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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 41 OF 2014

CONCERNING

AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 18 OF 2009

ON LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. whereas, the state is responsible for protecting all Indonesian people and all Indonesian bloodshed through the implementation of livestock and veterinary health by securing and guaranteeing the use and preservation of animals to realize food sovereignty, independence, and security in order to create the welfare and prosperity of all Indonesian people in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. whereas, in the implementation of livestock and veterinary health, efforts to provide maximum security for imports and exports of livestock, animals and animal products, prevention of animal diseases and zoonosis,



strengthening of the veterinary authority, halal requirements for animal products required, and law enforcement against violations of animal welfare need to be adapted to the development and needs of the community;

c. whereas, Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health is deemed inappropriate and needs to be improved to be a legal basis for the implementation of livestock and veterinary health;

d. whereas, based on considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to establish a Law concerning Amendment to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health;

In view of : Article 20 and Article 21 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 CONCERNING AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 18 OF 2009 ON LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH.



## Article I

Several provisions in Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 84 of 2009, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5015), are amended as follows:

1. Provisions of Article 1 number 1, number 2, number 12, number 14, number 15, number 19, number 21, number 23, number 24, number 25, number 26, number 28, number 29, number 30, number 34, number 35, number 36, number 39, number 40, number 41, number 46, and number 49 are amended, 2 (two) numbers i.e. numbers 5a and 5b are inserted between number 5 and number 6, 1 (one) number i.e. number 37a are inserted between number 37 and number 38, and number 9, number 17, number 20, number 33, and number 44 are deleted, so that Article 1 shall read as follows:

## 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, Breeder Ruminant Cattle, Feed, Livestock Equipment and Machinery, Livestock farming, harvest, postharvest,



processing, marketing, businesses, financing, and facilities and infrastructure.

2. Veterinary Health means all matters relating to the protection of Animal resources, public health, and the environment as well as guaranteeing the safety of Animal Products, Animal Welfare, and increasing market access to support the food sovereignty, independence, and security of Animal origin.
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.
- 5a. Productive Female Ruminant Cattle means female ruminant cattle whose reproductive organ is still functioning normally and which can give birth.
- 5b. Breeder Ruminant Cattle means non-seedling female cattle having normal and healthy reproductive organs used for breeding.
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. Removed
10. Animal Seedling, hereinafter referred to as the seedling, means an animal having excellent characteristics and inheriting and complying with certain requirements to be bred.
11. Animal Cluster, hereinafter referred to as the Cluster, means a group of animals from a species having specific phenotype characteristics and can be inherited to their offspring.
12. Beef Feeder Ruminant Cattle, hereinafter referred to as Feeder, means an adult ruminant cattle that is kept for a certain period of time only to be fattened until it reaches maximum body weight at the optimal age for slaughter.



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 the Livestock farming business.
17. Removed.
18. Artificial Insemination means a technique to put sperm or semen into a reproductive organ of 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, hereinafter referred to as Breeding, means a series of activities to change the genetic composition of a group of Livestock from a cluster or furrow to achieve certain purposes.



20. Removed
21. Business in Veterinary Health means an activity producing products and/or 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, fishery, livestock, or other materials as well as those that are suitable to be used as feeds, both processed and 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 relating to Animals, Animal Products, and Animal Diseases.
27. Veterinary Medicine means the implementation of veterinary practice activities.
28. Veterinary Authority is a government or regional government institution that is responsible and has



competence in the implementation of veterinary health.

29. Veterinarian means a person having a profession in veterinary medicine and the Veterinary Medical authority in carrying out Veterinary Health services.
30. Authorized Veterinarian means a Veterinarian appointed by the Minister, governor, or regent/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. Removed.
34. Animal diseases are health disorders in animals caused by genetic defects, degenerative processes, metabolic disorders, trauma, poisoning, parasitic infestations, prions, and infections of pathogenic microorganisms.
35. Infectious Animal Diseases means diseases transmitted between Animals and Animals, Animals and humans, as well as Animals and other Animal Disease





carrying media through direct or indirect contact with mechanical intermediaries, such as water, air, soil, feed, equipment, and humans, or through biological intermediaries, such as viruses, bacteria, amoeba, or fungus.

