INTRODUCTION AND WORKSHOP OUTLINE

I Nyoman Supriyatna
Deputy Chairman of BSN for Research and Cooperation on Standardization
Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 November 2017
Project Background

- Indonesia and Australia’s Standards Bodies (BSN and SA) have a strong history of co-operation at bilateral, regional & international levels
  - Interact regularly across AANZFTA, APEC SCSC, PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)
  - At technical level, BSN and SA participate together in 139 committees at ISO and 33 committees at IEC
  - BSN Adopted 1843 international standard, 93% identical. SA adopted 2074 international standard, 82% identical.

- IA – Business Partnership Group (IA BPG) highlighted the importance of standards trade related issues, challenges & opportunities in its position paper to Trade Ministers in August 2016

- The IA- BPG Paper also recommended the need to implement a specific IA-CEPA Standards Harmonisation Action Plan; a key foundation for this key early outcome would be conducting a Standards Mapping Study
IA – CEPA STRUCTURE

1. Economic Cooperation,
2. Trade In Goods
   - Rules of Origin,
   - Custom Procedures and Trade Facilitation,
   - Sanitary and Phytosanitary ,
   - Standard, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment (STRACAP) / Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
   - Trade Remedies.
3. Trade in Services
4. Investment
5. Economic Cooperation
6. E - Commerce
7. Competition Policy
EARLY OUTCOME IA - CEPA

1. Skill exchange development pilot project,
2. Red meat and cattle,
3. Financial Services,
4. IA-BPG Recomendation,
5. Vocational education and vocational training,
6. Fashion and jewellery design,
7. Food innovation center,
8. Drug, Food and Herbal/Spa/aroma therapy,
Key Activities

1. Conducting Kick off meeting in Jakarta, Project Steering Group Meeting (PSG) in Jakarta and Australia, and PSG Teleconference

2. Conducting research to confirm a list of Australian Standards referenced in Australian legislation and Indonesian standards referenced in Indonesian legislation. These standards are referred to as Technical Regulations. This has been a significant exercise Joint project design, development and delivery

3. Conducting a number of comparison and data analysis exercises to create a high-level mapping of Australian and Indonesian international engagement, at International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and alignment of both international adoptions and regulated national standards.

4. Conducting a standards user survey of Indonesian and Australian stakeholders to give a better understanding of bilateral trade between Indonesia and Australia and the role of voluntary standards and technical regulations in this bilateral trade relationship.

5. Holding an IA-CEPA Workshop on Standards for Enabling Trade in both Sydney for Australian stakeholders and Jakarta, for Indonesian Stakeholders

6. Developing a Workshop and Recommendations Report to discuss key findings of the standards mapping exercises, the outcomes of the survey and the recommendations put forward as a result of the two workshops.
TERIMA KASIH
THANK YOU

www.bsn.go.id  www.kan.or.id
IA-CEPA: How the Negotiations are Progressing

Presented by Deddy Saleh
Lead Negotiator of the Republic of Indonesia for IA-CEPA
Workshop: Standards for Enabling Trade

Jakarta, 1 November 2017
BILATERAL TRADE
Indonesia and Australia

The total value of bilateral trade between the two countries in 2016 reached USD 8.4 billion. Indonesia's exports amounted to USD 3.2 Billion and imports amounted to USD 5.2 Billion. The Indonesia-Australia trade balance in 2016 has a deficit for Indonesia of USD 2 billion.

Top 5 Indonesia's Exports to Australia in 2016
- Articles of iron or steel ($671,3 mil)
- Mineral fuels, mineral oils ($538,2 mil)
- Machinery, mechanical appliances ($185,3 mil)
- Wood and articles of wood ($180,5 mil)
- Electrical machinery and equipment ($139,8 mil)

Top 5 Indonesia's Imports from Australia in 2016
- Mineral fuels, mineral oils ($976,1 mil)
- Cereals ($853,4 mil)
- Live animals ($601,7 mil)
- Sugars and sugar confectionery ($395,1 mil)
- Meat, Edible Meat Offal ($323,3 mil)
AUSTRALIA has always been one of the most important investment sources for Indonesia.
INDONESIA - AUSTRALIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (IA-CEPA)

April 2005: Both Ministers responsible for trade signed Trade and Investment Framework (TIF), established Expert Group (EG).

September 2005: Both Leaders established Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership.

Juni 2007: Both Leaders agreed to conduct Joint Feasibility Study (JFS).

Juli 2007: Both Ministers responsible for trade exchanged view on the opportunities of free trade agreement between the two countries.

2007 - 2009: JFS was held three times, participated by the representation of both Governments, private sectors, and academic institutions.

26-27 Sept 2012: 2nd Round IA-CEPA.

March 2010: 1st Round IA-CEPA.

29-31 July 2013:

16 March 2016: 3rd Round IA-CEPA.

23-26 August 2016: 4th Round IA-CEPA.

