



World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health  
Founded as OIE

Organisation  
mondiale  
de la santé  
animale  
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal  
Fundada como OIE



Ministry of Agriculture  
The Republic of Indonesia



# Import of Cattle from Australia

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**Workshop to Strengthen Capacities of Veterinary Services to Facilitate Safer International Trade  
12 to 14 December 2023 Bangkok, Thailand**



# OUTLINE

- **Background**
- **Quota and tariff arrangements**
- **SPS negotiation, requirements and implementation.**
- **Animal Welfare negotiations, requirements and implementation.**
- **Post-arrival supply chain risk management.**
- **Any other relevant information on the presentation topic.**
- **Summary**



# SECTION 1: BACKGROUND



# Indonesia-Australia Bilateral Cooperation

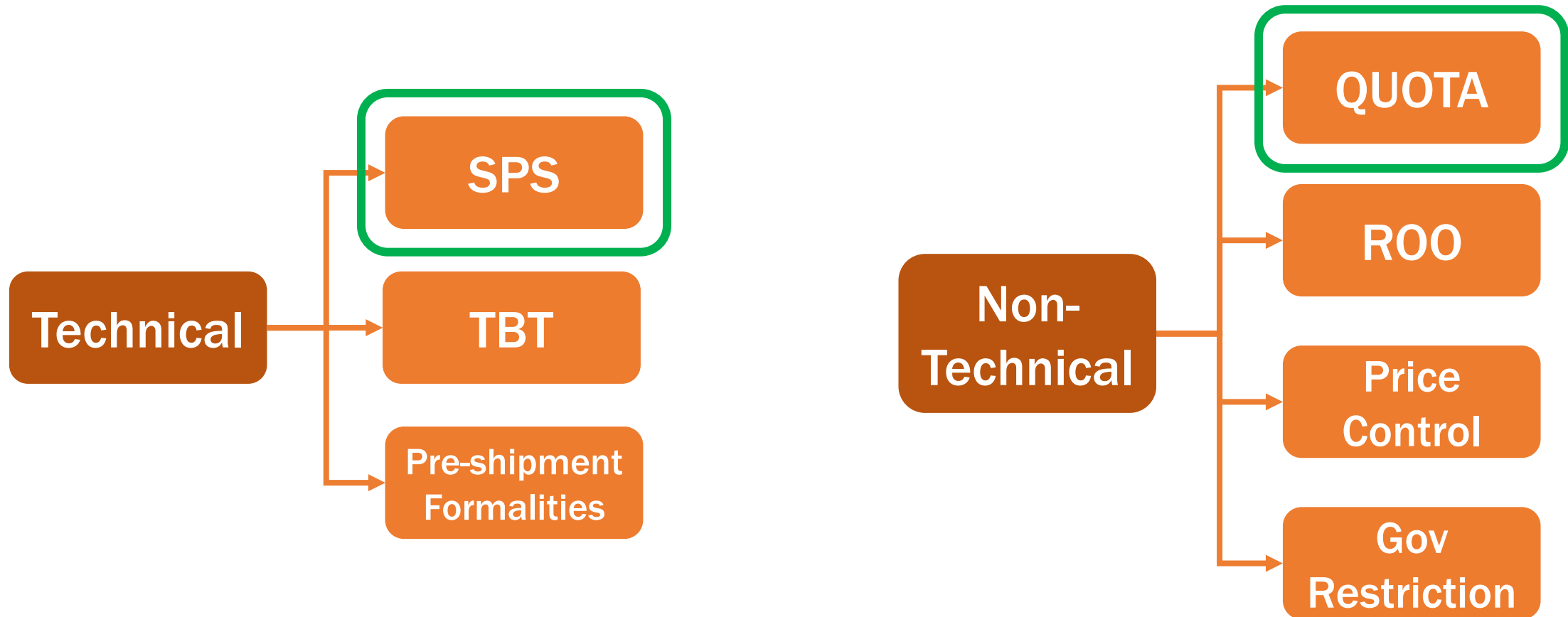
- Importation on live cattle from Australia to Indonesia was started in 1990;
- Agreement on Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership (IA-CEPA) was signed on 4 March 2019;
- Expanding market access and increasing competitiveness for agricultural, fishery, industrial, and forestry products;
- The Agreement includes mechanism of Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS).





# Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)

Policy measures other than tariffs that may have an **ECONOMIC EFFECT** on international trade (UNCTAD, 2010)



**SECTION 2:  
QUOTA AND  
TARIFF  
ARRANGEMENT**





# Quota and Tariff Arrangement

**Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ)** – Two-tiered tariff, charging one tariff rate on a set amount of imports (in-quota), and second tariff on above-quota amounts (out-quota).

