Considering:

a. that development of agriculture specifically organic agriculture in the globalization era must support business growth so that it is capable in producing organic products which is assured of its organic integrity.

b. that by having assurance of organic integrity, it will increase public confidence and also obtain assurance of the product without causing harm to consumers.

c. that based on the consideration as intended in item a, item b, and to follow up on Article 7 of Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 20/Permentan/OT.140/2/2010 concerning Food Quality Assurance System of Agricultural Products, it is viewed as necessary to stipulate Organic Agriculture System;

In view of:

1. Law Number 12 Year 1992 concerning Plant Cultivation System (State Gazette Year 1992 Number 46, Addendum Number 3478);

2. Law Number 16 Year 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine (State Gazette Year 1992 Number 56, Addendum Number 3482);
3. Law Number 8 Year 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (State Gazette Year 1999 Number 42, Addendum Number 3821);
4. Law Number 18 Year 2004 concerning Plantation (State Gazette Year 2004 Number 85, Addendum Number 4411);
5. Law Number 18 Year 1009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health (State Gazette Year 2009 Number 84, Addendum Number 5015);
6. Law Number 36 Year 2009 concerning Health (State Gazette Year 2009 Number 144, Addendum Number 5063);
7. Law Number 13 Year 2010 concerning Horticulture (State Gazette Year 2010 Number 132, Addendum Number 5170);
8. Law Number 18 Year 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette Year 2012 Number 227, Addendum Number 5360);
9. Government Regulation Number 22 Year 1983 concerning Veterinary Public Health (State Gazette Year 1983 Number 128, Addendum Number 3253);
10. Government Regulation Number 69 Year 1999 concerning Food Label and Advertisement (State Gazette Year 1999 Number 131, Addendum Number 3867);
11. Government Regulation Number 102 Year 2000 concerning Indonesia National Standardization (State Gazette Year 2000 Number 1999, Addendum Number 4020);
12. Government Regulation Number 58 Year 2002 concerning Guidance and Supervision of Consumer Protection Control (State Gazette Year 2002 Number 102, Addendum Number 4254);
13. Government Regulation Number 68 Year 2002 concerning Food Security (State Gazette Year 2002 Number 142, Addendum Number 4254);
14. Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2004 concerning Food Security, Quality and Nutrition (State Gazette Year 2004 Number 107, Addendum 4424);
15. Government Regulation Number 21 Year 2005 concerning Biosecurity of Genetically Modified Products;
16. Government Regulation Number 38 Year 2008 concerning Division of Government Affairs Between Government, Provincial Government and
Regency/City Government (State Gazette Year 2007 Number 82, Addendum Number 4737);
17. Presidential Decree Number 84/P Year 2009 concerning Formation of United Indonesia Cabinet II;
18. Presidential Regulation Number 47 Year 2009 concerning Formation and Organization of State Ministry junctis Presidential Regulation Number 91 Year 2011 (State Gazette Year 2011 Number 141);
19. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 concerning Position, Duty and Function of State Ministries as well as Organization Structure, Duty and Function of Echelon I State Ministries juncto Presidential Regulation Number 92 Year 2011 (State Gazette Year 2011 Number 142);
20. Decree of Minister of Agriculture Number 380/Kpts/OT.130/10/2005 concerning Appointment of Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Agriculture Products as Competent Authority in Organic Food;
21. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 381/Kpts/OT.140/10/2005 concerning Certification Guidelines of Veterinary Control Unit for Food Business of Animal Origin;
22. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 58/Permentan/OT.140/8/2007 concerning Implementation of National Standardization System in Agriculture;
23. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 14/Permentan/OT.140/2/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Control and Security and Quality Testing of Animal Products;
24. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 51/Permentan/OT.140/10/2008 concerning Registration Requirements and Procedures of Fresh Food of Plant Origin;
25. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 27/Permentan/PP.340/5/2009 juncto Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 38/Permentan/PP.340/8/2009 concerning Food Safety Control against Importation and Exportation of Fresh Food of Plant Origin;
26. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 20/Permentan/OT.140/2/2010 concerning Food Quality Assurance System of Agricultural Products;
27. Decree of Minister of Agriculture Number 61/Permentan/OT.140/10/2010 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture;
28. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 70/Permentan/SR.140/10/2011 concerning Organic Fertilizer, Biofertilizer and Land Improvement;
29. Regulation of the Head of Drug and Food Control Number HK.00.06.52.0100 year 2008 concerning Control of Organic Processed Food;

Observing: SNI Organic Food System 6729:2010 concerning Organic Food System and its revision;

DECIDES:

To Stipulate: REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE CONCERNING ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regulation what is referred to as:

1. Organic Agriculture System is holistic production management system to improve and develop agro-ecosystem heath, including biodiversity, biological cycle, and biological soil activities. Organic agriculture emphasizes implementation management practices which uphold the use of input from waste on land cultivation, by considering adaptation ability of local condition/situation. If possible it can be achieved by utilizing culture, biological method and mechanic, which does not use synthetic materials to fulfill the specific requirements of the system.

2. Food is everything which originates from biological source of agricultural, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, aquatic and water products, both processed and not
processed designated as food or beverage for human consumption including Food additives, Food raw materials, and other materials used in the preparation, processing, and/or manufacturing of food or beverage.

3. **Organic Food** is food originating from an organic agricultural land which implement management practice for the purpose of maintaining ecosystem in achieving sustainable productivity, perform weed, pest, and disease control, through several ways such as recycling of plant and livestock waste, plant selection and rotation, water management, land cultivation, and planting as well as utilization of biomaterial (food).

4. **Organic Product** is a product which is produce according to organic food system standard including organic processed food materials, organic support materials, plant and fresh plant product, livestock and livestock product, processed plant product, and processed livestock product (including non food).

5. **Organic** is the labeling terms which states that a product has been produced according to organic product standard and certified by authorized certification institution.

6. **Competent Authorities of Organic Food** hereinafter referred to as OKPO including government institution which has the authority or power to perform control of organic fresh food imported and/or distributed in the territory of Indonesia.

7. **Indonesia National Standard** hereinafter referred to as SNI id the standard which applies nationwide in Indonesia, which is formulated by technical committee and established by BSN.


9. **National Accreditation Committee** hereinafter referred to as KAN is a national accreditation institution which had a task of issuing accreditation to certification institutions and testing/calibrating laboratory.

10. **Organic Certification Institution** hereinafter referred to as LSO is institution which is responsible for certifying that the products being sold or labeled as “organic” is produced, handled and imported according to Indonesia National Standard of Organic Food System and has been accredited by the National Accreditation Committee. The LSO can be national or foreign LSO domiciled in Indonesia.

11. **Production Facility** is fertilizer and pesticide used for organic agriculture system.

12. **Supporting Materials** is every material used as input to produce organic product. Material which is intended is in the form of material for soil enrichment (organic fertilizer), preventing/exterminating, attracting, extruding or controlling disturbing
organism (pesticide) including unwanted plant or animal species during production and processing of organic food.

13. Food Label is every information regarding food in the form of picture, writing, combination of both, or other forms included on food, inserted into, attached on, or part of the food packaging.

14. Organic Labeling is inclusion/installation of all forms of writing, print or picture containing product information/identity described on the label, which accompanied food product, or posted closed with the food product, including those used for sales promotion.

15. Indonesia Organic Logo is a symbol in the shape of a circle consisting of two parts, labeled “Organik Indonesia” accompanied with one picture of a leaf within which attached to the letter “G” in the form of root nodule.

16. Certification is a procedure where government certification institution or certification institution approved by the government provides written assurance or its equivalent that the food or food control system is in accordance with the specified requirements.

17. Accreditation is a series of formal recognition by national accreditation institution which states that an institution has fulfilled the requirements to perform specific certification activities.

18. Genetically Engineered/Genetically Modified Product is an organism and its product produced through method where genetic materials are change using unnatural method. Genetic engineering/modification technique includes, but not limited to DNA recombinant, cell fusion, micro and macro injection, encapsulation, gene elimination and duplication. Organism resulting from genetic engineering does not include organism produced from methods such as conjugation, transduction, and hybridization.

19. Product of Animal Origin is all materials which originate from animal that is fresh and/or treated or processed for consumption, pharmaceutical, agriculture, and/or other purposes for the fulfillment of human needs and benefits.

20. Animal Seed hereinafter referred to as seed is animal which is superior and inheritance trait as well as fulfilling certain requirements from breeding.

21. Seedling is plant or its part used to multiply and/or cultivation of plant.

22. Material which is allowed is material recommended for use.

23. Limited material is material that is allowed to be used if the recommended material for use is not sufficient or inadequate.
24. Prohibited material is material that is not allowed to be use.

25. Business unit is farmer, business operator, farmer organization, other individuals, or company which conduct organic business, both in the form of legal entity or non legal entity established and domiciled in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

26. Plant is plant which consists of root, stem, and leaf including mold, mildew, and water plant which functions as vegetable, plant drug ingredient, and/or aesthetic material.

27. Plant Product is all products originating from plant which is fresh and does not go through processing treatment.

28. Plant Product that is Not Cultivated is plant product which grow with or with minimal influence from business unit in collection of product. human intervention is only during shifting cultivation and harvesting of product or action to protect the plant natural growth potential.

29. Inspection is inspection of food or system used for food, raw material, processing, and distribution control, including product testing in the process or final product to verify that it is in accordance with the requirements.

