

**QUALITY CONTROL AND SECURITY OF FISHERY  
PRODUCTS IMPORTED TO THE TERRITORY OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
(Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister  
No. PER.17/MEN/ 2010 dated August 31, 2010)**

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD  
THE MARITIME AND FISHERIES MINISTER OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering :

- a. that to ensure the security of food to be consumed by human beings, both raw materials for processing and processed output to be distributed to the domestic market, so as not to endanger consumers, as well as to harmonize regulations

with international rules, it is deemed necessary to control, pacify, and trace fishery products to be imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;

- b. that the import of fishery products has a chance of becoming the media of carrying and spreading dangerous fish pest and disease to and in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and a chance of endangering the survival of fishery resources, the environment and human beings;

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c. that based on the considerations in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister on Quality Control and Security of Fishery Products Imported to the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia;

In view of :

1. Law No. 3/1982 on Compulsory Registration of Companies (Statute Book of 1982 No. 7, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3214);
2. Law No. 16/1992 on Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine (Statute Book of 1992 No. 56, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3482);
3. Law No. 23/1992 on Health (Statute Book of 1992 No. 100, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3495);
4. Law No. 7/1994 on the Ratification of Agreement Establishing The World Trade Organization (WTO) (Statute Book of 1994 No. 57, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3564);
5. Law No. 7/1996 on Food (Statute Book of 1996 No. 99, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3656);
6. Law No. 8/1999 on Consumer Protection (Statute Book of 1999 No. 42, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3821);
7. Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries (Statute Book of 2004 No. 118, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4433) as already amended by Law No. 45/2009 (Statute Book of 2009 No. 154, Supplement to Statute Book No. 5073);
8. Law No. 17/2006 on Customs Affairs (Statute Book of 2006 No. 93, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4661);
9. Government Regulation No. 69/1999 on Food Label and Advertisement (Statute Book of 1999 No. 131, Supplement to Statute Book of 2004 No. 3867);
10. Government Regulation No. 102/2000 on National Standardization (Statute Book of 2000 No. 199, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4020);
11. Government Regulation No. 15/2002 on Fish Quarantine (Statute Book of 2002 No. 36, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4197);
12. Government Regulation No. 28/2004 on Food Security, Quality and Nutrition (Statute Book of 2004 No. 107, Supplement to Statute Book No. 4424);
13. Presidential Decree No. 84/P/2009 as already amended by Presidential Decree No. 56/P/2010;
14. Presidential Regulation No. 10/2008 on the Use of Electronic System within the Framework of Indonesian National Single Window (NSW);
15. Presidential Regulation No. 47/2009 on the Formation and Organization of State Ministries;
16. Presidential Regulation No. 24/2010 on the Position, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries and the Organizational Structure, Tasks and Functions of First Echelon Officials of State Ministries;
17. Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. PER.21/MEN/2006 on Fish Quarantine Action in Case of Transit;

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18. Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. PER.20/MEN/2007 on Fish Quarantine Action for the Import of Media Carrying Quarantine Fish Pest and Disease from Abroad and from One Area to Another within the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
19. Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. PER.26/MEN/ 2008 on the Authority to Issue and the Format of Fish Health Certificates in the Quarantine Field and Health Certificates in the Fishery Product Quality and Security Field;
20. Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. PER.28/MEN/2008 on the Type, Procedure of Issuing and the Format of Fish Quarantine Action Documents;
21. Regulation of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. PER.15/MEN/2010 on the Organization and Work Mechanism of the Maritime and Fisheries Ministry;
22. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. KEP.24/MEN/ 2002 on the Procedure and Technique of Making Regulations at the Maritime and Fisheries Ministry;
23. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. 08/MEN/2004 on the Procedure of Importing Fish of New Variety into the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
24. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. KEP.32/MEN/ 2004 on the Organization and Work Mechanism of Fish Quarantine Technical Units;
25. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. KEP.16/MEN/ 2006 on the Designation of Places for the Import and Export of Media Carrying Quarantine Fish Pest and Disease;
26. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. KEP.01/MEN/ 2007 on the Requirements of Fishery Product Quality and Security Guarantee During the Production, Processing and Distribution Process;
27. Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister No. KEP.03/MEN/ 2010 on the Types of Quarantine Fish Pest and Disease, Classes, Carrying Media and Their Spread;

### DECIDES :

To stipulate :