**HS Code (0102.29.19)** – Live bovine animals – Other than pure-bred breeding animals – Male cattle – Other than oxen



Year	Quantity of the TRQ (head of cattle)	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
1	575.000	0%	2,5%
2	598.000	0%	2,5%
3	621.920	0%	2,5%
4	646.797	0%	2,5%
5	672.669	0%	2,5%
6 onwards	700.000	0%	2,5%

Review in the year 6 of the Agreement (2025)



# Indonesia Minister of Trade Regulation Number 25 of 2022 on Import Policy and Regulation

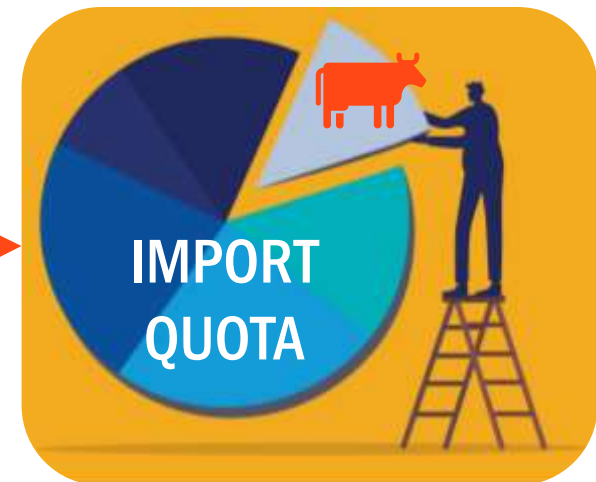


Issuance on Import Permission requires:

1. Minister on Agriculture recommendation and/or data on domestic needs (in case Commodity Balance Sheet has not stipulated);
2. Ownership of barn for imported feeder cattle, feeder buffalo, and cattle.
3. A statement letter mentioned the slaughter is carried out at the slaughterhouse for the imported feeder cattle and feeder buffalo.

