

#### DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

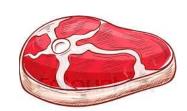
Presented on the International Scientific Conference on AMR 2018

Jakarta, 29 November 2018

### Background

- World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050 (UN, 2017)
- Meat consumption is projected to increase almost 73 percent and dairy consumption is predicted to grow 58 percent (FAO, 2011)
- Food safety issues: foodborne disease and chemical contaminants.
- The economic loss of food poisoning outbreaks in Indonesia in 2013 was approximately US\$ 78 million (Rahayu et all. 2016)
- Foodborne disease issues: food hygiene, antimicrobial resistance, and zoonosis and the environmental.

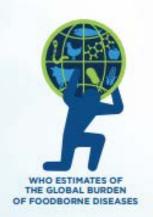












# The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

Every year foodborne diseases cause:





Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5





1/3
of deaths from foodborne diseases



# Foodborne diseases in the WHO South-East Asia Region

#### **Every year**



>150 million people fall ill

>175 000 die



including

60 million children <5 fall ill

50 000

Diarrhoeal diseases are responsible for majority of deaths. Key causes:



Norovirus



Non-typhoidal Salmonella



Pathogenic E. coli



Region has

>1/2 the people

globally who are infected and die from

typhoid fever or hepatitis A

### **Legal Basis**

- 1. Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Foods
- 2. Law No. 18 of 2009 jo Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
- 3. Law No. 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantines
- 4. Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
- 5. Government Regulation No. 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare
- Government Regulation No. 82/2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
- 7. Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 381 of 2005 concerning Guideline of Certification of Veterinary Control on Business Unit of Food of Animal Origin
- 8. Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 14 of 2017 concerning Classification of Veterinary Drug

#### **CERTIVICATION of VETERINARY CONTROL (NKV)**

Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 381 of 2005 concerning Guideline of Certification of Veterinary Control on Business Unit of Food of Animal Origin



Assessment on fulfillment of hygiene requirement at business unit conducted by veterinary public health authority

#### The Aim of NKV

 Animal Products Assurance for ASUH

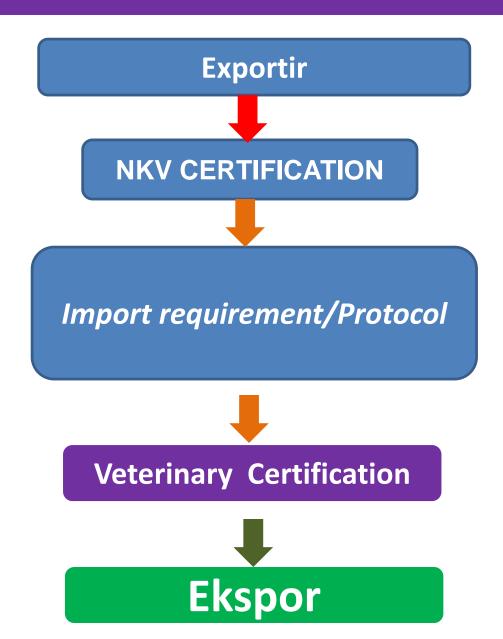
Improve product competitiveness > ekspor, market

