

Study Visit: Penguatan Kerjasama Pertanian antara Uni Eropa-Indonesia

Strengthening Agricultural Cooperation between the EU and Indonesia: The Study Visit



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European Union dengan negara Belgia, Denmark, Italia, Polandia pada tanggal 27 Maret s.d 5 April 2023, mengadakan program yang memiliki tujuan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama peraturan dalam penanganan SPS dan Keamanan Pangan di antara otoritas yang berwenang di EU dan Indonesia. Kerjasama dibangun dalam kerangka Kerjasama EU-Asia untuk SPS dan kebijakan keamanan pangan di China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Korea Selatan, Thailand dan Vietnam. Delegasi mengikuti kegiatan Study Visit penyelenggaraan kunjungan dialog regulasi dalam memahami lebih baik tentang peraturan uni eropa khususnya untuk kesehatan hewan dan persyaratan keamanan pangan untuk Indonesia.

■ **Hari ke 1, melaksanakan meeting dengan DG TRADE dan AETS, DG SANTE Direktorat A, Unit A.5 dan G, DG SANTE Direktorat F, dan Meeting dengan TRACES team.**

Perwakilan DG Trade dipimpin oleh Mr. Flavio COTURNI (Head of Unit Agriculture, Food And Sanitary and Phytosanitary Matters/TRADE.D.3) dengan didampingi oleh Mr. Damien Plan (Policy Officer — Trade Policy in Agriculture) dan 2 orang staf lainnya. Mr. Flavio menyambut baik kedatangan Delri dan diharapkan dalam study visit ini Delri dapat lebih memahami peraturan sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) di UE sehingga concern UE terkait akses pasar produk asal hewan dari UE ke Indonesia dapat terjawab.

The European Union, together with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and Poland, from March 27 to April 5, 2023, held a program aimed at strengthening regulatory cooperation in handling SPS and food safety among the competent authorities in the EU and Indonesia. Cooperation is established within the framework of EU-Asia Cooperation for SPS and food safety policies in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Delegation participates in a Study Visit program that includes regulatory dialog visits to gain a better understanding of EU regulations, particularly for animal health and food safety requirements for Indonesia.

On day 1, The Delegation conducted meetings with DG TRADE and AETS, DG SANTE Directorate A, Unit A.5 and G, DG SANTE Directorate F, and a meeting with the TRACES team ■

The DG Trade representatives were led by Mr. Flavio COTURNI (Head of Unit Agriculture, Food And Sanitary and Phytosanitary Matters/TRADE.D.3), accompanied by Mr. Damien Plan (Policy Officer — Trade Policy in Agriculture), and two other staff members. Mr. Flavio welcomed The Delegation's arrival and hoped that through this study visit, The Delegation could better understand EU sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations so that UE's concerns regarding access to the Indonesian market for animal products from the EU could be addressed.

Pada kesempatan pertemuan ini, Mr. Flavio mengusulkan adanya diskusi/pertemuan reguler di level teknis sebagai wadah konsultasi terkait akses pasar produk pertanian antara kedua belah pihak, di luar forum yang sudah ada, seperti Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI). Pertemuan tersebut diusulkan dilakukan 2 kali dalam setahun dimana dari pihak UE akan dipimpin bersamaan (co-lead oleh DG Trade dan DG Sante). Terkait usulan ini, Delri mencatat dan akan menyampaikan ke pusat untuk arahan lebih lanjut.

Perwakilan DG Sante dipimpin oleh Mr. Andrea DIONISI (Team Leader – Asia – Oceania – Africa Team/Chief Negotiator SPS Chapter Indonesia EU CEPA) dan didampingi oleh Mr. Konstantinos SALTAGIANNIS (Policy Officer TRACES-IMSOC).

Pertemuan diawali dengan penjelasan umum oleh Mr. Andrea Dionisi tentang sistem pemerintahan UE (European Council, European Parliament, dan European Commission), peraturan UE (regulation, decision, directive), dan struktur European Commission dimana DG Sante termasuk di dalamnya. Diterangkan pula mengenai kebijakan satu pintu UE untuk kesehatan hewan dan keamanan pangan (animal health and food safety) sehingga setiap produk yang telah mendapatkan akses pasar dari UE dapat dipasarkan di 27 negara anggota UE.

Selanjutnya Mr. Konstantinos Saltagiannis menyampaikan cara kerja sistem TRACES UE untuk produk asal hewan yang telah mendapatkan persetujuan akses pasar ke UE dari DG Sante. Tercatat saat ini terdapat 87 ribu pengguna aktif sistem TRACES dari seluruh dunia yang berasal dari pelaku usaha 62%, otoritas kompeten keamanan pangan 37%, dan lembaga organik 1%. Selain itu, tercatat pula sebanyak 59 negara non-UE telah memanfaatkan penerbitan sertifikat kesehatan resmi (official health certificate) dari TRACES untuk ekspor ke UE dengan jumlah pada 2022 sebanyak 161.000 sertifikat produk hewan

■ Hari Ke 2 meeting dengan Asosiasi Uni Eropa untuk Livestock dan Daging (UECBV), Asosiasi Uni Eropa untuk Poultry (AVEC), Asosiasi Uni Eropa

During the meeting, Mr. Flavio proposed regular technical level discussions/meetings as a consultation forum for agricultural product market access between the two parties, outside existing forums such as the Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI). The meeting is proposed to be held twice a year, co-led by DG Trade and DG Sante. The Delegation noted this proposal and will convey it to the central office for further guidance.

The DG Sante representatives were led by Mr. Andrea DIONISI (Team Leader – Asia – Oceania – Africa Team/Chief Negotiator SPS Chapter Indonesia EU CEPA) and accompanied by Mr. Konstantinos SALTAGIANNIS (Policy Officer TRACES-IMSOC).

The meeting began with a general explanation by Mr. Andrea Dionisi about the EU's governance system (European Council, European Parliament, and European Commission), EU regulations (regulation, decision, directive), and the structure of the European Commission, which includes DG Sante. The EU's one-stop-shop policy for animal health and food safety (animal health and food safety) was also explained so that any product that has obtained market access from the EU can be marketed in the EU's 27 member states.

Furthermore, Mr. Konstantinos Saltagiannis explained how the EU's TRACES system works for animal products that have obtained market access to the EU from DG Sante. Currently, there are 87,000 active TRACES system users from around the world, consisting of 62% of business actors, 37% of competent food safety authorities, and 1% of organic institutions. Additionally, 59 non-EU countries have used TRACES official health certificate issuance for exports to the EU, with a total of 161,000 animal product health certificates issued in 2022.

On the second day of the meeting with the European Livestock and Meat Trading Association (UECBV), the European Poultry Association (AVEC), the European Gelatine



untuk Gelatine manufacturer (GME), dan Meeting dengan Asosiasi Uni Eropa untuk Susu (EDA EUROMILK)

The EU Livestock and Meat Trading Union UECBV

Ms. Lara Berthelot, Agri-trade officer dari UECBV, menyampaikan informasi umum tentang UECBV yang merupakan asosiasi perdagangan peternakan dan daging terbesar di Eropa (UE dan negara EFTA) dengan anggota 20.000 perusahaan. Komoditas hewan yang diperdagangkan oleh anggota asosiasi ini mencakup sapi, kuda, kambing, domba, dan babi, baik hidup maupun daging/karkas. Rata-rata skala usaha peternakan di Eropa adalah 50 ekor ternak dengan lahan seluas 50 hektar. Diterangkan pula bahwa perdagangan hewan dan produk hewan diawasi ketat oleh dokter hewan dan hanya hewan sehat yang akan dikirim ke rumah potong hewan untuk proses selanjutnya.