REGULATION OF THE MARITIME AND FISHERIES MINISTER ON QUALITY CONTROL AND SECURITY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

### CHAPTER I

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

Referred to in this Ministerial Regulation as :

1. Producer Importer Identification Number, hereinafter referred to as API-P, is the importer producer identification number issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade at the Trade Ministry to importers importing goods for own use and/or for supporting production process and not for trading

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- or transferring to other parties.
2. General importer identification number, hereinafter referred to as API-U, is a general importer identification number issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade at the Trade Ministry to importers importing goods for the purpose of business activities by trading or transferring the goods to other parties.
  3. Fishery product is fish including other marine biotas handled and/or processed and/or turned into end product in the form of fresh fish, frozen fish, and other processed products for human consumption.
  4. Fish is all types of organism whose life cycle is wholly or partly in the water.
  5. Fishery product quality and security guarantee system is a preventive effort that must be observed and made starting from pre-production, processing to marketing to obtain quality fishery product safe for human health.
  6. Fish quarantine officer, hereinafter referred to as quarantine officer, is a certain civil servant assigned to take quarantine action in accordance with the law and regulation.
  7. Quarantine fish pest and disease-carrying media, hereinafter referred to as carrying media, is fish and/or other articles that can carry quarantine fish pest and disease.
  8. Competent authorities are an organizational unit at the Maritime and Fisheries Ministry mandated by the minister to take quarantine action, and control fishery product quality and security guarantee system.
  9. Import is the act of importing fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the classification and definition of fishery product commodity (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) or abbreviated as code HS.
  10. Health certificate in the fish quarantine field is an official document signed by a quarantine officer or authorized official in the country of origin or transit certifying that the carrying media contained therein are not infected by quarantine fish pest and disease and/or required fish pest and disease.
  11. Quality controller is a certain civil servant assigned to check and take sample and bring it to laboratory for a further test.
  12. Health certificate in the quality field is an official document signed by an authorized official/authorities in the country of origin certifying that the fishery product is safe for human consumption.
  13. Release certificate is an official document signed by a quarantine officer certifying that the carrying media contained therein are free from quarantine fish pest and disease and required fish pest and disease so that it can be imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or to a certain area in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
  14. Good manufacturing certificate, hereinafter referred to as SKP is a certificate issued to a fish

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processing unit applying good manufacturing practice (GMP) and meeting Standard Sanitation Operating Procedure (SSOP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) according to the standard and regulation of the competent authorities.

15. Temporary detention certificate is an official document signed by a quarantine officer in the point of import/export certifying that the fishery products contained therein are subject to detention measure.
16. Certificate of rejection is an official document signed by a quarantine officer at the point of entry/release stating that the fishery product contained herein is subject to act of rejection.
17. Official report of destruction is an official report made and signed by a competent officer and owner or proxy in the designated place stating that imported fishery product has been destroyed because it is not free or cannot be freed from quarantine fish pest and disease, does not fit for consuming, or does not meet quarantine requirements and other requirements.
18. Good aquaculture practice, hereinafter referred to as GAP, is guidance and procedure of farming including caring and/or raising fishery products and harvesting their products well in a controlled environment so as to ensure food safety from the farming by observing sanitation, feed, seed, fish medicines, residue and chemicals as well as biological materials.
19. Good handling practice, hereinafter referred to as GHdP, is guidance and procedure of handling fish from fish catch well, ranging from the time of shipping to the time of landing/being unloaded, to be able to meet fish catch quality and security guarantee requirements.
20. Approval of the release of carrying media from the entry point is an official document signed by a quarantine officer at the entry point or customs area stating that the carrying media contained herein is approved to be released from the entry point or customs area to take fish quarantine action or to remove it to free traffic.
21. Entry point and release point is a seaport, river port, ferry port, airport, post office, border post and other places considered necessary designated as a point of entering and/or releasing quarantine fish pest and disease-carrying media.
22. Re-import is the act of re-importing Indonesian fishery products which are partly or wholly rejected by importing countries/destination countries.
23. Minister is the minister overseeing fisheries affairs.
24. Director General is the Director General of Fishery Products Processing and Marketing.
25. Head of the Body is the Head of the Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Fishery Product Security.
26. Provincial office is a provincial office responsible for fishery affairs.
27. Regency/municipal office is a regency/municipal office responsible for fishery affairs.