36. Strategic Infectious Animal Diseases mean Animal Diseases that can cause high mortality and/or morbidity rates in Animals, impacts of economic losses, public unrest, and/or are zoonotic in nature.
37. Zoonosis means a disease that can be contagious from animals to humans or vice versa.
- 37a. Outbreak means an extraordinary disease event which can be in the form of a new infectious animal disease in an area or a sudden increase in cases of infectious animal disease, which is categorized as a non-natural disaster.
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 of Veterinary Medicines.





40. Livestock Equipment and Machinery means all equipment used in connection with Livestock 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 means 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. Removed.
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. National Veterinary Health System, hereinafter referred to as *Siskeswanas*, means an Veterinary Health Order established by the Government and implemented by the Veterinary Authority by involving all Veterinary Health implementers, stakeholders, and the community in an integrated manner.
2. For the provisions of Article 6 paragraph (2) letter b, the substance remains unchanged and the elucidation regarding "artificial insemination" is deleted so that the formulation of the elucidation of Article 6 is as stated in the Elucidation of Article by Article Number 2 of this Law.



3. Heading of Part One in Chapter IV is amended to read as follows:

Part One  
Seeds and Seedlings

4. The provisions of Article 13 are amended to read as follows:

Article 13

- (1) Provision and development of Seeds and/or Seedlings shall be carried out by prioritizing domestic production.
- (2) The Government and/or Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities is/are obliged to conduct Breeding, develop hatchery and/or nursery businesses by involving the people's participation to guarantee the availability of Seeds and/or Seedlings.
- (3) The obligation of the Government and/or Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities to develop the hatchery and/or nursery businesses as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by encouraging the application of reproductive technology.
- (4) In the event that hatchery and/or nursery businesses by people are undeveloped, the Government and/or Regional Governments in accordance with their



authorities shall establish hatchery and/or nursery units.

- (5) Establishment of hatchery units as referred to in paragraph (4) is intended for the purification of certain livestock or for production.
  - (6) Any Seeds or Seedlings in circulation must have a worthy Seed or Seedling certificate containing information on genealogy and certain characteristics of superiority.
  - (7) The worthy Seed or Seedling Certificate as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be issued by an accredited Seed or Seedling certification agency or those appointed by the Minister.
  - (8) Each person is prohibited from distributing Seeds or Seedlings that do not have a certificate as referred to in paragraph (6).
5. The provisions of Article 15 are amended to read as follows:

#### Article 15

- (1) The import of Seeds and/or Seedlings from abroad into the country the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out to:
  - a. improve the genetic quality and diversity;
  - b. develop science and technology;
  - c. overcome the shortage of domestic Seeds and/or Seedlings; and/or





- d. meet research and development needs.
- (2) The import of Seeds and/or Seedlings from abroad as referred to in paragraph (1) must:
- a. meet the quality requirements;
  - b. meet the technical requirements for veterinary health;
  - c. be free from Infectious Animal Diseases as required by the veterinary authority;
  - d. comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in Animal quarantine; and
  - e. pay attention to the zoning policy of Seed sources 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.
- (4) Further provisions regarding quality requirements and technical requirements for Veterinary Health as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a and letter b shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.
6. The provisions of Article 16 are amended to read as follows:

Article 16

- (1) The export of Seeds and/or Seedlings 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) The export as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prohibited for the best Seeds and/or Seedlings in the country.

(3) Each person carrying out activities as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the Minister.

7. The provisions of Article 18 are amended to read as follows:

#### 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) Determination of unproductive female ruminant cattle as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Authorized Veterinarian.