30. Inspector is individual which conduct inspection activities.

31. Organic fertilizer is material which most or all of it consists of organic materials originating from plant waste, forage crops, animal waste (solid or liquid) except those originating from factory farming, in solid or liquid form which has been decomposed and used to supply plant nutrients and improve the environment to grow plants. Organic fertilizer often also called compost, this terminology is widely known because has been used by farmers since a long time. There are several terminologies such as green fertilizer because it refers to the material used namely crop forage such as sunn hemp, sesbania, azolla, alley cropping which originates from legume or nuts.

32. Composting is the degradation process or pesticide for organic food system is control material for plant disturbing organism (PDO) other than synthetic pesticide, consisting of natural/mineral material, such as sulfur or biopesticide which consist of botanical pesticide (originating from plants) and pesticide from biological agents such as mold, bacteria, virus and other living organism formulated into a formula or preparation which can be used to control PDO. Natural enemies such as parasitoid and predator including egg, light, sound, heat, CO2, nitrogen gas or other forms which are not included in pesticide preparation/formulation for organic agriculture system, because it can be used directly without formulation process.
33. Biological Agent is every organism which in its development can be used for controlling pest and disease or plant disturbing organism in production process, treatment of agriculture product and other variety of needs.

34. Minister is the Minister in charge and responsible in agriculture.

Article 2

(1) This regulation is intended as legal basis in the implementation of organic agriculture system.

(2) Implementation of Organic Agriculture System is based on SNI Organic Food System.

(3) The purpose of establishing this Regulation, are as follows:
   a. arrange control of organic in Indonesia;
   b. provide assurance and protection for the public from circulation of organic products that do not meet the requirements;
   c. provide business certainty from producer of organic products;
   d. build organic product production system that is credible and traceable;
   e. maintaining ecosystem so that it can have a role in preservation of the environment; and
   f. increase added value and competitiveness of agricultural products.

Article 3

The scope of this Regulation includes Cultivation of Organic Agriculture, Production and Processing Facilities, Certification, Labeling, Guiding and Controlling as well as Sanction in implementing Organic Agriculture System.

Article 4

(1) Business units which produce, process, import organic products for marketing or who market organic products must be compliant with the implementation of Organic Agriculture System stipulated in this Regulation.

(2) Implementation of Organic Agriculture System as intended in paragraph (1) is proven by organic certificate.

(3) Business units which already have organic certificate must attach Organik Indonesia logo.

CHAPTER II
CULTIVATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Article 5

(1) Cultivation of organic agriculture for product of plant origin must fulfill the requirements as listed on Attachment I which is an integral part of this Regulation.

(2) Cultivation of organic agriculture for product of livestock origin must fulfill the requirements as listed on Attachment II which is an integral part of this regulation.

(3) Cultivation of organic agriculture for certain products must fulfill the following requirements:

Mushroom and organic mushroom products:

a. location for growing mushroom must be free from contamination of hazardous materials.

b. water source for mushroom cultivation:

1) originates from direct water spring source or from other sources that is not contaminated with synthetic chemical materials and other hazardous pollution.

2) water which originates from other than number 1) must have undergone treatment to reduce contamination.

3) the use of water must comply with water conservation principles.

c. are not allowed to use growing media and fertilizer originating from synthetic chemical materials.

d. in managing disturbing organism are not allowed to use synthetic chemical materials.

e. mushroom seeds must originate from organic mushroom.

f. if seeds as intended in item e are not available, then for the first cultivation it is allowed to use seeds originating from non organic mushroom.

Article 6

(1) Products of plant origin that are not cultivated which can be consume, grow or live naturally in forest and agriculture areas, can be considered to apply Organic Cultivation System if:

a. the product originates from land with clear boundaries so that certification/inspection can be conducted;

b. land as intended in item a is not treated with materials prohibited as fertilizer and materials prohibited for use as pesticide for 3 (three) years prior to harvesting;
c. materials which are prohibited as intended in item b is as listed on Attachment III and IV which is an integral part of this Regulation;

d. harvesting does not disturb the stability of natural habitat or maintenance of species in the collection land;

e. products originate from harvesting or product collection business units which have clear identity and know completely the land where the product originates.

(2) Collection/harvesting of product of plant origin as intended in paragraph (1) must obtain permit from government.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCTION FACILITY

Article 7

(1) Manufacturing of fertilizer and pesticide as production facility for Organic Agriculture System is conducted as listed on Attachment III and IV which are an integral part of this Regulation.

(2) New materials in manufacturing of pesticide which will be used for controlling plant disturbing organisms must fulfill the following requirements;

a. indispensable for controlling disturbing organisms or specific diseases caused by biological, physical, or alternative plant breeding factor and/or implementation of non effective management;

b. its use must take into account the potential impact that can disturb the environment, ecology and consumer health;

c. originates from plant, animal, microorganism or mineral material that can undergo physical process (mechanical, heating), enzymatic, and microbiological (compost, digestion process);

d. if in certain condition the material used in the capturing or releasing process is like pheromones then it can be considered to be added into list of permissible materials;

e. if the material as intended in item d is not available naturally in sufficient number, the use of the material cannot leave a residue on the product;

f. the use of the material is limited in certain conditions, areas, and commodities.

(3) The use of new material as intended in paragraph (2) must be evaluated by involving stakeholders.
Article 8

Production facility which is produced to be circulated and utilized from organic agriculture business must obtain circulation permit according to applicable provisions of the regulatory legislation.

CHAPTER IV

CERTIFICATION

Article 9

(1) Every business unit which has implemented Organic Agriculture System can submit certification to Organic Certification Institution that has been accredited by KAN.

(2) Certification as intended in paragraph (1) is conducted as listed on Attachment V which is an integral part of this Regulation.

CHAPTER V

LABELING

Article 10

(1) All Organic Products circulating in Indonesia both domestically produced and imported must include Organik Indonesia logo.

(2) Organic product as intended in paragraph (1) is product that has obtained organic certificate.

(3) Organic product which has undergone repackaging process is not allowed to include Organik Indonesia Logo prior to re-certification.

Article 11

Inclusion of logo as intended in Article 10 paragraph (1) is performed as listed on Attachment VI which is an integral part of this Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

IMPORTED ORGANIC PRODUCTS

Article 12
(1) Organic Products as a result of importation into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to:
   a. attach transaction certificate;
   b. attach health certificate or certificate of free sale.
(2) Transaction certificate as intended in paragraph (1) is issued by LSO which perform certification of the business unit in the country of origin.
(3) Health certificate or certificate of free sale as intended in paragraph (1) is issued by authorized institution in the country of origin.

Article 13

(1) LSO as intended in Article 12 paragraph (2) must obtain recognition from KAN.
(2) To obtain recognition as intended in paragraph (1), can be done through:
   a. KAN accreditation;
   b. cooperation agreement between Accreditation Agency; or
   c. regional or international cooperation agreement.

CHAPTER VII
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 14

(1) Guidance for the implementation of Organic Agriculture System is conducted by Central and local government.
(2) Minister, governor, regent/mayor provide guidance for the Organic Agriculture System.
(3) Guidance as intended in paragraph (1) is conducted in order to provide assurance and protection to the public from circulation of Organic Products that do not meet the requirements.
(4) Guidance for Organic Agriculture System can involve participation of other parties that are competent, coordinating with local government and agriculture related agencies.

Article 15

(1) Supervision of organic products which circulate, is conducted by Ministry of Agriculture in coordination with related agencies.
(2) Supervision of certified business units is conducted by LSO.
(3) LSO as intended in paragraph (2) must be registered in OKPO.
(4) Further provisions regarding LSO are governed by its own laws.

CHAPTER VIII

SANCTION

Article 16

Business unit which perform violation of provisions in this Regulation will be subject to sanctions according to applicable provisions of the regulating legislation.

CHAPTER IX

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 17

This Ministerial Regulation shall come into effect 1 (one) year from the date of its legislation.

For public cognizance, ordering the promulgation of this Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture by including it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta
on 29 May 2013

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

SUSWONO

Legislated in Jakarta
on 3 June 2013

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2013 NUMBER 770
CULTIVATION OF PLANT AND ORGANIC PLANT PRODUCT

1. Land and Land Preparation
   a. Business unit must have the history records of land use;
   b. Land used by conventional agriculture must undergo conversion period of at least 2 (two) years prior to stocking of seeds, or for annual crops other than pasture, at least 3 (three) years prior to the first yield of organic product or at least 12 (twelve) months from certain cases. In the case where all of the land cannot be converted at the same time, then it can be worked on in stages;
   c. Pasture as intended in item b is a land which is overgrown with wild grass (not cultivated) without intake of synthetic chemical materials so that it does not need conversion period;
   d. In the case all of the land cannot be converted at the same time, then it can be worked on in stages;
   e. Area that is in conversion process, and area which has been converted for production of organic food cannot be altered (back to its origin or vice versa) between organic and conventional food production methods;
   f. Does not prepare land by incineration, including incineration of garbage.

