

INDONESIA FOOD RECALL SYSTEM

APEC SEMINAR-WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF FOOD RECALL SYSTEM FOR APEC MEMBER ECONOMIES
PHILIPPINES, 4-6 MAY 2010

INDONESIA REGULATION

General Guidelines for the Control of the Implementation of Products Recall
(established on 1997)

Code of Practice for Food Product Recall
(established on 2008)

Draft Revision of Code of Practice for Food Products Recall
(under development)

- ## Referenses
- Food Industry Recall Protocol, Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)
 - The Canadian Food Safety System – Food Recall, The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
 - Code of Federal Regulation, FDA
 - etc.

- ## classes of food recall
- Class I**
- Product is suspected to cause serious adverse health effect or even death because of pathogen (e.g. *Clostridium botulinum*, *Salmonella*, *Vibrio cholerae*, etc) or chemical hazards (boric acid, formaldehyde, prohibited coloring, etc)
- Class II**
- Product is suspected to cause temporary adverse health effect because it does not comply standards (e.g. chemical contamination exceeds its maximum limit)
- Class III**
- Product is not likely to cause any adverse health effects but in violation of legislative (e.g. incorrectly labelled, illegal products)



- ## Responsibilities :Manufacturers/Importers
- remove the unsafe food from sale
 - maintain records and establish procedures that will facilitate a recall (records should be in a form that can be quickly retrieved)
 - have a written recall plan
 - initiate the action for implementing a recall
 - in the case of a consumer level recall, notify the public (generally by press advertisement)
 - for imported product, contact overseas supplier/manufacturer when initiating recall action

Responsibilities :Distributors

- maintain distribution records, and
- establish procedures that will facilitate a recall

Responsibilities :Food Retailers

- remove all recalled products from sale.
- Return the product to the distributors.

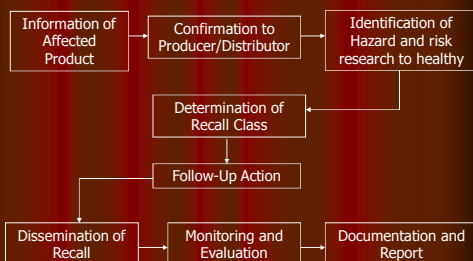
Responsibilities :National Agency of Drug and Food Control

- monitor supervise the implementation of recall and ensure that the implementation is taken in the appropriate manner.
- ensure that recalled products secured or reconditioned in the appropriate manner.
- evaluate sufficiency of food recall implementation
- act as witnesses when the products are destroyed.
- investigate the cause of affected product

Implementation of Food Recall

- **Voluntary Recall**
= a recall that is initiated and carried out by the food businesses without ministerial order
- **Mandatory Recall**
= a recall done by the instruction/order of Head of NADFC

Step of Mandatory Recall



Information

- Information of affected product can be received from manufacturer, distributor, consumer, food inspector, other institution, other country, etc.

Confirmation

- Confirmation is done by collecting information about the manufacturer/distributor, investigation to the manufacturer/distributor location, collect information on the affected product, sampling and product examination.

Identification of hazard and risk analysis

- Disease or disease symptoms appeared after consuming the affected product
- Hazard identification and risk analysis to children or high risk population
- Hazard level identification

Determination of recall class

- class I, class II or class III

Follow-Up Action

- coordinate with NADFC's regional officer on supervision of implementation food recall of affected product
- prepare and issue recall instruction letter to manufacturer/distributor/importer
- monitor the food recall implementation.

Currently, there are 30 NADFC's regional offices, Responsibilities of NADFC's Regional Officer in the food recall implementation

- Investigate the distribution facilities (market) and secure products and act as witnesses when products are destroyed.
- Provide report to NADFC not later than 2 months.

Dissemination of recall information (Press Release)

- whole range of product distributions
- Product characteristics
- Consumer targets
- Precautionary measure that should be done.
- Type of Media Release

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Food recall conducted effectively and in accordance with the regulations
- Recalled product are treated in accordance with the regulations

Documentation and Report

- Documentation and report must describe all of recall activities. Report can be provided step by step based on the process of food recall. Period for providing report are determined by NADFC and or NADFC's regional officer.

Example of Products Recall in Indonesia

No	Date	Subject
1	27/09/2008	NADFC Press Release on products containing milk from China tainted melamine
2	12/12/2008	NADFC alerts to recall Munchy's Lexus Peanut Butter for tainted of melamine
3	20/03/2009	NADFC alerts to recall all Munchy's and Apollo biscuit products tainted melamine
4	01/06/2009	NADFC Press Release on beef jerky tainted pork (halal concern)
5	05/01/2010	NADFC alerts to recall "Terasi Udang cap Rambutan" for the use of prohibited coloring agent of Rhodamin B
6	08/01/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Yeo's Drink based on cancellation of product registration approval

No	Date	Subject
7	12/01/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Marquisa Syrup for the use of sodium benzoic exceed the maximum levels
8	15/01/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Mentalk – Coffe and Ginseng Coffee based on cancellation of product registration approval
9	02/02/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Orens Orange Syrup for the use of sodium cyclamate and sodium benzoic exceed the maximum levels
10	02/02/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Prigo Strawberry Jam for the use of sodium benzoic exceed the maximum levels
11	02/02/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Seprit Ice for the use of sodium cyclamate exceed the maximum levels
12	05/02/2010	NADFC alerts to recall Zamghua Bottled Water based on legality of product registration approval

