



Badan Standardisasi Nasional
National Standardization Agency of Indonesia



Standard for Sustainable Development and Better Life



INTRODUCTION AND WORKSHOP OUTLINE

I Nyoman Supriyatna

Deputy Chairman of BSN for Research and Cooperation on Standardization

Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 November 2017



- 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

8. Institutional and Framework Provisions

EARLY OUTCOME IA - CEPA

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

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 exerciseJoint 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



BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL



Komite Akreditasi Nasional

Members of



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www.bsn.go.id

www.kan.or.id



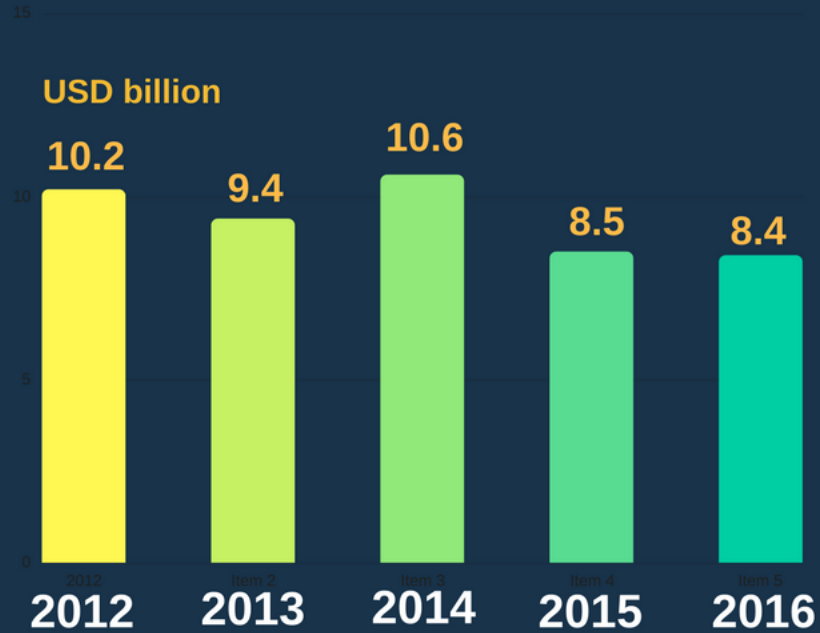
IA-CEPA: How the Negotiations are Progressing

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)



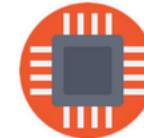
Mineral fuels, mineral oils
(\$538,2 mil)



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



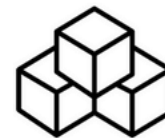
Mineral fuels, mineral oils
(\$976,1 mil)



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

Australian businesses invested in:

(Year 2016)



Food Industries
40.3 million US Dollars

Mining Sectors

30.3 million US Dollars



Food Crops and Plantations
26.2 million US Dollars

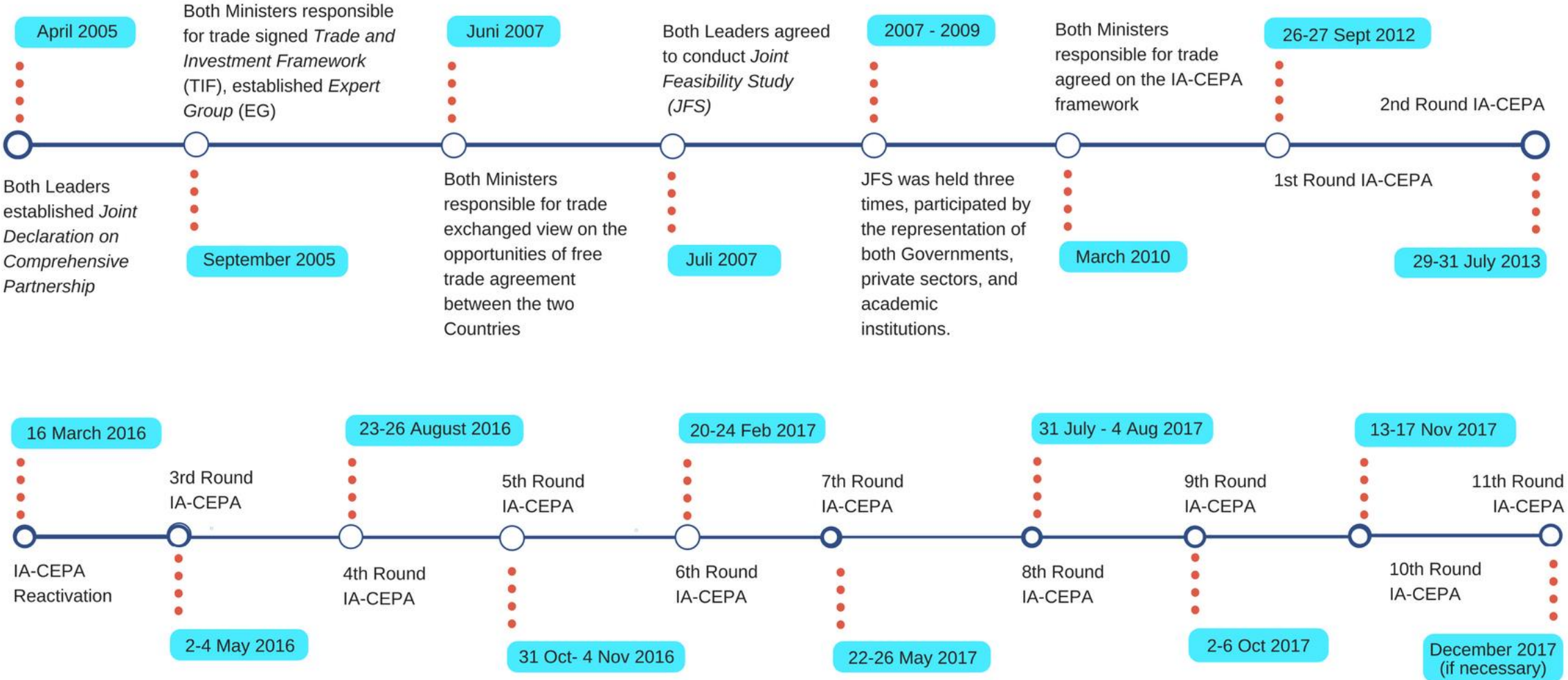
Chemical/Pharmaceutical Industries

20.1 million US Dollars



Other services sectors
16.5 million US Dollars

INDONESIA - AUSTRALIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (IA-CEPA)



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



Institutional Framework Provisions



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.

Market Access: Trade in Goods

Australia

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

Indonesia requested market access: textiles and textile products at Entry into Force (EIF).



Market Access: Services-Investment

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

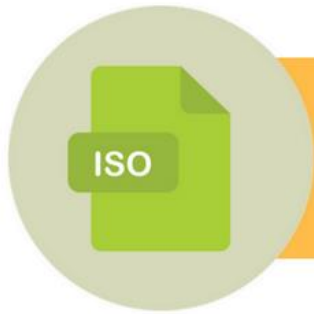
- Indonesia proposed: a) Elements of The Work Program, and b) Structure of the Economic Cooperation Committee.
- The two countries agreed to adopt these elements into a Side Letter of the IA-CEPA Economic Cooperation Agreement, where the Side Letter will be signed by the Ministers.





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-Application 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.

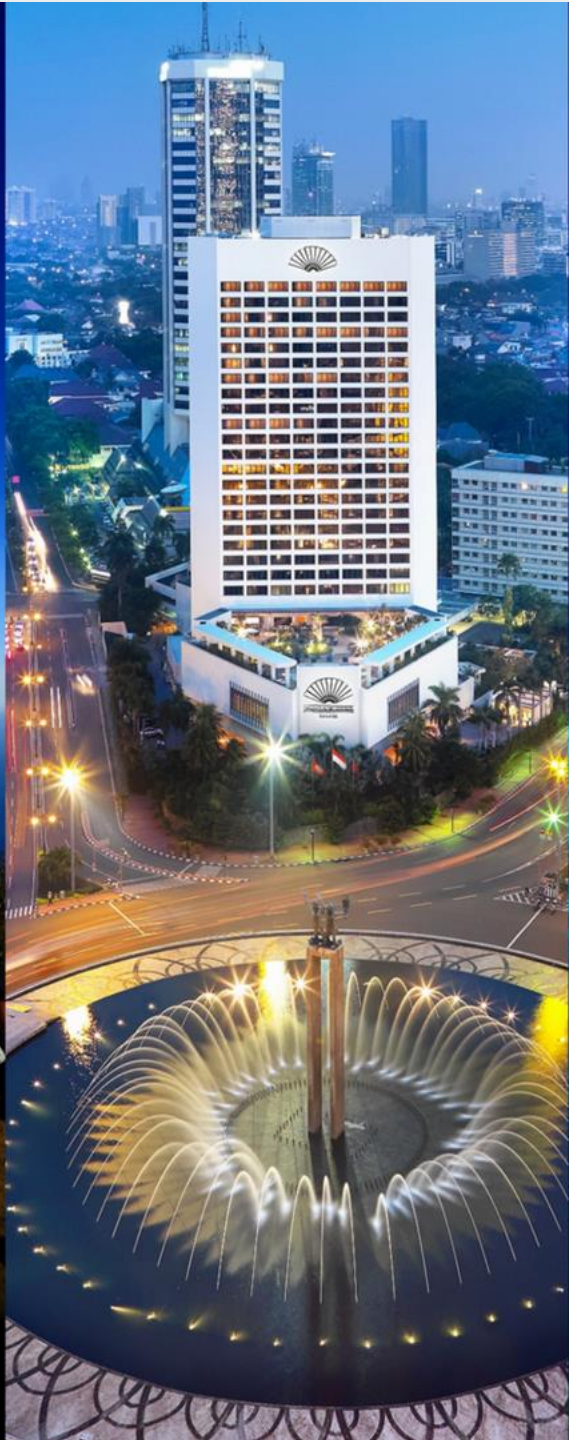


Follow up....

- 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.



THANK YOU



“Indonesia and Australia can best capitalize on esteemed network of key businessmen from both countries to effectively deepen and expand our economic partnership.”



INDONESIA AUSTRALIA
BUSINESS COUNCIL

Noke Kiroyan, President

**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



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.