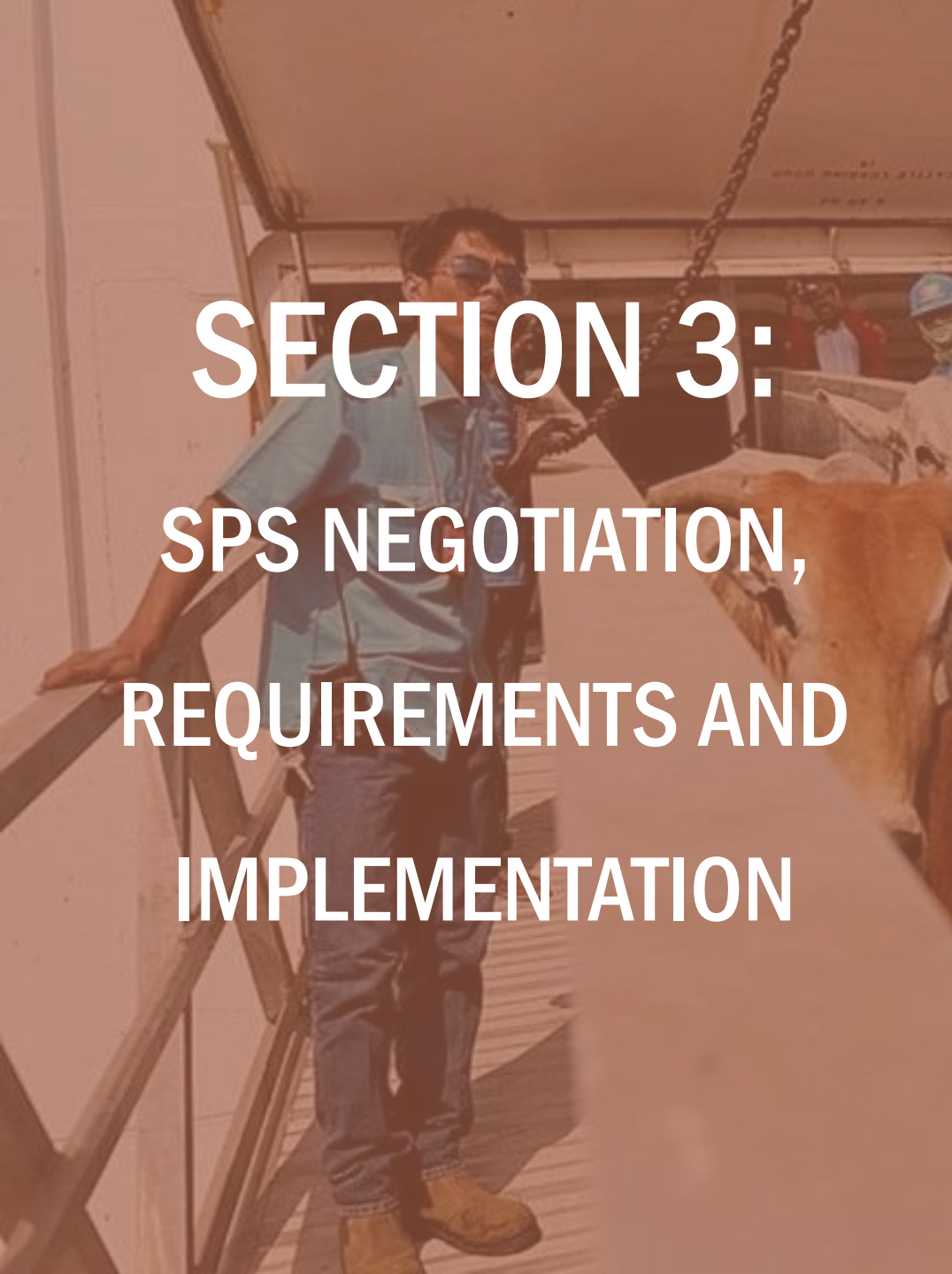
**COMMODITY  
BALANCE SHEET**

Presidential Regulation Number 32 of 2022



Compilation data & information on production and consumption of meat (conversion to live cattle needs)





**SECTION 3:  
SPS NEGOTIATION,  
REQUIREMENTS AND  
IMPLEMENTATION**



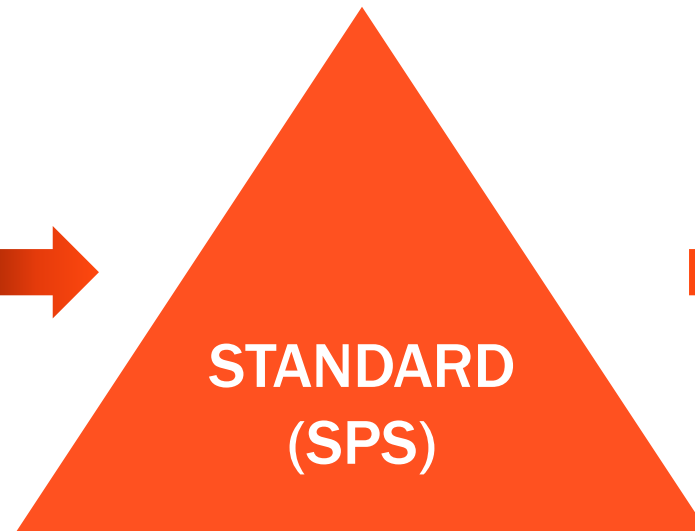


# Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures

Include standards necessary to **PROTECT** human, animal, or plant life or health from **RISK ARISING** from the **ENTRY** or **SPREAD** of plant or animal-borne pests or diseases, or from additives, contaminants, toxins, or disease-causing organism in foods, beverages, or feedstuffs (Womach, 2005).



Based on INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDS (WOAH),  
SCIENTIFIC RECOMMENDATION,  
and GUIDELINES



STANDARD  
(SPS)