2. Seed
   a. Must originate from plant grown organically;
   b. If organic seed is not available as intended in item a, then:
      1) at the beginning stage can use seed without synthetic pesticide treatment;
      2) seeds which have received synthetic pesticide treatment, need to be washed to minimize synthetic pesticide residue;
      3) seed media do not use the following materials:
         a) Urea;
         b) Single/double/triple super phosphate;
         c) Ammonium sulfate;
         d) Potassium chloride;
         e) Potassium nitrate;
f) Calcium nitrate;
g) Other synthetic chemical fertilizer;
h) EDTA chelates;
i) Synthetic growth regulator;
j) microbial culture which uses synthetic chemical media;
k) All products containing GMO.

c. Cannot originate from genetically engineered product.

3. Water source
   a. Originate from direct water spring sources or other sources which are not
      contaminated by synthetic chemical material and other hazardous contamination;
   b. Water which originate from other that as intended in item as must have been
      treated to reduce contamination;
   c. Water use must comply with conservation principles.

4. Soil Fertility Management
   a. Maintaining and improving soil fertility and biological activity by planting legume
      (leguminosae), green fertilizer or deep-rooted plant through appropriate annual
      rotation program;
   b. Mixing organic materials into the soil both in the form of compost or fresh from
      cultivation business unit. Livestock byproduct, such as livestock manure, can be
      used if it originates from organically grown livestock;
   c. To activate compost, microorganisms or other materials based on appropriate
      plants can be utilized;
   d. Biodynamic materials from stone meal, plant or animal manure can be used for
      the purpose of fertilizing, revamping and biological activity of soil;
   e. Crop and other residues must be properly composted and cannot be incinerated;
   f. If efforts to meet crop nutrition is not possible, it is allowed to use materials which
      are limited as soil fertilizer materials as follows:
      1) Animal manure;
      2) Slurry;
      3) Crop residue compost;
      4) Straw mushroom media compost;
      5) Organic vegetable waste compost;
      6) Dolomite;
      7) Gypsum;
8) Chloride of lime;
9) Phosphate rock;
10) Guano;
11) Basic slag;
12) Magnesium rock, magnesium calcareous;
13) Potassium rock, potassium salt mine;
14) Potassium sulphate;
15) Epsom salt/magnesium sulphate;
16) Sodium chloride;
17) Micro elements (boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc);
18) Stone meal;
19) Clay (bentonit, perlite, zeolit);
20) Vermiculite;
21) Pumice;
22) Peat moss;
23) Sea weed;
24) Sugar manufacturing byproduct (vinasse);
25) Palm-oil, coconut, chocolate, coffee manufacturing process byproduct  
   (including empty palm bunches, palm oil sludge, chocolate skin, and coffee);
26) Growth regulator substance.

g. To maintain soil fertility and biological activity, it is prohibited to directly use  
synthetic chemical fertilizer, animal manure, human waste and pig dung;

h. Additional materials that may be used as soil fertilizer are the following mineral  
fertilizers:
1) Green fertilizer;
2) livestock manure;
3) Slurry;
4) Crop residue compost;
5) Straw mushroom media compost;
6) Organic vegetable waste compost;
7) Green Algae;
8) Azolla;
9) Blue green algae;
10) Molasses;
11) bio-fertilizer;
12) Rhizobium;
13) Decomposing bacteria.

5. Control of Plant Disturbing Organism and Plant Maintenance:
   a. Does not use synthetic chemical materials and genetically engineered organisms or products;
   b. Does not perform incineration in controlling weeds;
   c. Implements integrated pest and disease control system to reduce losses caused by plant disturbing organism;
   d. Plant disturbing organism must be controlled with one or a combination of the following methods:
      1) selection of appropriate plant variety;
      2) appropriate plant rotation program;
      3) mechanical treatment of soil;
      4) the use of trap crop;
      5) the use of green fertilizer and remaining pieces of plant;
      6) mechanical control such as the use of trap, barrier, light, and sound;
      7) conservation and utilization of natural enemies (parasite, predator, and insect pathogens) by releasing natural enemies and providing the right habitat such as: creating living fences and shelter for natural enemies, ecological buffer zone which maintain native vegetation to develop the population of natural enemies;
      8) various ecosystems. This will vary among regions. For example: buffer zone for the control of erosion, agro forestry, rotating crops, etc.;
      9) controlling weed by using flame weeding;
      10) grazing livestock (according to commodity);
      11) biodynamic preparation from stone meal, plant waste or livestock manure;
      12) the use of steam sterilization if appropriate rotation to revamp the soil cannot be performed.
   e. If there is a dangerous case or serious threat towards the plant where the above precautions are not effective, then the following materials can be used:
      1. Botanical pesticide (except nicotine isolated from tobacco);
      2. Leaf tea which is extracted with water and directly used;
      3. Propolis;
4. Plant and animal oil;
5. Seaweed, seaweed flour, seaweed extract, sea salt and sea water;
6. Gelatin;
7. Lecithin;
8. Casein;
9. Natural acid (vinegar);
10. Fermented product from aspergillums;
11. Mushroom extract;
12. Chlorella extract;
13. Inorganic compounds (Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride);
14. Burgundy mixture;
15. Copper salt;
16. Sulfur;
17. Stone meal, silicate;
18. Diatomaceous earth;
19. Silicate, clay (betonite);
20. Sodium silicate;
21. Sodium bicarbonate;
22. Potassium permanganate;
23. Paraffin oil;
24. Microorganisms (bacteria, virus, mold) such as *Bacillus thurigiensis*;
25. Carbon dioxide and nitrogen gas;
26. Potassium soap;
27. Ethyl alcohol;
28. Sterilized male insects;
29. Pheromone preparation and plant attractant;
30. Metaldehyde types of drugs which contain an antidote to large animal species and so far that it can be used as trap.

6. Post Harvest Handling, Storage, and Transportation
   a. Washing of fresh organic products is performed using water with fixed standard permitted for organic agriculture system;
   b. Not mixing organic products with non-organic products in post harvest handling including during processing, storage, and transportation;
c. Not using synthetic chemical materials in post harvest handling, storage or transportation;

d. Post harvest equipments must be free of synthetic chemical contaminants;

e. Not using packaging materials which lead to product contamination;

f. In packaging it is recommended to use recyclable or reusable materials or using materials which can easily decompose. Always maintaining the integrity of the organic products during handling, storage and transportation;

g. If only part of the product is certified, then other products must be stored and handled separately and both types of product must be clearly identified;

h. Storage of organic products must be separated from conventional products as well as clearly mentioned on the label;

i. Storage places and containers for the transportation of fresh organic products must be cleaned first with allowable methods and materials. If storage places or containers used are not only used for organic products, then security measures must be performed so that organic products are not contaminated by non-organic products.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

SUSWONO
CULTIVATION OF LIVESTOCK AND ORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

1. Land
   a. Business units or breeders must have the history records of land use at least 2 (two) years prior to the land is designated for organic livestock farming system, except for lands which are located in forest, remains of forest and newly opened land. Business units or breeders have land location bordering with land that is going to used as organic farms;
   b. Land formerly used for non-organic farm must go through conversion period of at least 2 (two) years prior to livestock stocking. In the case all of the land cannot be converted simultaneously, then it can be done in stages;
   c. Area that is in the conversion process, and area that has been converted for organic farm production cannot be changed (back to its previous form or vice versa) between organic and conventional farming method;
   d. Not preparing land using incineration, including incineration of garbage.

2. Livestock Pen
   a. Livestock holding pen must be arranges so that water flow, sewage system is not causing environmental contamination and disease;
   b. Provision of holding pen for livestock is not required for areas where the climate condition allow livestock to roam freely;
   c. Livestock holding pen must fulfill behavioral and biological needs, comfort and welfare of livestock by providing:
      1) ease of access to feed and water;
      2) good building insulation, heater, air conditioner and ventilation to obtain proper air circulation, dust level, temperature, air moisture, and gas concentration so it does not harm livestock;
      3) adequacy of natural ventilation and incoming light;
      4) livestock pen must have level floor and not slippery.
d. If necessary, livestock can be limited (caged) in certain condition such as when there is weather hazardous for its health and safety, or to maintain quality of surrounding plant, soil and water;

e. Livestock density in holding pen must:
   1) maintain livestock comfort according to species, heredity and age;
   2) consider the behavioral requirements based on group number and gender;
   3) provide sufficient room to naturally stand, seat with ease, turn, mate, and other natural movement such as wriggling and flapping its wings.

f. Holding pen as well as equipment used to manage livestock must be cleaned and disinfected to protect the spread of disease;

g. Grazing land in open area, if needed, must have shelter for livestock from rain, wind, sun and extreme temperature, depending on the local climate condition and the type of livestock;

h. Livestock density on open land at grazing land, pasture or natural/semi-natural habitat, must be in accordance with the holding capacity to prevent soil degradation and over-grazing.

i. Isolation pen is located at the very end and separated from other holding pens to prevent the spread of disease through air, water, equipment and holding pen personnel.

3. Livestock seed
   a. Livestock seed originate from livestock raised organically or according to organic food system;
   b. Does not use livestock seed originating from genetically engineered product proven with a certificate;
   c. In the case seed that is required is not available then in the early stage can utilize non-organic livestock seed;
   d. Management of organic livestock must be conducted using natural seeding method, minimizing stress, progressively prevent disease, avoid the use of chemotherapy veterinary medicine (including antibiotic), not allowed the use of livestock feed originating from similar animals (such as bone meal, meat meal) as well as maintaining its health and welfare.

4. Water Source
   a. Originating from direct water spring source or from other sources that are not contaminated with synthetic chemical material and other hazardous contaminants;
b. Water which originate from other than intended in item a must have been treated to reduce contaminant;
c. The use of water must comply with conservation principles.