The EU Poultry Association (AVEC)

Mr. Paul Henri Lava, Senior Policy Adviser AVEC, memaparkan kegiatan AVEC yang meliputi seluruh rantai pasok unggas mulai dari perbibitan sampai dengan daging. Asosiasi ini memiliki anggota organisasi unggas nasional di 17 negara dengan anggota 25.000 peternak. EU merupakan produsen daging unggas ketiga terbesar di dunia dengan

Manufacturers Association (GME), and the European Dairy Association (EDA EUROMILK) ■

The EU Livestock and Meat Trading Union UECBV

Ms. Lara Berthelot, Agri-trade officer from UECBV, provided general information about UECBV, which is the largest livestock and meat trading association in Europe (EU and EFTA countries) with 20,000 member companies. The association's traded animal commodities include cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and pigs, both live and as meat/carcase. The average scale of livestock farming in Europe is 50 head of cattle on 50 hectares of land. It was also explained that the trade of animals and animal products is closely monitored by veterinarians, and only healthy animals are sent to slaughterhouses for further processing.

The EU Poultry Association (AVEC)

Mr. Paul Henri Lava, Senior Policy Adviser from AVEC, presented AVEC's activities, which cover the entire poultry supply chain from breeding to meat. The association has national poultry organization members in 17 countries with 25,000 farmers. The EU is the third largest producer of

produksi mencapai 15 juta ton daging senilai EUR 38 miliar dimana 95% produksinya berasal dari anggota AVEC. Asosiasi juga telah terapkan aspek traceability dalam rantai pasoknya, penurunan penggunaan antibiotik pada unggas, dan penanganan virus avian influenza untuk anggotanya.

The EU Gelatine Manufacture (GME)

GME diwakili oleh Dr. Kathleen Jacobs, Regulatory Affairs Director, yang menerangkan penggunaan gelatine untuk berbagai produk seperti makanan, suplemen makanan, obat-obatan, pakan ternak, fotografi/seni, lem, dan bio-material. Gelatine berasal dari limbah produk hewan/ikan yang dikhususkan untuk konsumsi manusia berdasarkan inspeksi ante-mortem dan post-mortem, seperti kulit dan tulang hewan ternak (sapi dan babi) dan kulit ikan. Limbah ini diambil dari rumah potong hewan (RPH) yang telah tersertifikasi oleh otoritas kompeten. GME telah terapkan standar traceability mulai dari registrasi peternak, identifikasi hewan, dan rekaman perpindahan hewan. GME juga sampaikan peluang produk kapsul gelatin kosong dari Indonesia untuk penuh pasar UE, meskipun saat ini masih terkendala di akses pasar produk tersebut ke UE

The EU Dairy Association (EDA)

Mr. Laurens van Delft, Director of Trade and Economics EDA, menyampaikan overview organisasi EDA yang beranggotakan asosiasi industri susu nasional di 20 negara UE ditambah dengan UK dan Georgia dimana 50% adalah koperasi peternak dan 50% adalah perusahaan. Produksi susu di UE pada tahun 2021 mencapai 158 juta ton dengan jumlah sapi perah 20,2 juta ekor dan produktivitas susu mencapai 7,8 ton per sapi. Dengan Konsumsi per kapita per tahun sebesar 319 kg dan jumlah Penduduk 449 juta jiwa, negara UE mengalami surplus produksi susu pada tahun 2021 sebesar 19%. Sebagian surplus ini telah diekspor ke Indonesia dalam bentuk non-concentrated milk and cream (1.667 ton), concentrated milk & cream (67.920 ton), buttermilk cream yogurt (4.453 ton), whey (93.939 ton), butter (5.600 ton), dan cheese & curd (3.572 ton).

Menjawab pertanyaan Delri terkait subsidi, EDA

poultry meat in the world with a production of 15 million tons of meat worth EUR 38 billion, of which 95% comes from AVEC members. The association has also implemented aspects of traceability in its supply chain, reduced the use of antibiotics in poultry, and addressed avian influenza viruses for its members.

The EU Gelatine Manufacture (GME)

GME was represented by Dr. Kathleen Jacobs, Regulatory Affairs Director, who explained the use of gelatine in various products such as food, dietary supplements, medicines, animal feed, photography/art, adhesives, and biomaterials. Gelatine comes from animal/fish waste products that are specifically designated for human consumption based on ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, such as cattle and pig skins and bones and fish skins. This waste is taken from certified slaughterhouses by competent authorities. GME has implemented traceability standards from farmer registration, animal identification, and animal movement records. GME also discussed the potential for empty gelatin capsule products from Indonesia to meet the EU market, although there are still barriers to accessing the EU market for these products.

The EU Dairy Association (EDA)

Mr. Laurens van Delft, Director of Trade and Economics EDA, provided an overview of EDA, which has national dairy industry association members in 20 EU countries plus the UK and Georgia, where 50% are farmer cooperatives and 50% are companies. Milk production in the EU in 2021 reached 158 million tons with 20.2 million dairy cows and milk productivity reaching 7.8 tons per cow. With a per capita consumption of 319 kg per year and a population of 449 million, the EU had a surplus milk production in 2021 of 19%. Some of this surplus has been exported to Indonesia in the form of non-concentrated milk and cream (1,667 tons), concentrated milk & cream (67,920 tons), buttermilk cream yogurt (4,453 tons), whey (93,939 tons), butter (5,600 tons), and cheese & curd (3,572 tons).

menerangkan subsidi diberikan kepada peternak yang dapat menjaga kelestarian lingkungan sekitarnya, bukan subsidi langsung ke peternak. Terkait harga pasar susu saat ini, EDA mempunyai lembaga independen yang bertugas menentukan harga susu di tingkat petani berdasarkan perkembangan harga input produksi, persaingan usaha, dan sebagainya. Tahun 2022, harga susu mencapai 0.65 EUR per liter, meningkat tajam karena kenaikan harga input produksi, khususnya energi. Pada tahun ini, diperkirakan harga susu akan kembali normal pada kisaran 0,50 EUR per liter seiring menurunnya harga energi di UE.

■ Hari ke 3 dan 4, melakukan kunjungan ke, Establishment Peternakan Susu di Zealand Region, Pabrik Susu Arla di Zealand, dan Kunjungan The Danish Food and Veterinary Administration

Diskusi dibuka secara resmi oleh Per K. Christiansen, Deputy Director General for GroMh and Innovation, DVFA. Per K. Christiansen menjelaskan sektor pertanian Denmark menunjukkan kemajuan dari tahun ke tahun dan terus berkontribusi dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Denmark. Sektor pertanian Denmark mengampanyekan the Danish Model yang mengusung industri terpadu dan terintegrasi antara pemangku terkait yaitu pemerintah, bisnis, lembaga riset dan perguruan tinggi, dan asosiasi profesi terkait.

DAFC mewakili industri terkait makanan dan pertanian/peternakan Denmark dan memiliki tupoksi termasuk promosi ekspor dan akses pasar, penyediaan jasa konsultasi, hingga inovasi dan riset. DAFC mengawasi tiga sektor utama dalam rantai pasok makanan dan pertanian/peternakan Denmark yaitu industri primer, industri pengolahan, dan agrobisnis. DAFC memiliki 530 anggota dan sekitar 650 orang yang tergabung dalam SEGES Innovation.

Karena adanya kenaikan upah tenaga kerja, terjadi penurunan drastis jumlah peternakan dari sebelumnya sekitar 210.000 menjadi hanya 33.100 pada tahun 2020. Penurunan tersebut juga diikuti dengan penurunan jumlah koperasi industri susu dari 1400 pada 1939 menjadi hanya 7 koperasi pada 2020. Hal tersebut bukanlah suatu kemunduran

In response to The Delegation's question regarding subsidies, EDA explained that subsidies are given to farmers who can maintain the sustainability of their surrounding environment, not directly to farmers. Regarding the current milk market prices, EDA has an independent institution that determines the price of milk at the farmer level based on the development of production input prices, business competition, and so on. In 2022, the price of milk reached 0.65 EUR per liter, sharply increasing due to the rise in input production prices, particularly

On the third and fourth day, a visit was made to the Dairy Farming Establishment in Zealand Region, the Arla Milk Factory in Zealand, and a visit to The Danish Food and Veterinary Administration ■.

The discussion was officially opened by Per K. Christiansen, Deputy Director General for GroMh and Innovation, DVFA. Per K. Christiansen explained that the agricultural sector in Denmark shows progress from year to year and continues to contribute to the economic growth of Denmark. The Danish agricultural sector campaigns for the Danish Model which advocates for an integrated and integrated industry between stakeholders, namely the government, businesses, research institutions and universities, and related professional associations.