Implemented with  
RISK ASSESSMENT



# Sanitary Negotiation – Harmonization

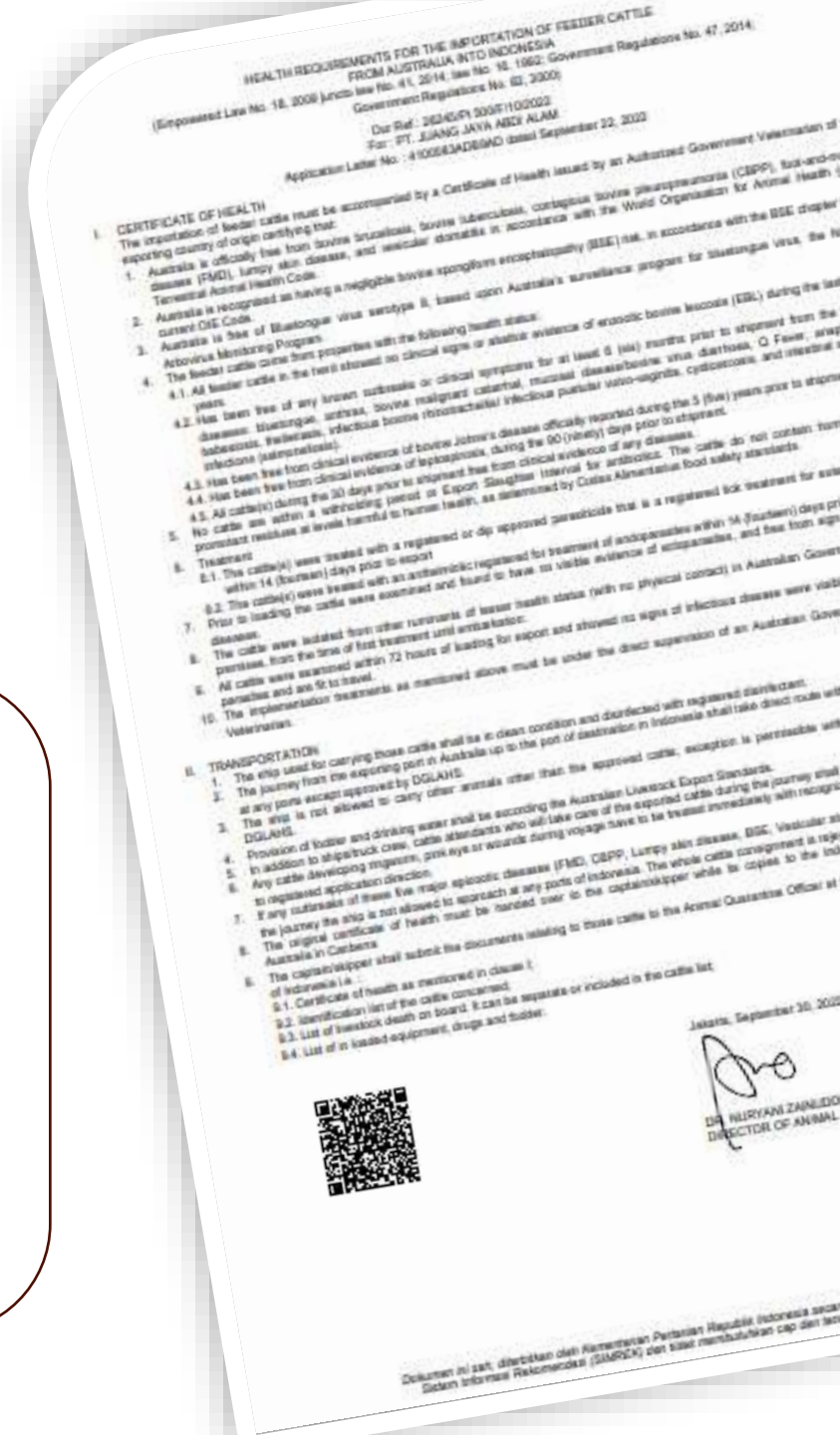




# Sanitary Requirements & Implementation

Sanitary requirements are listed in the **HEALTH REQUIREMENT** documents, contains:

1. Risk identification (hazard)
2. Country requirements, farm, commodity, and quarantine measures based on international standard (WOAH)
3. Technical consideration: Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health, and Quarantine Expert Commission.





# Health Requirements

## Country Status

 **FREE**

**Bovine Brucellosis, Bovine Tuberculosis, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease, Vesicular stomatitis, and Bluetongue virus serotype B**



**Negligible Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) risk**



# Sanitary Requirements (2)

## Animal Health Conditions



- 1.** No clinical signs or abattoir evidence of enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) during the last 2 (two) years.
- 2.** Has been free of any known outbreaks or clinical symptoms for at least 6 (six) months prior to shipment from the following diseases: bluetongue, anthrax, bovine malignant catarrhal, mucosal disease/bovine virus diarrhea, Q Fever, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, theileriasis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvo-vaginitis, cysticercosis, and intestinal salmonella infections (salmonellosis).
- 3.** Has been free from clinical evidence of bovine Johne's disease officially reported during the 5 (five) years prior to shipment.
- 4.** Has been free from clinical evidence of leptospirosis, during the 90 (ninety) days prior to shipment.
- 5.** No cattle are within a withholding period or Export Slaughter Interval for antibiotics. The cattle do not contain hormone growth promotant residues at levels harmful to human health, as determined by Codex Alimentarius food safety standards.



