ISSUES OF FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS: Indonesian Perspective

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Food Safety?

- Food safety is increasingly important

- Indonesia pay more and more attention to food safety; due to its great potential impact on
  1. Public health (Domestic),
  2. Trade competitiveness (International),

- Develop more relevant/updated Food Legislation
Food Legislation

1. Law No. 23, 1992 on Health
2. Law No. 8, 1999 on Consumer Protection
3. Law No. 18, 2012 on Foods (was No. 7, 1996)
4. Law No. 33, 2014 on Halal Product Assurance

- Government Regulation No. 69, 1999 on Food Labeling and Advertisement
- Government Regulation No. 28, 2004 on Food Safety, Food Quality and Nutrition

- National Agency for Drug and Food Control (NADFC) are in the process of reviewing various Food Safety Standards, Guidelines, and Code of Practice currently applied
The new Food Law is intended to provide a legal basis to regulate the following activities of (1) food planning; (2) food availability; (3) food affordability; (4) nutrition and consumption; (5) food safety; (6) food labeling and advertising; (7) food institution; (8) public participation; and (9) enforcement.
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Food Safety is a condition and effort that is required to prevent Food from the possibility of biological, chemical and other pollution that can interfere, harm and endanger the human health.
Food Legislation → Law No 18, 2012

- Food Safety?

Food Safety is a condition and effort that is required to prevent Food from the possibility of biological, chemical and other pollution that can interfere, harm and endanger the human health as well as not conflicting with religion, belief and culture of the society so that it is safe for consumption.
Halal Product Assurance ("Halal Law"):

- Requires all products that meet the halal requirements and enter, are circulated, or sold within Indonesia to be halal certified within the next five years (by October 17, 2019).

- Mandates the Government to establish a new agency, the Halal Product Assurance Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal – “BPJPH”)—(within three years).
Food Safety Challenges?

**NATIONAL**
The need to establish domestic food safety system & Infrastructure

**INTERNATIONAL**
The need to comply with increasingly *stringent* international standard of food safety

**FOOD SAFETY CHALLENGES**
Food Safety → Domestic Challenges?

Challenges of “Domestic” Food Safety

- **Microbial problem** → unsanitary conditions
- Uses of unsafe-chemicals
  - Incl. unsafe use of food additives
Reasons for refusal of imported food from Indonesia (USFDA, 2011-2014 (Total 1451 case of refusals).
**Roots of the problem?**

- Poverty → lack of foods
- Food production system is dominated by SMEs (and household industries)
  - Lack of basic food safety infrastructure (clean water, clean ice, cold chain system, etc.)
  - Lack of capacity of human resources (Producers, consumers, government officials)
  - Lack of funding
Food Safety → International Challenges?

- Global food trade will likely to increase due to expected increases in global income levels
Food Safety → International Challenges?

- World Integrated Trade Solution Database
  (http://wits.worldbank.org/wits/gpfad.html)

- Already ~ 40% of all trade in food agriculture, fisheries occurs between developing & developed countries
Food Safety → International Challenges?

Indonesian processed food products of export (MoT RI, 2010)

![Graph showing export values of different food products: Palm and palm products, Shrimp, Cacao, Coffee. The values are in Million USD for the years 2009 and 2010.](image)
International trade is important for economy of developing country.

However, increasingly restrictive/stringent international food safety standard limit market access and could incur significant export/income loss.
Food Safety → International Challenges?

For Indonesia, average number of rejection each year:

- 40 for the EU,
- 377 for the USA,
- 38 for the Japan, and
- 50 for Australia

Meeting Standards, Winning Markets
Regional Trade Standards Compliance Report
East Asia 2013

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Note: The recorded period is 2002–2010 for the EU and United States, 2003–2010 for Australia and 2006–2010 for Japan. The number represents the share of rejection reasons in each market.

Source: UNIDO dataset and analysis, based on EU RASFF, US OASIS, AQIS, and Japanese MHLW data
Food Safety → International Challenges?
→ Challenge of “chasing zero”

DOMESTIC
The need to establish domestic food safety system & Infrastructure

MORE STRINGENT & STRINGENT
INTERNATIONAL
The need to comply with increasingly stringent international standard of food safety

Chasing Zero

FOOD SAFETY CHALLENGES

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Food Safety → International Challenges?
→ Challenge of “chasing zero”

What will be the impact of “chasing zero” phenomena on Economic (and food security) of exporting countries → Risk Based Approach

MORE STRINGENT & STRINGENT

INTERNATIONAL
The need to comply with increasingly stringent international standard of food safety

Chasing Zero

?
Indonesia Perspective ... (1)

Nationally ... 

Indonesia need to establish national system of food safety; including

1. Build **food safety infrastructure** and **Inspection System**; assurance of compliance
2. Develop massive **food safety education program**; → from farm to fork approach
3. Implementation of “Halal Law”? Certification?
Internationally ...
Indonesia needs to establish stronger partnership

- Food safety is a shared responsibility
- Approach to solve food safety problems is “Form farm to Fork”
- With the growth of international trade:
  - Strengthening global food safety partnership
    → FARM may be in country A, and FORK may be in country B and C)
Indonesia Perspective ... (2)

Internationally ...
Indonesia needs to establish stronger partnership

Meaning that ...........

- Harmonization of standard → understanding and collaboration between producing (exporting) country and consuming (importing) country is ESSENTIAL
Indonesia Perspective ... (2)

Internationally ...
Indonesia needs to establish stronger partnership

Meaning that ..........

- Harmonization of standard → understanding and collaboration between producing (exporting) country and consuming (importing) country is ESSENTIAL

→ In strengthening global food supply chain of safe food → GFSP
Indonesia Perspective ... (3)

Internationally ...
Indonesia needs to establish stronger partnership

More actively engage in CODEX Activities
Indonesia Perspective ... (3)

Vision

“Codex Indonesia actively onvolve/engage in Codex activity to have more role in assuring public health and fair food trade for Indonesia”
Objective 1: Strengthen the Functioning of CODEX Indonesia

Objective 2: Increase active participation in CODEX activities

Objective 3: Improve the Utilization of CODEX standard in Strengthening National Food Regulation System
Indonesia Perspective ... (3)
Indonesia Perspective ... (3)

Indonesia National Codex Committee

Indonesia Codex Working Group

Codex Contact Point Secretariat
[Center for Standard Implementation; National Standardization Agency]

Reflecting Indonesia Integrated Food Safety System
GoI Reg No. 28, 2004

MoA
MCs of CCPR, CCSCH, CCFFV, CCMH, TFAF, TFFBT

MoMAF
MCs of CCFFP, TFPHQFF

Mol
MCs of CCPFV, CCFO, CCNMW, CCMMP, CCCPL, TFFJ

MoT
MCs of CCFICS

MoH
MC of CCFH

NADFC
MCs of CCFA, CCCF, CCFL, CCNFSDU

NSA
MCs of CCMAS, CCGP, CAC, CCEXEC, CCASIA, ATFC

MoI

MoI
Indonesia Perspective … (3)

The CAC:
(I) Protect the health of the consumers, and
(II) Ensure fair practices in the food trade.

In a harmonized (cooperative/collaborative) ways:
Ensuring the econ sustainability/food Security of member countries
THANK YOU
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