EARLY OUTCOMES – PHASE TWO

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.**

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

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

THANK YOU



**INDONESIA AUSTRALIA
BUSINESS COUNCIL**

Standards Mapping and Gap Analysis Project Overview



Mr Damian Fisher
Standards Australia
Jakarta, 1 November 2017

1

Standards Australia



2

Standards Mapping Study

3

Objectives and Outcomes



Standards Australia Overview

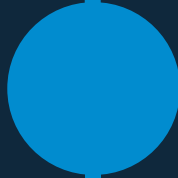
Standards Australia – Formed 1922



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





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



Questions



Badan Standardisasi Nasional
National Standardization Agency of Indonesia



Standard for Sustainable Development and Better Life

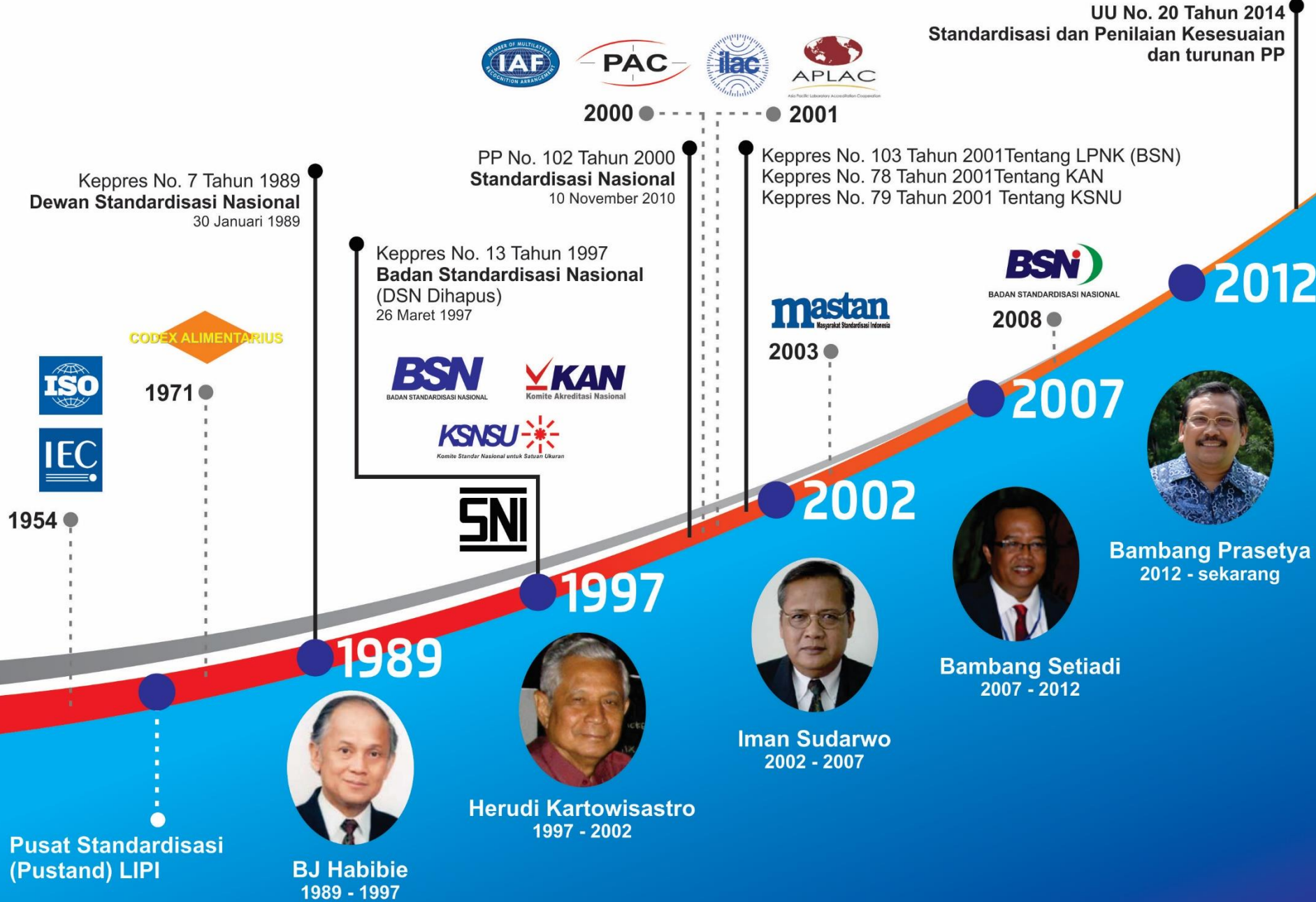
OVERVIEW OF STANDARDIZATION SYSTEMS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

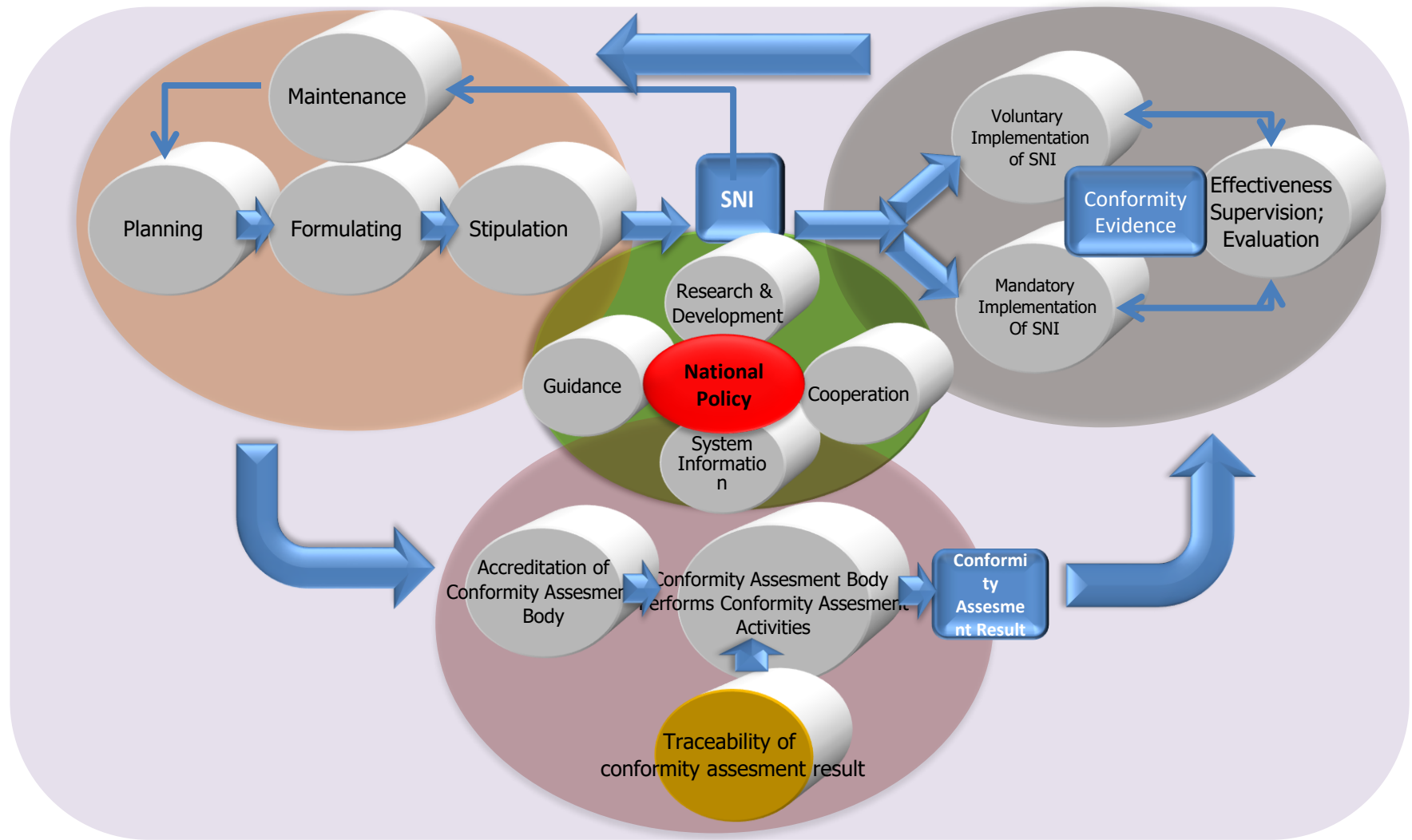


SEJARAH STANDARDISASI NASIONAL

UU No. 20 Tahun 2014
Standardisasi dan Penilaian Kesesuaian
dan turunan PP



STANDARDIZATION AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT (Law No. 20 Year 2014)



VISION

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

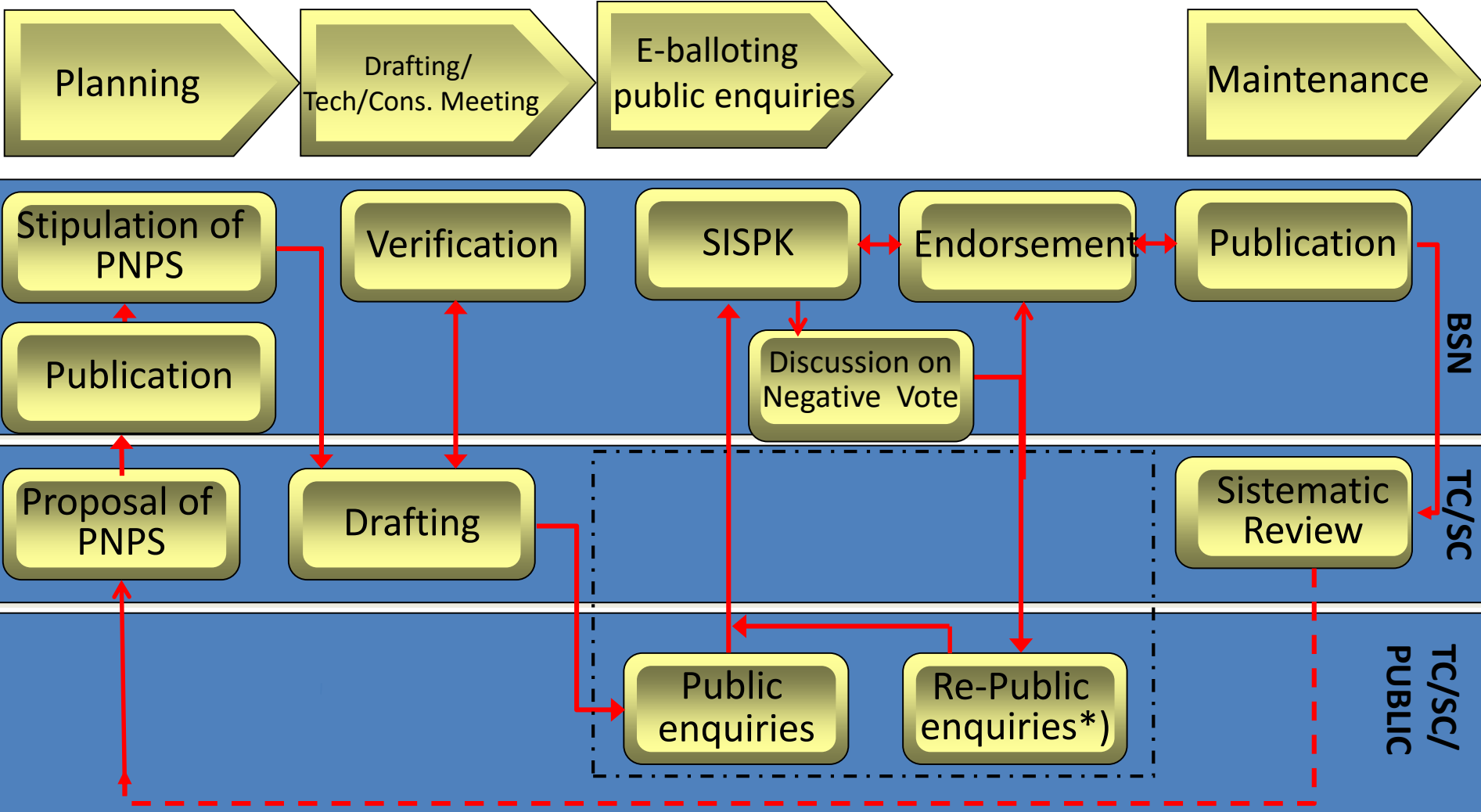
MISSION

- 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



Standard Development Process (PERKA BSN No. 8/2015)



*) 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

No.	Development process	Length (months)
1	Normal	13
2	Identical Adoption	8
3	Urgent	7
4	Amendment	6

SNI DEVELOPMENT - NORMAL PROCESS -

Stage	Month -												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Technical and consolidated Meeting	█	█	█	█	█	█							
2. Finalization of RSNi3 document							█						
3. Public Enquiries via SISPK								█	█				
4. Compilation and assessment of document of the result of Public Enquiries										█	█		
5. Finalization of RASNI document for endorsement												█	
6. Endorsement and Publication of SNI													█

SNI DEVELOPMENT - IDENTICAL ADOPTION -

Stage \ Month_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Technical and consolidated Meeting	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey				
2. Finalization of RSNI3 document					Dark Grey			
3. Public Enquiries via SISPK						Yellow		
4. Compilation of the result of Public Enquiries							Brown	
5. Endorsement and Publication of SNI								Green

SNI DEVELOPMENT - URGENT -

Stage	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Technical and consolidated Meeting								
2. Finalization of RSNI3 document								
3. Public Enquiries via SISNI (20 calendar days)								
4. Compilation of the result of Public Enquiries								
5. Endorsement and Publication of SNI								

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

SNI DEVELOPMENT - AMENDMENT -

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Stage						
1. Technical and consolidated Meeting						
2. Finalization of RSNI3 document						
3. Public Enquiries via SISNI						
4. Compilation of the result of Public Enquiries						
5. Endorsement and Publication of SNI						