Traceability

3



#### Food of Animal Safety Assurance for Export



# Food of Animal Origin Control System (Import)

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

- Country approval
- Establishment approval

## ENTRY POINT IN INDONESIA

Animal Quarantine

#### Distribution

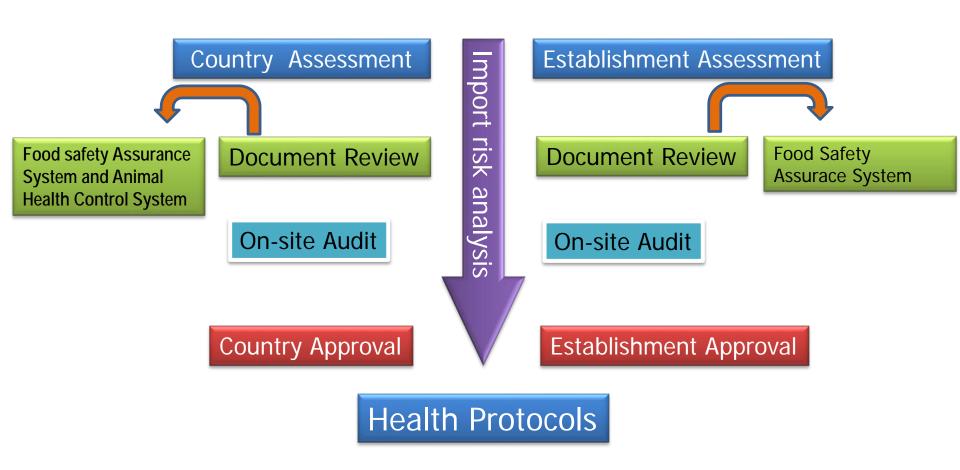
- ✓ Certification and Registration of Food of Animal Origin Production Unit through Veterinary Control Number (NKV)
- ☑ Animal origin food labeling
- Monitoring residues and microbial contamination
- ☑ Application of HACCP System