DAFC represents the food and agriculture/livestock industry in Denmark and has responsibilities including export promotion and market access, consultancy services, innovation, and research. DAFC oversees three main sectors in the food and agriculture/livestock supply chain in Denmark, namely the primary industry, processing industry, and agribusiness. DAFC has 530 members and around 650 people who are part of SEGES Innovation.

Due to the increase in labor wages, there has been a drastic decrease in the number of farms from around 210,000 previously to only 33,100 in 2020. This decrease is also followed by a



melainkan dengan adanya sistem merger yang menambah kemampuan dan daya hasil dari hasil merger tersebut. Karena peningkatan pengetahuan petani dan inovasi, walaupun terjadi penurunan jumlah peternakan, terjadi kenaikan tingkat produksi susu Denmark dari 8.000kg (1995) Menjadi 10.000kg (2020) per sapi per tahun. Penurunan Jumlah petani dan peternak terjadi akibat kebutuhan untuk membentuk skala usaha yang lebih besar melalui merger kepemilikan lahan, agar usaha peternakan dapat lebih efisien dan berdaya saing ekonomi. Total luasan lahan pertanian dan peternakan di Denmark relatif stabil sejak tahun 1960-an di angka 60 — 70% dari total luas lahan. Penurunan persentase luasan lahan pertanian terhadap total luas Kerajaan Denmark lebih banyak terjadi untuk pemenuhan tingkat keberlanjutan dan penurunan emisi karbon melalui penghutanan kembali.

Industri makanan dan pertanian/peternakan Denmark sangat memperhatikan faktor yang berdampak pada masyarakat dan juga sustainability termasuk dampak lingkungan, penggunaan antibiotik, integritas koperasi yang menaungi petani, transparansi industri, hingga status Kesehatan hewan ternak. Sistem koperasi Denmark memberikan keleluasaan bagi para petani yang tergabung termasuk dalam hal inovasi melalui program riset bersama, yang pada gilirannya memberikan dampak ekonomi lebih ke para petani dan industri secara umum.

Kebijakan Uni Eropa menjadi landasan awal penentuan sistem kualitas industri makanan dan pertanian/

decrease in the number of dairy cooperatives from 1,400 in 1939 to only 7 cooperatives in 2020. This is not a setback, but rather a result of the merger system that adds capacity and yields from the merger. Due to the increase in farmer knowledge and innovation, although there has been a decrease in the number of farms, the production rate of Danish milk has increased from 8,000 kg (1995) to 10,000 kg (2020) per cow per year. The decrease in the number of farmers and livestock farmers occurred due to the need to form larger business scales through land ownership mergers, so that livestock businesses can be more efficient and competitive economically. The total area of agricultural and livestock land in Denmark has been relatively stable since the 1960s at around 60-70% of the total land area. The decrease in the percentage of agricultural land area to the total area of the Kingdom of Denmark occurs more for the fulfillment of sustainability levels and carbon emission reductions through reforestation.

The food and agriculture/livestock industry in Denmark pays close attention to factors that impact society and sustainability, including environmental impact, antibiotic use, cooperative integrity that shelters farmers, industry transparency, and livestock health status. The cooperative system in Denmark provides flexibility for farmers who are members, including in terms of innovation through joint research programs, which in turn has a greater economic impact on farmers and the industry as a whole.



peternakan di Denmark, ada 4 level kebijakan yang berlaku di Denmark yaitu EU legislation, national legislation, voluntary industry agreement dan special contract productions. Peraturan yang sekiranya dibutuhkan oleh industri namun tidak diatur oleh EU dan nasional, akan diputuskan secara sukarela oleh industri. Sebagai contoh, pemotongan ayam yang dilakukan memenuhi standar halal guna memenuhi ketentuan negara tujuan ekspor.

Proses penelusuran (traceability) hewan ternak di Denmark menggunakan the Central Husbandry Register yang merupakan suatu sistem digital dan yellow ear tag memuat kode unik identitas setiap hewan, info kelahiran, spesies, sex, kode id induk, kode id keturunan, pemilik dan alamat peternakan, pergantian, vaksin, dan melalui system tersebut dapat diketahui pergerakan hewan, informasi kesehatan hewan di dalam holding termasuk jika ada batasan tertentu.

Denmark memiliki mekanisme biosecurity yang ketat yang melibatkan peternakan, hewan ternak, dan pihak yang terlibat di dalamnya termasuk dalam hal karantina, pengawasan akses, kebersihan moda transportasi, hingga proses keluar masuk menuju ekspor dan impor. Mekanisme ketat tersebut memberikan dampak positif dengan berakhirnya kasus penyakit mulut dan kuku pada tahun 1983 dan tidak tercatat adanya Swine Vesicular Disease dan Classical Swine Fever sejak tahun 1933 serta African Swine Fever di Denmark. Usaha pencegahan

EU policies are the initial foundation for determining the quality systems of the food and agriculture/livestock industry in Denmark, with 4 policy levels applicable in Denmark: EU legislation, national legislation, voluntary industry agreement, and special contract productions. Regulations that are needed by the industry but are not regulated by the EU and national governments will be decided voluntarily by the industry. For example, halal cutting of chickens is carried out to meet the export requirements of certain countries.

The process of tracing livestock in Denmark uses the Central Husbandry Register, which is a digital system and yellow ear tag containing the unique identity code of each animal, birth information, species, sex, parent ID code, offspring ID code, owner and farm address, changes, vaccines, and through the system, the movement of animals can be known, including health information of animals inside the holding if there are any restrictions.

Denmark has a strict biosecurity mechanism involving livestock farming, animal husbandry, and all parties involved, including quarantine, access monitoring, transportation cleanliness, and export-import processes. This strict mechanism has had a positive impact, with the end of Foot and Mouth Disease cases in 1983, and no recorded cases of Swine Vesicular Disease and Classical Swine Fever since 1933,

African Swine Fever yang merupakan salah satu faktor risiko dengan perburuan total babi hutan yang melibatkan asosiasi pemburuan dengan memberikan izin berburu sepanjang tahun dan membangun pagar keliling di batas negara antara Denmark dan Jerman dan peningkatan surveilans ASF di babi liar.

Mengenai sistem inspeksi kesehatan hewan (The Danish Veterinary Inspection System) ada 3 jenis kategori yaitu basic inspection meliputi (registrasi, persetujuan dan otorisasi; requisitioned basic inspection yaitu control terhadap pergerakan hewan, inspeksi antemortem postmortem di rumah potong hewan; basic inspection by frequency yaitu establishment dengan produksi poultry dan animal by product (ABP)' spot check basic inspection yaitu pemeriksaan secara spot check di tempat loading dan unloading, pengukuran baseline, dan risk based appointment. Kategori selanjutnya yaitu in depth inspection untuk inspeksi setelah adanya komplain, aksi prioritas, inspeksi campaign yaitu difokuskan pada area berisiko, informasi. Kategori selanjutnya follow up inspection adalah untuk menindaklanjuti inspeksi setelah adanya sanksi biasanya dilakukan 2x dan dikenakan biaya pada pengusaha yang terkena sanksi.

Terkait dengan kebijakan impor, Denmark sebagai salah satu anggota EU tidak memproses analisis risiko untuk aplikasi akses pasar masuk ke Denmark secara langsung. Mekanisme yang berlaku adalah negara yang berminat untuk dapat mensuplai kebutuhan pasar Denmark mengajukan aplikasi kepada EU (DG SANTE) untuk mendapatkan persetujuan sebagai negara ke-3 pemasok kebutuhan pasar EU.

Delegasi telah melakukan kunjungan lapangan ke peternakan organik yang menjadi anggota koperasi ARLA. Fokus kunjungan adalah aspek penelusuran/traceability, kebersihan peternakan dan hewan, dan keamanan pakan ternak. Kunjungan ke ARLA Dairy Facility fokus pada pengembangan produksi susu dan rantai distribusi, penerapan standar dan regulasi Uni Eropa.