20-24 Feb 2017: 5th Round IA-CEPA.

31 July - 4 Aug 2017: 6th Round IA-CEPA.

31 July - 4 Aug 2017: 7th Round IA-CEPA.

31 July - 4 Aug 2017: 8th Round IA-CEPA.

13-17 Nov 2017: 9th Round IA-CEPA.

13-17 Nov 2017: 10th Round IA-CEPA.

13-17 Nov 2017: 11th Round IA-CEPA.

IA-CEPA Reactivation: 2-4 May 2016.


22-26 May 2017: December 2017 (if necessary).
SCOPE AND COVERAGE IA-CEPA

- Trade in Goods (TIG)
- Rules of Origin (ROO)
- Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
- Trade in Services (TIS)
- Professional Services
- Movement of Natural Persons (MNP)
- Telecommunications
- Investment
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)
- Competition Policy
- Economic Cooperation
- Customs Procedures & Trade Facilitation
- E-commerce
Early Outcomes IA-CEPA

- Indonesia-Australia Business Partnership Group (IA-BPG)
- Red Meat and Cattle Partnership
- Financial Services
- Skills Development Exchange Pilot Project

- Indonesia Food Innovation Center (IFIC)
- Fashion and Jewellery Design
- Herbal and Spa Products
- Drug and Food Standard and Controls
- Standard Mapping Projects
Update...

IA-CEPA Draft Text

- The 9th IA-CEPA negotiation was held on 2-6 October 2017 in Jakarta, divided into 7 (seven) Negotiating Groups (NGs).

- At this negotiation almost all NGs and Sub-NGs are progressing on the draft texts, about 80% (on average) of the texts has been agreed.

- The Chapter on Transparency has been completed in the 8th IA-CEPA.

- The Chapter on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT) has been completed in the 9th IA-CEPA.
Australia requested market access products: live cattle, beef and offal, sheep and goat meat, sugar, dairy products (cheese and milk), tropical fruits (mandarin, mango, banana, orange, avocado), vegetables (potatoes and carrots), honey, rice, wheat, seafood, plastics, machinery and electrical, industrial ethanol, and wine.

Indonesia requested market access: textiles and textile products at Entry into Force (EIF).
Australia requested minimum Foreign Equity Participation (FEP) and without any horizontal limits on sectors: 1) private vocation education and other private education; 2) healthcare (private hospitals), telecommunication, infrastructure; 3) energy & mining; banking, insurance, financial management, leasing, venture capital; 4) manufacturing, legal services, accountancy, tax, environment, agriculture; 5) architecture, machinery, urban planning.
Economic Cooperation


- The two countries agreed to adopt these elements into a Side Letter of the IA-CEPA Economic Cooperation Agreement, where the Side Letter will be signed by the Ministers.
Technical Barriers to Trade

- In the 9th Round, both Parties have completed negotiations on the draft text Chapter on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

- Chapter of TBT includes articles: Objectives, Scopes, Definitions, Affirmation of the Agreement, Standards, Technical Regulations, Confirmation Assessment Procedures, Cooperation, Consultations, Agreement or Implementing Arrangements, Transparency, Contact Points, Sub-Committee on TBT, Non-Appliction of Chapter X (Consultation and Dispute Settlement).
Standard Mapping Projects

- Cooperation in the field of standards of the two countries aimed to enhance market access and trade opportunities for businesses in Indonesia and Australia within the framework of IA-CEPA.
- The main focus of these projects are to identify opportunities, gaps and trade barriers between Indonesia and Australia through mapping activities of existing standards and active participation of both countries in the ISO/IEC forum.
- The main priority in these activities are the mapping of compulsory standards and existing technical regulations. The results of the study are expected to provide information to the IA-CEPA negotiating team and relevant stakeholders on the opportunities, issues and challenges faced in standard harmonization, coherent on regulations and technical aspects.
- In the 10th round, final report of standard mapping will be presented in the IA-CEPA plenary agenda.
Vocational Education and Training and Vocational Workers

- Increasing the competitiveness of Indonesia’s human resource in order to compete globally.

- Australia interest to access Indonesia’s market in the vocational sector of higher education and health.
Indonesia-Australia Business Partnership Group (IA-BPG)

- In the 9th Round, IA-BPG expressed an intention to review the contents of the agreement prior to the ratification process in order to provide input on sectors not covered by IA-CEPA.

- IABPG proposed that the IA-CEPA dissemination be done by the governments of both countries to all relevant stakeholders.

- IA-BPG’s concerned on several sectors to be part of IA-CEPA’s economic cooperation including food industry, meat and livestock, horticulture, paper, palm oil, and minerals.
Follow up....

- The 10th Round of IA-CEPA will be held on 13-17 November 2017 in Jakarta, with the objective to finalizing the draft text of IA-CEPA.