# Sanitary Requirements (3)

## Pre-shipment

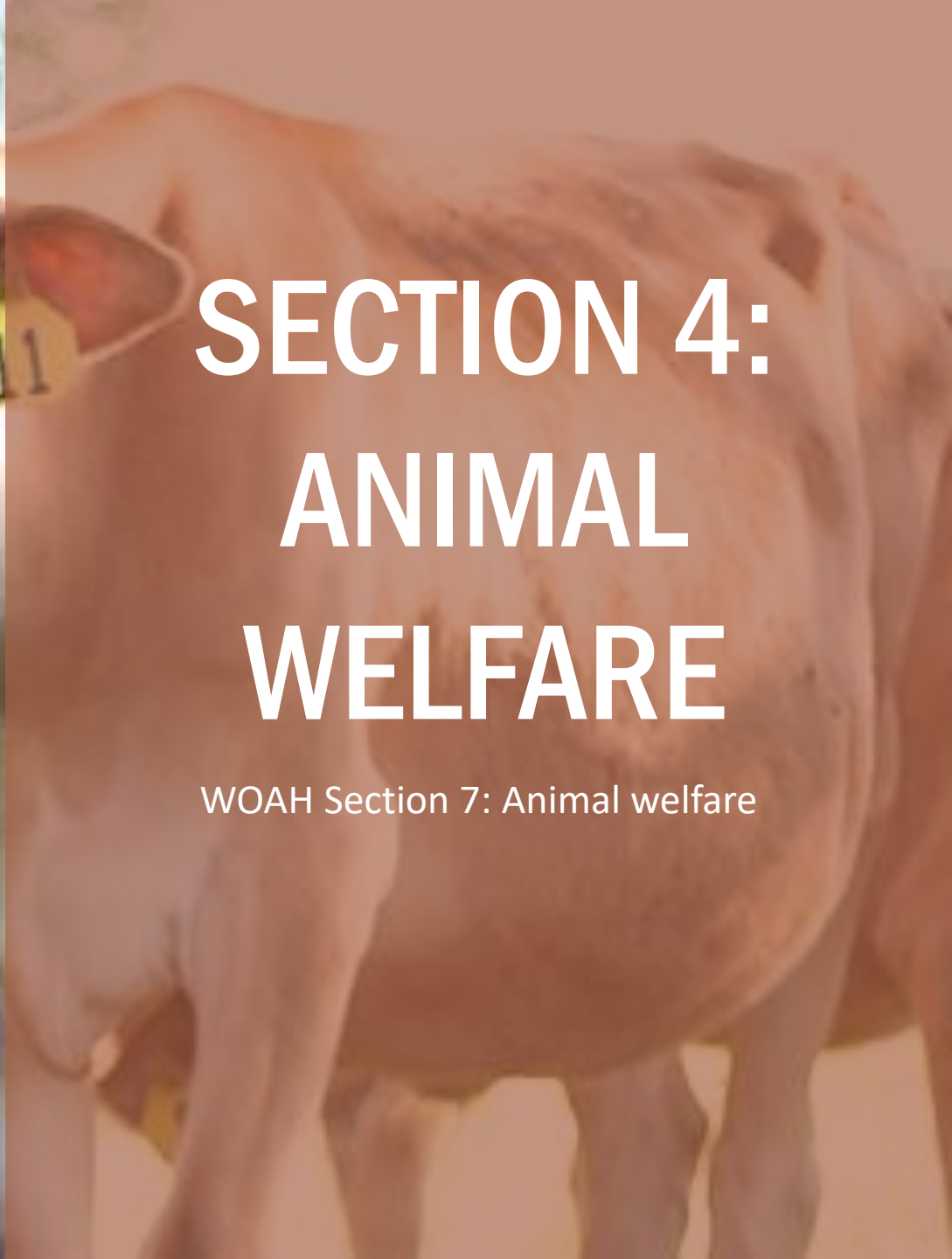


- 1.** Treated with tick treatment for external parasites, anthelmintic for endoparasites
- 2.** No visible evidence of ectoparasites, and free from signs of contagious diseases.
- 3.** Isolated from other ruminants of lesser health status (with no physical contact) in Australian Government registered premises
- 4.** The implementation treatments as mentioned above must be under the direct supervision of an Australian Government Accredited Veterinarian.