(3) The Regional Government in accordance with its authority provides funds to screen Productive Female Ruminant Cattle released by the community and accommodate the Cattle in a technical implementation unit in the region for the purposes of breeding and supplying female ruminant Cattle Seeds in the region.



- (4) Each person is prohibited from slaughtering small productive female ruminant Cattle or large productive female ruminant Cattle.
- (5) The prohibition as referred to in paragraph (4) is excluded in terms of:
- a. research;
  - b. Breeding;
  - c. Animal Disease control and management;
  - d. religious provisions;
  - e. customs provisions; and/or
  - f. ending animal suffering.
- (6) Each person must protect the population of small ruminant cattle and large ruminant cattle.
- (7) Further provisions regarding selection and removal as referred to in paragraph (1), screening of Productive Female Ruminant Cattle as referred to in paragraph (3), and population of small ruminant cattle and large ruminant cattle as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.
8. The provisions of Article 31 are amended to read as follows:

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 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 in accordance with their authorities.
- (3) The business partnership as referred to in paragraph (2) may be obtained in the form of:
- a. provision of production facilities;
  - b. production;
  - c. marketing; and/or
  - d. capital or financing.
- (4) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities foster the business partnerships as referred to in paragraph (2) with due regard to the provisions of laws and regulations in business partnership.
9. The provisions of Article 32 are amended to read as follows:

Article 32

- (1) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are obliged to encourage as many citizens as possible to carry out



Livestock farming in accordance with good Livestock guidelines.

(2) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities facilitate and foster the development of farming implemented by Breeders and certain parties with special interests.

(3) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities foster and provide facilities for the growth and development of cooperatives and business entities in Livestock.

10. The provisions of Article 36 are amended to read as follows:

#### 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) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are obliged to



create a healthy business climate for the marketing  
of Animals or Livestock and Animal Products.

11. Between Article 36 and Article 37, 5 (five) articles are inserted, i.e. Article 36A, Article 36B, Article 36C, Article 36D, and Article 36E so as to read as follows:

Article 36A

The export of Animals or Livestock and Animal Products from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to foreign countries can be carried out if the domestic production and supply are sufficient for the consumption needs of the community.

Article 36B

- (1) The import of Livestock and Animal Products from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out if the domestic production and supply of Livestock and Animal Products are not sufficient for the consumption needs of the community.
- (2) The import of livestock as referred to in paragraph (1) must be in the form of Feeder.
- (3) The import of large Feeder Ruminant Cattle shall not exceed a certain weight.
- (4) Each person who imports the Feeder as referred to in paragraph (2) must obtain a permit from the Minister.





- (5) Each person who imports the Feeder from abroad as referred to in paragraph (2) must carry out fattening in the country to obtain added value in the fastest period of 4 (four) months after quarantine through release.
- (6) The import of Livestock from abroad as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) must:
- a. meet the technical requirements for veterinary health;
  - b. be free from any Infectious Animal Diseases as required by the Veterinary Authority, and
  - c. comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in Animal quarantine.
- (7) The import of Livestock from abroad to be bred in Indonesia must:
- a. meet the technical requirements for veterinary health;
  - b. be free from any Infectious Animal Diseases as required by the Veterinary Authority, and
  - c. comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in Animal quarantine.
- (8) Further provisions regarding the imports of Livestock and Animal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) and certain weights as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Ministerial regulation.



Article 36C

- (1) The import of Breeder Ruminant Cattle into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can come from a country or zone within a country that has fulfilled the requirements and procedures for its import.
- (2) Requirements and procedures for importing Breeder Ruminant Cattle from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are determined based on risk analysis in Veterinary Health by the Veterinary Authority by prioritizing national interests.
- (3) The import of Breeder Ruminant Cattle originating from the zone as referred to in paragraph (1), in addition to fulfilling the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) must also first:
  - a. be declared free of Infectious Animal Diseases in the country of origin by a veterinary authority of the country of origin in accordance with the provisions established by the world animal health body and recognized by the Indonesian Veterinary Authority;
  - b. be subject to system strengthening and surveillance in the country; and
  - c. determined for a certain entry point.