- The two countries also agreed to conduct NGs / Sub-NGs intersessional meetings to accomplish the negotiations by the end of 2017 as mandated by the Leaders.
Badan Standardisasi Nasional – Standards Australia Workshop
Jakarta, 1 November 2017

SCENE-SETTING FOR THE IA-CEPA BUSINESS/INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE
THE PRINCIPLES

In going beyond traditional FTAs, IA-CEPA should include progressive removal of all trade barriers:

- Technical and regulatory barriers to trade should be removed as much as possible, while inhibitors to two-way investment should be eliminated.

- Rules and standards, including mutual recognition or harmonisation of qualifications should be aligned and simplified before being approved and implemented by both countries.

- Movement of skilled persons should be facilitated to meet market demand. Market failure should be overcome by providing information on market opportunities and facilitation of business-to-business contact.

- Cross-border cooperation to access global value chains is a key opportunity and incentive for business.

- Capacity building, including training and improving governmental procedures, is a key element for success.

“Two Neighbours, Partners in Prosperity,” Indonesia – Australia Business Partnership Group Submission towards the IA-CEPA, 2016
RECOMMENDATIONS – PHASE ONE

Most of the issues relating to standardisation (displayed in green) included in the Recommendations of Phase One of the IA-CEPA negotiations have been addressed

- Technical requirements and import procedures should be in accordance with international best practice, be transparent and not act as non-tariff barriers to trade.
- Establish greater exchange of information on standards and certification applied in both countries.
- Harmonise acceptable health, safety and quality standards across the partner economies.
- Develop and implement clear and certain halal certification standards.
- Australia should consider not only technical assistance at a scientific level but also deeper engagement by actual primary producers to assist in the development of Indonesia’s agricultural industries to meet the standards required for entry to the Australian market.
- Accept SVLK (the Indonesian Timber Legality Verification System) as the certification system for IA-CEPA with regard to forestry products.
- Quarantine agencies need to collaborate in order to avoid double quarantine processes.
- Remove restrictive standards on good imports that are not related to health and safety.
Significant progress has been achieved in initiating reduction of standard disparity as a technical barrier to trade and achieving one of the fourteen identified Opportunities for Early Outcomes.

**Harmonising Standards**

- Implement a specific IA – CEPA Standards Harmonisation Action Plan
Standards Mean Business

The U.S Department of Commerce estimates that standards and conformity assessment impact 80% of global commodity trade.

https://share.ansi.org/shared%20documents/Other%20Services/SBB/SBB%20ElevatorPitch_Company%20FINAL.pptx, downloaded from American National Standards Institute (ANSI) website on 27 October 2017
Market Access and Trade

Build it here, sell it there: demonstrating compliance to standards helps our products, services, and personnel to cross borders and trade barriers.

Standards/conformity assessment are inextricably linked with the supply chain throughout multiple tiers of contractors and suppliers.

Market access: Standards and conformance make cross-border interoperability possible, ensuring that products manufactured in one country can be sold and used in another.

Efficiency and Cost Savings

- Standardization lowers costs by eliminating redundancy, minimizing errors, and reducing time to market
- **Beyond the bottom line**: standards improve quality, lead-time, factory flexibility, and supply chain management
- Reliance on standards and conformance ensures quality, safety, and reliability, all of which provides cost savings and a better return on investment

https://share.ansi.org/shared%20documents/Other%20Services/SBB/SBB%20ElevatorPitch_Company%20FINAL.pptx, downloaded from American National Standards Institute (ANSI) website on 27 October 2017
Standards Mapping and Gap Analysis

Project Overview

Mr Damian Fisher
Standards Australia
Jakarta, 1 November 2017
Standards Australia – Formed 1922

- Independent, not-for-profit, non-government
- Represents Australia on the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- Driven by adding Net Benefit to Australia and agenda is decided by stakeholders
- A trusted partner of government, industry and the community
Standards Australia – the role of our organisation

What do we do?

• Facilitate development of internationally aligned standards and other solutions for Australia’s benefit
• Engage internationally to contribute to the development of international standards

What don’t we do?

• Make laws or regulations
• Test or certify products and services
Standards Australia – peak national standards body

STATUS
Recognised as Australia’s National Standards Body by the Australian Government

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND
STANDARDS AUSTRALIA LIMITED
IA-CEPA Standards For Enabling Trade: Standards Mapping Study
Project Background

- Indonesia and Australia’s Standards Bodies (BSN and SA) have a strong history of co-operation at bilateral, regional & international levels
  - Interact regularly across AANZFTA, APEC SCSC, PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)
  - At a technical level, BSN and SA participate together in 139 committees at ISO and 33 committees at IEC
- IA – Business Partnership Group highlighted the importance of standards trade related issues, challenges & opportunities in its position paper to Trade Ministers in August 2016
- The IA- BPG Paper also recommended the need to implement a specific IA-CEPA Standards Harmonisation Action Plan; a key foundation for this key early outcome would be conducting a Standards Mapping and Gap Analysis Study
A Standards Mapping Study