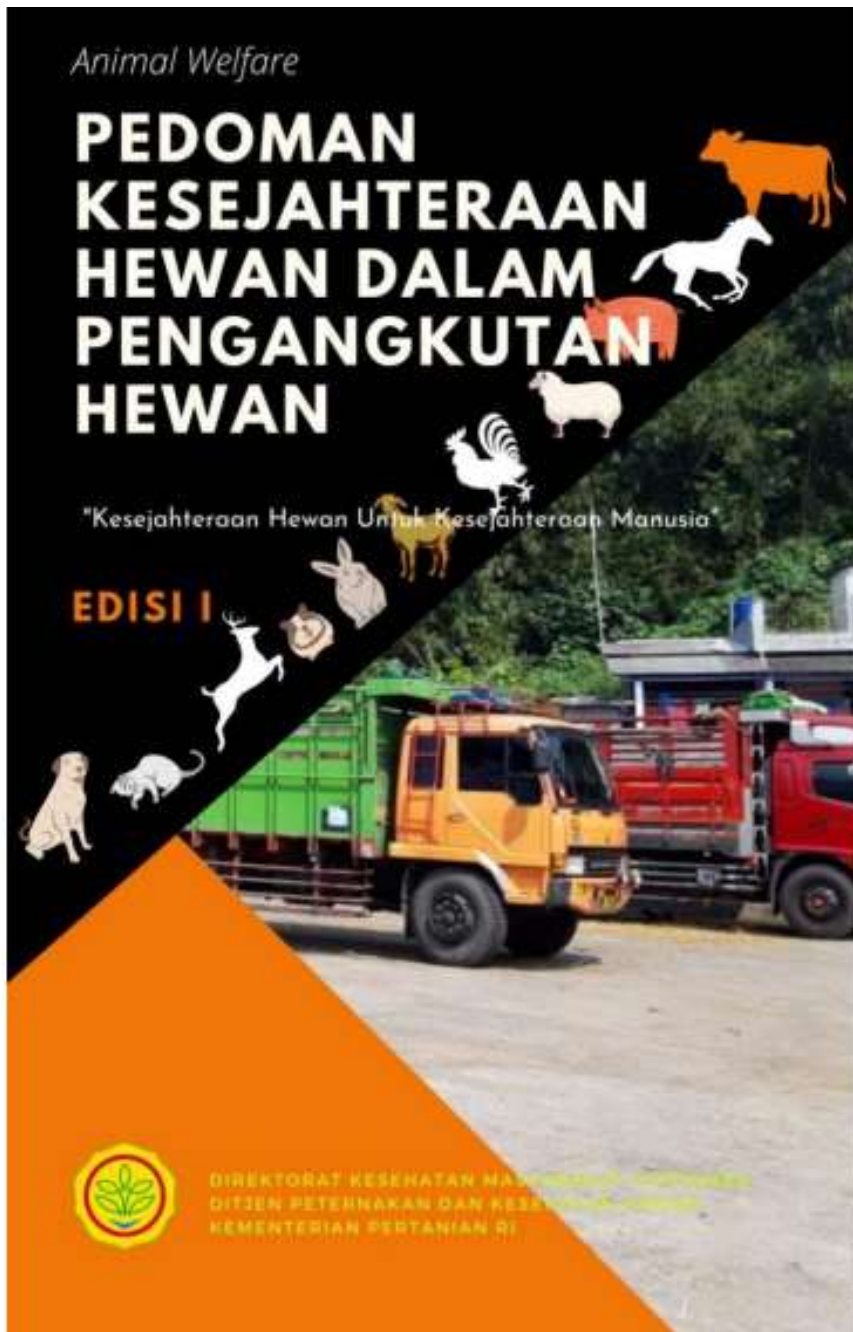


# SECTION 4: ANIMAL WELFARE

WOAH Section 7: Animal welfare







## Definition of animal welfare :

all matters relating to the physical and mental condition of animals according to the animal's natural behavioral standards that need to be implemented and enforced to protect animals from inappropriate treatment by people towards animals used by humans (Law of 18/2009)



### REGULATION:

1. Law 18 of 2009 governing livestock and animal health;
2. Law No. 41 of 2014
3. Animal Husbandry and Animal Health following Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare (Article 89) regarding transportation and regulations;



# Five Principles of Animal Freedom

1. Free from  
hunger,  
thirst, and  
malnutritio  
n

2 Free from  
fear and  
stress

3. Free from  
discomfort

4. Free from  
pain, injury  
and disease

5. Free to  
express  
natural  
behavior



(guideline Animal welfare in transportation, 2020)

[by the OIE Article Chapter 7.1.:](#) Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare-transportation



# Stages of implementing animal welfare: preparation, loading, during transportation, and unloading

**Emergency action and emergency procedures**  
(poor weather, availability of feed and drink stock, illness)

## ***Departure Preparation***

VHC, preparation of transportation equipment, infrastructure, estimated travel time, and human resources for handling livestock

## ***Loading***

- loading facilities, procedures for handling livestock/loading, how to herd livestock, grouping livestock

## ***Unloading***

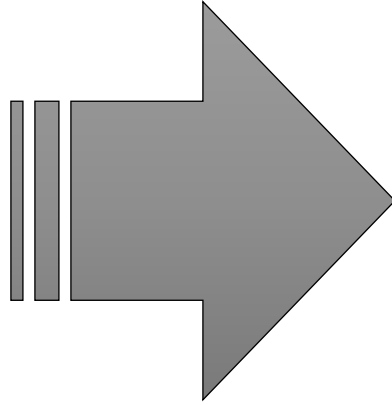
unloading facilities, procedures for handling livestock/loading, how to herd livestock, grouping livestock, cleaning, and disinfection

## ***During the trip,***

ensure livestock are in good condition during the journey.



# Animal Welfare In Air Transport



- **Regulation:**

- ❑ The IATA Live Animal Regulations (LAR).
- ❖ LAR will determine the type and size of container to be used in accordance with the type of animal and handling procedures so that the animal being transported is comfortable and safe (including the safety of the handlers and the aircraft).
- ❑ Law Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine: Quarantine procedures
- ❑ under the supervision of a technical officer responsible for animal welfare (animal welfare officer), the competent veterinary authority (animal quarantine), or the responsible veterinarian in accordance with the procedures in force.