■ Hari ke 5-7 melaksanakan meeting dengan Asosiasi Daging (ASSICA dan ASSOCARNI), Kunjungan ke

as well as African Swine Fever in Denmark. Preventing African Swine Fever, which is one of the risk factors, is achieved through total wild boar hunting involving hunting associations by granting hunting permits throughout the year and building fences along the national border between Denmark and Germany, as well as increasing ASF surveillance in wild boars.

Regarding the Danish Veterinary Inspection System, there are three types of categories: basic inspection, which includes registration, approval, and authorization; requisitioned basic inspection, which is control over animal movement, antemortem and postmortem inspections at slaughterhouses; basic inspection by frequency, which involves establishments with poultry and animal by-products (ABP); spot-check basic inspection, which is spot checks at loading and unloading locations, baseline measurements, and risk-based appointments. The next category is in-depth inspection for inspections after complaints, priority actions, and inspection campaigns focused on high-risk areas and information. The next category, follow-up inspection, is to follow up inspections after sanctions, usually done twice and with a fee imposed on sanctioned businesses.

Regarding import policy, as one of the EU members, Denmark does not process risk analysis for direct market access applications to Denmark. The mechanism that applies is that countries interested in supplying the Danish market need to apply to the EU (DG SANTE) to obtain approval as a third country supplier to the EU market.

The Delegation visited organic farms that are members of the ARLA cooperative, focusing on traceability, farm and animal cleanliness, and animal feed safety. The visit to ARLA Dairy Facility focused on the development of milk production and distribution chains, as well as the implementation of EU standards and regulations.

On days 5-7, The Delegation held meetings with the Meat Association

Establishment Pabrik Daging Olahan ITALIA STABILMENTI Spa di Busseto), serta kunjungan ke Establishment Daging Olahan (INALCA spa di Castelvetro, Modena)

Diskusi dengan Kementerian Kesehatan Italia dan Agensi Travel Italia dan Asosiasi industry. Dalam kunjungan ke Kementerian Kesehatan Italia, Delegasi bertemu dengan perwakilan dari Directorate General for Hygiene and Safety of Food and Nutrition, ASSOCARNI, dan ASSICA. Kebijakan Uni Eropa menjadi landasan awal penentuan sistem keamanan dan kualitas makanan dan pertanian/peternakan di Italia, baik di tingkat pusat, regional, maupun lokal. Merujuk pada amandemen Konstitusi Italia tahun 2001, kesehatan secara umum termasuk kesehatan hewan, keamanan pangan dan pakan, serta kesejahteraan hewan, menjadi tanggung jawab bersama antara tingkat nasional dan regional.

Tingkat pusat ditugaskan melakukan koordinasi dan harmonisasi langkah-langkah terkait kesehatan hewan, keamanan pangan dan pakan, serta kesejahteraan hewan (animal welfare). Kemenkes Italia juga memiliki kewenangan eksklusif terhadap tindakan SPS, kontrol ekspor dan impor hewan, pangan dan pakan. Sementara itu, Ministry of Agriculture, Foodstuff and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF) bertanggung jawab atas kontrol kualitas dan beberapa aspek ketertelusuran dan label makanan dan pakan.

Tingkat lokal ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan (penegakan) langkah-langkah terkait kesehatan hewan, keamanan pangan dan pakan, serta kesejahteraan hewan. Dalam pertemuan ini, Delri juga mendapatkan penjelasan mengenai situasi Flu Burung Patogen Tinggi di Italia. Dari bulan Januari 2023 ditemukan wabah HPAI – H5N1 pada unggas dan kasus pada unggas liar, yaitu:

1. Terdapat 3 wabah HPAI – H5N1: 2 di wilayah Veneto (1 kalkun – 1 ayam petelur) dan 1 di wilayah Emilia Romagna (1 kalkun)
2. Terdapat 126 kasus pada unggas liar (107 diantaranya menyerang camar berkepala hitam/black headed gull): 53 di Lombardia, 35 di Veneto,

(ASSICA and ASSOCARNI), visited the ITALIA STABILMENTI Spa meat processing plant in Busseto, and visited the INALCA Spa meat processing establishment in Castelvetro, Modena ■

Discussions were held with the Italian Ministry of Health, Travel Agency Italy, and industry associations. In the visit to the Italian Ministry of Health, The Delegation met with representatives from the Directorate General for Hygiene and Safety of Food and Nutrition, ASSOCARNI, and ASSICA. EU policies are the initial basis for determining food safety and quality and agriculture/animal husbandry systems in Italy, at the national, regional, and local levels. Referring to the 2001 Italian Constitution amendment, health, including animal health, food and feed safety, and animal welfare, is a joint responsibility between the national and regional levels.

The central level is assigned to coordinate and harmonize measures related to animal health, food and feed safety, and animal welfare. The Italian Ministry of Health also has exclusive authority over SPS actions, animal, food and feed import and export control. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture, Foodstuff, and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF) is responsible for quality control and some aspects of food and feed traceability and labeling.

The local level is assigned to implement (enforce) measures related to animal health, food and feed safety, and animal welfare. In this meeting, The Delegation also received an explanation regarding the situation of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Italy. From January 2023, an outbreak of HPAI - H5N1 was found in poultry and cases in wild birds, namely:

1. *There are 3 outbreaks of HPAI - H5N1: 2 in the Veneto region (1 turkey - 1 laying hen) and 1 in the Emilia Romagna region (1 turkey).*
2. *There are 126 cases in wild birds (107 of which*



18 di Emilia Romagna, 15 Trentino – Alto Adige, dan 5 di Friuli – Venezia Giulia. Menindaklanjuti kasus tersebut, Pemerintah Italia telah melakukan beberapa tindakan pencegahan dan kontrol agar tidak terjadi penyebaran, diantaranya melalui pencegahan pemusnahan secara massal, pengawasan ketat terhadap pergerakan ternak, pengetatan regulasi, dan vaksinasi.

3. Terkait dengan ketertelusuran (traceability), Pemerintah Italia mengikuti platform sertifikasi SPS online multibahasa dari Komisi Eropa yang disebut “TRACES” yang diberlakukan untuk: (i) impor hewan, produk hewani, makanan dan pakan non-hewani, dan tumbuhan ke Uni Eropa; (ii) perdagangan hewan, produk hewani tertentu, dan tumbuhan di dalam kawasan Uni Eropa; (iii) ekspor hewan dan produk hewan tertentu oleh UE.

TRACES dibuat dan digunakan dengan tujuan untuk:

1. Merampingkan proses sertifikasi dari semua prosedur terkait dan untuk menawarkan alur kerja yang sepenuhnya digital dan tanpa kertas.
2. Memfasilitasi pertukaran data, informasi dan dokumen resmi antara semua pihak perdagangan yang terlibat dan otoritas kontrol, dan menyederhanakan serta mempercepat prosedur administrasi.
3. Meningkatkan kerjasama dan koordinasi antara otoritas kompeten negara-negara UE dan non-

affect black-headed gulls): 53 in Lombardy, 35 in Veneto, 18 in Emilia Romagna, 15 in Trentino-Alto Adige, and 5 in Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Following these cases, the Italian Government has taken several prevention and control measures to prevent spread, including prevention of mass destruction, strict monitoring of livestock movement, tightening of regulations, and vaccination.

3. *Regarding traceability, the Italian Government follows the multilingual online SPS certification platform from the European Commission called “TRACES”, which is applied for: (i) import of animals, animal products, non-animal food and feed, and plants into the European Union; (ii) trade of certain animal species, animal products, and plants within the EU; (iii) export of certain animals and animal products by the EU..*

TRACES was created and is used with the purpose of::

1. *To streamline the certification process of all related procedures and offer a fully digital and paperless workflow.*
2. *To facilitate the exchange of data, information, and official documents between all parties involved in trade and control authorities, and simplify and accelerate administrative procedures.*
3. *To enhance cooperation and coordination*



UE, juga antara pedagang itu sendiri dan otoritas yang berwenang.