28. Everybody is an individual or corporate body.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE

Article 2

The scope of this Ministerial Regulation shall cover:

- a. technical requirements as importer of fishery products;
- b. requirements for the import of fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. procedure of importing fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- d. inspection of fishery products imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- e. import of fishery products as hand-luggage; and
- f. re-import of Indonesian fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

CHAPTER III

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS AS IMPORTER OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

Article 3

- (1) Anybody who is to apply for the import of fishery products shall hold Producer Importer Identification Number (API-P) or General Importer Identification Number (API-U).
- (2) In applying for the import of fishery products importers who hold API-P shall enclose the follow-

ing requirements:

- a. Good Processing Certificate (SKP) and/or Certificate of Applying Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP);
- b. a written recommendation from the Provincial Office;
- c. a plan for the import of fishery products for one-year production needs covering types (code HS 10 digits), specifications, and volume of fishery products, as well as a plan for the processing of fishery products to be imported;
- d. having quarantine installations already set by the Head of the Body.

(3) Importers that hold API-U in applying for the import of fishery products shall enclose the following requirements:

- a. a written recommendation from the Provincial Office;
- b. a plan for the import of fishery products for one year covering types (code HS 10 digits), specifications, and volume of fishery products, as well as a plan for the distribution of fishery products to be imported;
- c. having quarantine installations already set by the Head of the Body.

CHAPTER IV

REQUIREMENTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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### Article 4

- (1) Every fishery product imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia :
- a. shall be accompanied by a health certificate in the fish quarantine field and/or health certificate in the quality field from the authorized agency in the country of origin;
  - b. shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin (CoO) issued by the competent agency in the country of origin;
  - c. shall be accompanied by the results of a laboratory test from the country of origin stating that the imported fishery products are free from microbiological contamination, residue and contaminant, as well as other hazardous chemicals according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) or other provisions;
  - d. shall meet provisions on food label and advertisement;
  - e. shall be glazed for a maximum of 20 (twenty) percent for frozen fishery products;
  - f. shall be accompanied by a certificate of Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for fishery products from fish farming.
- (2) Fishery products in the form of introductory types of new fish and/or fish for the first time imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia shall be subject to a risk analysis of importing fish according to the law and regulation.

### Article 5

As part of efficient quality and security inspection of fishery products at the gateways, countries of origin shall be distinguished into 3 (three) categories, namely:

- a. country of origin that has signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like;
- b. country of origin that has not signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like, but has an equivalent system;
- c. country of origin that has not signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like, and has no an equivalent system.

### Article 6

- (1) If a country of origin has signed a cooperation agreement with Indonesia in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like as referred to in Article 5 letter a, importers of fishery products can only receive fishery products from suppliers and/or fish processing units (UPI) submitted by the competent authorities in the country of origin.
- (2) Fishery products that are allowed to enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia shall come from UPI put in the list as referred to in paragraph

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(1) and be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent authorities in the relevant country.

### Article 7

- (1) The country of origin that has not signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like but has an equivalent system as referred to in Article 5 letter b shall submit a regulation on the quality and security guarantee system of fishery products put in force by relevant countries for evaluation by the competent authorities in Indonesia.
- (2) To see the equivalent of quality and security guarantee system of fishery products adopted by the country of origin as referred to in paragraph (1), the competent authorities in Indonesia can conduct an inspection in the relevant country.
- (3) If the results of inspection of the fishery product quality and security guarantee system as referred to in paragraph (2) are equivalent to the system prevailing in Indonesia, the relevant country is allowed to export fishery products to Indonesia using the procedure as referred to in Article 6.

### Article 8

Fishery products from the country of origin that has not signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like, and

has no an equivalent system as referred to in Article 5 letter c, can be imported after a laboratory test has been conducted and its results accord with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) and/or provisions on the quality and security of fishery products.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PROCEDURE OF IMPORTING FISHERY PRODUCTS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

#### Article 9

- (1) Anybody that meets requirements to import fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia can import fishery products by applying in writing for the import of fishery products to the Director General, containing at least :
  - a. purpose and aim;
  - b. scientific name and commercial name; I
  - c. quantity/volume, specifications and codes HS;
  - d. country of origin;
  - e. transportation means;
  - f. entry point;
  - g. import timetable;
  - h. source of raw materials;
  - i. enclosing a photocopy or original of decision on quarantine installation.
- (2) The evaluation of completeness, validity, and truth of requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be done by an evaluation team formed by the Director General.