- (4) Each person who imports Breeder Ruminant Cattle as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the Minister.
- (5) Further provisions concerning the import of Breeder Ruminant Cattle into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia shall be regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 36D

- (1) The import of Breeder Ruminant Cattle originating from the zone as referred to in Article 36C must be placed on a quarantine island as an animal quarantine installation for maximum safety for a certain period of time.
- (2) Provisions regarding quarantine island shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

#### Article 36E

- (1) In certain cases, taking into account national interests, the import of livestock and/or animal products from a country or zone in a country that has fulfilled the requirements and procedures for importing livestock and/or animal products can be carried out.
- (2) Further provisions regarding certain matters and procedures for the import as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.



12. Between paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) Article 37 is inserted 1 (one) paragraph, i.e. paragraph (2a), so that Article 37 reads as follows:

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.
- (2a) The partnership as referred to in paragraph (2) may take the form of cooperation in:
  - a. Capital or financing;
  - b. processing;
  - c. marketing;
  - d. distribution; and/or
  - e. supply chain.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the development and facilitation of the development of the Animal Product processing industry as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations in the industrial sector, except for matters regulated in this Law.



13. Provisions in Article 41 are amended to read as follows:

Article 41

Prevention of Animal Diseases as referred to in Article 39 aims to:

- a. protect the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats of entry of Animal Diseases from abroad;
- b. protect the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats of spreading Animal Diseases from abroad, from one island to another, and between regions in one island within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. protect animals from threats of emergence, outbreak, and spread of Animal Diseases; and
- d. prevent the exit of Animal Diseases from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

14. Between Article 41 and Article 42 2 (two) Articles are inserted, i.e. Article 41A and Article 41B, so that they read as follows:

Article 41A

- (1) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are responsible for preventing Animal Diseases.
- (2) In carrying out the responsibility of preventing Animal Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1), the





Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are obliged to coordinate across sectors, across regions, and across stakeholders.

- (3) The coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out from planning, implementation, monitoring, to evaluation of Animal Disease prevention activities.
- (4) In implementing the prevention of Animal Diseases, the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities shall disseminate information and increase public awareness.
- (5) In the prevention of Animal Diseases, the community can play an active role together with the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities.

#### Article 41B

- (1) Prevention of Animal Diseases as referred to in Article 41 includes:
  - a. prevention of entry of Animal Diseases from abroad to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - b. prevention of exit of Animal Diseases from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;



- c. prevention of spread of Animal Diseases from one island to another within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of the Republic Indonesia;
  - d. prevention of spread of Animal Diseases from one region to another within one island; and
  - e. prevention, outbreak, and spread of Animal Diseases within a region.
- (2) Prevention of entry, exit, and spread of Animal Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by applying technical requirements for Veterinary Health.
- (3) Prevention of Animal Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, and letter c in places of entry and exit shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in animal quarantine.
- (4) Prevention of Animal Diseases as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall be carried out by examining documents and Veterinary Health.
- (5) Prevention of emergence, outbreak, and spread of Animal Diseases in a region as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e shall be carried out by means of immunization, animal fitness optimization, and/or biosecurity.

15. Provisions of Article 58 are amended to read as follows:



Article 58

- (1) In the framework of guaranteeing safe, healthy, intact and halal Animal Products for those who are required, the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are obliged to perform supervision, inspection, testing, standardization, certification, and registration of Animal Products.
- (2) Monitoring, inspection, and testing of Animal Products are carried out in a place of production, at the time of slaughtering, storage 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 circulation shall come with:
  - a. a veterinary certificate; and
  - b. a halal certificate for Animal Products required.