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

**Synergy
between
industrial
needs with
government
programs**

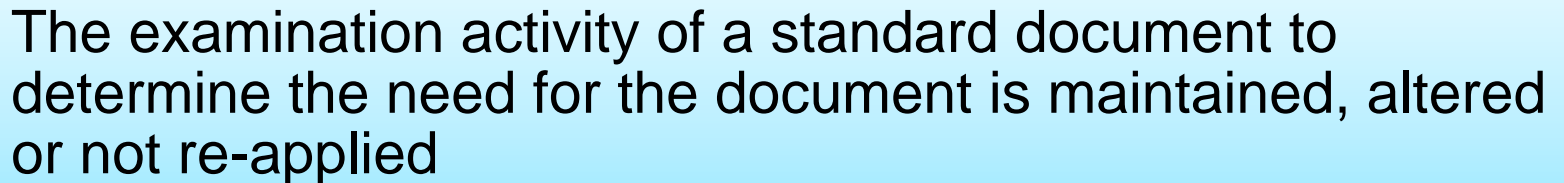
Proposal of National Program on Standard Development (PNPS)

- 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

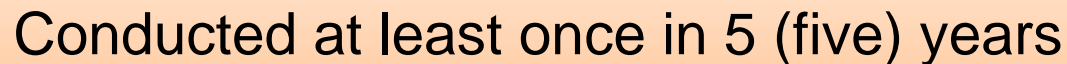
- NWIP can be proposed by public society through SISPK

- NWIP will be posted at BSN website to obtain inputs from stakeholders

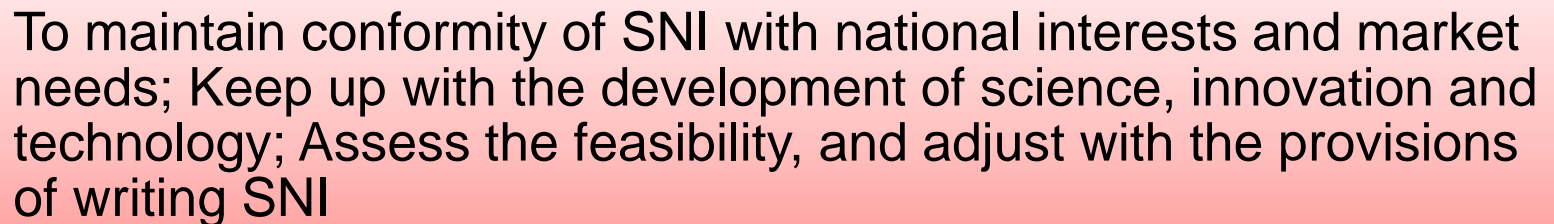
SNI Review

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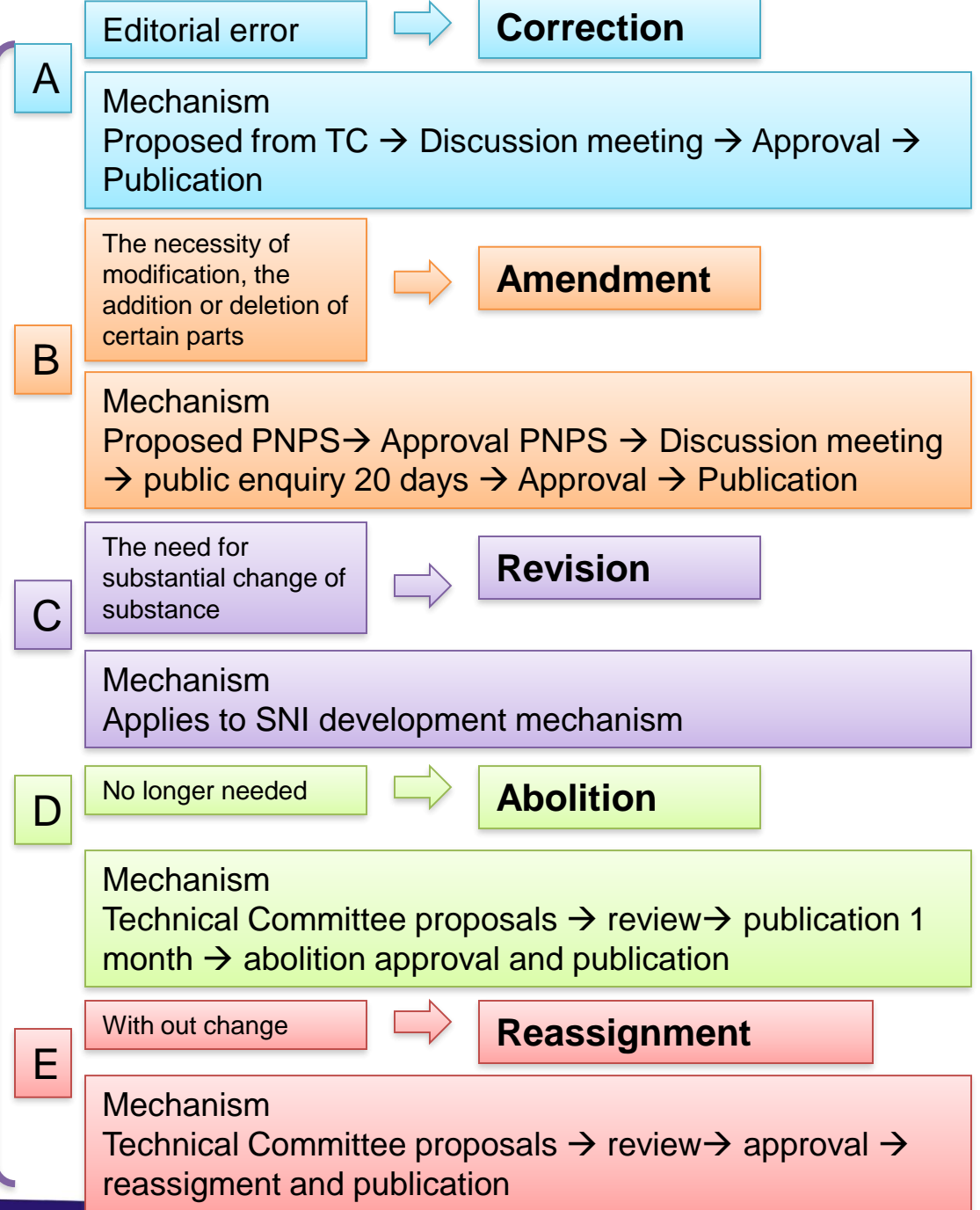
The examination activity of a standard document to determine the need for the document is maintained, altered or not re-applied

An orange rectangular box with a thin black border, containing text. It is connected to a white circle on the left by a thin purple line.

Conducted at least once in 5 (five) years

A light red rectangular box with a thin black border, containing text. It is connected to a white circle on the left by a thin purple line.

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 by SECTOR (as of Sept 2017)

No	SNI Per Sector	Valid	Abolished	Total SNI
1	Agriculture and food technology	1.946	437	2.383
2	Construction	847	180	1.027
3	Electronic, information technology and communication	395	4	399
4	Engineering technology	1.498	282	1.780
5	General, infrastructure and science	597	60	657
6	Health, safety and environment	791	128	919
7	Material technology	2.647	539	3.186
8	Specific technology	256	68	324
9	Transportation and food distribution	504	206	710
Total		9.481	1.904	11.385