Overall Objectives:

- To enhance market access and trade opportunities for Indonesian & Australian businesses under the IA-CEPA
- To promote greater understanding of the role that standards play in underpinning bilateral trade; working closely with IA business councils & other stakeholders in both countries
- To strengthen the relationship between BSN & SA and foster deeper standards collaboration and co-ordination
- A key focus will be to identify bilateral trade opportunities, gaps and constraints through a mapping of Indonesia and Australia’s engagement at ISO/IEC; a secondary focus will be to identify relevant international & national standards in use
A Standards Mapping Study

Specific Objective:

- To identify standards harmonisation actions that BSN & SA could undertake to support the successful development and implementation of the Standards Co-operation/TBT/STRACAP chapter of IA-CEPA

Expected Results:

- Completion of a high level Standards Mapping Study to analyse common areas of participation and overlaps in BSN & SA’s standards portfolios
- Comparison of the mapping exercise with the composition of two way trade data covering both products & services
- A high level review of standards on a sector by sector basis looking for major areas of possible joint future harmonisation opportunities /activities with a focus on identifying early outcomes
- Results provided to IA-CEPA Negotiators for informing the development of a standards cooperation program and publication of a report
- Duration of the project is estimated to be 5 months
Objectives and Outcomes
Main Activities & Outputs

Actions

1. Establishment of a joint Project Steering Group comprising BSN and SA representatives with project oversight & input from IA-CEPA Trade Negotiators
2. Joint project design, development and delivery
3. Kick off meeting with key government, standards & industry stakeholders
4. Three project steering group meetings one in Sydney, Canberra & Jakarta
5. Survey of standards users in identified high priority industry sectors
6. Two workshops with stakeholders to disseminate the results of the Standards Mapping Study and Survey Results in Indonesia (Jakarta) and Australia (Sydney)
7. Report & Recommendations to be submitted for consideration by IA-CEPA Trade Negotiators, the report would be published and disseminated to the business communities
OVERVIEW OF STANDARDIZATION SYSTEMS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Dr. Puji Winarni - Principle Secretary
Jakarta, Indonesia,
1 November 2017
VISION

Establishment of a reliable national quality infrastructure that improves the competitiveness and quality life of the nation

MISSION

- Develop Indonesian National Standards (SNIs)
- Develop systems for standards and conformity assessment
- Improve public awareness and participation of stakeholders in standardization
- Develop policies and legislation of standardization and conformity assessment
STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
Based on the meeting of the result of Public Enquiries, it is considered that there are substantive changes (BSN justification).
LENGTH OF TIME FOR SNI DEVELOPMENT

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Development process</th>
<th>Length (months)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identical Adoption</td>
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## SNI DEVELOPMENT
### - NORMAL PROCESS -

<table>
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<th>Stage</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Technical and consolidated Meeting</td>
<td>1-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Finalization of RSNI3 document</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3. Public Enquiries via SISPK</td>
<td>7-9</td>
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<td>4. Compilation and assessment of document of the result of Public Enquiries</td>
<td>10-13</td>
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<td>5. Finalization of RASNI document for endorsement</td>
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<td>6. Endorsement and Publication of SNI</td>
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## SNI DEVELOPMENT - IDENTICAL ADOPTION -

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<tr>
<td>2. Finalization of RSNI3 document</td>
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<td>3. Public Enquiries via SISPK</td>
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<td>4. Compilation of the result of Public Enquiries</td>
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## SNI DEVELOPMENT - URGENT -

### Requirement/condition of urgent situation:
1. Mandatory RSNI or national interest
2. Accompanied by proposal from ministries (Echelon 1)

### Period for public Enquiries: 20 days

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<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Month 1</th>
<th>Month 2</th>
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<th>Month 5</th>
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<td>3. Public Enquiries via SISNI (20 calendar days)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Endorsement and Publication of SNI</td>
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**SNI DEVELOPMENT**
- **AMENDMENT** -

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<td>5. Endorsement and Publication of SNI</td>
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**DEFINITION:** The need for improvement (e.g. demands of technological development, regulation) or the addition of substance that is limited. The amendment is published in a separate document and a unity with its master document.