TRACES sangat bermanfaat dalam hal:

1. Ketertelusuran: memantau pergerakan, baik di dalam UE maupun dari negara-negara non-UE.
2. Pertukaran informasi: memungkinkan mitra dagang dan otoritas yang berwenang untuk dengan mudah mendapatkan informasi tentang pergerakan/status pengiriman, dan mempercepat prosedur administrasi.
3. Manajemen risiko: bereaksi cepat terhadap ancaman kesehatan dengan melacak pergerakan kiriman dan memfasilitasi manajemen risiko kiriman yang ditolak.

Pemerintah Italia melakukan kerjasama dengan asosiasi dalam hal pemantauan keamanan bisnis makanan, salah satunya Adalah ASSOCARNI (Associazione Nazionale Industria Commercio Carni e Bestiame) dan ASSICA (Associazione Industriali delle Carni e dei Salumi). ASSOCARNI merupakan sebuah asosiasi pengusaha dan pedagang daging. Sementara, ASSICA merupakan asosiasi perdagangan nasional yang didirikan di dalam Confindustria untuk mewakili perusahaan yang terlibat dalam produksi Salumi Italia (babi dan sapi), pemotongan babi, dan dalam pemrosesan bahan makanan berbasis daging lainnya (daging kornet, lemak dan lemak babi, dan lain-lain).

between competent authorities of EU and non-EU countries, as well as between traders themselves and the relevant authorities.

TRACES is very useful in terms of:

1. *Traceability: monitoring movements, both within the EU and from non-EU countries.*
2. *Information exchange: allowing trading partners and competent authorities to easily obtain information about the movement/status of shipments, and speeding up administrative procedures.*
3. *Risk management: reacting quickly to health threats by tracking the movement of shipments and facilitating the management of rejected shipments..*

The Italian government has collaborated with associations in monitoring food business security, one of which is ASSOCARNI (Associazione Nazionale Industria Commercio Carni e Bestiame) and ASSICA (Associazione Industriali delle Carni e dei Salumi). ASSOCARNI is an association of meat traders and entrepreneurs, while ASSICA is a national trading association established within Confindustria to represent companies involved in the production of Italian salumi (pork and beef), pig slaughtering, and other meat-based food processing (such as canned meat, pork fat, and others).

Sejak tahun 1946, ASSICA telah membantu pengembangan bisnis makanan Italia. ASSICA bekerja sama dengan lembaga publik nasional dan internasional untuk menghasilkan kerangka hukum yang ditujukan untuk mempromosikan pembangunan sektor bisnis makanan. Selain itu, ASSICA juga memberikan informasi tentang perkembangan ekonomi dan hukum, dan secara teratur memberikan layanan kepada perusahaan yang menjadi anggotanya, termasuk dukungan ekonomi, kesehatan, teknis, peraturan, hukum, dan hubungan serikat, serta informasi tentang prosedur ekspor.

Kunjungan ke Italia Alimentaria di Busseto, Parma

Italia Alimentari S.p.A. merupakan salah satu perusahaan Italia, bagian dari Grup Cremonini, yang beroperasi terutama di usaha toko makanan, makanan ringan, dan bacon. Berkat investasi yang terus-menerus dalam bidang inovasi dan pengembangan, perusahaan saat ini dapat mengawasi semua saluran distribusi, yang beroperasi di Italia dan luar negeri dengan merek yang digunakannya, seperti: Ibis, Corte Buona, Montagna, D'Autore, Iag, Spanino; serta menjadi pemimpin dalam penyediaan produk makanan. Italia Alimentaria juga sudah mengeksport produk halalnya ke kawasan Timur Tengah dengan pengawasan ketat dari Halal Italia. Dalam kunjungan ini, Delri mempelajari proses pengemasan daging dari mulai fresh meat hingga diproses menjadi daging kemasan, sesuai dengan regulasi UE yang diterapkan di Italia.

■ Kunjungan ke INALCA Spa di Modena

INALCA merupakan bagian dari Grup Cremonini yang menjadi pemimpin di Italia dan salah satu pemain utama Eropa di sektor daging sapi, produksi burger, dan merupakan produsen daging kaleng terbesar di Italia. INALCA juga mengawasi seluruh rantai produksi daging sapi dari peternakan hingga produk jadi, memproduksi dan memasarkan berbagai macam daging sapi, segar dan beku, dikemas vakum dan dalam kemasan pelindung, siap diproses, burger, daging kalengan dan ekstrak daging, baik dengan mereknya sendiri maupun untuk pihak ketiga. Lebih dari 500.000 ton daging sapi dipasarkan oleh

Since 1946, ASSICA has assisted in the development of the Italian food business. ASSICA collaborates with national and international public institutions to produce legal frameworks aimed at promoting the development of the food business sector. Additionally, ASSICA also provides information on economic and legal developments and regularly provides services to its member companies, including economic, health, technical, regulatory, legal, and union relations support, as well as information on export procedures.

A visit to Italia Alimentaria in Busseto, Parma. ■

Italia Alimentari S.p.A. is one of the Italian companies that is part of the Cremonini Group, which operates primarily in the food store, snack, and bacon businesses. Thanks to continuous investment in innovation and development, the company can now oversee all distribution channels, which operate in Italy and abroad with the brands it uses, such as Ibis, Corte Buona, Montagna, D'Autore, Iag, Spanino; and become a leader in the supply of food products. Italia Alimentaria has also exported its halal products to the Middle East with strict supervision from Halal Italia. In this visit, The Delegation learned about the meat packaging process, from fresh meat to processed packaged meat, in accordance with EU regulations applied in Italy.

A visit to INALCA Spa in Modena ■

INALCA is part of the Cremonini Group, which is a leader in Italy and one of the main players in Europe in the beef sector, burger production, and the largest canned meat producer in Italy. INALCA also oversees the entire beef production chain from farms to finished products, producing and marketing various kinds of beef, fresh and frozen, vacuum-packed and in protective packaging, ready for processing, burgers, canned meat, and meat extracts, both under its own brand and for third parties. Over 500,000 tons of beef are marketed by the company every year, including 100,000 tons of fresh and frozen burgers.

perusahaan setiap tahun, dimana diantaranya adalah 100.000 ton hamburger segar dan beku.

Selama lebih dari 50 tahun INALCA terus berinovasi dalam industri daging, dengan berinvestasi dalam infrastruktur, teknologi, penelitian dan pengembangan, dalam rangka meningkatkan proses produksi dan produk. Misi INALCA adalah menciptakan industri daging sapi yang semakin terintegrasi dan berkelanjutan, terutama memperhatikan perlindungan sosial, lingkungan, dan tuntutan dunia pertanian. Dalam kunjungan ini, Delri mempelajari proses penyembelihan sapi sampai dengan diproses menjadi daging kemasan, sesuai dengan regulasi UE yang diterapkan di Italia.

Hari ke 9, Delri melakukan Kunjungan ke Pabrik Daging Olahan Eco-beef Ubojnia Węgrzynowo, Kunjungan ke farm sapi pedaging Gospodardtwo Rolne.

■ Hari ke 10, Delri melakukan Meeting dengan Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Meeting dengan General Veterinary Inspectorate dan Meeting dengan Asosiasi Daging Polandia

Hasil Diskusi menjelaskan bahwa Agrimpex berdiri sejak 1991 di sektor produksi daging sapi, ayam, dan pertanian seperti biji-bijian dan buah-buahan. Perusahaan tersebut menempati peringkat kelima terbesar dengan volume produksi mencapai 85.000 hewan per tahun yang berasal dari berbagai peternak di kawasan Masovia. Agrimpex yang 100% perusahaan Polandia juga telah mengeksport daging sapi dan kambing juga live animals ke berbagai negara termasuk di Uni Eropa, Algeria, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan hingga Jepang. Prosedur penyembelihan Agrimpex telah mengikuti standar prosedur Uni Eropa dimulai dari saat kedatangan hewan ke fasilitas produksi hingga pemotongan daging dan distribusi yang juga memprioritaskan animal welfare.

Agrimpex juga telah mempunyai sejumlah sertifikasi internasional baik ISO, HACCP hingga integrated McDonald standard, serta sertifikat halal yang dikeluarkan oleh Institut Halal di Poznan dan diekspor ke sejumlah negara muslim antara lain Turki dengan

For over 50 years, INALCA has continued to innovate in the meat industry, investing in infrastructure, technology, research, and development to improve production processes and products. INALCA's mission is to create an increasingly integrated and sustainable beef industry, especially focusing on social protection, the environment, and the demands of the agricultural world. In this visit, The Delegation learned about the process of slaughtering cattle until it is processed into packaged meat, in accordance with EU regulations applied in Italy.