Safety, Security, and health of the citizen; conserve the environment



Strengthen Products Competitiveness

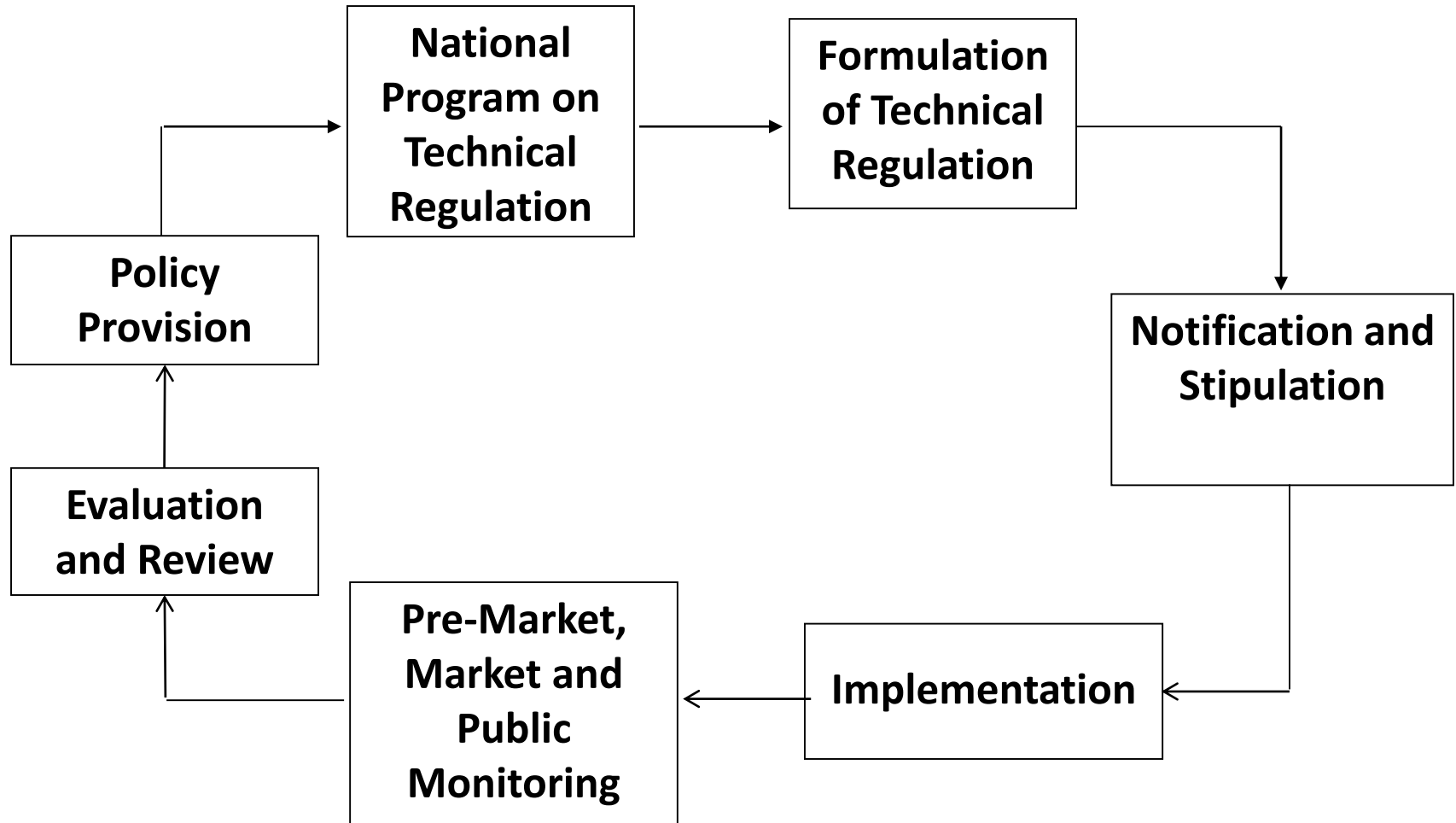


Support innovation



Harmonized with international standards

Technical Regulation Framework



SNI for Protecting Society

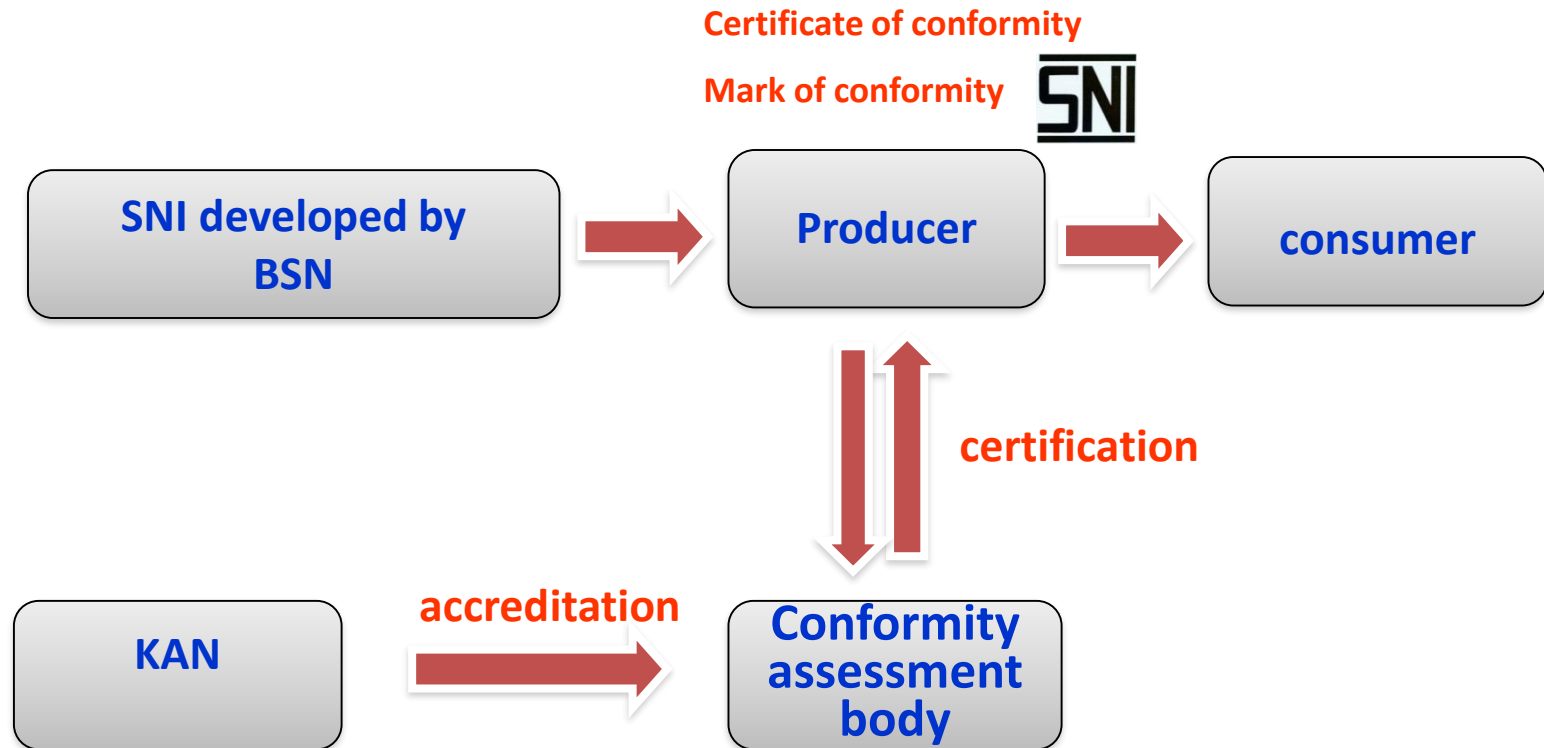


**Mandatory
SNI**

No	Technical Institution who Enforce Mandatory SNI (as of Sept 2017)	Number of SNI
1.	Ministry of Industry	105
2.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	25
3.	Ministry of Agriculture	3
4.	National Agency for Drug and Food Control	1
5.	Ministry of Transport	14
6.	Ministry of Public Works	55
7.	Ministry of Marines and Fisheries	2
	Total	205



Product Certification System for SNI



CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

MRA



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



1. Certification Body of MS
2. Certification Body of EMS
3. Products Certification Body
4. Food Safety Certification Body
5. Personal Certification 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

No	CABs	Number
1	Testing Labs	1,147
2	Calibration Labs	213
3	Inspection Bodies	75
4	Proficiency Testing Providers	12
5	Medical Labs	56
Total		1,503



Certification Bodies (CB)

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

BSNi *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
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System - ISO/IEC 17021; OHSAS 18001 [ISO 45001]
- Anti-Bribery Management System – ISO 37001: 2016; ISO/IEC TS 17021-9: 2016

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

	ISO		IEC	
	P	O	P	O
TC	34	113	10	22
SC	62	40	13	19

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

Name	Dr. Puji Winarni
Position in BSN	Deputy Chairman BSN of General Affairs
Position in ISO	Council Member
Period	2018-2020

TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU



BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL



Komite Akreditasi Nasional

Members of



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

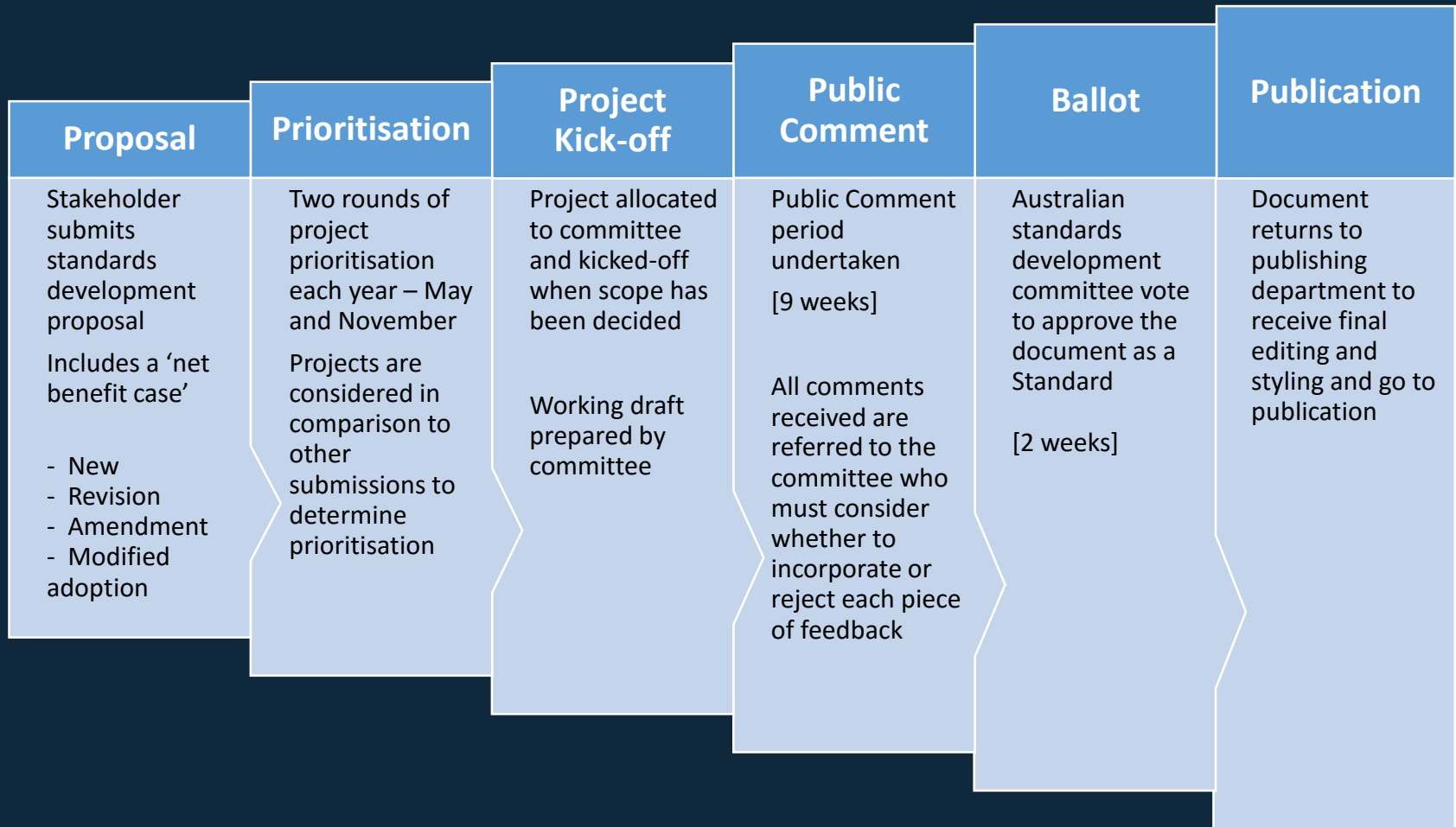
Coherence

Standards development

- Development of Australian Standards reflect the following
 - ISO/IEC Guide 59:1994, *Code of good practice for standardization*
 - 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



The logo for Standards Australia features a stylized yellow and white shape resembling a leaf or a drop, with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes to its right. A thin white line curves around the bottom and left sides of the logo.

STANDARDS
Australia

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.' .

2012



RECOMMENDATION OF THE
COUNCIL ON REGULATORY
POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

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.

The logo for Standards Australia features a stylized yellow and white shape resembling a leaf or a drop, with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes to its right. A thin white line curves around the bottom and left side of the graphic.

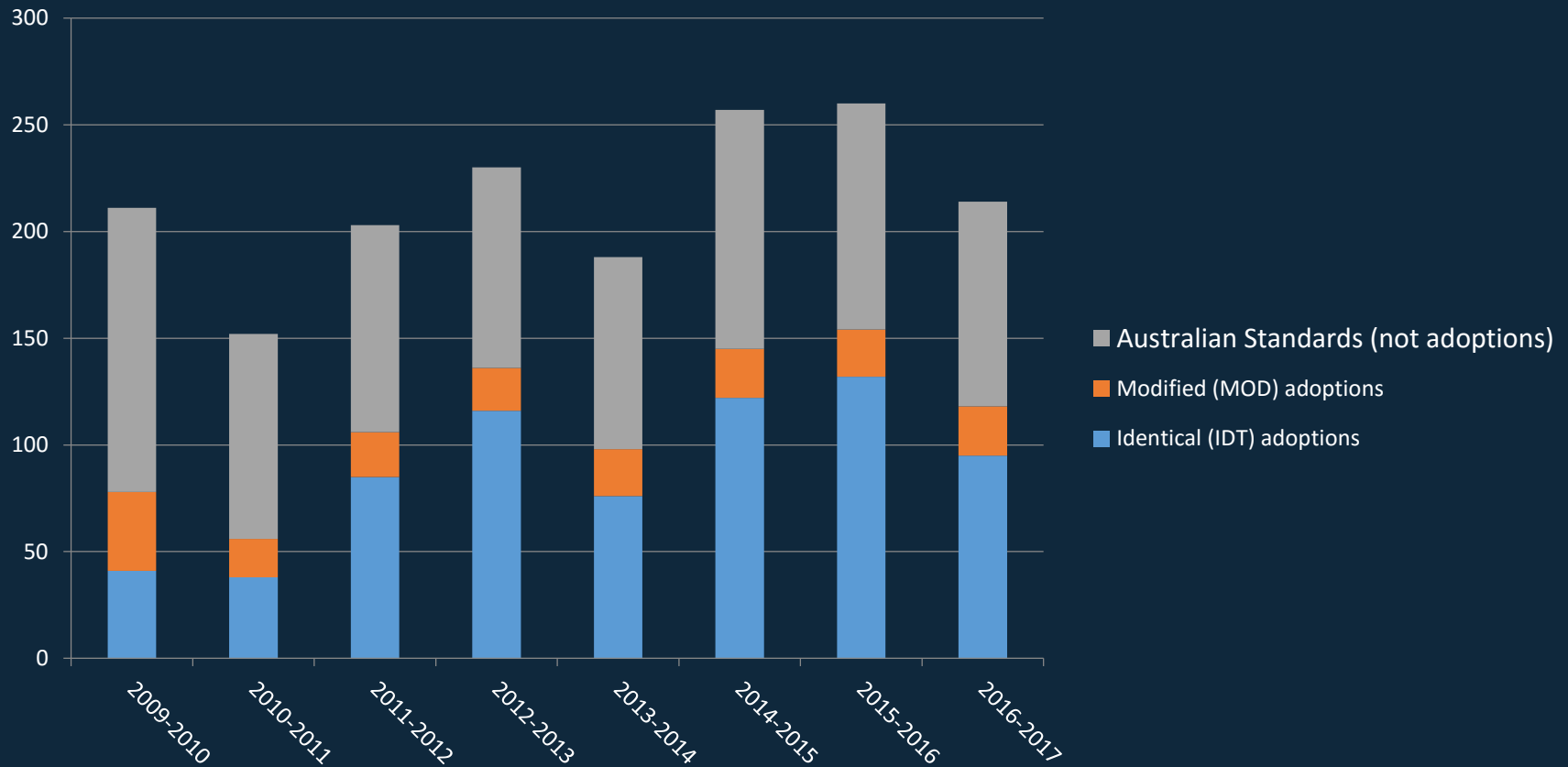
STANDARDS
Australia

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



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

GUIDE 21-1

Regional or national adoption of
International Standards and other
International Deliverables —

Part 1:
Adoption of International
Standards

The use of extracts requires permission from the relevant owner of the copyright. This includes ISO and IEC documents.