5. Raising of Livestock
a. Raising of livestock must be conducted with protective attitude, responsibility and respect toward living things;
b. Breeding method must be based on organic farming principles by considering:
   1) types and strains are raised in local condition and with organic system;
   2) bred naturally even though artificial insemination can be used;
   3) embryo transfer technique and the use of reproduction hormone is not allowed;
   4) breeding method using genetic engineering is not allowed.
c. Attachment of elastic object on goats tail, teeth cutting, horn or beak trimming are not allowed in organic livestock management. It is an exception that is allowed for safety reason (horn trimming on young animal) or improving animal health and welfare. The method must be conducted at the appropriate livestock age and minimizing livestock suffering. The use of anesthetic must be conducted if required. Physical castration is allowed to maintain product quality;
d. Living condition and management of environment must consider livestock-specific behavioral needs and aims to:
   1) provide freedom of movement and sufficient behavior to express its behavior;
   2) facilitate grouping with other livestock, especially those of the same type;
   3) prevent abnormal behavior, injuries and illness;
   4) provide enough room to anticipate in the case of fire, damage to physical facility, etc.
e. The following is specific requirements for mammals and poultry:
   1) Mammals
      (a) All mammal livestock must have access to grazing pasture or open field and they must be capable of utilizing it as long as the physiological condition of livestock, weather and environment allow;
      (b) Exception can be provided for:
          (1) extreme rain or dry season;
          (2) final fattening phase.
(c) Placement of newborn livestock in its own pen and binding of livestock is not allowed;
(d) Raising rabbits in confinement/cage is not allowed.

2) Poultry
(a) Shelter for all kinds of poultry must provide pedestal enclosed with material such as straws, husks, sawdust, sands or grass. Provided with sufficient ground floor according to its group, for laying hens to lay eggs sufficient perching place according to size, number and type;
(b) If using natural day length to raise poultry is extended using artificial lighting, then it can be given maximum exposure according to species, geographical location and livestock health;
(c) For health reasons, space between buildings of different type of poultry must be emptied and allowed to be planted with plants.

6. Disease Prevention
a. Prevention of disease in livestock production is based on the following principles:
   1) selection of livestock seed or strain is as intended in number 5 item b;
   2) application of good farming practices based on the needs of each animal species raised which encourage livestock resistance to disease as well as prevention of infection;
   3) the use of quality organic feed along with regular exercise, has an impact in encouraging the formation of natural immunology on livestock;
   4) maintaining proper livestock density to avoid overstocking as well as other problems which negatively impact livestock health.
b. If prevention efforts as intended in item a, livestock still contract disease or injuries, then it must be dealt swiftly even if it requires isolation and separate cage.
c. If non-organic medication cannot be avoided, then non-organic medication can be administered even if it cause the livestock to lose its organic status;
d. The use of veterinary drug of pharmaceutical preparation for organic livestock must follow the following principles:
   1) if certain disease or health issue arises or possibly arises, and no other alternative medicines are allowed, or in the case such as vaccination, then the use of chemotherapeutic veterinary medicine is allowed;
2) phytotherapy (not including the use of antibiotics), homeopathic or ayurvedic products and micro elements can be used especially chemotherapeutic or antibiotic veterinary medicine, to impact of the medicine on the animal is effective;

3) if the use of product as intended in number 2, is seen as ineffective to heal the disease or injuries, then the use of pharmaceutical veterinary medicine or antibiotics can be administered under the supervision of veterinarian. Duration of drug administration should be in accordance with the dose of medication and to notice the time for stopping chemotherapeutics drug of at least 48 hours;

4) the use of pharmaceutical drug or antibiotic for prevention measures is not allowed.

e. Administration of hormone can only be used for therapy and must be used under the supervision of a veterinarian;

f. The use of growth stimulant or materials used for the purpose of stimulating growth or production is prohibited.

7. Source of Livestock Origin

a. Selection of breed, strain and breeding method must be consistent with organic farming principles regarding:
   1) adaptation to local condition;
   2) vitality and resistance to disease;
   3) free from certain diseases or health issues on certain breed and strain such as porcine stress syndrome and spontaneous abortion.

b. Livestock used for production must originate from livestock seed (born or hatch) from organized production unit or originating from parent reared organically, including:
   1) livestock cannot be transferred between organic and non-organic unit;
   2) livestock that has not been managed organically can be converted to organic system.

c. If business unit can prove to the certification agency that the desired livestock as intended in item b is not available, then the use of seed from farms managed non-organically is allowed as long as it is only used for:
   1) business expansion or for development of new kind of livestock;
2) renew livestock population because of disease outbreaks which caused a high mortality rate;
3) as male for the purpose of livestock breeding.

d. Certification institution can determine livestock specific condition from non-organic source is allowed or not by considering that the livestock was taken as young as possible after being weaned from its mother with the agreement of OKPO.

8. Livestock Feed
   a. Livestock feed must use organic raw material and cannot use genetically engineered raw material;
   b. Milk consumed by young livestock must originate from organic livestock;
   c. Livestock raised extensively and intensively or semi-intensively must consume feed from organic land;
   d. Composition of dry matter in daily rations of herbivores feed must contain fresh or dried plants or silage;
   e. The use of quality organic feed, along with regular exercise encourage the formation of natural immunology on livestock;
   f. Additional feed material such as mineral and vitamin are obtained naturally from organic sources and in its production process does not use synthetic chemical material;
   g. Probiotic, enzyme, and microorganisms are permissible for use.

9. Livestock Nutrition
   a. All farming system must provide 100% of its rations from organic feed material, including feed material during conversion;
   b. Livestock products will retain its organic status if 85% (based on dry weight) of ruminants livestock feed originate from organic sources or if 80% of non-ruminants livestock feed originate from organic sources;
   c. Inspection/certification agency can permit the limited use of non-organic feed, as long as it does not contain genetically engineered/genetically modified products;
   d. Provision of livestock feed ration as intended in item a must consider the following:
      1) the need of young mammal livestock to feed on natural milk from its mother;
      2) proportion of dry matter in daily rations of herbivore feed must contain fresh or dried plants or silage;
3) double-hull animal (polygastrot) does not have to be given silage exclusively;
4) cereal is needed during fattening of poultry;
5) fresh or dried plants or silage is needed in daily rations of pig and poultry.

e. All livestock must have access to clean water source to maintain their health and fitness.

f. If a material is used as livestock feed, nutrition element, feed additive or processing aids for manufacturing of feed, then OKPO determine the material list with the following criteria:

1) general criteria:
   (a) the substance is permissible according to national regulation which is applicable for livestock feed;
   (b) the substance is required to maintain health, welfare and vitality of livestock;
   (c) the substance provide contribution to the achievement of physiological need and behavior of livestock;
   (d) the substance does not contain genetically engineered material as well as its product;
   (e) the substance originates from plant and mineral or material originating from animal.

2) specific criteria:
   (a) feed material originating from non-organic plant can be used only if the material is produced or processed without using synthetic chemical;
   (b) feed material originating from mineral, vitamin or provitamin can only be used if the material is obtained naturally. If this material is rare or because of specific reason, then synthetic chemical material can be used as long as its identity is clear
   (c) feed material originating animal, with the exception of milk and dairy product, fish and other sea product, generally does not have to be use. In all cases, feed originating from mammals or ruminants are not permissible with the exception of milk and dairy product;
   (d) synthetic nitrogen or non-protein nitrogen compound are not allowed to be use.

3) specific criteria for feed additive and processing aid:
(a) feed additive material and processing aid such as binding material, emulsifier, stabilizer, surfactant, coagulant, and others are permissible if it is natural;
(b) antioxidant: only permissible if it is natural;
(c) preservative: only natural acids are permitted;
(d) coloring material and flavoring stimulant (flavors and appetite stimulants): only permissible if it is natural;
(e) probiotic, enzyme and microorganism are permitted;
(f) antibiotic, coccidionstatic, drug material, growth stimulant or other material for stimulating growth or production cannot be used in livestock feed.
g. Silage additive and processing aid which is not a genetically engineered product consist of only:
   1) kitchen salt;
   2) coarse rock salt;
   3) enzyme;
   4) yeast;
   5) wheat;
   6) sugar or sugar product such as molasses;
   7) honey;
   8) lactic acid, acetic acid, formic bacteria and propionic or other natural acid products if the climate condition does not permit proper fermentation process, with the approval of OKPO.

10. Waste Management
   a. Livestock waste management must be conducted with methods which fulfill the following principles:
      1) minimizing the degradation of soil and water;
      2) does not contribute to contamination/pollution of water because of nitrate and pathogenic bacteria;
      3) optimizing the recycling of nutrients;
      4) incineration or practice that is not in accordance with organic farming method is not permissible.
b. All storage facilities and waste processing facilities, including composting facilities are designed, built, and operated to prevent contamination of surface water or ground water;

c. Application of storage capacity and waste processing facility must be at a level that does not contribute to the contamination of surface water/ground water.