- (5) Each Person is prohibited from distributing Animal Products produced in and/or imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which do not come with the certificate as referred to in paragraph (4).
  - (6) Each Person who produces and/or distributes Animal Products is prohibited from falsifying Animal Products and/or using prohibited additives.
  - (7) 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.
  - (8) 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.
16. The provisions of Article 59 are amended to read as follows:

Article 59

- (1) Each person that will import Animal Products into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must obtain an import permit from the minister conducting government affairs in the trade sector after obtaining recommendations from:
  - a. the Minister for fresh Animal Products; or





- b. Head of an agency for drug and food control for processed food products of animal origin.
- (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 come from an Animal Products business unit in a country that has fulfilled the requirements and procedures for the importation of Animal Products.
- (3) In the case of processed food products of animal origin that will be imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b that have the risk of spreading Zoonosis that can threaten human health, animals, and the farming environment, prior to the issuance of a recommendation by the head of a government agency in charge of governmental tasks in drug and food control, a technical approval from the Minister must be obtained.
- (4) Requirements and procedures for importing 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) shall refer to the provisions based on risk analysis in Veterinary Health and Veterinary Public Health and prioritizing the national interests.



17. The provisions of Article 65 are amended to read as follows:

Article 65

Further provisions regarding Veterinary Public Health as referred to in Article 56 to Article 64 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

18. Between Article 66 and Article 67, 1 (one) article is inserted, i.e. Article 66A, to read as follows:

Article 66A

- (1) Each Person is prohibited from persecuting and/or abusing Animals which results in disability and/or unproductiveness.
  - (2) Each Person who is aware of the act as referred to in paragraph (1) must report it to the competent authority.
19. The provisions of Article 68 are amended to read as follows:

Article 68

- (1) The Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities implement the Veterinary Health throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) In implementing the Veterinary Health as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities are obliged to increase the strengthening of duties,



functions and authorities of the Veterinary Authority.

20. Between Article 68 and Article 69, 5 (five) Articles are inserted, i.e. Article 68A, Article 68B, Article 68C, Article 68D, and Article 68E, to read as follows:

Article 68A

- (1) The Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) has the task of preparing formulations and implementing policies in the implementation of Veterinary Health.
- (2) The Veterinary Authority as referred to in paragraph (1) is led by Veterinary Authority officials.
- (3) The Veterinary Authority officials as referred to in paragraph (2) consist of:
  - a. National Veterinary Authority officials;
  - b. Ministry Veterinary Authority officials;
  - c. Provincial Veterinary Authority officials; and
  - d. regency/city Veterinary Authority officials.

Article 68B

- (1) Veterinary Authority officials at the national level as referred to in Article 68A paragraph (3) letter a are appointed by the Minister.
- (2) Veterinary Authority officials at the ministry level as referred to in Article 68A paragraph (3) letter b are appointed by the minister.



- (3) Veterinary Authority officials at the provincial level as referred to in Article 68A paragraph (3) letter c are appointed by the governor.
- (4) Veterinary Authority officials at the regency/city level as referred to in Article 68A paragraph (3) letter d are appointed by the regent/mayor.
- (5) Veterinary Authority officials as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) are appointed based on their competence as Authorized Veterinarians.

#### Article 68C

- (1) The Veterinary Authority as referred to in Article 68 has the functions of:
  - a. implementer of Veterinary Public Health;
  - b. drafter of standards and improving quality implementation of Veterinary Health;
  - c. problem identifier and service provider of Veterinary Health;
  - d. implementer of Animal Disease control and management;
  - e. supervisor and controller of slaughter of Productive Female Ruminant Cattle of and/or Breeder Ruminant Cattle;
  - f. supervisor of acts of persecution and abuse on animals and other aspects of animal welfare;
  - g. manager of Veterinary Health Workers;





- h. implementer of the development of Veterinary professions;
  - i. supervisor of the use of Veterinary Health Equipment and Machinery;
  - j. implementer of animal protection and the environment;
  - k. implementer of investigation and observation of Animal Diseases;
  - l. guarantor of availability and quality of Veterinary Medicines;
  - m. guarantor of security of Feed and feed materials of animal origin;
  - n. compiler of infrastructure and facilities as well as financing of Veterinary Health and Veterinary Public Health; and
  - o. manager of aquatic medicine and Conservation Medicine.
- (2) The Veterinary Authority as referred to in paragraph (1) has the authority to make the highest technical decisions in Veterinary Health.
- (3) The decision making as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out by involving professional Veterinarians and by deploying all lines of professional abilities.
- (4) The involvement of professional Veterinarians as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out



from problem identification, policy recommendations, coordination of policy implementation, to technical control of operational implementation of Veterinary Health in the field.