**PROVISION:** The Amendment of SNI as much as possible 2 (two) times. After that, it needs to be revised.
Enhancement for monitoring process of SNI development

• **Reminder** - so that the process follows every stage of the schedule

• Technical Committee/Sub Technical Committee must inform the implementation of technical meeting to BSN
Proposal of National Program on Standard Development (PNPS)

- Concept of New Work Item Proposal (NWIP)
  - Justification of the importance of SNI
  - Synergy with government program, benefit, and beneficiaries
  - Identification of potential CABs
  - Outline RSNI

- NWIP can be proposed by public society through SISPK
- NWIP will be posted at BSN website to obtain inputs from stakeholders

Synergy between industrial needs with government programs
The examination activity of a standard document to determine the need for the document is maintained, altered or not re-applied:

- Conducted at least once in 5 (five) years

To maintain conformity of SNI with national interests and market needs; Keep up with the development of science, innovation and technology; Assess the feasibility, and adjust with the provisions of writing SNI.
SNI (at least once in 5 years)

Technical Committee review

A

Editorial error → Correction

Mechanism
Proposed from TC → Discussion meeting → Approval → Publication

B

The necessity of modification, the addition or deletion of certain parts → Amendment

Mechanism
Proposed PNPS → Approval PNPS → Discussion meeting → public enquiry 20 days → Approval → Publication

C

The need for substantial change of substance → Revision

Mechanism
Applies to SNI development mechanism

D

No longer needed → Abolition

Mechanism
Technical Committee proposals → review → publication 1 month → abolition approval and publication

E

With out change → Reassignment

Mechanism
Technical Committee proposals → review → approval → reassignment and publication
## SNI by SECTOR (as of Sept 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>SNI Per Sector</th>
<th>Valid</th>
<th>Abolished</th>
<th>Total SNI</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture and food technology</td>
<td>1.946</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>2.383</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1.027</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Electronic, information technology and communication</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>399</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Engineering technology</td>
<td>1.498</td>
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<td>1.780</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General, infrastructure and science</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>657</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Health, safety and environment</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>919</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Material technology</td>
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<td>3.186</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Specific technology</td>
<td>256</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Transportation and food distribution</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>710</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.481</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.904</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.385</strong></td>
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- Safety, Security, and health of the citizen; conserve the environment
- Support innovation
- Harmonized with international standards
- Strengthen Products Competitiveness
## SNI for Protecting Society

### Technical Institution who Enforce Mandatory SNI (as of Sept 2017)

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<th>No</th>
<th>Technical Institution</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ministry of Industry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>National Agency for Drug and Food Control</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ministry of Marines and Fisheries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>205</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Product Certification System for SNI

SNI developed by BSN → Producer → consumer

KAN → Conformity assessment body → certification

Certificate of conformity
Mark of conformity

accreditation

accreditation
CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT
Regional and International Recognition

1. Testing Laboratory
2. Calibration Laboratory
3. Inspection Body
4. Medical Laboratory

MLA on QMS CB (PAC, 2000), (IAF, 2002)

2001 : MRA on Testing Laboratory

2003 : MRA on Calibration Laboratory

2004 : MRA on Inspection Body

MLA on EMS CB (PAC, 2004), (IAF, 2007)

2009 : MLA on Products CB (PAC & IAF)

2013 : MRA on Medical Laboratory

MLA on FSMS CB (PAC, 2013), (IAF, 2015)
List of Accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies (as of Sept 2017)

**Laboratories and Inspection Bodies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>CABs</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Testing Labs</td>
<td>1,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Calibration Labs</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inspection Bodies</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Proficiency Testing Providers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medical Labs</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,503</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certification Bodies (CB)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>CAB</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Product CB</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental Management System CB</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HACCP CB</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ecolabel CB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Quality Management System CB</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Food Safety Management System CB</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Timber Legality Verification Bodies</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Personnel CB</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Organic Food CB</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Forest Sustainability CB</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Medical Devices Quality Management System CB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Green House Gasses Validation and Verification</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Energy Management System CB</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Information Security Management CB</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tourism Business CB</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>261</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,503
CB accreditation Schemes being developed

- Halal Certification – ISO/IEC 17065; OIC/SMIIC 1; OIC/SMIIC 2; OIC/SMIIC 3; national scheme is developed by the Ministry of Religion and the Indonesian Council of Ulama
- Laboratory Biorisk Management System - ISO/IEC 17021; ISO/AWI 35001
- Indonesian Good Aquaculture Practice – ISO/IEC 17065; scheme developed by the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
- Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification – ISO/IEC 17065; scheme is developed by the Coordinating Ministry for Economy and Ministry of Agriculture
PARTICIPATION IN ISO / IEC FORUM
Indonesia participation in ISO and IEC

- Indonesia has been a member of ISO and IEC since 1954.
- ISO and IEC is the largest developer of voluntary consensus-based standards. ISO covers almost all sectors of standards while IEC specific to electro-technical standards.
- Indonesia through Indonesian Ministry of Information and telecommunication is also member of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- Together, ISO, IEC and ITU formed World Standards Cooperation (WSC) to ensure standards developed do not overlapped each others.
### Indonesia Participation in ISO and IEC Technical Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ISO</th>
<th>IEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>P 34</td>
<td>P 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>O 62</td>
<td>O 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy Development Committee, as P-member in:**
- CASCO (ISO Committee on Conformity Assessment)
- DEVCO (ISO Committee on Developing Countries Matters)
- COPOLCO (ISO Committee on Consumer Protection)
Indonesia participation in ISO