11. Handling of Harvest, Post Harvest, Storage, Transportation and Marketing
   a. Washing of equipment, livestock, fresh organic livestock products is performed using fixed water standard permitted from organic food system;
   b. Slaughtering is conducted in a proper manner so as to minimize stress and suffering as well as in accordance with the method stipulated according to provisions of the legislation;
   c. Transport of live livestock must be conducted in a gentle and careful manner to reduce stress, injuries, and suffering;
   d. Transporting is not allowed by using electric stimulant or allopathic tranquilizers;
   e. Not mixing organic products with non-organic products during post harvest handling, including during processing, storage, and transportation as well as marketing;
   f. Not using synthetic chemical material in the post harvest handling, transporting or during marketing;
   g. Equipment must be free of synthetic chemical material contamination during post harvest;
   h. Does not use packaging which caused product contamination;
   i. Packaging uses material that can be recycled or reused or use material that easily decomposed. Using packaging for organic food;
   j. Always maintain the integrity of organic product during handling, storage and transportation as well as during marketing.

12. Office Building and Work Force
   a. Office Building and Employee Housing must be separated from holding pen area and fenced;
   b. Workers employed should be healthy and received technical training of livestock cultivation and handling of harvest, post harvest, distribution and marketing of organic livestock product.

13. Land Conversion
a. Land conversion that is designated as grazing land or planting of livestock feed must be in accordance with the following requirements:

1) Land with prior use for conventional farming must go through conversion period of at least 2 (two) years prior to seed stocking or for annual crop other than pasture, at least 3 (three) years prior to first organic product harvest or at least 12 (twelve) months for certain cases. In the case where not all of the land is converted simultaneously, then it can be worked on in stages;

2) Pasture as intended in number 1) is a land overgrown with wild grass (not cultivated) without input of synthetic chemical materials so it does not require conversion period;

3) In the case all of the land cannot be converted simultaneously, then it can be worked in stages;

4) Area in the process of conversion, and area that has been converted for organic food production can be change (back into it original or vice versa) between organic and conventional method of food production;

5) Not preparing land by incineration, including incineration of garbage.

b. Conversion period for land and/or for livestock and livestock product can be shortened in the following cases:

1) grazing pasture as well as exercise land used by non-herbivore species;

2) for cattle, horse, sheep, and goat originating from extensive farming conducting conversion for the first time;

3) if there is simultaneous conversion between livestock and utilization of land for feed in the same unit, the conversion period for livestock, pasture and/or utilization for livestock feed can be reduced to 2 (two) years if livestock and its parent is given feed from product of that land.

c. If the land reaches organic status and livestock from non-organic sources are entered into the land and if the product is then sold as organic, then the livestock must be raised for at least the following time period:

1) cattle and horses
   (a) meat product: 12 months and at least ¾ of its life in organic system management;
   (b) meat production: 6 months if taken after being weaned and age is less than 6 months;
(c) dairy product: 90 days during the implementation period and after those 6 months.

2) sheep and goats
   (a) meat product: 6 months;
   (b) dairy product: 90 days during implementation, after those 6 months.

3) pig
   meat product: 6 months.

4) poultry broiler/hen
   (a) meat product: lifetime;
   (b) egg: 6 weeks.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SUSWONO
1. Organic Fertilizer Manufacturing Material
   a. Material used in the manufacturing of organic fertilizer can be in the form of organic waste from garden, household waste, leaves, agricultural waste and livestock manure, fishery waste, farm waste, food processing waste, forestry and paper industry waste as well as other industrial waste that can be recycled and other materials as listed on Table 1 and 2;
   b. Several sources of organic material can be inserted directly into the soil without composting it beforehand such as green legume (azola, sesbania, mukuna) and waste from mushroom media. Several materials must be fermented beforehand such as food industrial waste and fish/livestock processing waste. Materials other the those mentioned above must be composted beforehand;
   c. Raw material for organic fertilizer has dual function as soil remediation/reparation of soil chemistry and as plant nutrient source such as Ca, Mg, P. Additive material in natural form or beneficial microbe such as rhizobium, P solvent bacteria, mychorize and others have a function to increase the quality of organic fertilizer;
   d. Prohibited materials as soil fertilizer are as intended in Table 3.

2. Organic Fertilizer Manufacturing Mechanism
   a. Compost
      1) Decomposition Process
         Decomposition if the biological degradation of organic materials by microbial decomposer or cellulose decomposer or lignin that can be performed through aerobe or an-aerobe process. Decomposition process of organic materials is divided into several stages. As long as the initial stage or intensive decomposition takes place, relatively high temperature (60-70oC) is produce in a relatively short time, organic materials that are easily decomposed will change into other compound. During the main stage of maturation and post
maturation, materials that are difficult to decompose will degrade and form a complex loam-topsoil bond. The resulting product is mature compost.

2) Equipments
   a) Composting site/container should be wooden slats or bamboo which functions as composting divider. Permanent composting container made of bricks is better;
   b) Wooden/bamboo pieces in a shape of rectangle measuring length x width x height = 1 m x 1 m x 1.25 m or bigger according to requirement and availability of raw materials. Height and width of composting container cannot be less than 1 m;
   c) Spraying equipment (bucket);
   d) Dark color plastic to cover the composting container to avoid rain;
   e) Stem thermometer.

3) Composting Methods
   a) Heaping composting materials
      (1) Materials that are going to be composted are collected. Materials that are easily decomposed are separated from materials that are difficult to decompose such as coir or coconut shell, pieces of trunk/wood/bamboo and others;
      (2) Raw materials that are large and long should be cut up to speed up the composting process. Materials are stacked in the composting container layer by layer with a height of 20-25 cm for each layer;
      (3) If using inoculants decomposer, then inoculants is sprayed or sown on every layer according to the suggestion (4-5 times of spraying);
      (4) Heaping of raw material in layers is conducted unit the height of compost reach 1-2 meters. If the raw materials used are dry, then spraying must be conducted to keep the moisture (50-60%).
   b) The compost piles then closed with plastic to keep the moisture during composting process;
   c) Maintenance of the heap
      (1) During the composting process, the compost pile temperature must be periodically monitored every 3-4 days by:
         (a) opening the plastic cover if needed (on the temperature monitoring spot/thermometer);
(b) make a hole as deep as 20-25cm using wooden stick around the pile and then inserting stem thermometer into the hole and allowed to stand for 4-6 minutes;

(c) calculating the average temperature value of the compost from five observation point;

(d) If the temperature >60°C, it means the composting process is moving quickly, if the temperature <30°C then the composting process is moving slowly. The condition is caused partly by: (1) compost pile that is too dense, not enough aeration, (2) moisture <50% (too dry) or too wet (>65%) causing a foul odor or (3) compost is already mature.

(2) Pile reversal

(a) Compost pile reversal is necessary to maintain aeration and moisture as well as leveling the composting temperature;

(b) Reversal method: (1) opening the plastic cover and opening one side of the composting container (2) dismantle the compost pile and take note of its moisture, if too dry water should be added until reaching 50-60% moisture. Compost pile that is too wet, must dry first (3) stirring the compost material repiling it and covering it with plastic.

(c) Organic/compost fertilizer harvest

(1) If for three straight days the temperature in the compost pile drop to 25-30oC, moisture to 50-60%, and volume of the pile shrink by 40-60%, then the compost is ready for harvest;

(2) Open the plastic cover and dismantle the compost pile then dry it until the water content is around 15-20% by air drying the compost on a place protected from direct sunlight;

(3) Compost or organic fertilizer that has matured is characterized by: odorless or smells like soil, crumbly, dark brown color. Compost can be stored in sack or place protected from the sun and rain water;

(4) Enrichment of organic fertilizer

(a) Compost that has mature can be enriched by adding natural materials such as lime, dolomite, zeolite,
phosphate/potassium rock and beneficial soil microbe (rhizobium, P solvent, producer of growth substance, mycorrhizal, anti pathogen, etc.);

(b) Preparing organic fertilizer or compost that has mature in certain weight, for instance 50 kg;

(c) Mixing several enriching material in the solid/flour/powder form with an organic fertilizer enriching material formula of 1:5-10. Sprinkling the formula on the top part of organic fertilizer overlay then carefully mixing it using shovel until it is even;

(d) If the enriching material is in the form of microbe which is dissolved in liquid/solution then the mixing process should be performed more carefully to make it even on all part of the organic fertilizer;

(e) Storing the organic fertilizer in sacks and incubating it for several days so that the materials are evenly mixed.

b. Vermicompost

1. Vermicompost Process

Vermicompost is also called worm compost, vermices or worm waste fertilizer, which is an end product of organic material decomposition by certain type of worm. Vermicompost is material rich in nutrients and can be used as natural fertilizer or soil conditioner. The process of making vermicompost is also called vermicomposting.