On the 9th day, The Delegation visited the Eco-beef Processed Meat Factory Ubojnia Węgrzynowo and a beef cattle farm Gospodardtwo Rolne.

On the 10th day, The Delegation had meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, General Veterinary Inspectorate, and Polish Meat Association ■

The discussion revealed that Agrimpex has been operating since 1991 in the production of beef, chicken, and agriculture such as grains and fruits. The company ranks as the fifth largest with a production volume of 85,000 animals per year from various farmers in the Masovia region. Agrimpex, a 100% Polish-owned company, has also exported beef, goats, and live animals to various countries, including the EU, Algeria, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Japan. Agrimpex's slaughter procedures follow the EU standard procedures starting from the arrival of the animals at the production facility to the meat cutting and distribution, which also prioritizes animal welfare.

Agrimpex also has several international certifications such as ISO, HACCP, integrated McDonald standard, and halal certification issued by the Poznan Halal Institute and exported to several Muslim countries, including Turkey, while still following the special requirements of the recipient countries. Indonesia is interested in importing meat and livestock from Poland, beyond Australia, and invited Agrimpex to invest in Indonesia in addition to exporting products that

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tetap mengikuti persyaratan khusus negara penerima. Indonesia tertarik untuk mengimpor daging dan hewan ternak dengan Polandia beyond Australia sehingga mengundang Agraimpex untuk dapat berinvestasi di Indonesia selain ekspor produk yang prosesnya dapat disampaikan melalui Kementan Polandia untuk penjajakan G2G. Dengan Indonesia termasuk pendaftaran aplikasi untuk memenuhi compliance regulasi, persyaratan dan kesehatan produk sebelum dilakukan proses business to business.

Pada siang harinya, delegasi melakukan kunjungan ke salah satu peternak sapi di kota Nasiesk yang memiliki sekitar 150 ekor sapi yang pemiliknya memberikan sharing of experiences mengenai aspek kesehatan dan kesejahteraan hewan sejak kelahiran dan dikembangkan hingga 24 bulan guna selanjutnya dikirim ke berbagai rumah potong hewan untuk pemasaran. Inspeksi Veteriner Polandia terdiri dari 16 regions dan 16 regional veteriner officers, 380 districts dan 380 districts veteriner officers,

Sedangkan untuk Border Vet Inspector terdiri atas 8 lokasi yang mana tugasnya untuk mengawasi lalu lintas batas negara dengan Non EU countries. Untuk regional veteriner Laboratory terdiri atas 16 laboratorium dengan 14 jenis field laborator. Untuk laboratorium swasta yang di approved oleh Chief Veterinarian Officers ada sebanyak 56 laboratorium.

Laboratorium National reference Lab ada di Pulawy, Institute of animal product khusus untuk

can be processed through the Polish Ministry of Agriculture for G2G exploration. Indonesia will register the application to comply with product regulations, requirements, and health before conducting business-to-business processes.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited one of the cattle farmers in Nasiesk who owns around 150 cows and shared their experiences on animal health and welfare aspects from birth and breeding for 24 months before being sent to various slaughterhouses for marketing. The Polish Veterinary Inspection consists of 16 regions and 16 regional veterinary officers, 380 districts, and 380 district veterinary officers.

As for the Border Vet Inspector, there are 8 locations whose duties are to monitor the traffic at the border with non-EU countries. The regional veterinary laboratory consists of 16 laboratories with 14 types of field laboratories. There are 56 private laboratories approved by the Chief Veterinary Officers.

The National Reference Lab is located in Pulawy, and there is an Institute of Animal Products specifically for feed laboratory in Lablin, and an Institute of Plant Protection for chemical products in Poznan. The animal identification and registration system in Poland currently focuses more on bovines, based on their legal foundation, including EU legislation 2016/429 of council





feed laboratorium ada di Lablin, Institute of Plant protection untuk chemical product ada di Poznan. Sistem animal identification and registration di Polandia saat ini lebih banyak berkonsentrasi untuk Bovine dengan landasan hukum mereka diantaranya adalah legislasi EU 2016/429 of council 09/03/2016, EU 2019/2035 of council 28/6/2019, EU 2021/520 of council 24/3/2021, Act of 4/11/2022 nomor DZ. U. Z. 2023. Proz 272. Mengenai Bovine passport sesuai dengan landasan hukum DZ. U.Z.2023. r. Poz. 4. Mengenai detail scope on computer database sesuai dengan landasan hukum DZ. U.Z.2023. r.poz. 15 dan untuk identifikasi means untuk bovine, ovine and caprine cervids, camelia dan Equidae sesuai dengan landasan hukum DZ. U. Z. 2023. R. Poz. 22

Jumlah populasi cattle 6.360.224 ekor dan herds di Polandia 292.747farm, sheeps 260.391 ekor dan herds 244 farm, kambing sebanyak 62093 ekor dan herds 100 farms. Identifikasi yang digunakan adalah berupa eartag yang terbuat dari plastic, inflatable transponder, ceramic bullet untuk dimasukkan ke dalam perut cattle. Untuk 1 ekor cattle digunakan 2 jenis identifikasi, bisa berupa eartag dengan inflatable transponder atau eartag dengan ceramic bullet. Penomoran dilakukan pada hewan baru lahir pada hari ke 7 setelah lahir, notifikasi dari penomoran hewan lahir pada hari 7 setelah hewan lahir. Penomoran dilakukan dibawah pengawasan Agency of restructuring and mode of agricultural

09/03/2016, EU 2019/2035 of council 28/6/2019, EU 2021/520 of council 24/3/2021, and Act of 4/11/2022 number DZ. U. Z. 2023. Proz 272. Regarding the Bovine passport, it is based on the legal foundation DZ. U.Z.2023. r. Poz. 4. Details on the computer database scope are based on the legal foundation DZ. U.Z.2023. r.poz. 15, and the identification means for bovines, ovines and caprine cervids, camels, and equidae are based on the legal foundation DZ. U. Z. 2023. R. Poz. 22.

The population of cattle in Poland is 6,360,224 with 292,747 farms, while the population of sheep is 260,391 with 244 farms, and there are 62,093 goats with 100 farms. The identification method used is ear tags made of plastic, inflatable transponders, and ceramic bullets that are inserted into the stomach of cattle. Two types of identification are used for each cattle, which can be either an ear tag with an inflatable transponder or an ear tag with a ceramic bullet. Numbering is done on newborn animals on the 7th day after birth, and the notification of the numbering of the animal is done on the 7th day after the animal is born, under the supervision of the Agency of Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture in Poland. In 2023, identification numbering is being introduced for camelids, cervids, and poultry.

The Animal Health Control System (bovine) is

modernization of agriculture Polandia. Di tahun 2023 baru saja digalakkan identifikasi penomoran untuk camelids, cervids dan poultry.

Untuk Animal Health Control System (bovine) sesuai dengan landasan hukum Journal of Law L 84 of 3.3.2016 p 1 taxecutive acts yang berlaku mulai 21 April 2014. Dimana ada 2 tujuan yaitu penyakit yang ditargetkan untuk eradikasi dan penyakit yang ditujukan untuk registrasi.

Daftar penyakit yang dimonitoring ada sebanyak 7 yaitu FMD, BSE, Bovine TBC, Brucellosis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, Q- fever dan IBR. Untuk BSE statusnya adalah negligible dimana monitoring dilakukan pada risiko tinggi yaitu – hewan mati dengan tiba tiba, ada gejala mengarah ke BSE saat dilakukan pemeriksaan ante mortem, adanya trauma berat saat di rumah potong hewan, adanya gejala penyakit infeksi. Metode yang digunakan adalah dengan rapid test. Surveilans dilakukan sejak tahun 2010 dengan data populasi yang di surveils sejak 2019 adalah 60196 ekor, 2020 sebanyak 52878 ekor, 2021 sebanyak 48714 ekor, tahun 2022 sebanyak 21709 ekor. Untuk Bluetongue sejak tahun 2009 tidak ada kasus ditemukan pada cattle, sheep and goats. Dan sesuai aturan EU 2021/620 Polandia dinyatakan bebas Bluetongue Virus.