- Convenor and Secretary ISO/TC 207/SC 7/WG 7 Frameworks standards, developed ISO 14080 Greenhouse gases management and related activities: Framework and principles for methodologies on climate actions. - stage: DIS

- Convenor and Secretary ISO/TC 296/WG1: Terminology of Bamboo and Rattan – stage: working draft

- Project Leader ISO/TC 292/WG3: Develop standard for Landslide Early Warning System (LEWS) – stage: DIS
## Indonesia Position in ISO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dr. Puji Winarni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position in BSN</strong></td>
<td>Deputy Chairman BSN of General Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position in ISO</strong></td>
<td>Council Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TERIMA KASIH
THANK YOU

BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL

Members of

ISO  IEC

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

BIPM

IAF

ILAC

APLAC

PAC

Members of

www.bsn.go.id

www.kan.or.id
Overview of Standardisation Systems and Regulatory Frameworks: Australia

Ms Karen Batt
Standards Australia
Jakarta, 1 November 2017
1. Standards Development Process

2. Mandatory vs Voluntary Standards

3. International Participation and Adoptions
Standards Development Process
Principles of standards development

- Consensus
- Transparency + Openness
- Impartiality
- Effectiveness + Relevance
- Coherence
Standards development

• Development of Australian Standards reflect the following
  – World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex 3 Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards

• These Codes require that Standards are developed
  – using transparent, open and structured processes based on the principles of consensus
  – by referring to any relevant existing international Standards
  – in a way that does not impede or inhibit international trade or exclude competition
  – in a way that does not mislead consumers and other users of a product, service addressed by the Standard
## Standards Development Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Prioritisation</th>
<th>Project Kick-off</th>
<th>Public Comment</th>
<th>Ballot</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder submits standards development proposal Includes a ‘net benefit case’ - New - Revision - Amendment - Modified adoption</td>
<td>Two rounds of project prioritisation each year – May and November Projects are considered in comparison to other submissions to determine prioritisation</td>
<td>Project allocated to committee and kicked-off when scope has been decided Working draft prepared by committee</td>
<td>Public Comment period undertaken [9 weeks] All comments received are referred to the committee who must consider whether to incorporate or reject each piece of feedback</td>
<td>Australian standards development committee vote to approve the document as a Standard [2 weeks]</td>
<td>Document returns to publishing department to receive final editing and styling and go to publication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How is legislation passed in Australia?
Multiple jurisdictions

- Parliamentary democracy, monarchy as Head of State
- 3 tiers of government
  - Federal
  - Six States and Two Territories
  - 654 Local Councils
- Multiple regulatory authorities sometimes with conflicting objectives
Federal and state/territory legislation

- **Federal:**
  - international and interstate trade; foreign affairs; defence; immigration; taxation; banking; insurance; marriage and divorce; currency and weights and measures; post and telecommunications; and invalid/old age pensions.

- **States/territories:**
  - local government, roads, hospitals and schools.
Federal and state/territory legislation

• Australian governments - committed to good policy making processes & principles

• OECD 2012 *Recommendation on Regulatory Governance*

• 2014 principle: ‘if a system, service or product has been approved under a trusted International Standard or risk assessment, Australian regulators should not impose any additional requirements unless it can be demonstrated that there is a good reason to do so.’
Mandatory V Voluntary Standards

- Standards Australia is not part of government
- Australian Standards are not legal documents and are voluntary
- When a standard is referenced in legislation, it becomes mandatory.
- This decision is made by elected governments, not Standards Australia.
- Standards are also often incorporated into contracts.
International Participation and International Adoptions
International participation

• Focus on ISO and IEC
• In limited areas observe on CEN Technical Committees
• Participate on 360 ISO and IEC committees
• Observe on 120 ISO and IEC committee
• Similar levels of participation to Canada and Norway
Profile of International adoption projects

- Australian Standards (not adoptions)
- Modified (MOD) adoptions
- Identical (IDT) adoptions
Adoptions – Standards Australia policy

• Policy - base Australian Standards on International Standards to the maximum extent feasible and to apply the requirements of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) as a benchmark

• Australian Standards should be adoptions of International Standards, unless there are good reasons to the contrary

• The majority of adoptions are ISO and IEC Standards
Degree of Alignment

• IDT (Identical): Identical in technical content
• MOD (Modified): Technical differences from the International Standard (generally minor differences) exist and are clearly identified

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Questions
Standards Mapping and Survey Findings

Ms Lucy Chalmers
Policy Officer
Jakarta, 1 November 2017
Standards Mapping Activities
Activities undertaken in Standards Mapping Study

- Engagement at ISO and IEC
- Comparison and Mapping of International Adoptions
- Comparison and Mapping of Regulated Standards
- Alignment of Standards with bilateral Trade Data
International Participation – ISO technical committees