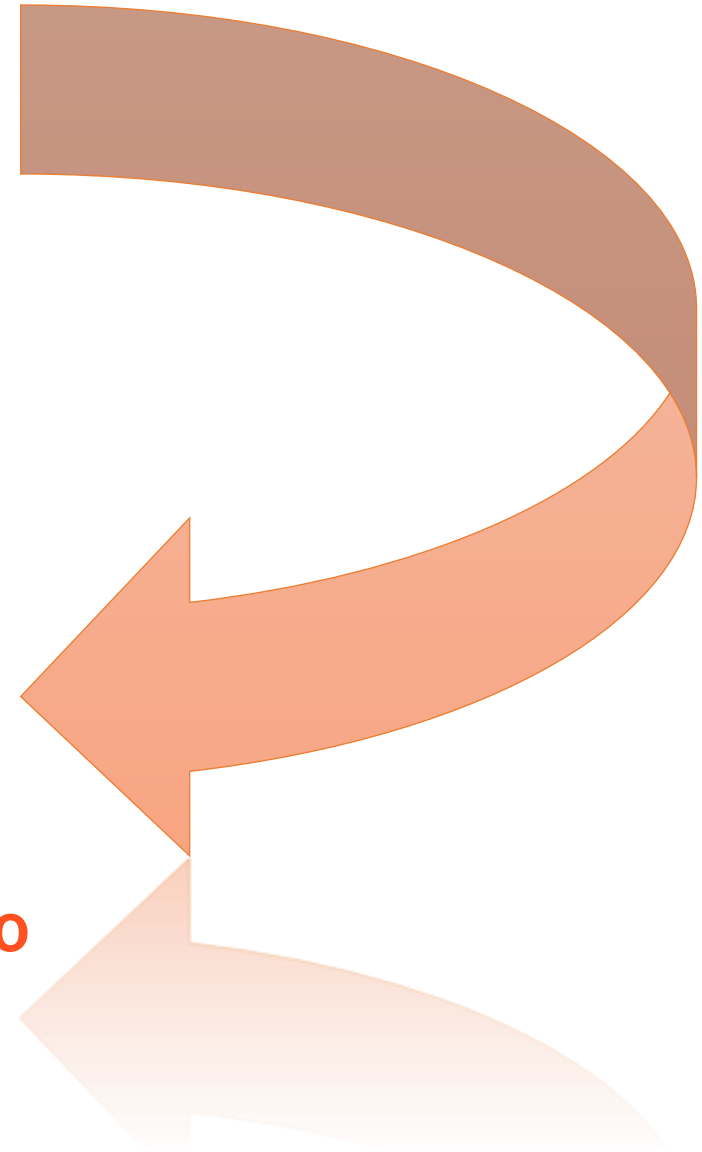






# Animal Welfare by Sea

- 1. Feed and water provided during transportation**
- 2. Make sure the unloading platform or gate is safe.**
- 3. Livestock delivery trucks to feedlots are available.**  
Livestock production is carried out with professionalism.
- 4. Livestock must be loaded on trucks immediately. Do not use electric shock devices (electric goads) for unloading livestock.**







# Animal Welfare Transport Inland



- 1. Use and maintenance of loading and unloading facilities and equipment at ships, feedlots, and slaughterhouses.**
- 2. Placing animals in appropriate groups for transport**
- 3. Loading and unloading with minimum stress**
- 4. Identifying and handling injured animals**







# Implementation Animal Welfare



Kesejahteraan Hewan Untuk Kesejahteraan Manusia



# Feedlot

## Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) :

1. Preparation of facilities for the arrival of livestock
2. Identify and treat injured animals
3. Arrange livestock in appropriate groups.
4. Provision of food, water, and a safe environment
5. Preparation of livestock for transportation to the slaughterhouse





## 2. Application of Animal Welfare in Beef Cattle Farming

### Animal Welfare Aspects of Beef Cattle:

1. Feed and water;
2. animals health management;
3. How to treat animals:
  - a. An animal behavior
  - b. Cattle herding
  - c. Cattle capture
  - d. Separation of livestock
  - e. Transportation