2. Vermicompost Equipments

a. Small Scale

1) Variety of boxes (containers) made of wood or plastic, while boxes or containers from Styrofoam or metal are not recommended because it can secrete toxins which affect the worm’s living environment, whereas metal absorb heat, easily rust and secrete heavy metal into the vermicompost;

2) box shape for small scale vermicompost consists of three types namely:

a) Non-partitioned box
The base is placed at the bottom while the worms and organic materials are stored above it. The base for the next layer is placed on top of organic materials, then the worms will decompose the organic materials and the base. This box type is often used because of its small size and ease of making, but has difficulty during harvest because the compost material must be removed from the box;

b) Vertically partitioned box

The tray located at the very bottom is filled first with organic materials. If the organic materials are still full, it indicates that the materials are not mature, so that compost cannot be harvested. If the organic materials are shrinking, it indicates that the compost is ready for harvest. A similar base to the tray is then positioned, and then the top is filled with new organic materials. It is intended so that some of the worms migrate to the tray above it. If some of the worms that migrate are sufficient, the compost underneath it can be harvested and the worms carried during harvest, are worms that can be used as seed in other composting box. Box such as this is easier to access during harvest;

c) Horizontally partitioned box

The box provides earthworms to migrate and look for food source at the box next to it. The box was made to ease the compost harvest process. Horizontally partitioned box is made like non-partitioned box, only that it is twice as long. The box is divided into two length wise and separated by chicken wire. Initially one of the sides is filled with organic materials, when the organic materials have been reduced to half its size then the other side of the box is filled with new organic materials. If some of the migrating worms are sufficient, compost that has matured as well as the worms left behind can be harvested. This type of box is a little bit longer than non-partitioned box, however it is still small enough to be placed in a house.

b. Large Scale
Manufacturing of vermicompost on a large scale does not utilize boxes, rather it uses open space. It is quiet easy and simple because the organic materials as growth media and the worms living habitat only has to be overlayed on a place or floor which has partition walls. Furthermore, the worms are added on top of it so that the worms decomposing by consuming the organic materials.

3. Methods of making vermicompost
   a) Earthworms are put into the available boxes. Some amount of kitchen waste suitable for the worms can be added into the box every day or every week. During the initial production of vermicompost, worm food in the form of kitchen waste is given at most \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the worm's bodyweight. After the worm mature, it can be given food according to its bodyweight;
   b) Organic materials that are added are materials which contain carbon and made to resemble dry leaves on the forest floor, which is the natural habitat of earthworms. Organic materials are piled not too dense so there are sufficient aeration for the worms to breath and facilitate aerobic decomposition process;
   c) Various types of organic materials can be used as compost materials including agricultural waste, sawdust, cardboard, other weathered materials. Avoid grass clippings or plant residues that have been sprayed using pesticide into the compost materials. In a small scale box, a banana skin that has been sprayed using pesticide can kill all of the worms.
   d) Maintenance of vermicompost
      (1) Worms that have been utilized in the composting process developed optimally at a temperature of 12-21°C, thus the temperature of the composting organic materials must be maintained within that range. Pheretima hupiensis worm requires temperature of around 28°C, at a temperature of 30°C the cocoon hatches, and at 32°C young worms die;
      (2) Moisture and pH. If there is liquid forming within the box, then the liquid must be channeled. This liquid can be used as fertilizer for plants. If the pH is too low, lime or dolomite can be added;
      (3) Aeration. In the composting process, worms required oxygen, thus the box must make in such a way that optimum air circulation occurs in the composting materials. This can be regulated by periodically turning
over the composting materials or by providing holes on the composting box. If there is not enough air then anaerobic process occurs which cause decaying and cause foul odor.

e) Methods from adding organic materials

There are two methods for adding organic materials into the box:

1) direct addition of organic materials can be performed from the top of the box, then layering it with other organic materials and repeating it on every filling,

2) ration system (pocket feeding): the top part of the organic materials is arranged and the food is buried underneath. Food location (organic materials) can be switched every feeding time and there is more than one feeding location. Both methods are often combine in making vermicompost.

f) The issue of foul odor is generally caused by too many greens in the box, especially nitrogen which is mixed with hydrogen to form ammonia. To neutralize this odor, some amount of carbon has to be added. Carbon functions to absorb nitrogen and form odorless mixture. Paper and dry leaves are a good source of carbon. Adding to many carbon slow down the decomposition process;

g) Certain organic materials can attract pest such as mouse and flies, if those materials contain kitchen waste especially meat. This condition can be overcome if the box can be tightly closed and made of material that is disliked by mouse.

Table 1. Materials as soil fertilizer allowed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green fertilizer</td>
<td>Sesbania (turi), Leucaena glauca (lamtoro), Crotalaria juncea (sun hemp / orok-orok) and Legume (tanaman legum/kacang-kacangan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock manure</td>
<td>When derived from organically grown livestock. Used if it has undergone a process of composting. For manure that can cause lack of halal must be expressed in the quality system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock urine (Slurry)</td>
<td>When derived from organically grown livestock. Used if it has undergone process of fermentation and dilution. For urine that can cause lack of halal must be expressed in the quality system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting of crop residues</td>
<td>Allowed if it comes from organic cultivation. Composting of organic materials crop residues, including straw and rice husks,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
corncobs, sawdust, peanut shells, coffee skin, etc

| Composting of mushroom media | Allowed when the media and the straw came from organic rice cultivation. The mushroom media is the mixture of sawdust and other organic materials such as straw. Rice straw is a source of potassium. |
| Composting of organic waste vegetable | Allowed when it came from planting organic vegetable. Compost of organic vegetable waste (market and household waste) that is free of heavy metal contamination. |
| Green algae | Natural nitrogen source for rice cultivation |
| Azolla | Natural nitrogen source and the rapid decomposition |
| Blue green algae | Natural nitrogen source and the rapid decomposition. 80% contained nutrients released within 8 weeks after crop. |
| Molasses | Organic materials which are added in the composting of solid / liquid as a source of food and energy microorganisms. |
| Bio fertilizers | Substance containing microorganisms with specific functions to increase the availability of nutrients to plants. Should use local microorganisms and is not genetically modified (GMO) |
| Rhizobium | Microorganisms enhancer N2 in the air that symbiosis with plant roots of legume |
| Decomposer bacterium / decomposers | Not genetically modified (GMO), decomposer bacterium (decomposer) is mainly comes from local |

Table 2. Materials that is limited as soil fertilizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock manure</td>
<td>Limited when derived from livestock those are non-organically grown, is used if it has undergone a process of composting. For manure that can cause lack of halal must be expressed in the quality system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock urine (Slurry)</td>
<td>Limited when derived from livestock those are non-organically grown, is used if it has undergone a process of composting. For urine that can cause lack of halal must be expressed in the quality system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting of crop residues</td>
<td>Limited if it comes from crop residues those are non-organically cultivated, including and rice husks, corncobs, sawdust, peanut shells, coffee skin, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting of mushroom media</td>
<td>Limited when the media came from non-organic cultivation. The mushroom media is a mixture of sawdust and other organic materials such as straw. Rice straw is a source of potassium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting of organic waste vegetable</td>
<td>Limited if it came from non-organic vegetable market waste. Compost of organic vegetable waste (market and household waste) that is free of heavy metal contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited Use to increase soil acidity (pH) or to overcome the scarcity of Ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime of chloride</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Use to increase soil acidity (pH) or to overcome the scarcity of Ca. Excessive use will damage soil structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate rock</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of Phosphate (P), Calcium (Ca). Phosphate rocks (natural phosphate) release nutrient slowly, has residue effect, better used in the acid soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guano</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of Phosphate (P), Calcium (Ca). Guano is bat manure in caves. Guano is Phosphate rocks, release nutrient slowly, difficult to dissolve in soil with neutral-alkaline pH, has residue effect, better used in acid soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic slag</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of Ferro (Fe) and silicate (Si)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium rocks, magnesium calcareous</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of magnesium (Mg) and as Soil remediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock potash, potassium salt mine</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and Cl &lt; 60% are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of potassium (K). Rock potash releases nutrient slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium sulfate</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of Sulfur (S) and Potassium (K).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epsom salts / magnesium sulfate</td>
<td>The content of heavy metal such as Pb, Cd, Hg and As are limited and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of magnesium (Mg) and as soil remediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrium Chloride</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mine salt and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of Natrium (Na). Excessive use will damage soil structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro elements (boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc)</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mineral and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of micro B, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Zn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone meal</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mineral and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay (bentonite,)</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mineral and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Nutrient source of micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perlite, zeolite</td>
<td>Processed into smooth or granule form. Applied as growing media or soil remediation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermiculite</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mineral and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Applied as growing media or soil remediation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumice stone</td>
<td>Restriction is only for mineral and the use is limited. Physically processed into smooth or granule form. Applied as growing media or soil remediation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peat</td>
<td>Limited use as planting media in pots. Physically processed under condition of natural water content. Excessive peat exploration will damage the ecosystem of peat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweed</td>
<td>Limited way of processing does not use synthetic chemicals. Excessive seaweed exploration will damage the aquatic ecosystem. Nutrient sources of potassium (K).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial by product (vinasse)</td>
<td>Limited way of processing does not use synthetic chemicals. Source of organic carbon, nitrogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By product processing industry of palm oil, coconut, cocoa, coffee (including palm bunches, palm oil sludge, chocolate bark and coffee bark)</td>
<td>Limited way of processing does not use synthetic chemicals. Source of organic carbon, nitrogen, potassium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth control (regulator) substance</td>
<td>Limited to material derived from synthetic chemicals and the doses is limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Prohibited materials as soil fertilizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urea;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single/double/triple super phosphate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium chloride;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium nitrate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium nitrate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other synthetic chemical fertilizers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDTA chelates;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic plant growth regulator;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbial cultures that use synthetic chemical media;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All products containing GMOs;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SUSWONO
MANUFACTURING OF PESTICIDE
FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM

1. Materials
   a. Main Materials
      The main materials that can be used in the manufacturing of pesticide for organic agriculture are all materials (except synthetic chemical pesticide) permitted as listed in Table 1. Among those are made from natural mineral, materials of plant origin or materials of biological agents. It is better if the materials used (specifically plant) originate from organic plants, however if it is not available, materials that do not originate from organic plants can be use, but not from genetically modified plants.

   b. Supporting/Additive Materials
      Supporting materials that are permitted in the manufacturing of organic pesticide must consider several issues, among others:
      1) The material is indispensable in the formulation (for instance supporting materials so the formula does not spoil easily, pH regulator, stabilizer for making oil dissolve in water, carrier or others);
      2) The material is biodegradable (easy to degrade in nature) and is not persistent (last a long time in nature) such as DDT;
      3) The material has negative impact on the environment or on non-target organism, including humans;
      4) The material affects the final product that is produce.
         If the supporting material is used, then the concentration must be as low as possible (not dominating the formula).

   c. Prohibited materials
      Materials that are prohibited for use in the manufacturing pesticide for organic agriculture is as listed on Table 2.
2. Facility
Pesticide manufacturing facility for organic agriculture must not be contaminated by materials prohibited according SNI 6720:2010 concerning Organic Food System.

