goat.

75% grass, 25% forage legumes, and giving concentrate of 200-250 gram/ tail/ day;

(5) Sheep feed needs.

a. pregnant sheep mother.

grass + leaves (3:3) + rice bran of 2-3 drinking water glass/ tail/ day or by giving fresh bean leaves of 1-2 kg/ tail/ day.

b. breastfeeding parents, offspring before weaning and offspring after weaning.

1) Parents with twins.

3 part grass and 3 part leaves plus rice bran of 2-3 drinking water glasses/ tail/ day.

2) Parent with only child.

3 part grass and 3 part leaves plus rice bran of 1 drinking water glass/ tail/ day.

3) offspring before weaning.

fresh forage that is qualified and easy to digest plus sufficient concentrate.

4) offspring after weaning.

1,5 part grass and 1 part bean leaves plus giving rice bran of 0.5 drinking water glass/ tail/ day.

4. Veterinary Health and Veterinary Public Health

(1) Veterinary Health



Any goat/ sheep livestock business must carry out control, eradication, and treatment of infectious animal disease efforts in accordance with the applicable regulations (Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 487/Kpts/Um/6/1981), or other regulations governing the foregoing matter.

Infectious diseases that are necessary to be considered among others:

Sheep pox and goat pox/ dermatitis (smallpox on goats/ sheep), Scabies, Blue tongue, Contagious pustular dermatitis, Mucosal disease, Pulmonary adenomyosis (*jaggsieite*), Antrax, Contagious *caprine pleuropneumonia*, Worm disease (*fascioliasis*, *haemonchiasis*), *Paramphistom*, Lice: - *Durmalinia caprae* (goat) - *Darmalinia ovis* (sheep).

(2) Veterinary Public Health.

In order to secure veterinary health and veterinary public health, a special attention is necessary to some following matters:

- a. trying so that the business site is not easy to be entered by wild animals and free from other pets that can transmit diseases;
- b. disinfecting equipment, cleaning, and disinfecting the cage.
- c. spraying by insecticide to insects, flies and other pests.



- d. implementing sanitation and maintaining cleanliness to all livestock complexes.
- e. trying a good pest removal system especially for vehicle, people, and equipment traffic that exit and enter livestock complexes or at the entrances of cages, feed warehouses, etc.
- f. cattle affected by infectious disease or cattle carcasses and materials derived from the cattle concerned shall be prohibited to be taken out from the livestock complex, but rather must be destroyed immediately by burning under the supervision of Veterinarian from local Department of Livestock, except for the needs of diagnosis and or laboratory examination;
- g. carrying out prevention measures for diseases (vaccination) and treatment of sick animals (orf, scabies, bloating, intestinal worms, etc.) in accordance with the applicable procedures;

5. Reproduction.

Any goats/ sheep are best to mate in the event that the cattle is old enough (adult sex) with a fairly high body weight (adult body).

Mating is proper in the event that it is carried out when the female cattle gets lust.

(1) Lust period.

- a. adult goat/ sheep with adult sex at 8-10 months;



- b. length of lust of goat for 24-25 hours;
- c. length of lust of sheep for 25-40 hours;
- d. lust cycle ranges between 17-21 days.

(2) Mating

Female goats/ sheep are best to mate for 18-20 hours from the lust.

Mating arrangement shall be carried out in such a way so that within 2 years, they can be born 3 times or can give birth every 7 months. The ratio between male and female is 1:9.

6. Handling of Results.

Any living cattle produced must be transported by a special means of transportation so that the cattle remain healthy during the trip to the slaughterhouse.

At least one month before being marketed/ slaughter, the use of antibiotics is expected to pay attention to withdrawal time (medicine downtime).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

1. Environmental Pollution Management Plan.

Any goat/ sheep livestock business must prepare for pollution management procedures and environmental preservation plans as referred to in:

- (1) Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management.



(2) Government Regulation Number 27 of 1999 concerning Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL).

(3) Other supporting regulations in the implementation of Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL).

2. Efforts to Prevent Environmental Pollution.

In order to prevent environmental pollution, a special attention is necessary to some following matters such as:

(1) preventing erosion and helping afforestation in the livestock area.

(2) avoiding erosion and other disturbance derived from livestock that can disturb the environment in the form of bad odor, noise, rat insects, and pollution of river water/ well water, etc.

(3) any goat/ sheep livestock businesses should make livestock waste processing units (solid, liquid, and gas) that is in accordance with the waste production capacity produced.

(4) any goat/ sheep livestock businesses should make landfills and carcass burials.

V. SUPERVISION

1. Supervision System.

(1) Goat/ sheep livestock businesses should implement a good supervision system at a



critical point in the production process to monitor the possibility of disease and other contaminations.

- (2) A competent authority in the livestock shall conduct supervision on the implementation of integrated quality management supervision carried out (Good Farming Practices of Goat/ Sheep Livestock).

2. Certification.

- (1) Any goat/ sheep livestock businesses whose production for export purposes must be equipped with a certificate.
- (2) The certificate shall be issued by a competent authority after through assessments and recommendations.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation.

- (1) Monitoring and Evaluation shall be carried out by a competent authority in the livestock in the Regency/ City.
- (2) Evaluation shall be carried out annually based on the data and information collected and checking/ visit to goat/ sheep livestock businesses.

4. Recording.

Any goat/ sheep livestock businesses should record data that is necessary at any time by company



officers or relevant agencies. Any data that needs to be recorded shall be as follows:

- (1) Data on the cattle populations raised.
- (2) Data on the type of feed given and feed consumption.
- (3) Schedule of vaccination and medicine giving.
- (4) Medicine and vaccine used.
- (5) Data on the cattle mortality.
- (6) Place of origin where the cattle is purchased.
- (7) Data of cattle exported and imported.

5. Reporting

- (1) Any goat/ sheep livestock businesses must make periodic written reports (six months and annually) to a competent authority.
- (2) Any goat/ sheep livestock businesses must make both technical and administrative reports periodically (six months and annually), for internal supervision purposes, so that in the event of any undesirable matters, any improvements/ amendments may be carried out based on the existing report.

VI. CLOSING.

These guidelines are dynamic and will be re-adjusted in the event of any change in compliance with the development of Science and Technology (IPTEK) and community needs.



THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

[signed]

PROF.DR.IR. BUNGAN SARAGIH, M.Ec.

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.

Jakarta, March 19, 2020