Article 68D

- (1) In the implementation of Veterinary Health as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (1), the Government shall establish *Siskeswanas*.
- (2) *Siskeswanas* as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be a reference for the Veterinary Authority in the implementation of Veterinary Health.
- (3) In the implementation of *Siskeswanas* as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authorities shall:
  - a. enhance institutional roles and functions in the implementation of Veterinary Health; and
  - b. have coordination with due regard to the provisions of laws and regulations in Regional Government.
- (4) Enhancing institutional roles and functions in the implementation of Veterinary Health as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a is carried out through:
  - a. Veterinary Health efforts including formation of rapid response units at the center and



- regions as well as reinforcement and development of veterinary health centers;
- b. Veterinary Health research and development;
  - c. Veterinary Health resources;
  - d. integrated Veterinary Health information; and
  - e. community participation.
- (5) In participating in the realization of world Veterinary Health through *Siskeswanas*, the Minister delegates his authority to the Veterinary Authority.
- (6) The Veterinary Authority together with the veterinary profession organization implements *Siskeswanas* by empowering the potential of Veterinary Health Workers and fostering the implementation of veterinary practices in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### Article 68E

Further provisions regarding the Veterinary Authority and *Siskeswanas* as referred to in Article 68, Article 68A, Article 68B, Article 68C, and Article 68D shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

21. Provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 85 are amended and paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) are deleted, so that Article 85 reads as follows:

#### Article 85

- (1) Each Person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1), Article 11 paragraph



(1), Article 13 paragraph (8), Article 15 paragraph (3), Article 16 paragraph (2), Article 16 paragraph (3), Article 18 paragraph (4), Article 19 paragraph (1), Article 22 paragraph (1), Article 24 paragraph (3), Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 29 paragraph (3), Article 29 paragraph (4) ), Article 36B paragraph (4), Article 36B paragraph (5), Article 36C paragraph (4), Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 43 paragraph (4), Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 47 paragraph (2), Article 47 paragraph (3), Article 50 paragraph (1), Article 50 paragraph (3), Article 51 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (1), Article 54 paragraph (3), Article 55 paragraph (3), Article 58 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (1), Article 60 paragraph (1), Article 61 paragraph (1), Article 61 paragraph (2), Article 62 paragraph (2), Article 62 paragraph (3), Article 69 paragraph (2), Article 72 paragraph (1), or Article 80 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) can be:
- a. a written warning;
  - b. imposition of fines;
  - c. temporary suspension of activities, production and/or distribution;





- d. revocation of registration number and withdrawal of Animal Medicines, Feed, equipment and machinery, or animal products from distribution; or
- e. revocation of license.

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

22. The provisions of Article 86 are amended to read as follows:

#### Article 86

Each person who slaughters:

- a. small productive female breeder ruminant cattle as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 6 (six) months and a minimum fine of IDR1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs); or
- b. small productive female breeder ruminant cattle as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a minimum fine of 3 (three) years and a maximum of IDR100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiahs).



23. Between Article 91 and Article 92, 2 (two) articles are inserted, i.e. Article 91A and Article 91B, so that they read as follows:

Article 91A

Each person who manufactures and/or distributes Animal Products by falsifying Animal Products, and/or using prohibited additives as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (6) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of IDR10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiahs).