3. Process
Generally manufacturing process of pesticide for organic agriculture is divided into three methods, namely:
1. Physically/mechanically: includes pressing, pulverizing, ashing and other methods that do not require solvent or other chemical materials;
2. Chemically: includes extraction, maceration (submersion of materials), fermentation and others which usually requires specialized equipment;
3. Biological: includes breeding/multiplying biological agents or which relate to utilization of other living things.

Organic pesticide can be manufactured through several ways, according to local resources and ability (local wisdom) by emphasizing materials that are available around the business units as well as method that is controlled by the business units, like the example below:

a. Botanical Pesticide
1) Pressing
   This method is performed to produce oil from plants. Usually plant materials being pressed contain liquid such as oil, for instance neem seed (Azadirachta indica) or castor seed (Ricinus communis or Jathropha curcas).
2) Pulverizing
   This method is performed to produce flour that can be use to control pest, especially warehouse pest to protect grains, especially those that will be use as seedling. For instance Chrysanthemum flower which is made into flour, is very effective in controlling warehouse pest and capable of protecting the seeds in the storage area.
3) Ashing
   This method is performed to produce ash use to control pest, specifically warehouse pest. The plant use usually contain pungent aroma or contain materials that cause irritation, for instance ash from incineration of citronella (Cymbopogon nardus) which contain high content of silica capable of injuring
insects (specifically warehouse pest) which cause desiccation (continuous body fluid discharge, until death).

4) Extraction
   a) Simple extraction using water as solvent (Aquous extraction). This method is done to obtain pesticide preparation which is directly use shortly after the manufacturing process, because if it is stored, then it cannot last long. For instance, tuba roots extraction (Derris eliptica) with water to control pest.
      This method can be directly utilized without soaking the material in advance (maceration), but there is also some which require soaking (1-2 days) then filtered and used.
   b) Extraction with the help of solvent (chemicals) such as alcohol, hexane, acetone, and other solvent. This is allowed, but must be followed with evaporation process of solvent (taking solvent out of the formula), so what is left is the pesticide concentrate from plant. For instance sour sop (Annona muricata) seed or sugar apple (Annona squamosa) extraction.

5) Distillation
   This method is perform to obtain essential oil. Distillation is conducted by inserting materials that will be distilled (leave, root, bark, seed, and other) into the kettle distiller, then steaming or boiling it and the vapor is channeled through a cooling condenser, so that condensation (vapor turn to water) occurs. The liquid that is produce from the process is then separated between water and oil. Example of this process is distillation of clove (Syzygium aromaticum) leave or citronella (Cymbopogon nardus).

b. Pesticide from Biological Agents
   Some common methods that are usually done:
   1) Making simple preparations by mixing caterpillar or larvae that is infected with virus, then mixing it with water and sprayed back to the same type of pest, so it is hoped that the virus will be able to infect the targeted pest;
   2) Increasing biological agents, for example fungus Beauveria bassiana or Metarhizium anisoplae with artificial media such as corn or rice which in its application, this artificial media which contain the fungus is diluted with water, then filtered and sprayed on the plant;
3) Formulation in liquid form or flour, for example Bacillus thuringiensis that has been marketed in the form of formula or nematode formula including insect pathogen. However, it is worth exploring the suitability of the materials used in the formula with SNI 6729:2010.

c. Natural Pesticide from Mineral and Other Materials

The use of natural materials such as sulfur, production of Bordeaux pulp and other preparations in the organic agriculture system is permitted if the materials are taken directly from nature with prior processing. For example the use of natural material such as sulfur that has been processed, as active ingredients in the production of fungicide formula, then this is not permitted.

Table 1. Allowed materials in the manufacture of pesticides for organic farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Botanical pesticides (except nicotine isolated from tobacco);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tobacco (leaf tea) that is extracted with water and used immediately;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Propolis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Plant oil and animal oil;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Seaweed, seaweed powder / gelatin, extracted seaweed, sea salt and sea water;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gelatin;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lecithin;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Casein;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Natural acid (vinegar);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fermentation product of Aspergillus;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Yeast extract;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Chlorella extract;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Inorganic compounds (mixture of Bordeaux, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Mixture of burgundy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Copper salt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sulfur;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Mineral powder (stone meal, silicate);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Diatomaceous earth;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Silicate, clay (bentonite);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Natrium silicate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Natrium bicarbonate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Potassium permanganate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Paraffin oil;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi) eg Bacillus thuringiensis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Carbon dioxide and nitrogen gas;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Potassium soap (soft soap);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Ethyl alcohol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Sterilized male insects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Pheromone preparations and plant attractant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Types of drugs containing an antidote for metaldehyde for large animal species and as far as can be used to trap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Ingredients banned for use in the manufacture of pesticides for organic farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banned ingredients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All synthetic chemical pesticides;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. All ingredients derived from GMO product;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fresh manure, either from man or animal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Synthetic stimulant foods;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pure amino acids;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Synthetic antioxidants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Antibiotics;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Synthetic hormone;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Synthetic growth stimulant;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Synthetic tranquilizers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Powder, bone and meat;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SUSWONO
ORGANIC PRODUCT CERTIFICATION GUIDANCE

1. Certification Requirements
   a. Management requirements

   Management requirements are absolutely necessary to ensure the system is working effectively and efficiently, sustainably. Management requirements are universal so it is commonly referred to as “universal program”.

   The following are several management requirements in order to implement organic product certification based on the above normative reference:

   1) Scope
   The scope of the activity includes cultivation, production facility, processing, marketing and others including the type of commodity which must be stated.

   2) Organization
   Business unit must explain the personnel responsible in their activities including task and function.

   3) Personnel
   Personnel are responsible for developing, implementing, updating, revising, and distributing activity documents according to their field.

   4) Document Maintenance
   Business unit must maintain all documents which are part of the system, such as regulation, standard, or other normative documents, production/processing method and control, likewise picture, software, specification, instruction and guide.

   5) Purchasing Production Facility
   Business unit must have a policy or procedure to:
   a) Selecting and evaluating supplier;
   b) Selecting and purchasing production facility the use of which affect the organic product quality;
   c) Reception and storage of production facility;
d) Maintenance of records related to purchase of production facility as well as action conducted to check its compatibility.

6) Complaint

Business unit must have policy and procedure to resolve complaints from customers or other related parties. Records/notes of all complaints and investigation as well as corrective action conducted by the business unit must be maintain.

7) Control of nonconforming product

Business unit must have policies and procedures that must be implemented if there is any aspect of the work/process or it the organic product is not in accordance with procedures, standards or technical regulations as well as customer requirements that have been approved. Policies and procedures must ensure that:

a) responsibility and authority to manage work/process or product that is not compliant is determined and action (including stopping the work and holding the product) is set and implemented if nonconforming work is found;

b) evaluation is conducted toward nonconforming work/process or product that arises;

c) corrective action must immediately be conducted along with decision of the work/process or product that is rejected or nonconforming;

d) if needed, customer is informed and work cancelled and responsibility of resumption approval should be set.

8) Corrective action

Business unit must determine policy and procedure as well as must provide appropriate authority to perform correction if nonconforming work or deviation of policy or procedure in the established system occurs. Corrective action procedure must start with an investigation to determine the root of the problem.

9) Preventive action

The potential cause of deviation, both technical or management must be identified. If preventive action is required, planning of preventive action must be created, implemented and monitored to reduce the chance of similar deviation from reoccurring and to benefit from improvement. Preventive
action procedure includes early stages of action and implementation of control to ensure its effectiveness.

10) Documentation and Record

Business unit must maintain and update the detail record relating with cultivation process. The record must cover activity evaluation report including implementation, process/activity, corrective action and preventive action report.

All records must be read, stored and maintained in such a way so that it is easily accessed when required. Business unit must store a record of original observations for certain period, sufficient data and information to facilitate tracing of all the activities conducted. The record must be saved for at least 2 (two) production cycles except from seasonal crops which is for 2 (two) years and annual crops for 3 (three) years.

b. Technical Requirements

Program for fulfilling the technical requirements of organic product must be systematically documented according to standard requirements and technical regulation. The scope of technical requirements that must be fulfilled is in accordance with the business scope requirements which are conducted that include:

1) Plant cultivation

Plant cultivation business unit must fulfill standard and technical regulation of organic food product and documented the technical requirements that at least cover: general requirements, land, management of soil fertility and plant nutrient, seed and seedling stock, plant rotation, pest control, harvest of wild plant and substance material input.