A. Type of houses

B. Human and natural resources



# Principles of Implementing Animal Welfare in Animal Husbandry

*(good feeding)*



*(good housing)*

animal physique

*(good health)*

*(appropriate behaviour)*

**Animal Welfare**

Animal Mentality







**SECTION 5:  
POST ARRIVAL  
SUPPLY CHAIN  
RISK  
MANAGEMENT**



# Post Arrival

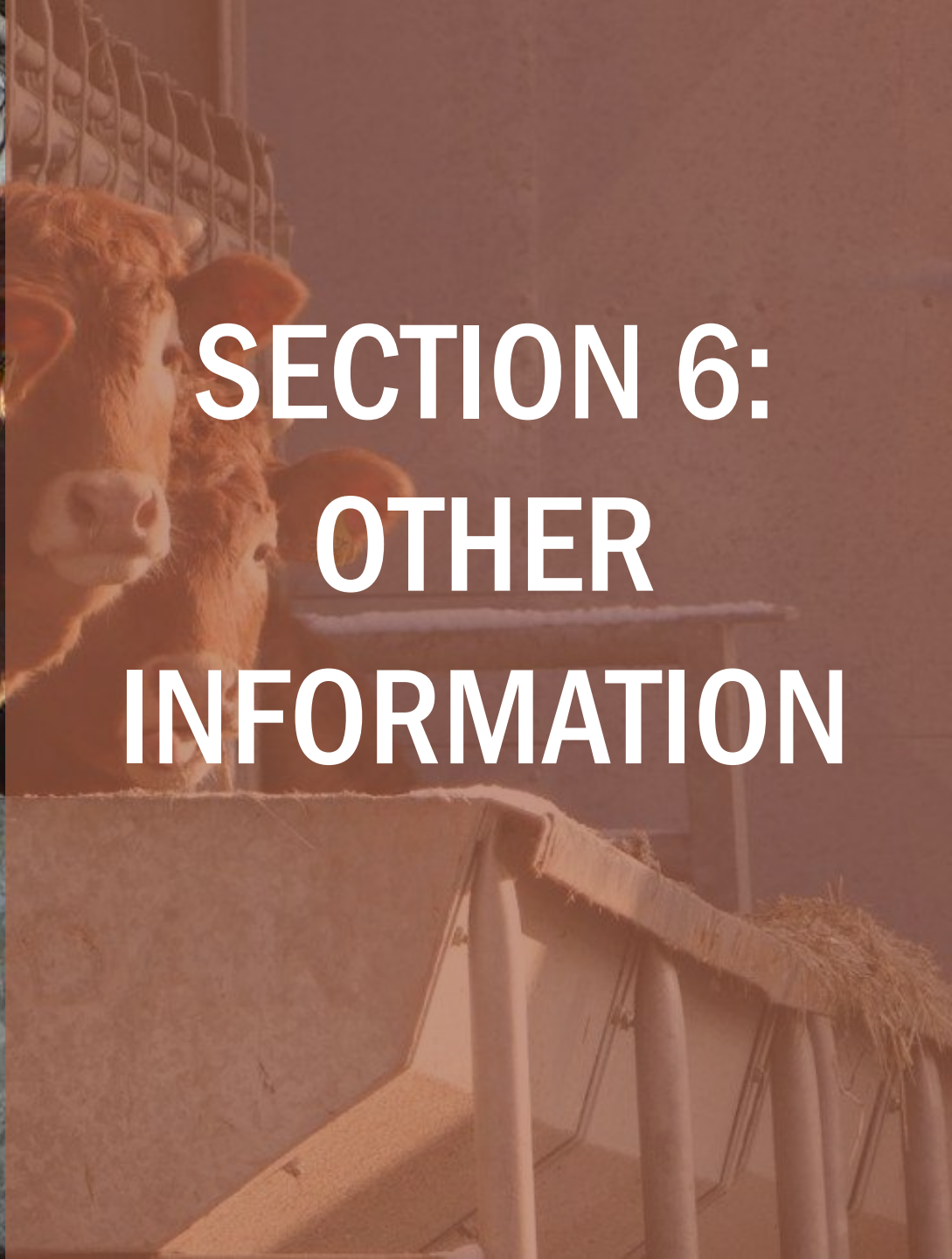
- 1. Vehicles transporting livestock are disinfected before the livestock arrives;**
- 2. The company has an animal quarantine installation unit, which is supervised by quarantine officers for 14 days.**
- 3. Samples were taken for testing for LSD, FMD, IBL, paratuberculosis, and brucellosis.**





# Risk Management

- 1. Biosecurity, hygiene, and disinfection measures are closely related to the potential spread of disease related to animal transport activities. This can be prevented**
- 2. In the process of transporting livestock, emergency anticipatory measures are required for the possibility of undesirable things occurring, including:**
- 3. Improvement and enhancement of operation and production processes carried out in the company such as:**
- 4. An application of complete feed;**
- 5. production efficiency and mechanization;**
- 6. taking blood samples for examination of PMK and LSD**



# SECTION 6: OTHER INFORMATION



# Feedlot Distribution Province





# Summary

- 1. Indonesia has animal health requirements for importing cattle from Australia.**
- 2. Import from Australia for feedlot and breeding cattle**
- 3. Indonesia has regulations governing animal welfare**

# THANK YOU



*Keswari*

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