

LOGO

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 95 OF 2012

CONCERNING

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

AND ANIMAL WELFARE

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

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

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



DECIDED:

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

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

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

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



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



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

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



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

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



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



managing Animal diseases and Veterinary Public Health.

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



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

Article 2

This Government Regulation regulates on:

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

CHAPTER II

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Part One

General

Article 3

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



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

Part Two

Hygiene and Sanitation Guarantee

Paragraph 1

General

Article 4

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



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

Paragraph 2

Good Methods at Farming Sites

Article 5

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



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



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

Paragraph 3

Good Methods at Production Sites of Food of Animal Origin

Article 6

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

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

Paragraph 4

Good Methods at Production Sites of Non-food Animal Products



Article 7

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

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

Paragraph 5

Good Methods at Animal slaughterhouses

Article 8

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



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

Article 9

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



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

- (2) Proper animals for slaughter must comply with the criteria at least:
 - a. they do not show any symptoms of contagious Animal diseases and/or Zoonosis;
 - b. they are not offspring female large ruminants and productive female;
 - c. they are not pregnant; and
 - d. they are not protected animals based on the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Any animals whose health have been checked shall be marked:
 - a. "SL" for healthy Animals and being proper to be slaughtered; and
 - b. "TSL" for unhealthy Animals and/or not being proper to be slaughtered.

Article 10

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



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

- a. stamping on the carcass and labeling on edible offal that is written "already examined by Veterinarian"; and
 - b. meat health certificate.
- (3) Edible offal and carcasses that based on the health examination results as referred to in paragraph (1) declared to be unsafe and not proper for consumption must be exterminated at Animal slaughterhouses.

Article 11

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

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

Article 12

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

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



Article 13

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

Article 14

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

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

Article 15

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



Article 16

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

Article 17

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

Paragraph 6

Good Methods at Collection and sale Sites

Article 18

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



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

Paragraph 7

Good Methods in Transportation

Article 19

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

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



- b. Animal products.

Article 20

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

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

Article 21

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

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

Article 22



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

Paragraph 8

Certification of Veterinary Control Number

Article 23

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



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

Article 24

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

Article 25

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

Part Three

Guarantee of Animal Products

Paragraph 1

General

Article 26

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



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

Paragraph 2

Regulation of Circulation of Animal Products

Article 27

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

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