Untuk Bovine TBC sejak tahun 2009 dinyatakan bebas sesuai dengan aturan 2009/342/EC dan tetap dilakukan monitoring surveilans terhadap 1/5 dari herd per farmnya dengan tuberculin test pada hewan yang berumur paling kurang 6 minggu (42 days). Walaupun di tahun 2019 ditemukan 19 kasus, 2020 sebanyak 7 kasus, 2021 sebanyak 6 kasus dan 2022 sebanyak 4 kasus namun jumlah tersebut masih dianggap rendah dan masuk dalam kategori bebas.

Untuk Enzootic Bovine Leucosis juga dilakukan terhadap 1/5 dari herds dalam 1 district dalam jangka waktu 5 tahun pada bovine yang berumur lebih dari 24 bulan. Sejak 22/5/2017 sesuai dengan aturan 2017/888/EC Polandia dinyatakan bebas dari Enzootic Bovine Leucosis. Walaupun di tahun 2018 ditemukan 21 ekor, 2019 sebanyak 16 ekor, 2020 sebanyak 14 ekor, 2021 sebanyak 11 ekor dan 2022 sebanyak 18 ekor saat dilakukan monitoring, jumlah

based on the legal framework of the Journal of Law L 84 of 3.3.2016 p 1 taxecutive acts, which came into effect on April 21, 2014. There are two objectives, namely the eradication of targeted diseases and the registration of diseases. There are 7 monitored diseases, namely FMD, BSE, Bovine TB, Brucellosis, Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, Q-fever, and IBR. The BSE status is negligible, and monitoring is carried out on high-risk cases such as sudden death of animals, symptoms suggestive of BSE during ante-mortem examination, severe trauma at the abattoir, and symptoms of infectious diseases. The method used is a rapid test. Surveillance has been carried out since 2010, with the population data surveyed since 2019 being 60,196, 52,878 in 2020, 48,714 in 2021, and 21,709 in 2022. As for Bluetongue, no cases have been found in cattle, sheep, and goats since 2009, and according to EU Regulation 2021/620, Poland is declared free of Bluetongue Virus.

Bovine TB has been declared free since 2009, in accordance with Regulation 2009/342/EC, and surveillance monitoring of one-fifth of the herd per farm is still carried out using a tuberculin test on animals aged at least 6 weeks (42 days). Although 19 cases were found in 2019, 7 cases in 2020, 6 cases in 2021, and 4 cases in 2022, the number is still considered low and falls under the category of free.

For Enzootic Bovine Leucosis, testing is also carried out on 1/5 of herds in 1 district over a period of 5 years on bovines aged over 24 months. Since May 22, 2017, in accordance with regulation 2017/888/EC, Poland has been declared free from Enzootic Bovine Leucosis. Although 21 animals were found in 2018, 16 in 2019, 14 in 2020, 11 in 2021, and 18 in 2022 during monitoring, the numbers are still considered low and fall into the category of being free. Testing for Brucellosis is also carried out on 1/5 of herds in 1 district on animals aged at least 24 months, and since 1980, it has never been found in Poland. In accordance with regulation no. 2009/600/EC, Poland is declared free from Brucellosis. For

tersebut masih dinyatakan rendah dan masuk kategori bebas. Untuk Brucellosis juga dilakukan terhadap 1/5 dari hers dalam 1 district terhadap hewan yang berumur paling kurang 24 bulan. Dan sejak 1980 tidak pernah ditemukan di Polandia . dan sesuai aturan no 2009/600/ EC dinyatakan bebas Brucellosis. Untuk FMD dinyatakan bebas dan dilakukan monitoring 10 babi/cattle dalam paling kurang 5 farms atau herds.

Pengawasan kesehatan hewan dari berbagai penyakit menular seperti blue tongue, tbc, leukosis, dan brucellosis yang pada tahun 2021 lalu terdapat sekitar 48.000 hewan yang diperiksa. Selain itu terdapat kompensasi dari pemerintah Polandia bagi pemilik hewan ternak pada konteks penyakit menular yang diderita hewan ternak sehingga perlu dimusnahkan agar tidak menjadi wabah.

Terdapat rencana kerja sama pengiriman satwa dari Warsaw Zoo dan Silesian Zoological Park di Chorzów dengan Jatim Park Zoo. Mengenai pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan pemotongan hewan untuk pengajuan sertifikat halal dilakukan secara langsung oleh lembaga halal di Polandia baru selanjutnya jika akan diekspor, inspektorat veteriner di tingkat daerah akan mengecek sertifikat halal daging tersebut sebelum diekspor ke negara penerima yang mensyaratkan. Isu traceability yang dilakukan pada setiap proses dimulai saat lahir, dikembangkan, kesehatan, kesejahteraan, identifikasi, termasuk

FMD, it is declared free and monitoring is carried out on 10 pigs/cattle in at least 5 farms or herds.

Surveillance of animal health for various infectious diseases such as blue tongue, tuberculosis, leukosis, and Brucellosis was carried out in 2021 on approximately 48,000 animals. In addition, the Polish government provides compensation to livestock owners in the context of infectious diseases affecting livestock that need to be destroyed to prevent an outbreak.

There is a plan for cooperation in the shipment of animals from Warsaw Zoo and Silesian Zoological Park in Chorzów with Jatim Park Zoo. As for monitoring the slaughter of animals for halal certification, it is directly conducted by halal agencies in Poland. Only after the meat is certified halal, the local veterinary inspectorate will check the halal certificate of the meat before it is exported to recipient countries that require it. Traceability is implemented in every process, starting from birth, breeding, health, welfare, identification, including ownership, to the point of slaughter and cutting of meat into various types and distribution channels (ante mortem and post mortem). The monitoring procedure for all these processes follows EU regulations. The Polish Meat Association is responsible for granting market access, representing member



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pemilik hingga telah disembelih dan pemotongan daging ke berbagai jenis dan jalur distribusinya (ante mortem dan post mortem). Adapun prosedur pengawasan terhadap seluruh proses tersebut mengikuti regulasi Uni Eropa. Polandia. Polish Meat Association bertugas guna pemberian akses pasar, mewakili anggota perusahaan, partisipasi pada penyusunan regulasi pemerintah dan juga promosi daging Polandia di dalam dan luar negeri, termasuk promosi ke Jepang, Turki dan Kanada pada 2022, termasuk menciptakan iklim yang kondusif untuk berusaha.

Tindak Lanjut untuk negara Belgia adalah terkait update pengajuan aplikasi pendaftaran akses pasar untuk Larva Black Soldier Fly (BSF), perwakilan DG Sante enggan membahasnya d a l a m forum kunjungan ini dan usulkan Pembahasan di forum terpisah dimana Indonesia juga harus berikan informasi penyelesaian pengajuan aplikasi akses pasar produk hewan dari UE ke Indonesia. Pada pertemuan dengan asosiasi industri produk hewan (UE CBV, AVEC, GME, dan EDA), sertifikasi halal mendapat sorotan dari asosiasi mengingat saat diterapkan nantinya seluruh produk asal hewan yang diekspor ke Indonesia harus dilengkapi dengan sertifikat halal. Delri menyampaikan bahwa lembaga sertifikasi halal di Eropa saat ini sedang berproses untuk melakukan Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) dengan Pemri. Tercatat baru satu lembaga halal di Eropa yang telah diregistrasi oleh BPJPH, yaitu lembaga halal dari Romania.

Tindak Lanjut untuk negara Denmark adalah Parlemen Denmark telah menandatangani target iklim yang ambisius untuk menurunkan emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) sebesar 70% di tahun 2030. Sektor energi dan transportasi termasuk bagian dari skenario penurunan emisi tersebut. Saat ini, Denmark menyumbang 0,1% dari emisi GRK secara global. Upaya dekarbonisasi dan pencapaian target karbon netral di tahun 2050 terus diupayakan oleh pemerintah Denmark, salah satunya dengan mengusung pertanian komprehensif dan berkelanjutan. Kunjungan juga sejalan dengan kerangka Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) Indonesia-Denmark dalam Pengembangan Susu Organik, yang saat ini telah memasuki akhir tahun

companies, participating in government regulation development, as well as promoting Polish meat domestically and internationally, including promotion to Japan, Turkey, and Canada in 2022, and creating a conducive climate for business.