Article 91B

- (1) Each person who persecutes and/or abuses Animals so as to cause disability and/or unproductiveness as referred to in Article 66A paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) a month and a maximum of 6 (six) months and a minimum fine of IDR1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR5,000,000.00 (five million rupiahs).
- (2) Each person who knows the existence of the act as referred to in Article 66A paragraph (1) and does not report to the competent authority as referred to in Article 66A paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 3 (three) months and a minimum fine of IDR1,000,000.00 (one million rupiahs) and a maximum of IDR3,000,000.00 (three million rupiahs).



24. Provisions in Article 96 are deleted.

25. Between Article 96 and Article 97, 1 (one) article is inserted, i.e. Article 96A, so that it reads as follows:

Article 96A

(1) Government Regulation concerning quarantine island as referred to in Article 36D paragraph (2) must be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years from the date of promulgation of this Law.

(2) Government Regulation regarding Veterinary Authority and *Siskeswanas* as referred to in Article 68E must have been established no later than 2 (two) years from the promulgation of this Law.

Article II

This Law shall take effect 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 October 17, 2014

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO



Promulgated in Jakarta

on October 17, 2014

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2014 NUMBER 338

A true copy of the original

MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARIAT OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Assistant Deputy of Legislation

for Economic Affairs

signed.

Lydia Silvanna Djaman





ELUCIDATION  
TO  
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 41 OF 2014  
CONCERNING  
AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 18 OF 2009  
ON LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

a. GENERAL

The Pancasila and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandate the state to protect the entire Indonesian nationals and promote public welfare and realize social justice for all Indonesian people. One form of protection is carried out through the implementation of Livestock and Veterinary Health in the framework of realizing food independence and sovereignty.

The implementation of Livestock and Veterinary Health that has been regulated in Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health related to the imports of Seeds, Seedlings, and Breeder Ruminant Cattle, and the prevention of Animal Diseases has not reached optimal results. In addition, several articles in the law have been subject to material tests in the Constitutional Court. In its decision, the Constitutional Court cancels several articles relating to the entry and exit of Animal Products, the Veterinary Authority, as well as halal



requirements for Animal Products required. On this basis and to meet the development and legal needs in the community, Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health needs to be amended.

The amendment is intended so that the implementation of Livestock and Veterinary Health can achieve the expected goals: managing animal resources in a dignified, responsible and sustainable manner for the greatest prosperity of the people; meeting the needs of food, goods, and services of Animal origin independently, competitively and sustainably to improve the welfare of Breeders and the community; protecting, securing, and/or guaranteeing the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats that can interfere with the health or life of humans, Animals, plants, and the environment; developing Animal resources; as well as providing legal certainty and business certainty in Livestock and Veterinary Health. The purpose of the implementation of Livestock and Veterinary Health must be based on the spirit to realize food sovereignty, independence, and security. The principles of the implementation of Livestock and Veterinary Health are expediency and sustainability, security and health, democracy and justice, transparency and integration, independence, partnership, and professionalism.



In general, the amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Veterinary Health include the entry of Seeds, Seedlings, Feeder, Breeder Ruminant Cattle, and/or Animal Products; Livestock business partnership; regulation of Productive Female Ruminant Cattle; prevention of Animal Diseases; and strengthening of the Veterinary Authority.

b. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article I

Number 1

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Number 2

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 Common 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.

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.

Number 3

Self-explanatory.

Number 4

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)





Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Reproductive technology for breeding animals, among others, is through embryo transfer, twinning, and sexing between X chromosome and Y chromosome.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "certain Livestock" refers to native animals such as Bali Cattle and local Livestock such as Aceh Cattle, Madura Cattle, Garut Sheep, Sentul Chicken, and Alabio Duck.

Paragraph (6)

The meaning of "characteristics of superiority" includes high production and reproductive abilities and resistance to disease.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Number 5

Article 15



Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The meaning of "genetic quality" is the superiority expression of 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" is the insufficient number of seeds (semen or embryos) of non-native or local (exotic) Livestock used for breeding needs in order to increase genetic productivity and/or quality.