Questions

Standards Mapping and Survey Findings

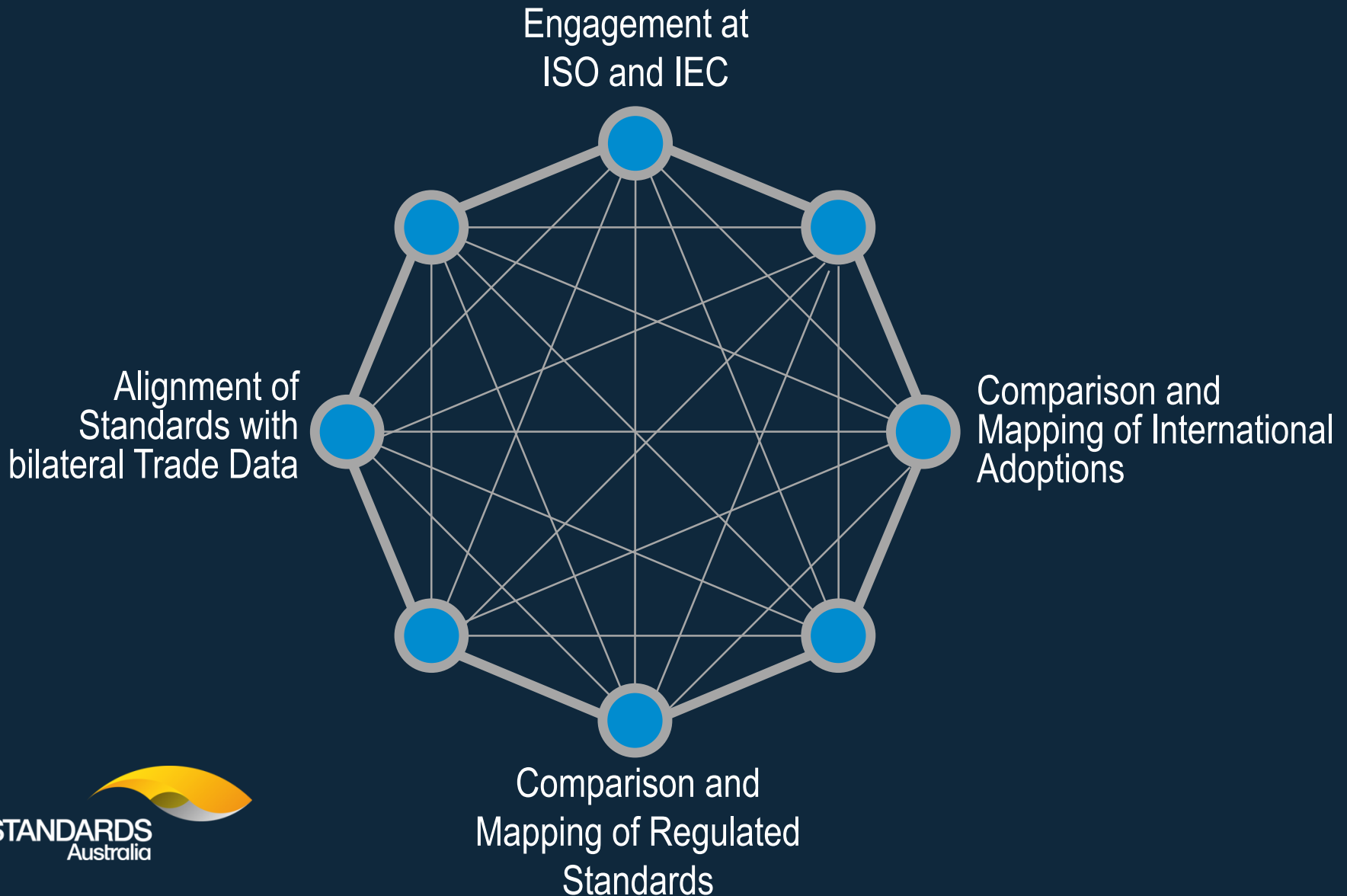


Ms Lucy Chalmers
Policy Officer
Jakarta, 1 November 2017

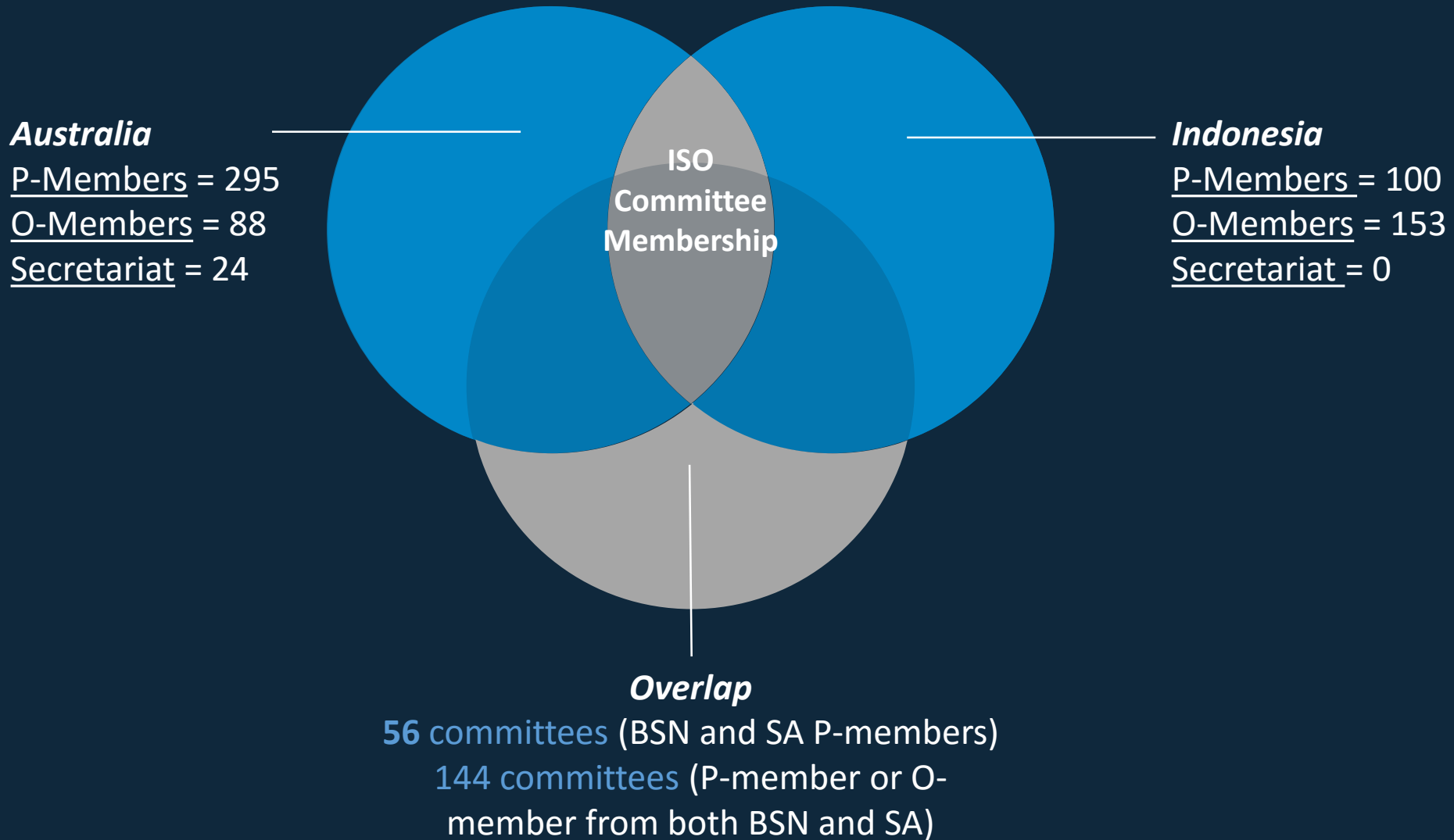


Standards Mapping Activities

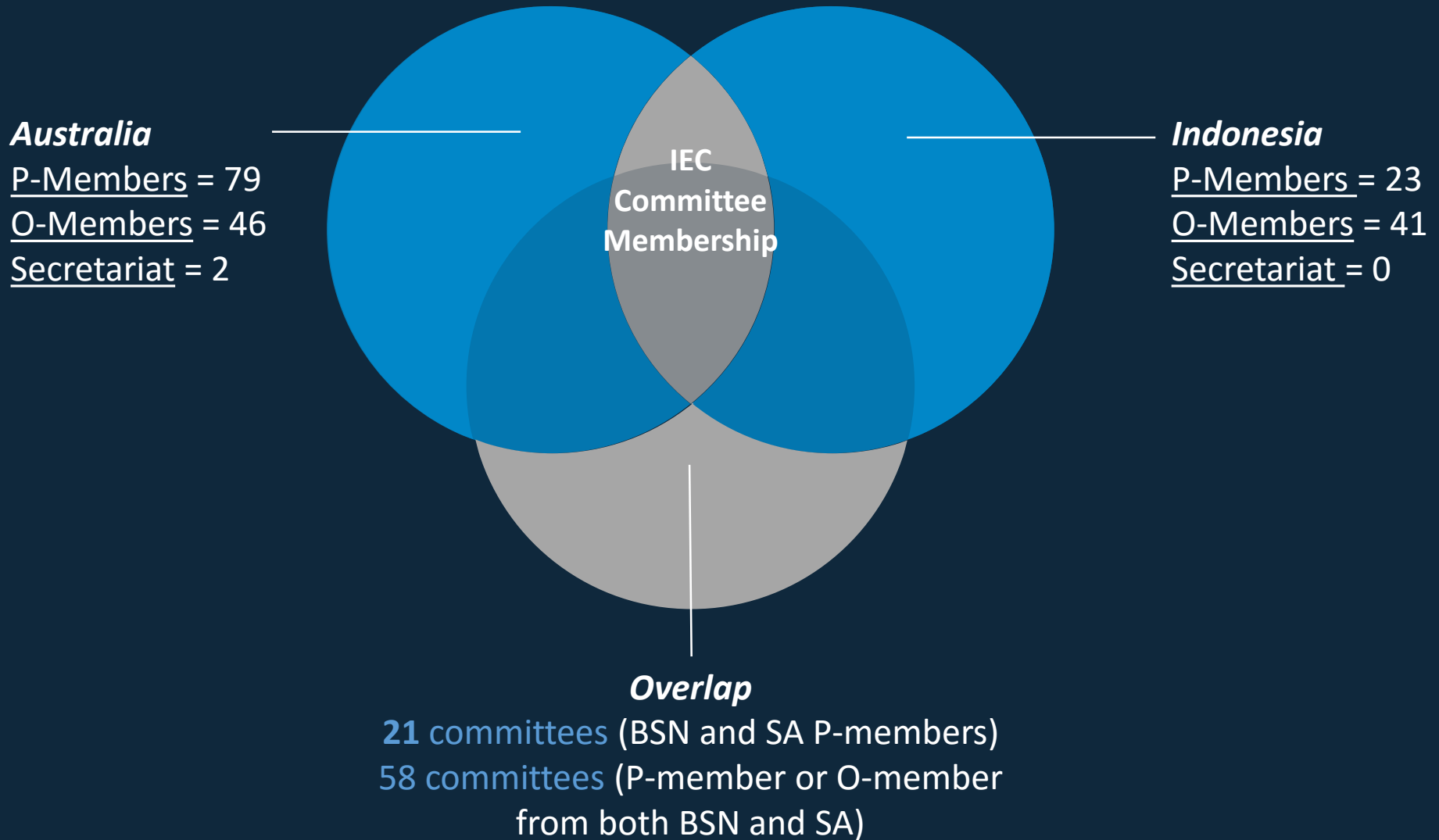
Activities undertaken in Standards Mapping Study