The follow-up for Belgium is related to updating the application for registration of market access for Larva Black Soldier Fly (BSF). DG Sante representatives were unwilling to discuss it in this visit's forum and proposed discussing it in a separate forum where Indonesia must also provide information on resolving the application for market access for animal products from the EU to Indonesia. At the meeting with the animal product industry association (UE CBV, AVEC, GME, and EDA), halal certification was highlighted by the association, as all animal products exported to Indonesia must be accompanied by a halal certificate when applied. The Delegation stated that halal certification agencies in Europe are currently in the process of a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with BPJPH. Only one halal agency from Romania has been registered by BPJPH in Europe so far.

The follow-up for Denmark is that the Danish Parliament has signed an ambitious climate target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 70% in 2030. The energy and transportation sectors are part of the emissions reduction scenario. Currently, Denmark contributes 0.1% of global GHG emissions. The Danish government continues to strive for decarbonization and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, including through promoting comprehensive and sustainable agriculture. The visit is also in line with the Indonesia-Denmark Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) framework in the development of organic milk, which is currently entering its second year. The visit is expected to have a positive impact on the development of the Organic Milk Roadmap in Indonesia as a result of the collaboration with Denmark under the SSC framework for the Organic Milk sector.

The follow-up for Italy is that there is an opportunity for cooperation to improve capacity related to

kedua. Kunjungan juga diharapkan berdampak positif dalam penyusunan Roadmap Persusuan Organik Indonesia hasil dari kerja sama dengan Denmark dalam kerangka SSC sektor Susu Organik

Tindak Lanjut untuk negara Italia adalah terdapat peluang kerjasama peningkatan kapasitas terkait modul traceability dan LMS produk pangan. Kiranya Kementerian Pertanian dapat memanfaatkan peluang tersebut guna meningkatkan peluang Indonesia untuk meningkatkan ekspor produk asal hewan dari Indonesia ke UE, khususnya Italia.

Tindak Lanjut untuk negara Polandia, saat ini terdapat 9 (Sembilan) perusahaan Polandia yang berminat ekspor daging sapi ke Indonesia. Sementara itu terdapat 4 (empat) perusahaan yang telah mengajukan aplikasi, 3 (tiga) perusahaan menunggu on-site inspection dari Indonesia, 1 (satu) perusahaan lain setelah proses desk review perlu menyampaikan dokumen tambahan. Terdapat usulan agar kiranya 9 tambahan perusahaan Polandia yang berminat untuk ekspor ke Indonesia dapat menyampaikan aplikasi dan persyaratan dokumen sehingga nantinya jika berhasil desk review-nya pada tahun 2024 nanti dapat sekaligus dilakukan inspeksi terhadap 13 perusahaan tersebut terdapat rencana kerjasama pengiriman satwa dari Warsaw Zoo dan Silesian Zoological Park di Chorzów dengan Jatim Park Zoo yang telah ada pembicaraan B2B antara Zoo dengan Zoo. Selanjutnya, akan dilakukan pembicaraan antara Kementan RI

Dengan Inspektorat Veterinarian Polandia mengenai analisis Risiko, persyaratan kesehatan hewan dan sertifikat kesehatan guna selanjutnya dilakukan pembahasan teknis pengirimannya Dampak dan Rekomendasi Dampak dari Peningkatan pemahaman terkait peraturan SPS Uni Eropa dan pemahaman lebih dalam terkait peran asosiasi dan perusahaan produsen produk hewan yang terlibat dalam rantai hulu hilir di Uni Eropa. Peningkatan kemampuan ini akan memperbaiki kualitas sumberdaya regulator terkait Pengalaman berharga yang dapat diimplementasikan di Indonesia dalam pengembangan susu organik, kerjasama pemerintah dengan swasta dan NGO sangat berperan penting terutama dalam mendukung produksi, inovasi dan

traceability modules and LMS for food products. The Ministry of Agriculture can take advantage of this opportunity to increase Indonesia's chances of exporting animal products from Indonesia to the EU, especially Italy.

The follow-up for Poland is that there are currently 9 Polish companies interested in exporting beef to Indonesia. Meanwhile, 4 companies have submitted applications, 3 companies are awaiting on-site inspection from Indonesia, and 1 other company needs to submit additional documents after the desk review process. There is a proposal for the 9 additional Polish companies interested in exporting to Indonesia to submit applications and document requirements so that if their desk review is successful in 2024, inspections can be conducted for all 13 companies. There is also a plan for cooperation on the shipment of animals from Warsaw Zoo and Silesian Zoological Park in Chorzów with Jatim Park Zoo, which has had B2B talks between the zoos. Furthermore, there will be discussions between the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture and the Polish Veterinary Inspectorate regarding risk analysis, animal health requirements, and health certificates in order to further discuss the technical aspects of the shipment. The impact and recommendations include an increase in understanding of EU SPS regulations and a deeper understanding of the role of associations and animal product manufacturers involved in the upstream-downstream chain in the EU. This increased capacity will improve the quality of regulatory resources related to valuable experiences that can be implemented in Indonesia in the development of organic milk. Government cooperation with private and NGO sectors is crucial, particularly in supporting production, innovation and training, market access, and socializing the importance of organic products to the general public.

The recommendation proposal by DG Trade to hold technical meetings twice a year regarding access to the animal product market between Indonesia and the EU can be positively considered by the Ministry of Agriculture, where this forum

pelatihan, akses pemasaran, hingga sosialisasi arti penting produk organik ke masyarakat umum.

Rekomendasi Usulan DG Trade untuk mengadakan pertemuan teknis 2 kali dalam satu tahun terkait akses pasar produk hewan antara Indonesia dan UE (technical meeting) kiranya dapat dipertimbangkan secara positif oleh Kementerian Pertanian, dimana forum ini juga dapat dimanfaatkan oleh Indonesia untuk akselerasi ekspor produk asal hewan ke UE. Informasi peluang ekspor dari GME untuk produk kapsul gelatin dari Indonesia ke UE kiranya dapat direspon secara positif oleh Kementan dengan memasukkan produk tersebut dalam usulan akses pasar produk asal hewan dari Indonesia ke UE.

Kambing domba yang merupakan menu favorit penganut Islam, sedangkan populasi Islam di Denmark merupakan minoritas terbesar di Denmark (2% - 5%)_dari jumlah penduduk Denmark (5,82 juta), Untuk produk peternakan terdapat peluang untuk dilakukannya ekspor kambing domba dikarenakan di Denmark pemeliharaan kambing domba baru sebatas hobi.

Serangkaian *study visit* pada 4 negara UE ini, diharapkan bisa menjadi kerjasama pada bidang pertanian khususnya peternakan. Sehingga bisa saling menguntungkan pada kedua belah pihak. Peluang ekspor produk peternakan diharapkan dapat mengisi kekosongan pada 4 negara EU yang dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan peternak Indonesia. (tm)

can also be utilized by Indonesia to accelerate the export of animal products to the EU. Information on the export opportunities of gelatin capsule products from Indonesia to the EU through GME can hopefully be positively responded by the Ministry of Agriculture by including the product in the proposal for access to the animal product market from Indonesia to the EU.

Goats and sheep are favorite dishes of Muslim followers, while the Muslim population in Denmark is the largest minority in Denmark (2% - 5%) out of the total population of Denmark (5.82 million). For livestock products, there are opportunities to export goats and sheep as raising them is only a hobby in Denmark.

This is the result of a study visit to 4 EU countries. The implementation of this activity is expected to lead to cooperation in the agricultural sector, especially in livestock. Therefore, it can be mutually beneficial for both parties. The opportunity to export livestock products is expected to fill the gaps in the 4 EU countries, which can increase the welfare of Indonesian farmers.(tm/tr-rwg)