The meaning of "shortage of Seedlings" is the insufficient number of exotic Livestock Seedlings that have previously been developed or adapted in Indonesia in order to improve the



genetic quality of exotic  
Livestock.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Number 6

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "local Livestock" is the result of crossbreeding between native Livestock abroad and native Indonesian Livestock, which has been bred in Indonesia until the fifth generation or more as adapted to the environment and/or local management.

Paragraph (2)

Provisions prohibiting the export of the best Seeds and Seedlings are intended to maintain the population and genetic quality of native and local Livestock.



Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Number 7

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

The Seeds in this provision are only  
ruminant animals.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

The meaning of "protect the  
population" includes not slaughtering  
small breeder ruminant cattle and  
large breeder ruminant cattle.

The meaning of "small breeder ruminant  
cattle" is ruminant cattle that is  
less than 6 (six) months old. The  
meaning of "large breeder ruminant  
cattle" is ruminant cattle that is  
less than 12 (twelve) months old.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.





Number 8

Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Business partnerships, for example, include plasma nucleus, subcontracting, agency, profit sharing, 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 outside the Livestock and Veterinary Health sector, for example plantations, fisheries, forestry, and mining.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.



Number 9

Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "certain parties with special interests" is business actors operating outside the Livestock sector having a need for Livestock farming, for example: businesses that need Livestock waste as soil fertilizers and bio-energy.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Number 10

Article 36

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The meaning of "balanced nutritious food" is a food condition 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)

Number 11

Article 36A

The meaning of "consumption needs of the community" is the need to use manufactured goods, including clothing and food, to meet the necessities of life.

Article 36B

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

The meaning of "added value" includes maximum weight, neutralization of residuals, and employment.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.



Article 36C

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "zone within a country" is the part of a country that has natural boundaries, health status of animal populations, epidemiological status of infectious animal diseases, and effectiveness of control.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 36D

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "quarantine island" is an island that is isolated from the area of Livestock development, which is provided and managed by the Government for the purpose of preventing the entry and spread of Animal Diseases that can arise from the importation of Breeder Ruminant





Cattle before being released into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for the development of Livestock.

The meaning of "certain period of time" is the period of time needed to ensure that the Breeder Ruminant Cattle is free from infectious animal disease agents.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 36E

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "in certain cases" is a state of urgency, inter alia, due to disaster, when the community needs the supply of Livestock and/or Animal Products.

Article 37

Paragraph (1)

The meaning of "Animal Product Processing industry" is an industry that carries out animal product handling and processing activities aimed at achieving higher added value, by taking into account aspects of



safe, healthy, intact, and halal  
products for those required.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2a)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Number 13

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Number 14

Article 41A

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Coordination of prevention of Animal  
Diseases is carried out among others  
by formulating a strategic plan to  
prevent Animal Diseases, developing  
rapid response units, developing  
disease control systems, and preparing  
for the development of command chains



in anticipation of the emergence of  
diseases.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 41B

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The examination is carried out at the  
Animal traffic post by observing the  
situation and status of Animal  
Diseases both in the receiving area  
and in the sending area.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Number 15

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

The meaning of "veterinary certificate" is a certificate issued by the Veterinary Authority stating that Animals and Animal Products have fulfilled safety, health and integrity requirements.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Number 16

Article 59

Self-explanatory.

Number 17

Article 65

Self-explanatory.



Number 18

Article 66A

Self-explanatory.

Number 19

Article 68

Self-explanatory.

Number 20

Article 68A

Self-explanatory.

Article 68B

Self-explanatory.

Article 68C

Self-explanatory.

Article 68D

Self-explanatory.

Article 68E

Self-explanatory.

Number 21

Article 85

Self-explanatory.

Number 22

Article 86

Self-explanatory.

Number 23

Article 91A

Self-explanatory.





Article 91B

Self-explanatory.

Number 24

Self-explanatory.

Number 25

Article 96A

Self-explanatory.

Article II

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 5619

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