International Participation – ISO technical committees



International Participation – IEC technical committees



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

**International
Adoptions**

- 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

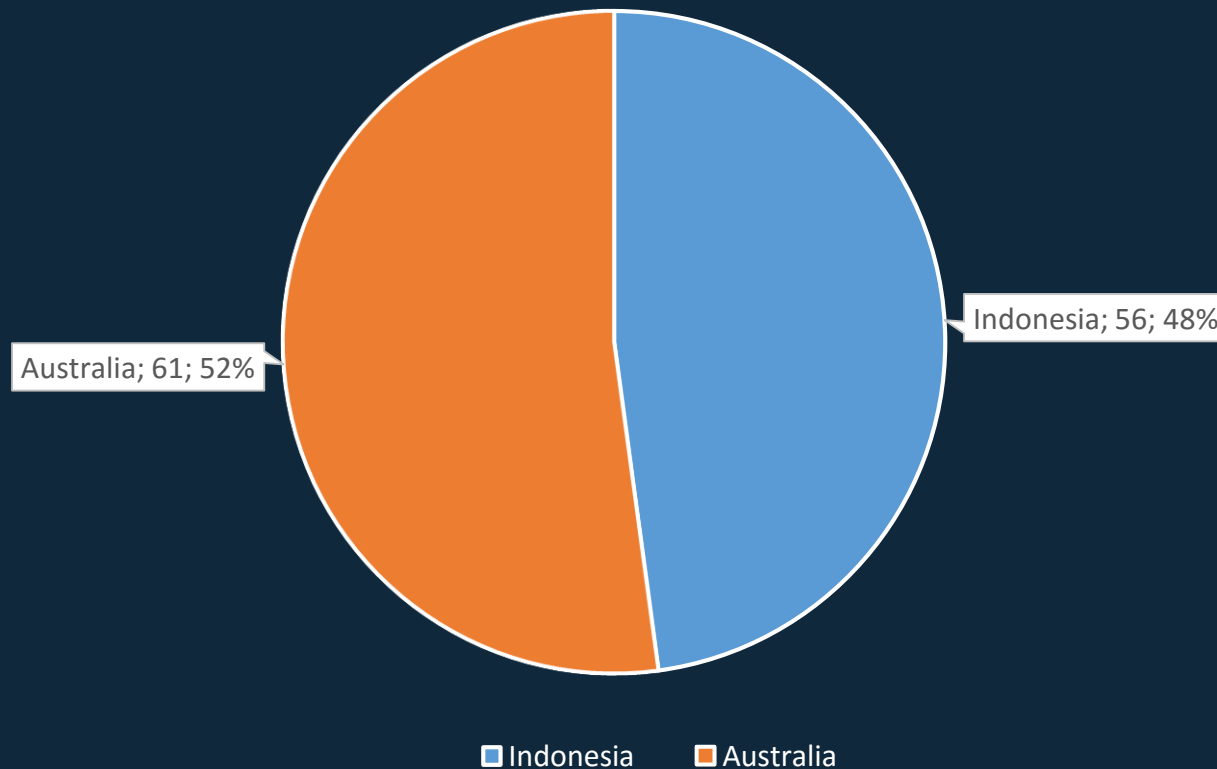
* Please note, trade data excludes leading items in the food and beverage industry



Survey Findings

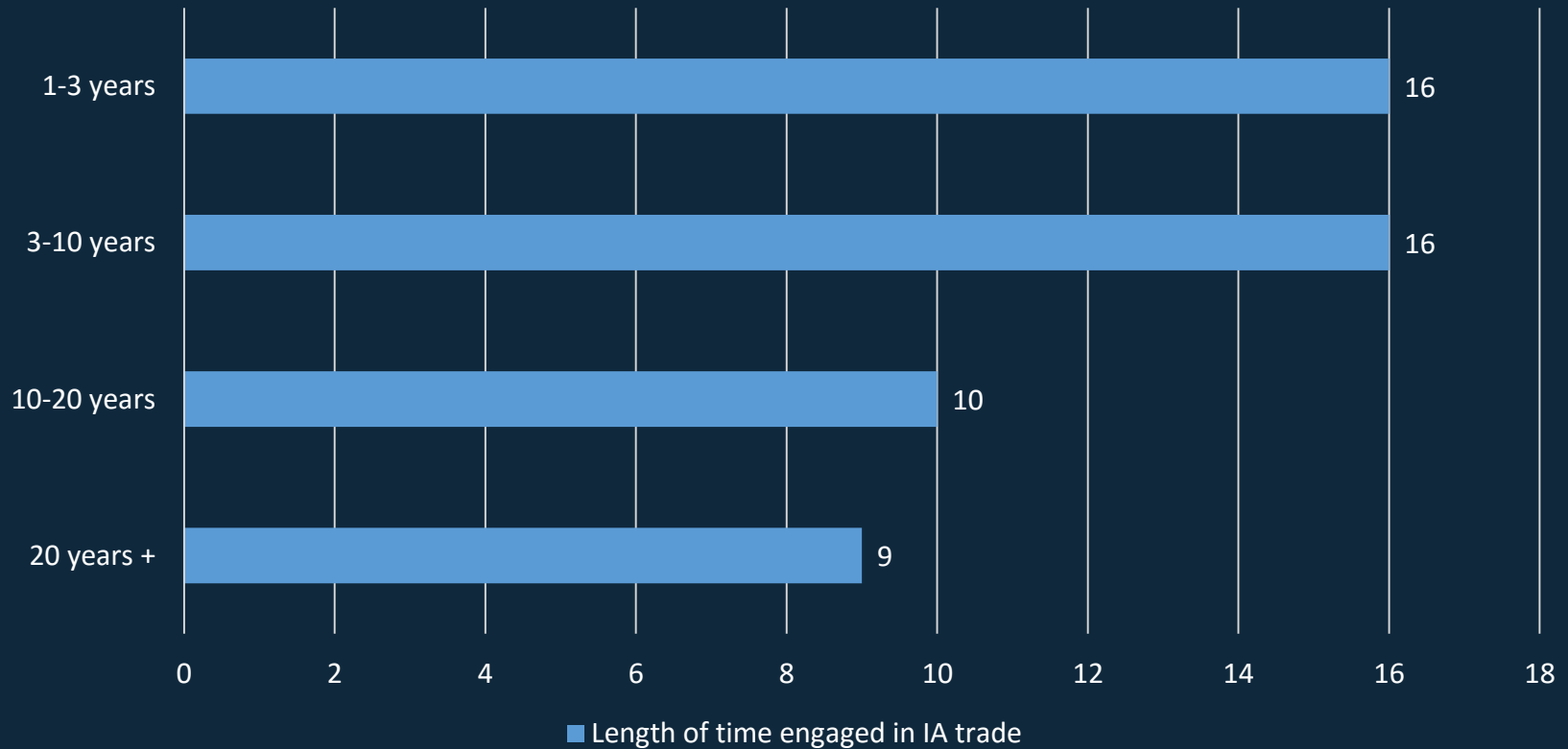
117 Survey Responses

Country of Residence



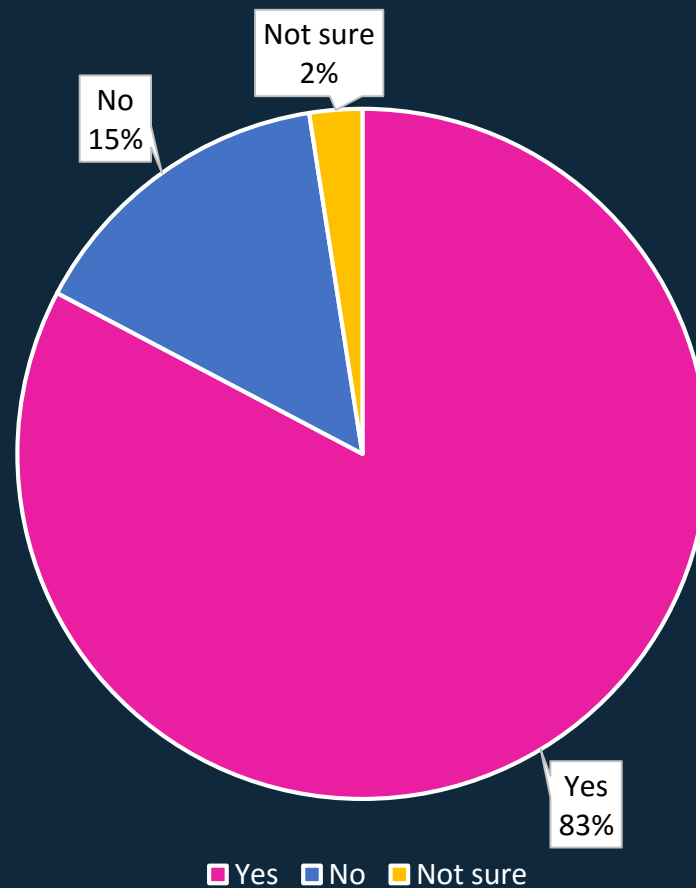
How long has your organisation been involved in Indonesia-Australia trade? (51 responses)

Length of time engaged in IA trade



Does your organisation utilise standards?

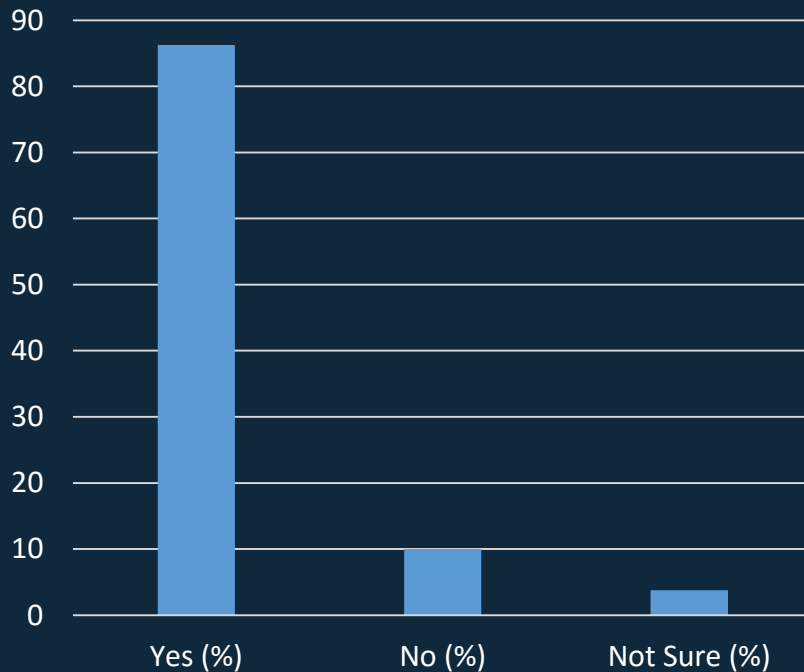
Organisational use of national or international standards



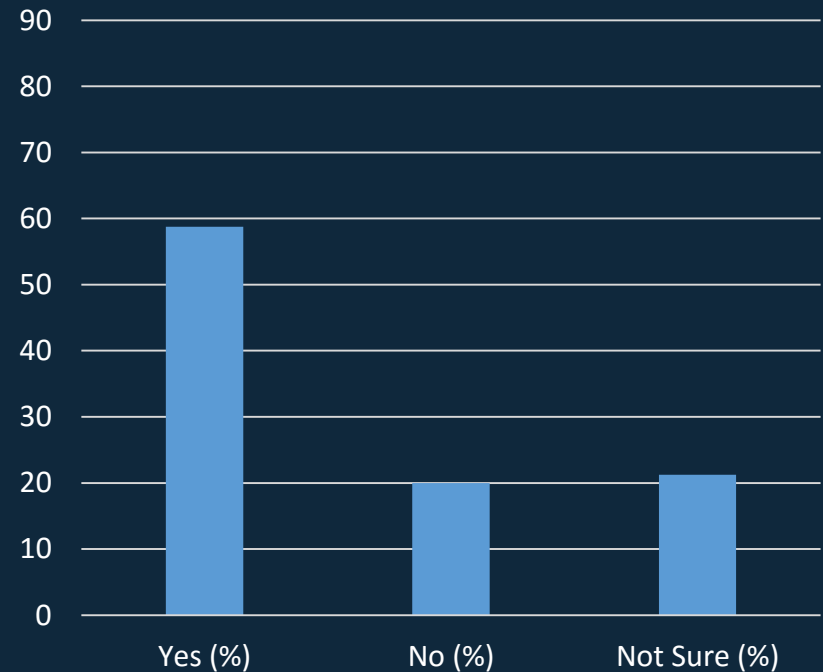
Use of technical regulations – domestic verse international



Must your organisation meet technical regulations to operate domestically?