- **Australia**
  - P-Members = 295
  - O-Members = 88
  - Secretariat = 24

- **Indonesia**
  - P-Members = 100
  - O-Members = 153
  - Secretariat = 0

**Overlap**
- 56 committees (BSN and SA P-members)
- 144 committees (P-member or O-member from both BSN and SA)
International Participation – IEC technical committees

**Australia**
- P-Members = 79
- O-Members = 46
- Secretariat = 2

**Indonesia**
- P-Members = 23
- O-Members = 41
- Secretariat = 0

**Overlap**
- 21 committees (BSN and SA P-members)
- 58 committees (P-member or O-member from both BSN and SA)
International Adoptions

Indonesia
- 1843 International Adoptions
  - 93% Identical, 7% Modified

Australia
- 2074 International Adoptions
  - 82% Identical, 18% Modified

Indonesia & Australia
- Adopted 466 same int. standards
- Leading int. adoptions in Electrotechnical and energy sector
- Leading alignment in int. adoptions in electrotechnology and energy
- Minimal aligning adoptions in education, mining, transport, water
Technical Regulations – Mapping BSN and SA

**Indonesia**
- 205 SNI standards referenced in Indonesian legislation

**Australia**
- 1743 AS or AS/NZS standards referenced in Australian legislation

**Indonesia and Australia**
- Collectively, the most regulated sectors are Building and Construction and Electrotechnology and Energy
- 85 referenced SNI standards have been identified as overlapping, or equivalent to, Australian regulated standards.
## Indonesia-Australia Bilateral Trade Data

### Indonesia > Australia
- **Heating and Cooling Equipment Parts** – $379 Mil
  - 6 identified Australian TR
  - 3 identified Indonesian TR
- **Refined Petroleum** – $216 mil
  - 7 identified Australian TR
- **Wood, Simply Worked**
  - 5 identified Australian TR
  - 2 identified Indonesian TR

### Australia > Indonesia
- **Crude Petroleum** – $616 mil
- **Coal**
  - 12 identified Australian TR
- **Iron and Concentrates**
  - 1 identified Indonesian TR
- **Cotton**

*Please note, trade data excludes leading items in the food and beverage industry*
Survey Findings
117 Survey Responses

Country of Residence

Australia; 61; 52%
Indonesia; 56; 48%

Australia
Indonesia

STANDARDS
Australia
How long has your organisation been involved in Indonesia-Australia trade? (51 responses)

Length of time engaged in IA trade

- 1-3 years: 16 responses
- 3-10 years: 16 responses
- 10-20 years: 10 responses
- 20 years+: 9 responses
Does your organisation utilise standards?

Organisational use of national or international standards

- **Yes**: 83%
- **No**: 15%
- **Not sure**: 2%

Legend:
- Yes
- No
- Not sure
Use of technical regulations – domestic verse international

Must your organisation meet technical regulations to operate domestically?

Yes (%)
No (%)
Not Sure (%)

Must your organisation meet technical regulations to operate internationally (between IA)?

Yes (%)
No (%)
Not Sure (%)
What are the greatest barriers to your business complying with voluntary or mandatory standards? (both domestically and in the IA relationship)

• ‘Difficulty in accessing English copies of Indonesian standards and confirming the most current version of standards’
• ‘Technical regulations can add cost to exporting to Indonesia, creating an administrative and financial burden’
• ‘Stakeholders need ongoing government support in order to realise potential benefits under the IA-CEPA’
• ‘Compliance to SNI standards is not recognised in international and Australian markets’
• ‘Small business is restricted by their inability to access required resources with limited resources’
Could bilateral business conditions be improved through national and international standards development and implementation of technical regulations?

Yes 95%
No 5%

Could standards and TR development and implementation improve bilateral business conditions?

Yes 95%
No 5%
Under IA-CEPA, what area would your business benefit most from?

Under IA-CEPA which of the following would you organisation benefit from most?

- Standards Harmonisation (%)
- Technical Alignment (%)
- Regulatory Coherence (%)
- None (%)

Under IA-CEPA which of the following would you organisation benefit from most?
Are you supportive of developing a roadmap for standards harmonisation under IA-CEPA?

Would you like to see a roadmap in standards harmonisation developed under IA-CEPA?

