COUNTRY PAPER: INDONESIA

DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD AGRICULTURE PRACTICES (INDO G.A.P) IN INDONESIA

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1. **Background**

   International standards and quality have played an important role in the protection of health and safety of consumers and the facilitation of international trade. The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the signing of non-tariff agreements, led to the dismantling of barriers to the free flow of trade and opportunities for all countries to benefit from greater access to world markets. Such global movement of food also had a negative side as it resulted in the global spread of contaminants and diseases that had entered the food chain and led to greater risks to human health (food safety); adverse economic impacts in terms of product destruction, market losses, etc.; and decreased availability of food due to some of it being contaminated. In such a scenario, food quality and safety became even more important and governments that recognized their role in protecting the health and safety of their populations started imposing stringent requirements relating to pesticide residues, contaminants, microbiological parameters, pests, disease as well as various aspects of hygiene controls. In addition, the private sector also imposed standards for their own procurements such as the British Retail Consortium (BRC) standards and GlobalGAP. To prevent indiscriminate use of standards by governments, rules and disciplines were laid down by WTO in terms of the non-tariff agreements, the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

   A multiplicity of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) codes, standards and regulations have been developed in recent years by the food industry and producers organizations but also governments and NGOs, aiming to codify agricultural practices at farm level for a range of commodities. Their purpose varies from fulfilment of trade and government regulatory requirements (in particular with regard to food safety and quality), to more specific requirements of specialty or niche markets. The objective of these GAP codes, standards and regulations include, to a varying degree:

   a. Increasing agricultural productivity and reducing loss
   b. Increasing food safety and quality by eradicating worst practicing and supporting long term thinking/strategic
   c. Optimizing use of natural resources (land, water and human capital)
   d. Enhancing information sharing and consensus on good farming practices
   e. Identifying constraints, institutional support needs and intervention to promote GAPs

2. **Overview the Agriculture in Indonesia**

   Indonesia is well known as an agricultural country. Agricultural sector is one of the important economy sectors in Indonesia. Agricultural area comprised around 46.9 million hectares or around 74.68 percent of the total area.
Agricultural commodity is classified into food crops, horticulture, estate crops and livestock. In order to increase competitiveness, Indonesian Farmers have made improvement in various aspects of agriculture.

3. Productivity and Trade

As agricultural country, Indonesia has faced many problems to increase productivity and trade balance. The main agriculture sectors were focused on palm oil, rubber, cocoa, coffee and tea. But nevertheless, others sectors which have big contribution is horticultural products such as fruits and vegetables.
4. **Global G.A.P. and the Implementation of GAP in Indonesia (INDO GAP)**

   **A. Global G.A.P**

   The GlobalG.A.P. standard is a partnership between agricultural producers and retailers to establish a set of widely accepted certification standards and procedures for good agricultural practices (GAP). Its scope currently covers fresh fruit and vegetables, propagation material, integrated farm assurance (livestock, dairy, pigs, poultry, combinable crops and grains), flowers and ornamentals, tea, coffee and aquaculture.

   **B. National G.A.P. (INDO GAP)**

   IndoGAP and its certification, SiSakti, was launched in 2004 by the government. The Indonesian Vegetable Research Institute (IVEGRI) and the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture actively supported this development of GAP. The Indonesian GAP certification system has 16 elements, which are based on GlobalGAP and provides for a step-by-step movement towards GlobalGAP. The agricultural practices in GAP are classified as “must”, “highly recommended” or “recommend...
SiSakti is a certification system for quality and food safety assurance of agricultural products that can be applied step-by-step through three-level Prima certification: Prima III, II and I according to the achievement level on GAP. These levels are Good Pesticide Practice, Good Agricultural Practice and ASEANGAP/GlobalGAP. In this way Indonesian vegetable growers can step-by-step grow towards the ASEANGAP/GlobalGAP. The first level will be certified by private certification institutes and the next two levels by the inspection services of the Indonesian government.
5. Standard, Technical Regulation and Certification

G.A.P in Indonesia has adopted in several Regulation, issued by Ministry of Agriculture the Republic of Indonesia. i.e:

- Law No. 12/1992 on Plant Cultivation System
- Decree of Minister of Agriculture No: 48/Permentan/OT.140/10/2009 on Good Agriculture Practice for Fruit and Vegetables
- Decree of Minister No: 48 Permentan/OT.140/05/2013 on Good Agriculture Practice for Floriculture
- Decree of Minister No: 38/Permentan/OT.140/12/2014 on Patchouli

Decree of Minister of Agriculture No: 48/Permentan/OT.140/10/2009 on Good Agriculture Practice for Fruit and Vegetables

The Objectives Of The Decree No:48/Permentan/OT.140/10/2009

a. increase the production and productivity of crops;
b. improve the quality including consumer safety; and environment
c. improve production efficiency;
d. improve the efficient use of natural resources;
e. maintain soil fertility, environmental sustainability and production systems sustainable;
f. improve competitiveness and the opportunity of acceptance by the international market and domestic;
g. provide security guarantee to the consumer; and
h. improve the welfare of farmers

SCOPE of the Decree No: 48/Permentan/OT.140/10/2009

a. Selection of Criteria
b. Land use
c. Seed and Plant Varieties
d. Harvesting
e. Waste management
f. Plant protection
g. Fertilizer and Irrigation
h. Registration and Certification
i. Agriculture Machinery
j. Monitoring, Recording and traceability
k. Evaluation

6. Challenges related to INDO GAPs
   ✓ Awareness is needed (by both producers and consumers) of “win-win” practices that
     will lead not only to improvements in terms of yield and productivity but also for the
     environment, health and safety of workers.
   ✓ More than two-thirds (74 percent) of the food processing plants in Indonesia are
     comprised of small micro-scale processors, and most of these do not have the system
     to ensure production of goods according to specified quality and safety standards
   ✓ There is a high risk that small-scale farmers will not be able to access export market
     opportunities unless they are adequately informed, technically prepared and
     organized to meet this new challenge with Government and public agencies playing a
     facilitating role.
   ✓ In some cases, GAP implementation, and especially record-keeping and certification,
     will increase production costs. In this respect, harmonization of existing GAP related
     schemes and availability of affordable certification systems is needed to avoid
     confusion and higher certification costs.
   ✓ The country needs a proper policy and adequate resources to facilitate improvement
     of the food safety program

7. National program to Improving the Implementation of Indo GAPs
   a. To increase farmers and their capacity (certified by GAP and Global GAPs)
   b. To increase national agricultural infrastructures
   c. Adoption Global Standards and Certification into national standards and
      legislation
   d. Accreditation Schemes for INDO GAPs
   e. Access to global markets – country adopted Global GAPs or Euro GAPs