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

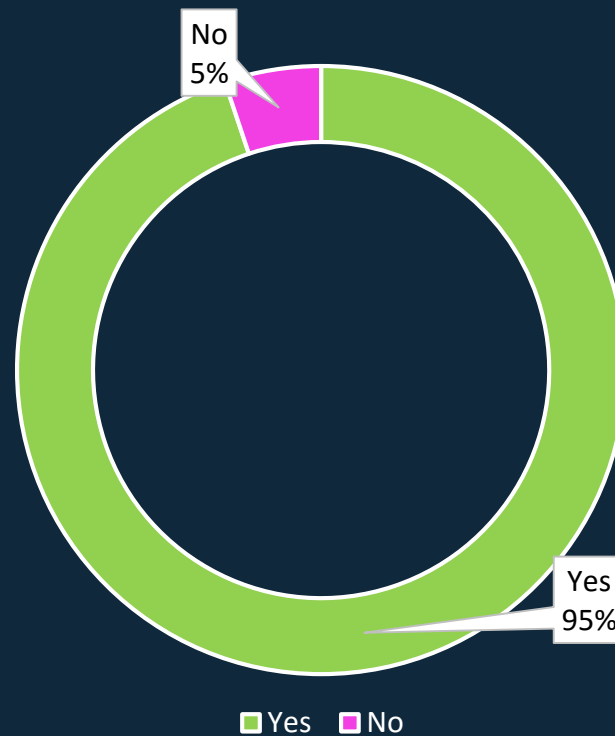


What are the greatest barriers to your business complying with voluntary or mandatory standards? (both domestically and in the IA relationship)

- *'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'*

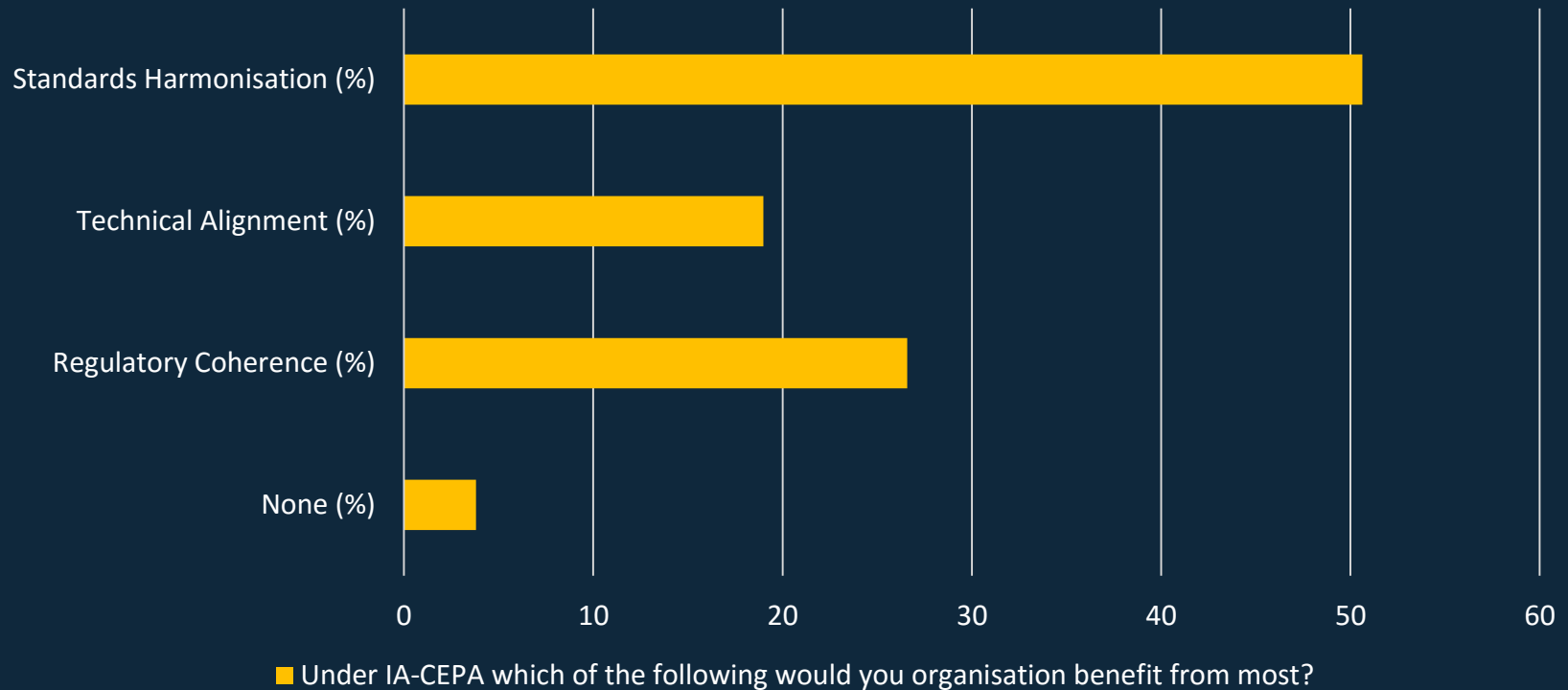
Could bilateral business conditions be improved through national and international standards development and implementation of technical regulations?

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



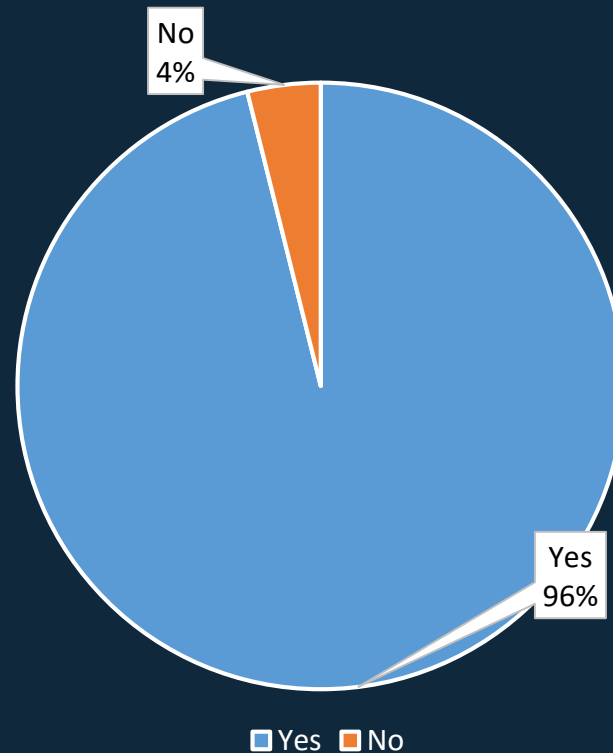
Under IA-CEPA, what area would your business benefit most from?

Under IA-CEPA which of the following would your 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?



The Indonesia Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)