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- (3) No later than 5 (five) working days after the application for the import of fishery products has been received in a complete way the evaluation team shall submit the results of evaluation in the form of recommendation on approval or rejection to the Director General.
- (4) No later than 5 (five) working days after receiving a recommendation from the evaluation team as referred to in paragraph (3), the Director General shall issue a permit for the import of fishery products if the application for the import of fishery products is approved or a notification on rejection to the applicant if the application for the import of fishery products is rejected.
- (5) The permit for the import of fishery products as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be valid for 6 (six) months.

### Article 10

The import of fishery products by non-commercial agencies/institutes/institutions can be done without API-P or API-U but shall continue to meet provisions in Article 4 of this Ministerial Regulation and provisions in the quarantine field.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE INSPECTION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IMPORTED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

#### Article 11

- (1) The inspection of fishery products imported to the

territory of the Republic of Indonesia is preceded by the inspection of documents by a quarantine officer.

- (2) The inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) is meant to see the completeness, validity and truth of documents.
- (3) The requirements as referred to in Article 4 shall be declared complete if all requirements have been met.
- (4) Documents shall be declared valid if documents from the country of origin or country of transit are issued by the authorized agency.
- (5) Documents shall be declared true if they match with the type, quantity, product model, and/or size of fishery products.
- (6) To check the truth of the documents as referred to in paragraph (5), quarantine officers shall conduct a physical inspection of fishery products in customs areas.

#### Article 12

- (1) If importers can meet provisions in Article 4 paragraph (1) and Article 9 paragraph (1) and based on the results of risk analysis of importing fish as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2), they have met requirements for risk analysis of importing fish, the fishery products shall undergo quarantine and quality test at quarantine installations.
- (2) If importers cannot meet one or more provisions in Article 4 paragraph (1) and Article 9 paragraph (1) and based on the results of risk analysis of

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importing fish as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) an indication of failure to meet provisions on risk analysis of importing fish is found, the quarantine officer shall reject the fishery products.

- (3) Importers shall re-export the fishery products as referred to in paragraph (2) to the country of origin no later than 3 (three) days after being rejected.
- (4) If after the period of 3 (three) days has passed the fishery products are not re-exported to the country of origin they shall be destroyed according to the regulation in force.

### Article 13

- (1) If documents on imported fishery products have been complete and met the requirements as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) and Article 9 paragraph (1), the quarantine officer shall issue approval for the release of carrying media from the entry point.
- (2) The fishery products released from the customs area as referred to in paragraph (1) shall later be taken to the quarantine installations to undergo fish quarantine and quality test.
- (3) Fish quarantine designed to detect quarantine fish pest and disease and conduct a quality test shall be done by taking samples according to the regulation in force.
- (4) All expenses arising from the effort to detect quarantine fish pest and disease and conduct a quality test as referred to in paragraph (3) shall

fully be borne importers.

- (5) Samples shall be taken by a quality controller within 1 x 24 (once every twenty-four) hours after being taken to the fish quarantine installations for a laboratory test.
- (6) A report on the results of the laboratory test as referred to in paragraph (5) shall serve as a basis for the quarantine officer to issue a certificate of release.
- (7) If based on the report on the results of the laboratory test as referred to in paragraph (6) the fishery products are declared free from quarantine fish pest and disease and quality guarantee and fishery product security, the quarantine officer shall issue a certificate of release, with copies addressed to the fish controller, Directorate General of Fish Farming, and the Provincial Office to conduct supervision according to the regulation in force.
- (8) If based on the report on the results of the test as referred to in paragraph (6) the fishery products are declared failing to meet requirements of quality guarantee and security, the quarantine officer shall not issue a certificate of release.
- (9) Fishery products without a certificate of release shall be banned from being distributed and therefore, they shall be re-exported to the country of origin or processed according to the regulation in force.

### Article 14

- (1) To ensure consistency between quality and security of fishery products, the quality controller can take samples for a test.
- (2) The samples as referred to in paragraph (1) from the country that has signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) shall be taken at random as much as 1% (one percent) of product lot.
- (3) The samples as referred to in paragraph (1) from the country that has quality equivalent with Indonesia as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) shall be taken at random as much as 5% (five percent) of product lot.
- (4) The samples as referred to in paragraph (1) from the country that has not signed a cooperation agreement in the form of Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or the like and has not equivalent system as referred to in Article 5 letter c shall be taken at random as much as 10% (ten percent) of product lot.
- (5) During the period of quarantine at fish quarantine installations, fishery products are banned from being:
  - a. removed from the quarantine installations to other place;
  - b. transferred from the owner of fishery products to other party;
  - c. exchanged with fishery product of the same

type or other type.

