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# Mandatory Indonesian Language Labels on

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The Minister of Trade (Minister) recently issued Regulation No. 10/M-DAG/PER/1/201 67/M-DAG/PER/11/2013 of 2013 on the Obligation to Affix Indonesian Language Lab

In summary, the Amendment changes the Harmonized System (HS) code for microw 2013 Regulation. The Amendment also adds tablet computers to Appendix V to the 2

As a consequence, tablet computer products are now required to provide the following

- 1. Product name and trademark;
- 2. Name and address of the producer (specifically for domestic products);
- 3. Name and address of the importer (for imported products);
- 4. Electricity usage rate (voltage and frequency); and
- 5. Country of origin.

This requirement will be enforced when the 2014 Regulation comes into effect on 25

#### **Mandatory Label in Indonesian Language**

More broadly, other products listed under the 2013 Regulation (Appendices I - V) ar product's label must include the following information (Art. 5, 2013 Regulation):

- 1. Identity of the producer or importer (name and address);
- 2. Safety, security and health usage information; and
- 3. Hazard symbol or warning information (if applicable).

The required information for each Mandatory Good is set out in Appendices I to V of

Note that business entities producing or importing goods that do not fall under the Nabel on their products in accordance with the 2013 Regulation (Art. 21, 2013 Regulation)

#### **Label Requirements**

The labels on mandatory goods must be embossed or permanently printed on the pr must also be of equal size but may be larger than the foreign language label (Art. 4).

Producers or importers of Mandatory Goods that fail to affix the Indonesian language

ordered to have their products withdrawn from circulation. A product recall will also be applied if the Indonesian lang information (Art. 16 (1) *juncto* Arts. 4, and 7, 2013 Regulation).

Business entities refusing to withdraw non-compliant products from distribution will be subject to the following admir Regulation):

- 1. Revocation of their Importer Identification Number (Angka Pengenal Importir API)1 or Business Trade License (
- 2. Revocation of other business licenses by the appropriate authority.

## **Indonesian Language Label Certificate**

Producers or importers of Mandatory Goods must secure an Indonesian Language Label Certificate (*Surat Keteranga*. *Indonesia* – SKPLBI) from the Director General of Standardization and Consumer Protection (Director General) via the (Director) (Art. 8 (1), 2013 Regulation).

To this end, the respective applicant must submit an application to the Director using the form provided in Appendix can be submitted electronically (via INATRADE)3 or directly to the Ministry of Trade (Art. 8 (3) and (6), 2013 Regulat

can be submitted elect	ronically (via lina i RADE
The documents that must be included with an application are different for producers and importers as described below (Art. 8 (2), 2013 Regulation).  Applicant	Documents
Domestic producers	
	Completed application form
	2. List of all goods produced
	3. Sample of the Indonesian language label to be affixed to the respective product
	4. Copy of the Industrial Business License and Industry Registration Certificate
	5. Taxpayer Registration Number (" <b>NPWP</b> ")
	6. Identity documents of the business applicant's management
Importers	
	Completed application form

- 2. List of all imported goods (including their HS code)
- 3. Sample of the Indonesia language label to be affixed to the imported product
- 4. API and NPWP
- Identity documents of the importer's management
- Duty stamped affidavit stating that the products have an Indonesia language label affixed at the time of entering customs area

The Director has 5 business days to accept or reject an SKPLBI application. Only accepted, applications will be issued

The SKPLBI will remain valid as long as the holder still produces or imports the Mandatory Goods as specified on thei for one product. To produce or import other Mandatory Goods requires a separate SKPLBI (Art. 11, 2013 Regulation)

Mandatory Goods that are imported without an SKPLBI must be returned to the products' country of origin. The shipi 13, 2013 Regulation).

#### **Exemptions**

Mandatory Goods are exempt from the obligation to affix an Indonesia language label under in the following circumst

- 1. Bulky goods sold and packaged directly in front of the consumer;
- 2. Goods imported as raw or auxiliary materials for a production process;
- 3. Temporarily imported or reimported goods;
- 4. Goods imported for research purposes;
- 5. Grants for religious, charitable or social purposes, or goods to be used in a disaster response operation;
- 6. Samples;
- 7. Shipments of personal property;
- 8. Personal effects owned by passengers or crew of cross-border transportation;
- 9. Property of foreign representatives in Indonesia;
- 10. Goods imported by government institutions; or
- 11. Goods produced domestically as raw or auxiliary materials for other production processes.

### **Enforcement**

The 2013 Regulation will come into force on 26 May 2014 (6 months after its issue date of 26 November 2013). Busin an Indonesian language label have 6 months to comply with the 2013 Regulation.

- 1 For more information on API, see: ILB No. 1912 and No. 2006, and ILD No. 257
- 2 For details on how to secure a SIUP, see: ILB No. 2327
- 3 The INATRADE is an electronic system provided by the Ministry of Trade for businesses in securing trade licenses. !