#### **Public**

- Government excellent service
- Consumer awareness

#### **Procedure of Country and Establishment Approval**

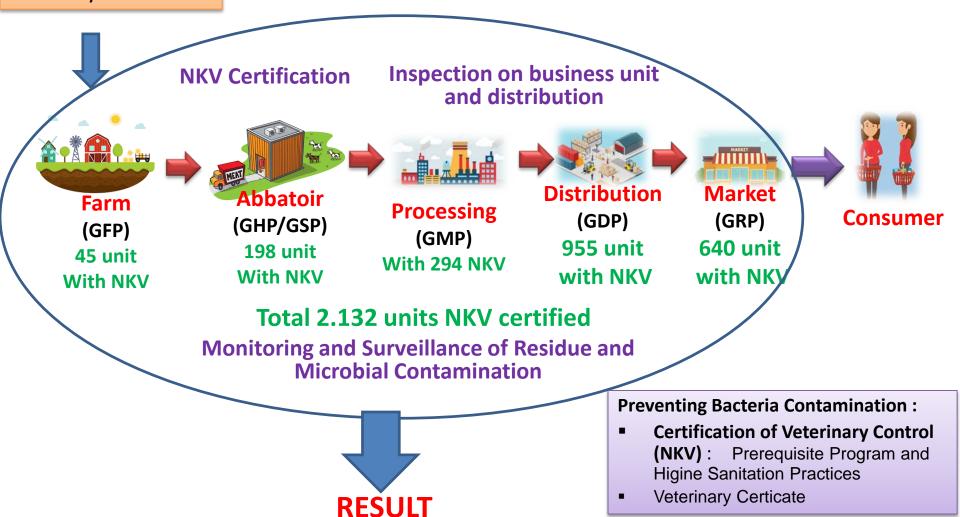
**Proposal from Exporting Country** 



# Food of Animal Origin Control System (Locally Produced)

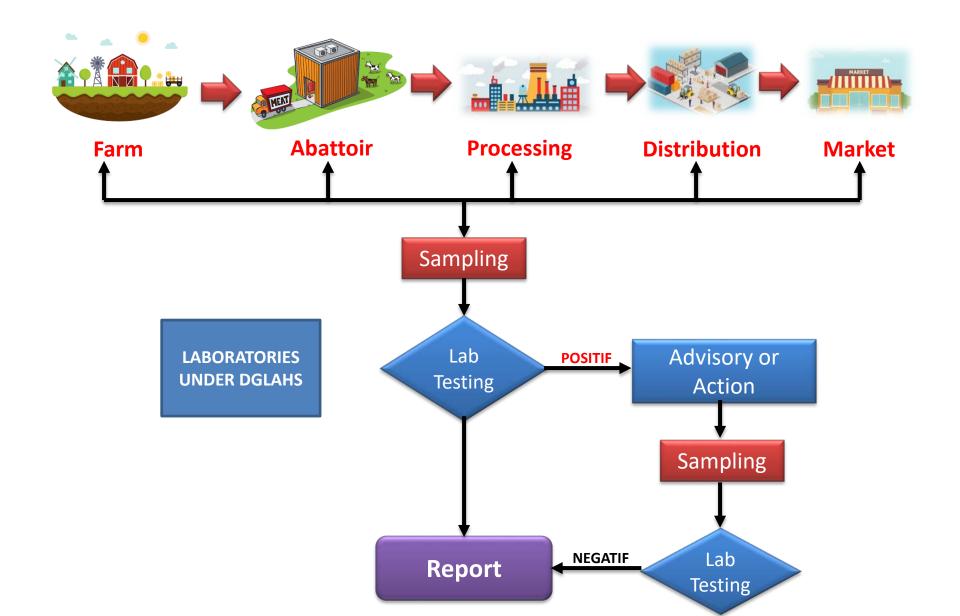
- The use of antibiotics for therapy is under sepervision of Veterinarian
- Bioseurity 3 zona

#### Safe from Farm to Table



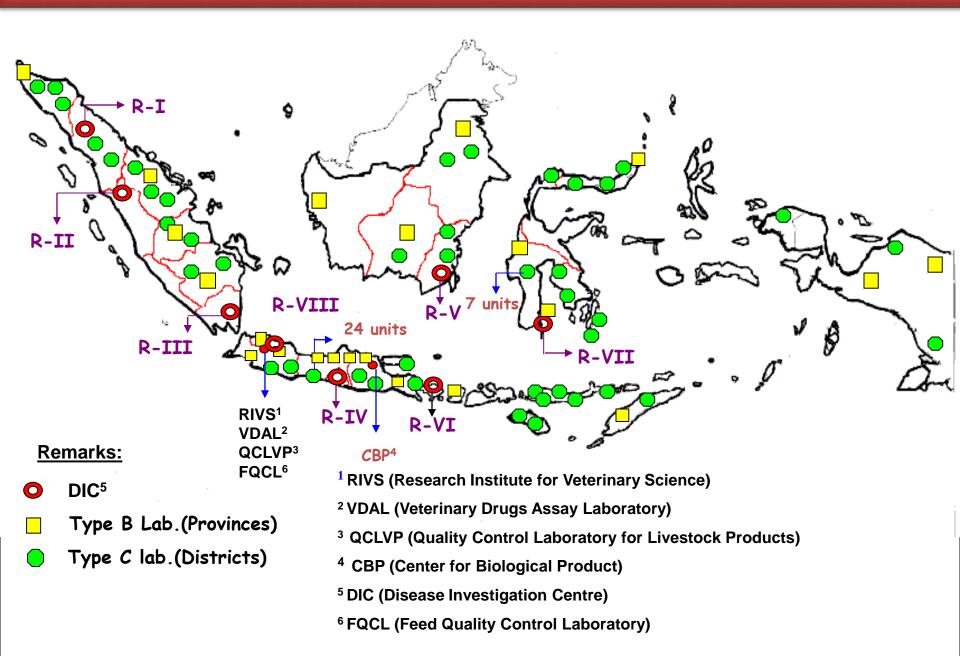
Food Products of Animal Origin meet the "ASUH" Requirement

#### **Veterinary Public Health Monitoring Scheme**



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#### LABORATORIES UNDER DGLAHS



#### CONCLUSION

- Animal products that distributed to the public are safe, healthy, wholesome and halal.
- Indonesia has regulations and system concerning assurance of food safety for food of animal product including AMR issue.
- Government encourages stakeholders involve in campaign to handle antibiotic with care.



## **THANK YOU**