

45	13. Imported food products	TH, PH	IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia issued Agriculture Ministerial Regulation No. 42/2012 and 43/2012, which came into effect on 19 June 2012, to regulate the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs by reducing entry ports from 8 ports to 4 ports. These 4 ports are Makassar seaport, Surabaya seaport, Medan seaport and Jakarta's international airport. Therefore, imported fresh fruits, vegetables and fresh bulbs from Thailand have been unable to enter the main seaport of Jakarta. The products must be approved by the Food and Drug Supervisory Board (BPOM) or must be registered with the Department of Health of Indonesia before obtaining the Registration Number (ML). Such process may take up to 6 months. <p>Submitted: 15/2/2012</p>	<p>TH informed that IN has reduced the import ports for vegetables from 8 to 4 ports. IN is requested to open the Port in Jakarta (Tanjung Priok).</p> <p>IN comment: At the 7th CCA, IN conveyed the rationale for issuing such regulation to allow only 4 entry points, i.e. Belawan seaport in Medan, Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta, Tanjung Perak seaport in Surabaya, and Soekarno-Hatta seaport in Makassar is for the purpose of ensuring national food safety requirements and minimising the risk of the outbreak of dangerous pathogens and pests from imported countries.</p> <p>The said regulation will come into effect on 19 March 2012. IN informed that 15 quarantine pests have been detected during two years (2010-2011). These pests may cause severe diseases in various horticulture crops and they are detected mainly through horticulture seeds and crop products. IN believed that a better scrutiny over the imported horticulture product would protect national market from unqualified products and potential disease that could be detrimental to Indonesian crops.</p> <p>PH requested to be included as a reporting country as she faced same issue with TH and seek further comment from ID for the justification of closing Tanjung Priok port.</p>	<p>The Indonesian government is currently undertaking a reform program and facility improvements at the Port of Tanjung Priok. This program done as an effort to minimize the risk mitigation of the introduction and spread of quarantine pest through the importation of horticulture products. The Indonesian government also did not rule out the possibility to re-opening the Port of Tanjung Priok as entry point for horticultural products if the infrastructure and human resources in the Port is considered ready.</p> <p>Some of the main reasons (scientific evidence) Port of Tanjung Priok (Jakarta) which is the largest seaport in Indonesia closed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 2010 papaya planting area in Bogor Regency (West Java) attacked by quarantine pest <i>Paracoccus</i> sp. (Mealy bugs / fleas white). Only in the period of a few months, almost all centers of papaya plantations in West Java attacked by these pests, with the level of damage between 90-100%. The quarantine pest allegedly entered through the importation of fresh fruit from Latin America through the Port of Tanjung Priok. Economic losses during this period is estimated to reach more than Rp. 200 billion (Aulia and Arifin, 2011). Agricultural Quarantine Agency as NPPO Contact Point has report this through the website Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC). In the year 2003/2004 explosion of exotic quarantine pest yellow cyst nematode (<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>) or better known as the Golden Cyst
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nematode was first found in the potato crop center in the mountains Dieng in Central Java, and in just over a year later the quarantine pest has attacked the potato crop centers in West Java, Central and East with very high damage. The quarantine pests enter through the importation of potatoes seed from Europe in large numbers through the Port of Tanjung Priok. Economic losses by the nematode were first discovered since the start to 2008 is estimated to reach more than Rp. 4 trillion (Nurjanah, 2009).

- c. In the last two years (2010-2011) the results of Quarantine officers interception at various quarantine pest carrier (Horticulture and Food Crops) which are imported into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia has been detected as many as 15 species of exotic quarantine pest that has not been reported in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, such as nematodes *Pratylenchus vulnus* on Liliun, Strawberry Latent Ring Spot Virus (SLRSV) on strawberry, and *Erwinia carotovora* sub.sp. *atroseptica* on potatoes, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 93 of 2011 concerning Quarantine Pest Category A1 and A2, Group 1 and Group 2, Host and Spread Area. Generally the interception results on a variety of quarantine pest carriers enter through the Port of Tanjung Priok. In general, the result of the detection was notified to the country of origin (Notification of Non-Compliance).
- d. Results of the National Congress of Plant Disease Specialists Association

(Phytopatology) Indonesia in 2011 has informed the Agricultural Quarantine Agency that some exotic quarantine pest has found in the centers of horticulture and other food crops in the country, including quarantine pest *stewartii* *Panthoea* that attacks many types of plants and quarantine pest of corn group of plant viruses on tomato plants (tomato chlorotic virus), and nematodes in pare. Agricultural Quarantine Agency was asked to further improve the supervision and inspection at the main port in the country.

- e. In addition to the aspects of natural resource protection from agricultural quarantine pest attack that can be a threat, then the aspect of consumer protection on fresh food products that safe and suitable for consumption also showed evidence that a lot of fresh food products imported into the territory of Indonesia is not safe for consumption or otherwise contain chemical contamination and mycotoksin that exceed the maximum level of tolerance. The data results of monitoring PSAT during 2010 and 2011, have reported a variety of fresh food products do not meet the required provisions, as stipulated in No. Permentan No. 27 of 2009 in conjunction with Permentan No. 38 of 2009 on the Control of Plant Origin Food Fresh.

Indonesia does not close the entry point of fresh fruit and fruit vegetables but only set the port as the entry point to facilitate and make control measures more effective against the entry and spread of

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To mitigate the risk at the Port of Tanjung Priok, through the implementation of the SPS Agreement Article 6 (Adaptation to Regional Conditions, Including Pest-or Disease Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence) Indonesia has given recognition to New Zealand, United States, Australia and Canada, and currently about 7 (seven) countries are in the process of recognition. Therefore Indonesia does not close Tanjung Priok port as entry point, but open Tanjung Priok with conditional condition.