- (6) The period of quarantine shall be a maximum of 14 (fourteen) days and can be extended if needed.

## CHAPTER VII

### MONITORING AND CONTROL

#### Article 15

- (1) To ensure the effective quality control of fishery products imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia quality controller shall conduct monitoring.
- (2) The results of monitoring shall be submitted to the competent authorities, with copies addressed to the Director General, the Director General of PSDKP, and the Head of the Body.
- (3) If the results of monitoring show that quality and security requirements of fishery products are not met the importers shall withdraw fishery products that have been in circulation.

#### Article 16

To ensure that fishery products imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are used according to the aim and plan, the distribution and appropriation of fishery products shall be controlled on condition:

- a. fishery products to which approval have been given for the release from the entry point and a written statement of taking fishery products into the installations shall be escorted by quarantine

- officers to the designated installations;
- b. fishery controller shall supervise the fishery products that have been given a certificate of release to ensure that the fishery products are used and/or utilized according to the purpose, aim, and plan for the import of fishery products;
- c. supervision by fish controller as referred to in letter b can be done at processing units at the time of distribution from the installations to further processing units and/or marketing places;
- d. at the time when the fishery controller conducts a picking test as part of control, importers shall show documents accompanying the fishery products imported to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia covering a permit for the import of fishery products from the Director General and a certificate of release from the Head of the Body;
- e. the report on the results of control by the fishery controller shall be submitted to the Director General of PSDKP with copies addressed to the Director General and the Head of the Body.

CHAPTER VIII

THE IMPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS  
AS HAND-LUGGAGE

Article 17

- (1) The import of fishery products as hand-luggage can be done without API-P or API-U as required in Article 3 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) on condition they shall not exceed 25 (twenty-five) kilograms by volume and/or Rp1,000,000 (one

million rupiah) by value.

- (2) If the import of fishery products as hand-luggage do not exceed 25 (twenty-five) kilograms by volume and/or Rp1,000,000 (one million rupiah) by value, the importer shall report and submit the fishery products along with required documents to the quarantine officer at the time of arriving at the entry point.

CHAPTER IX

THE RE-IMPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS TO THE  
TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Article 18

- (1) The re-import of Indonesian fishery products which are partly or wholly rejected by the importing country/destination country for failing to meet requirements in the destination country shall be subject to the act as referred to in Article 11.
- (2) The re-import of Indonesian fishery products which are partly or wholly rejected by the importing country/destination country for failing to meet requirements at the time of being released, among others not being reported, not passing through inspection, not passing through places of release and/or being smuggled, not being accompanied by required documents, shall be destroyed in the entry point.
- (3) The re-import of fishery products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by the reasons for rejection by the destination country/destination country and/or the buyer.

- (4) The re-import of fishery products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a health certificate and pack/label accompanying the fishery products at the time of being released from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (5) The re-import of fishery products as referred to in paragraph (4) shall pass through the designated places.
- (6) The destruction cost as referred to in paragraph (2) shall become the responsibility of the importer.

CHAPTER X  
S A N C T I O N S

Article 19

- (1) Anybody violating this Ministerial Regulation can be liable to an administrative sanction.
- (2) The administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of written warning, freeze, revocation of a permit for the import of fishery products.
- (3) The administrative sanction as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be imposed through the following phases:
  - a. written warning shall be imposed 3 (three) times consecutively, with each covering 1 (one) month, by the Director General to the violator;
  - b. if the written warning as referred to in letter a is not complied with, the permit for the import of fishery products shall be frozen for 1 (one)

- month;
- c. if the freeze as referred to in letter b is not complied with, the permit for the import of fishery products shall be revoked.

CHAPTER XI  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 20

Importers that have imported fishery products to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia before this Ministerial Regulation is stipulated shall have API-P and API-U no later than 3 (three) months after this Ministerial Regulation is stipulated.

CHAPTER XII  
CONCLUSION

Article 21

This Ministerial Regulation shall come into force as from the date of stipulation.

For public cognizance, this Ministerial Regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On August 31, 2010

THE MARITIME AND FISHERIES MINISTER  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

FADEL MUHAMMAD

(S)