2) Livestock farming

Business unit of livestock farming must fulfill standard and technical regulation of organic product and documented the technical requirement which at least include: Livestock farm condition, feed, supplement, livestock health management, stock resources, and production standard of dairy and egg.

3) Processing, storing, handling and transportation of organic food product

Business unit related to processing, storing, handling and transporting of organic product must fulfill standard and technical regulation of organic
product and documented the technical requirement which at least include: composition, product protection, pest control, packaging and storage material.

4) Logo, labeling and market information

All organic food product business units must meet the standard and technical regulation of organic food product and documented the technical requirements which at least include: label use, product composition and percentage calculation of organic product ingredient.

2. Certification Procedure
   a. Application Request
   Business unit that want to be certified must submit certification application to certification agency that has been accredited by KAN. In submitting the application, business unit must attach application form and activity document.

   b. Adequacy Audit
   Certification agency must perform:
   1) Adequacy audit request to ensure the adequacy of the requirements of the certification process;
   2) business unit that has applied for certification to other certification agency and must attach documentation concerning corrective action that has been performs;
   3) communicating the result of the adequacy audit;
   4) Scheduling field inspection to determine if the business unit qualified for certification, if the review of application shows that operational activity is not in accordance with standard requirements and technical regulation.

5) Field Inspection
   a) Preparation
      (1) Preliminary field inspection must conducted based on mutual agreement;
      (2) Field inspection is conducted during activities taking place; and
      (3) accompanied by representative of business unit, except for unannounced field inspection.

   b) Implementation
      (1) Certification agency must perform the first field inspection on every production unit, facility, and other place which produce and handle organic product and included in an activity according to the proposed
scope for certification. Field inspection must be conducted annually according to surveillance schedule.

(2) Certification agency can perform additional field inspection to determine conformity toward technical regulation.

(3) Additional field inspection can be announce or unannounced depending on the certification agency policy.

(4) The appointed inspector by the Certification Agency must verify:
   a) Conformity and ability of business unit to the standard requirement and technical regulation;
   b) Information saying that documenting activity is conducted.

(5) Inspector must conduct interview with business unit representative for conformity and completeness of activity conducted. Inspector can ask for additional information and other issues relating to the perpetrators.

   c) Reporting
   (1) Inspector must provide copy of inspection report signed by inspector and representative of the business unit;
   (2) If sampling is conducted, it must be done with the knowledge of business unit and parties in the business unit which keep the sample.

   c. Certification Decision

1) Certification agency must immediately verified report of inspection result, substance analysis result and other information from the business unit. If Certification agency found that the document and all business unit activity procedure conforms with the requirements and business unit is able to implement activity according to the document, then the business unit is entitled to obtain the certificate.

2) Certification agency must publish Organic Certificate which include:
   a) Name and address of activity unit;
   b) Validity date of certificate;
   c) Category of organic activity, including plant type, wild plant, livestock, or processed product produce by business unit;
   d) Name, address and phone number of certification agency.

3) Validity period for the certificate is 3 (three) years since it is issued, and can be extended. Business unit is permitted to not renew the certificate.
Certification agency can terminate the validity period of the certificate if the business unit does not implement the standard consistently.

d. Rejection of Certification

1) If the business unit is not capable of fulfilling the required standard, then the certification agency must provide written notice regarding nonconformance to the business unit. The nonconformity report must include information of:
   a) Nonconformity description;
   b) The basis for rejection of certification;
   c) Date of where the business unit must submit an objection or to perform corrective action of the nonconformity and resubmit the supporting document for every corrective action if corrective action is still possible.

2) At the time of receiving nonconformity notice, business unit can:
   a) Perform corrective action and resubmit description of the corrective action taken with supporting documents to the certification agency;
   b) Perform corrective action of deviation and resubmit new application to other certification agency. On the condition, that the business unit must submit application, notification of nonconformity from the first certification agency, and description of the corrective action taken with the supporting document; or
   c) Submitting written information concerning objection publish to the first certification agency and notification of rejection.

3) After publishing notification of nonconformity, certification agency must:
   a) Evaluating corrective action of business unit and the supporting document submitted by the business unit or written rejection. Certification agency perform another field inspection if required;
      (1) If corrective action or rejection is sufficient to fulfill the certification requirements, then the certificate can be issued;
      (2) If corrective action or rejection is not sufficient to fulfill the certification qualification, then notification of rejection is issued.
   b) Reporting notification of rejection of a business unit to the Competent Authority of Organic Food;
   c) Notification of rejection must specify the reason of rejection and it is the right of the business unit to:
      (1) Re-apply for certification;
(2) Request mediation if available, to appeal to the Competent Authority of Organic Food

(3) Sheave appeal on the rejection of certification and submit it to the Competent Authority of Organic Food.

d) Certified business unit which receive written notification concerning nonconformity or notification of rejection, can reapply at any time to the certification agency. If the business unit submit new application to other certification agency, then business unit must submit application document, notification of nonconformity from the first certification agency, and description of the corrective action taken along with the supporting document;

e) The certification agency which receive the new application for certification which include notification of nonconformity or rejection of certification, must treat is as new business unit and start with a new certification process.

If the other certification agency has a reason that the business unit has an intention of making a false statement or intentionally present operation activity that does not conform to the requirements, then the certification agency can reject certifying with issuing notification of nonconformity.

e. Certification Extension

1) To continue the sustainability of certification, business unit which has been certified must pay the cost of annual certification and submit information to the certification agency of the following matters:

a) Document correction which include:

   (1) Summary statement which is supported with documentation, explanation of nonconformity to modification changes or amendment which is created based on previous year’s documents;

   (2) Addition or subtraction of document from previous year will be conducted next year.

b) Addition and subtraction of the required information;

c) Correction on corrective action of previous minor nonconformity identified by the certification agency to extend the certification; and
d) Other information which is considered necessary by the certification agency to determine conformity with standard and regulation.

2) Following up on the information that has been obtained above, certification agency must immediately perform field inspection, except if it is not possible for the certification agency to perform annual field inspection which follow up on the information receive, the certification agency can continue the certification and issues correction certificate of food production and organic agriculture based on the submitted information and the latest field inspection result from 12 previous months, on the condition, annual inspection according to requirement is conducted within the first 6 months after the annual correction schedule from the certified business unit.

3) If the verification result from certification agency shows that the business agency is not capable of fulfilling the certificate extension requirement, then the certification agency must provide written notification of nonconformity to the business unit.

4) Extension of certificate can be provided by the certification agency if the business unit has perform corrective action on the discrepancy.

Certification System

- Technical Committee
- Inspection Team
- Business Unit
  - Adequacy audit
  - Field inspection
  - Sampling test laboratory
1. Business unit submit application to the Certification Agency (CA), by attaching data required among others administration requirement, business unit identity and document. CA will then evaluate the completeness of requirement.

2. CA will appoint inspection team which will conduct appraisal on the completeness of the quality assurance implementation document and field inspection.

3. The team performs inspection (audit of completeness, field inspection, sampling for laboratory testing).

4. Inspection team submits the inspection result to CA.

5. CA appoints technical committee to appraise the report result submitted by the inspection team.

6. Technical committee evaluates the inspection result and coordinates with the inspection team to give recommendation of approval or rejection of certificate to the business unit.

7. Technical committee makes recommendation and reports it to the head of the certification agency.

8. If qualified according to technical committee recommendation, then CA will provide certificate and right of use of organic logo.

f. Certification Form

The most important step that must be prepared by business unit for the purpose of organic product certification process is to submit certification form entry accompanied with its supporting data.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SUSWONO
PROCEDURES FOR THE INCLUSION OF ORGANIC PRODUCT LOGO

1. Organic logo written after writing the name of the product type. The writing must be proportional and not greater than the product type name.

Example:

![Example Logo](image1)

2. Organic logo is as follows:

![Organic Logo](image2)
a. Shape, Color and Size of Organic Product Logo

The logo shape of organic product expressed by the image circle is composed of two sections labeled “Organik Indonesia” accompanied by a picture of leaf in it, attached to the letter “G” shapes nodules.

b. Meaning

1. National identity
   a. Five nodules, 5 precepts of Pancasila
   b. Red and White color is the color of Indonesian flag
2. Organic food system
   a. Circle illustrates the organic food system sustainable
   b. Two dominant colors means that organic saving
3. Picture / color:
   a. Describe harmony
   b. Represent all sectors of organic product
   c. Green shows environmentally friendly, lush and sustainable
4. The overall look of the label is simple, clear and easy to remember.

c. Color

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The word “Organik”</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bottom of the base,</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Size (ratio)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>= b</td>
<td>= a</td>
<td>85 mm</td>
<td>= f</td>
<td>11 mm</td>
<td>= d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Organic logo from other countries can be put adjacent to the organic logo of Indonesia.

4. The incorporation of the logo is done in a way that is not easily separated from the pack, not easily worn out and broken, and lies on the main part of the label.

5. The main part of the label should be in the side of product pack that is most easily seen, observed, and or read by most of the public.

6. Information and or statements in the labeling of organic products must be true and not misleading, either about text, images, and or any other form.

7. Information about organic can be noted:
   a. Directly in the product / commodity
   b. In the product packaging

8. In addition to the rules set forth in these regulations, the provision on other labeling should refer to the legislation in force.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SUSWONO