- Yes: 96%
- No: 4%
The Indonesia Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)

Standards Australia Workshop October 2017

Presented by Michael Fay

Executive Director AFG Venture Group and Chair of AIBC NSW
Existing & Proposed SEZs in Indonesia

**SEZ SEI MANGKEI**
Simalungun Regency, North Sumatra (2,022.77 Ha)
Managed by PTPN III
Industry, Logistic, Tourism

**SEZ TANJUNG API-API**
Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra (2,030 Ha)
Managed by PT Belitung Pantai Intan
Industry, Logistic, Export Processing and Energy

**SEZ MBTK**
Kutai Timur Regency, East Kalimantan (557.34 Ha)
Managed by PT Bangun Palu Sulawesi Tengah
Industry, Logistic dan Export Processing

**SEZ PALU**
Palu City, Central Sulawesi (1,500 Ha)
Managed by PT. Bangun Palu Sulawesi Tengah
Industry, Logistic dan Export Processing

**SEZ BITUNG**
Bitung City, North Sulawesi (534 Ha)
Industry, Logistic dan Export Processing

Remarks:
- Ready/Operation (3 SEZs)
- Construction (8 SEZs)
- New SEZ development plan 2015-2019

**Existing SEZs Total Area:**
15,588.18 Ha

Source: [www.bkpm.go.id/](http://www.bkpm.go.id/)
14 New IZs Development outside Java 2015 – 2019

There are at least 74 Existing Large Scale IZs (36,292 ha), 72% located in Java Island. 14 New IZs (28,854 ha) outside Java Island will be developed in 2015-2019.

Source: www.bkpm.go.id/
10 National Tourism Priority Destinations

Tanjung Lesung, Mandalika, Morotai, and Tanjung Kelayang have been enacted by Government as SEZs for Tourism.

Source: www.bkpm.go.id/
INDONESIAN PARTNER UNIVERSITIES 2016 – New Colombo Plan (Java only)
Approximately **19,731** enrolments of Indonesian students studying in Australia in 2016, increasing by **2.42%** (467) from 2015.

The numbers of overall enrolment has been climbing gradually for 3 years ago.

Indonesian Students Enrolment by Sector 2000-2016 in Australia

## Indonesian Higher Education Students in Australia by Field of Study in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad Field</th>
<th>Higher Education</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>4,091</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society &amp; Culture</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering &amp; Related Technologies</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural &amp; Physical Sciences</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture &amp; Building</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Qualification</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Environment and Related Studies</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Field Programs</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, Hospitality, and Personal Services</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,707</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Embassy Republic of Indonesia Canberra
SUMMARY

INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP GROUP
Submission Towards the IA-CEPA
Education and Training Related
Developing human capital through cooperation in technical and advanced education and training by:

- opening the education sector to foreign investment
- encouraging greater university engagement in joint research and degree programs
- facilitating Movement of Natural Persons (MNP) for education purposes
Significantly increase capacity of Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Indonesia through:

- Expanding and developing Vocational High School (SMKs) and polytechnic networks, including more polytechnic lecturers, building competency standards, industry engagement, VET quality, international VET partnership and staff exchange and creating centres of excellence.
- Promoting education cooperation including standards on education curricula, teacher competencies, research and development agenda, and internship opportunities.
- Promote cooperation to boost manual competencies in branding, product innovation, research and development.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION
• Encourage freer movement of skilled people between the two countries. Encourage employment of skilled Indonesian and Australian in both countries.

• Encourage alternative solution for short-term migrant workers with limited English proficiency, for example by providing “foreperson with high-level of English supervising work groups” similar to a system which operates in New Zealand for fruit pickers and packers.

• Remove two-way barriers for the movement of skilled workers in the following areas: Technical, vocational and higher education and training, including English language teachers.
• **Mutual skills recognition**, including developing training between professional associations or vocational schools and the possibility of establishing a joint committee or institution to facilitate initiatives in the field of education

• **Simplification of work permits** for lecturers, teachers and researchers, and more relaxed visa provisions for students

• **Create a special visa category under IA-CEPA** to facilitate service sector movement of skilled people
• Implement more relaxed restrictions on temporary entry and work permits for professional and skilled personnel between Australia and Indonesia and vice versa

• Further develop the skills and training offered through the Skills Exchange program between Indonesia and Australia to develop human resources and skilled hospitality personnel in tourism sector
• Encourage universities to work more closely together in teaching, learning, and research, including joint degree programs and joint research activities and centres.

• Opening the university sector to foreign investments.

• Opening the training sector to allow our resourcing of much-increased schools to university transition programs.

• Provisions for cooperation and capacity-building in the VET sector to enable it to better train skilled workers to international standards.

• Provision for movement of skilled people to undertake research and conduct teaching.
English First (EF) country director for Indonesia Lars Berg called for the government to relax regulations on native English speaker requirements, given the shortage of native English speaking teachers in the country.

"We hope that going forward, the regulations on international native English speakers will be less restrictive. Come December, we hope the regulation will be harmonized in line with the ASEAN Economic Community," Lars told reporters in South Jakarta, on Wednesday.

So far, he said, the government required English speaking teachers to have at least five years of work experience as a teacher and a bachelor's degree in English, English Literature or Linguistics to teach English in Indonesia.
Teaching ELICOS in Australia
National ELT Accreditation Scheme “NEAS”

Following are the minimum qualifications required:

• A recognised degree or equivalent of at least three years full-time or part-time equivalent AND
• A recognised TESOL qualification including a practical component which is supervised and assessed ; OR
• A recognised degree in Education with TESOL method