Standards Australia Workshop October 2017

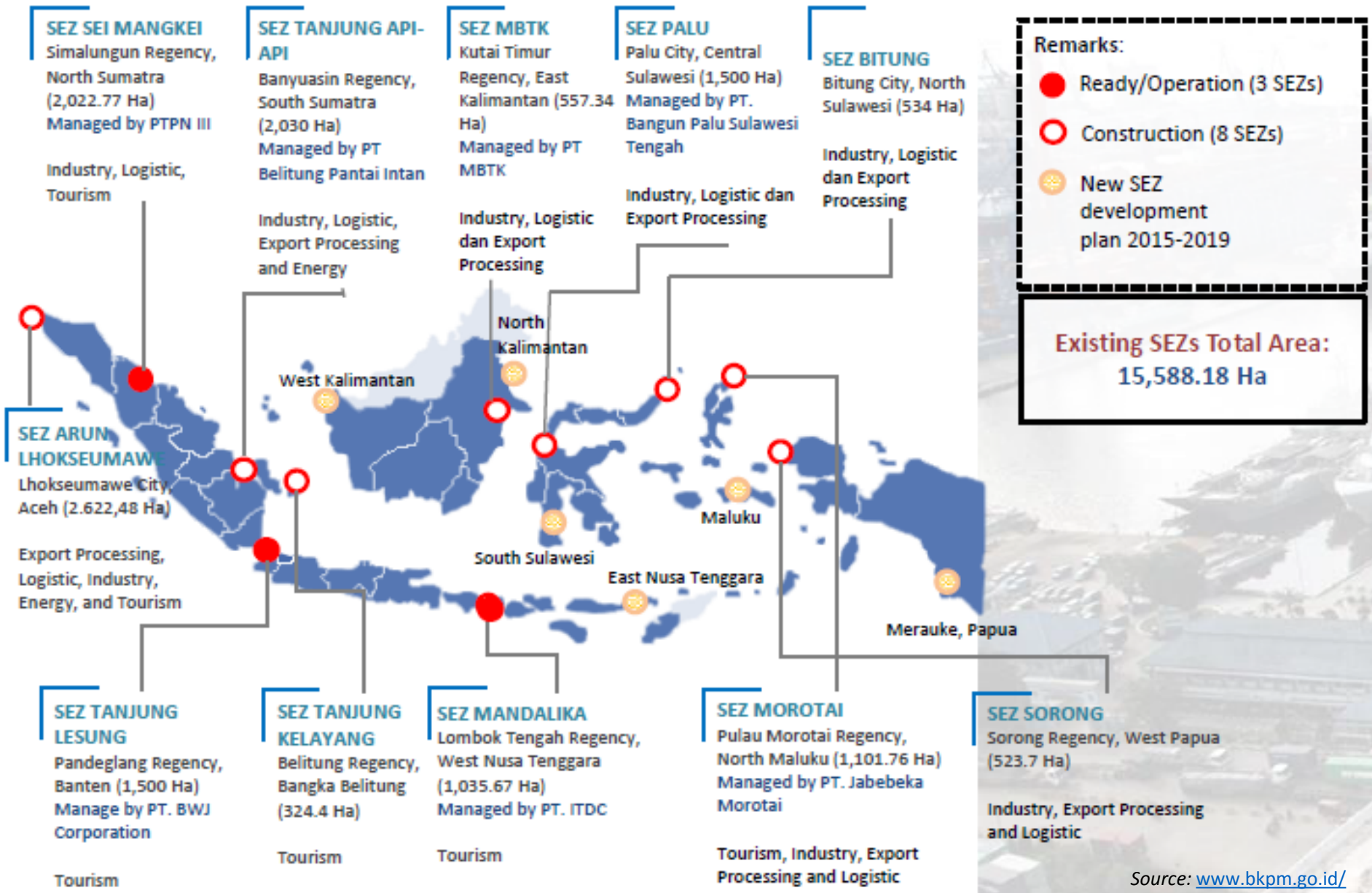


Presented by **Michael Fay**

Executive Director AFG Venture Group and Chair of AIBC NSW



Existing & Proposed SEZs in Indonesia

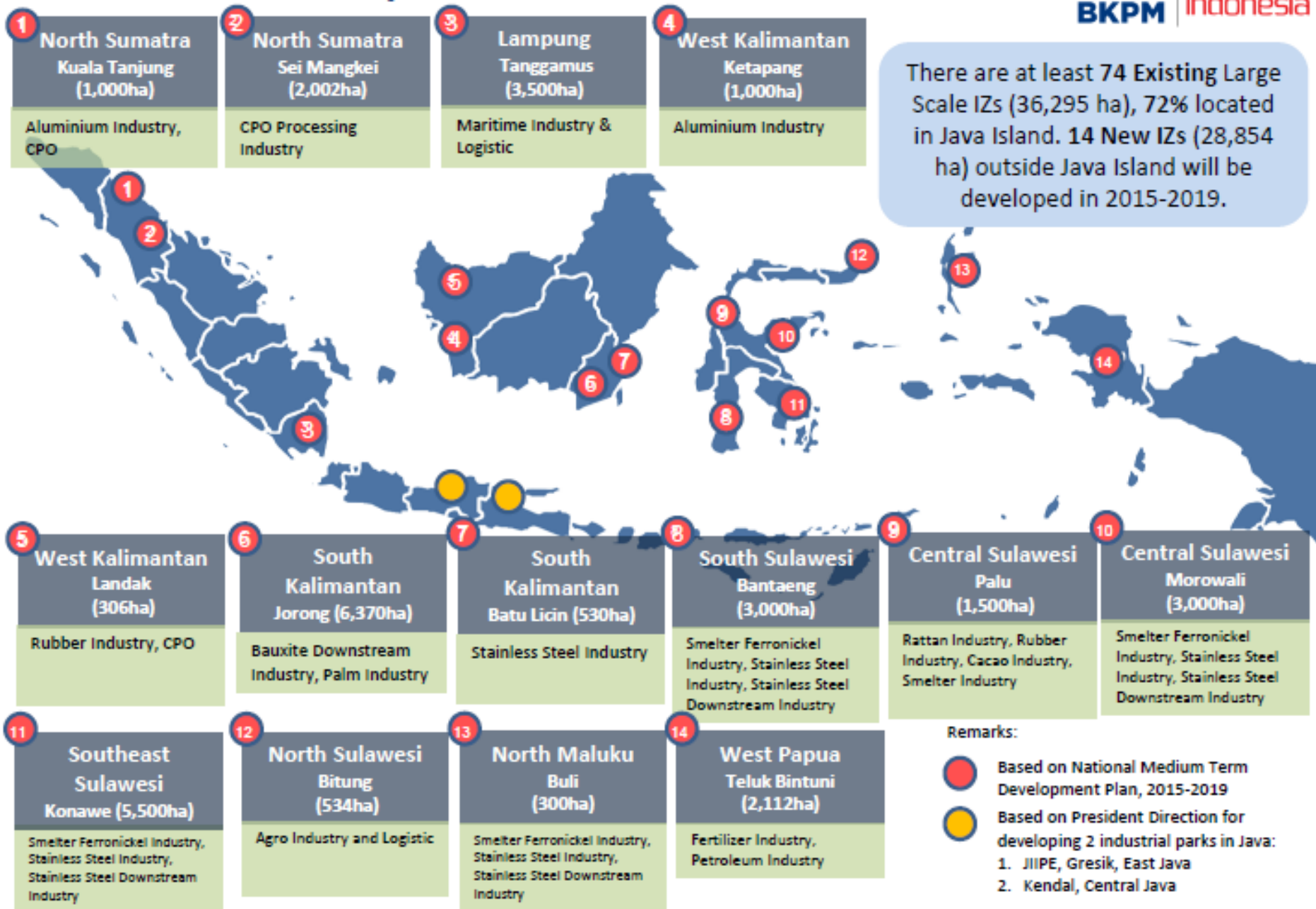


Remarks:

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

Existing SEZs Total Area: 15,588.18 Ha

14 New IZs Development outside Java 2015 – 2019



10 National Tourism Priority Destinations



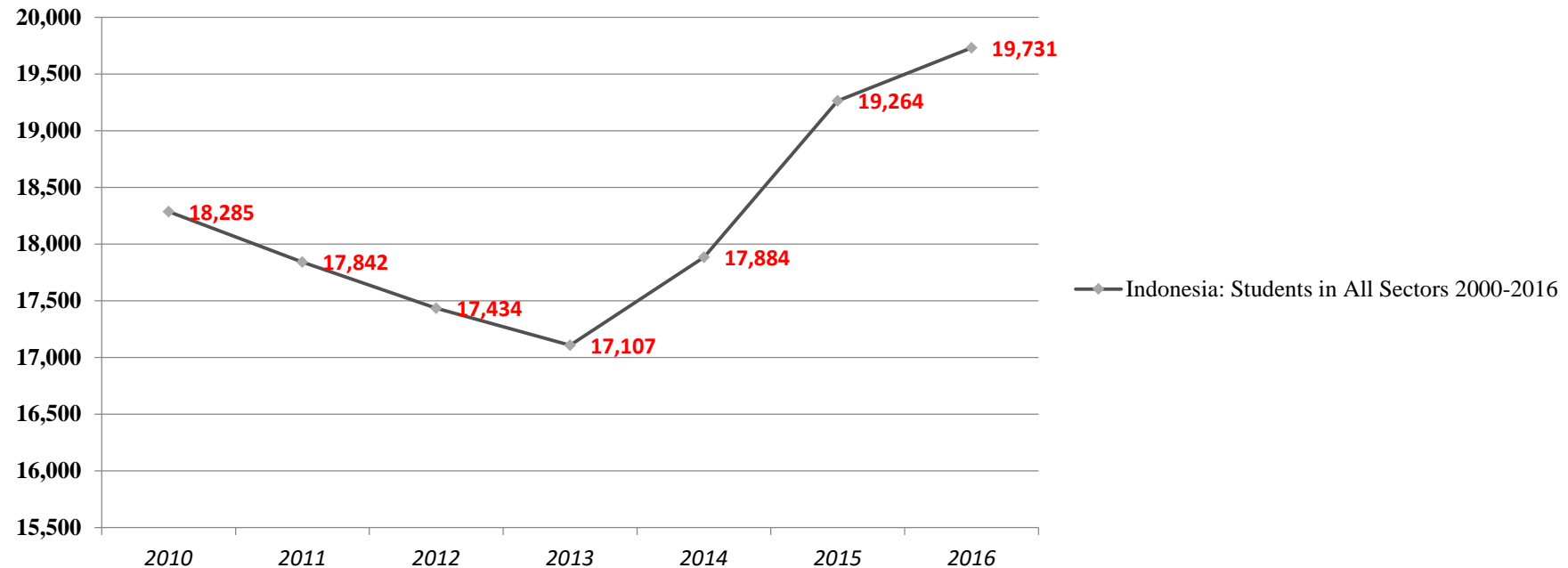
Tanjung Lesung, Mandalika, Morotai, and Tanjung Kelayang have been enacted by Government as SEZs for Tourism.



INDONESIAN PARTNER UNIVERSITIES 2016 – New Colombo Plan (Java only)



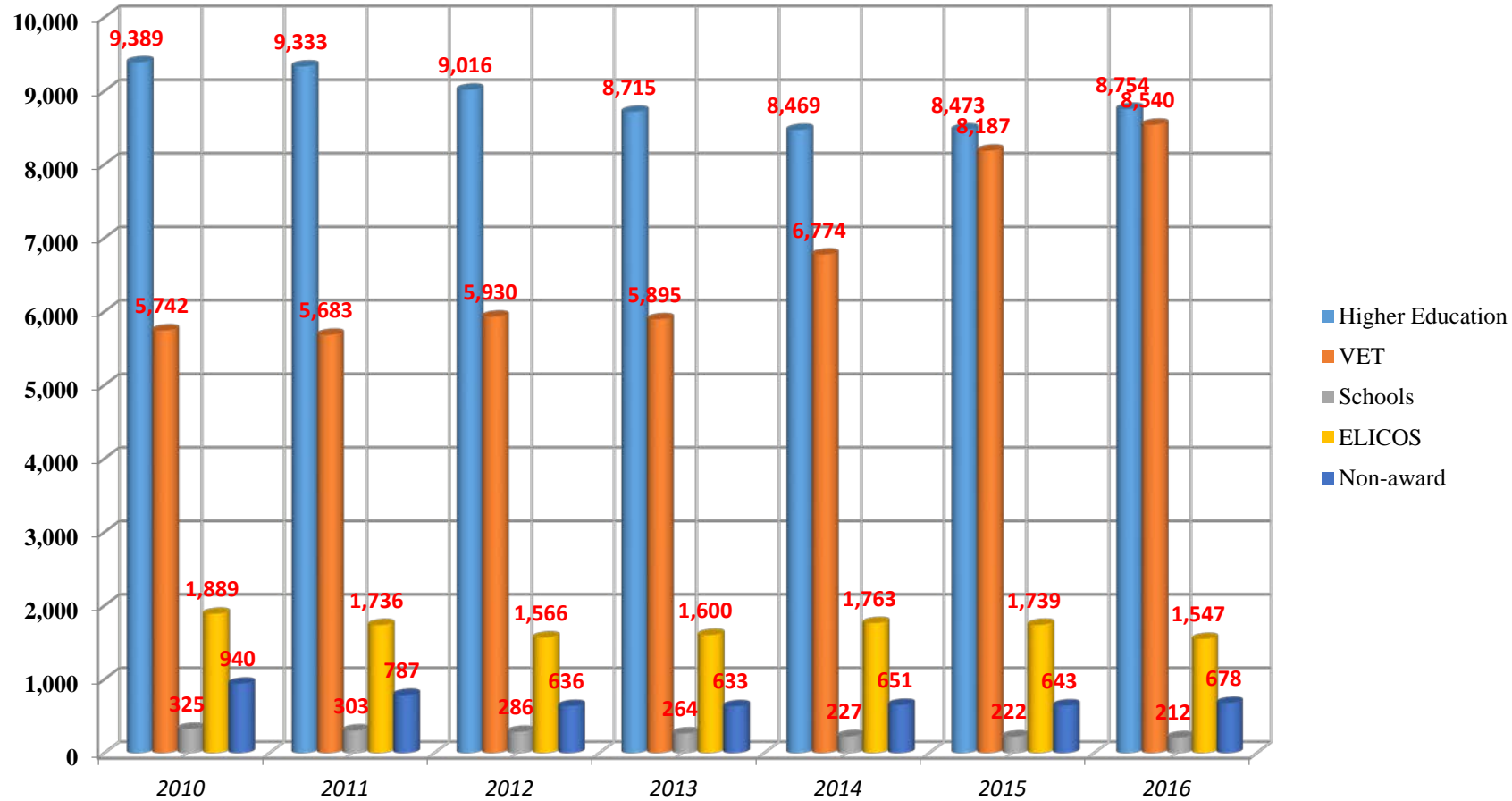
Indonesia: Students in All Sectors 2000-2016 in Australia



<https://internationaleducation.gov.au/research/International-Student-Data/Pages/InternationalStudentData2016.aspx>

- 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



<https://internationaleducation.gov.au/research/International-Student-Data/Pages/InternationalStudentData2016.aspx>

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

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

S U M M A R Y

INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP GROUP

**Submission Towards the IA-CEPA
Education and Training Related**

DEVELOPING HUMAN CAPITAL

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

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

- **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

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

- **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

MOVEMENT OF 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



EDUCATION

Case Study: Removing two-way barriers for the movement of skilled workers in English Language Teaching

The Jakarta Post

- 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.

The Jakarta Post June 3 2015

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