# Transcript: Australian Industry Webinar

**Recorded Wednesday 30 October 2024**

**Simon Clayton (Assistant Secretary, Agriculture and Non-Tariff Barriers Branch, DFAT)**: Thank you for making the time to join us today. This is another webinar that we're doing on Indonesia's updated regulations under its Halal Law. My name is Simon Clayton. I'm the Assistant Secretary of the Agriculture and Non-Tariff Barriers Branch in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Before we start, I would like to make an acknowledgement of country.

I'm here in Canberra, so for those of us also in Canberra I wish to acknowledge the Ngunnawal people as the traditional custodians of the land on which we meet and recognise any other people or families with connection to the ACT and the region. We also have participants from other parts of Australia as well, so I also wish to acknowledge the traditional custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land and community. We pay our respect to elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples today. And of course, I would also like to acknowledge and welcome other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who may be participating in today's event.

As per our previous webinars, I'm also joined today by colleagues from other agencies in the Federal Government; from Austrade and also the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry, as well as speakers from the Australian Embassy in Jakarta. Of course our post in Jakarta is working very closely with Indonesian authorities to get as much information as possible on the implementation of the Halal Law.

Today's webinar is the fourth that we've done in a series of information sessions for you about Indonesia's requirements for halal certification. For those of you who may have missed or would like to revisit our previous webinars, recordings are available on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website. We have a dedicated page for this, and the title of our page on the DFAT website is   
“Complying with Indonesian Halal Requirements”. If you do a Google search with that title, you'll very quickly find it.

There is a lot of information on our website for Australian exporters and I do encourage you to take a look if you haven't had the chance yet. I won't go through all that today, but in terms of a quick summary, Indonesia is gradually phasing in mandatory halal certification for a large range of products under the 2014 Halal Law. According to its original implementation timeline, the first group of goods subject to mandatory halal certification is food and beverages and the planned information implementation of this was 17 October 2024, so just a couple of weeks ago.

In the coming years, certification is also going to become mandatory for a broader range of products, ranging from cosmetics, medical products, clothing, and home appliances. And again, there are details on our website and specific dates on our website about that.

As many of you may be aware though, on 17 October this year Indonesia issued new regulations regarding the implementation of its Halal Law. And a key element within those regulations was a delay to the deadline for mandatory halal certification for imported food and beverage products to give foreign exporters more time to comply with Indonesia's requirements.

So what does this mean for Australian exporters? Essentially, at the moment it means there is no need to comply with Indonesia's halal requirements until such time as Indonesia announces a new deadline. The length of this delay will be determined by Indonesia's Minister for Religious Affairs. What we do know is that the delay will be no later than 17 October 2026, but we're still seeking information about when exactly it will be. And please note it might be earlier than this. We are trying to find out what the precise dates will be, but we don't know yet at this stage.

Indonesia's new regulations also contain some other changes to its requirements that will be relevant to Australian exporters. So the purpose of our webinar today is to provide you with the information that we do have about the delay in implementation, and what we do know about the new regulations, noting that there are still some elements that are not yet clear.

To that end, after I've finished in a minute, we will go to a presentation from Dane Roberts, our Agricultural Counsellor at the Australian Embassy Jakarta. Dane's presentation will provide an overview of our understanding of Indonesia's updates to its halal requirements for Australian exporters. After the presentation, we will then have some time to have some questions and answers. And for that I ask you to please provide your questions online and you can do so throughout the webinar using Slido using the details that are on the slide at the moment.

As per our previous webinars, we will try and answer as many questions as we can. Again, there may be some questions that we won't be able to answer, but we'll be very happy to take these on notice with the aim to address these questions and these topics in further updates to our website. And today especially as we continue to work through the implications of Indonesia's new regulations, your questions will be very useful for us as a guide as to what we need to seek further clarification from Indonesia on.

So with that, I'd now like to hand over to Dane to provide an update on Indonesia's halal requirements. Thanks Dane.

**Dane Roberts (Agriculture Counsellor, Australian Embassy Jakarta)**:

Thank you Simon and good afternoon. Just briefly to introduce myself, as Simon said, my name's Dane Roberts. I'm the Agriculture Counsellor for DAFF here in Jakarta. I'm currently acting for Dean Merrilees, who has presented at the previous few seminars, as Dean's on some well-earned leave at the moment. So you've got me today. And I should also mention in the room here with me at the moment, but off camera are two of our excellent local staff, Theresia Christania and Regia Ivonie. So thanks again. I'm pleased to be here today and thank you for joining the seminar.

So onto my presentation, next slide please, Andrew. The slides are being controlled from Canberra, so I'll say next slide whenever it's time to move to the next slide.

So my presentation today, as Simon mentioned, will focus on the new Government Regulation 42/2024, which was issued by Indonesia on 17 October, less than two weeks ago, and it sets out the halal framework and some of the key points from it compared to the previous Regulation 39/2021. The general framework hasn't changed a lot. There are some key differences and as Simon said, we're still working through the details.

We received the first English translation of it less than one hour ago, so we're working our way through it. But we do know of some of the key changes and as Simon said, we'd like to talk to you about what we do know today.

So some of you who have joined these previous seminars will see some repetition in my presentation and those that Dean Merrilees has presented previously, but I think that's important because it's both useful to be aware of the new elements and the existing elements that remain, and of course because there may be people online today who weren't on those previous webinars.

And as I mentioned before regarding the new regulation, we're still reviewing its content. So today is not going to be an opportunity to fully unpack the new regulation in detail, but it's an opportunity to present what we do know in the headline changes. Next slide, please.

So, as Simon mentioned, the new regulation was released on 17 October, and many on this call would know that was the exact day on which the new law was set to apply for food and beverages. DAFF had issued market access advice in the lead up to that advising industry that we believed the postponement to the commencement date was coming, but that until it was in writing we couldn't be certain.

So we were glad to see the announcement made on the 17th. Under the new regulation many of the key requirements for exporters remain the same. And some of those requirements are on the slide here. They cover things like the labelling requirements, the need for halal certification to be arranged prior to export and for importers to register the halal certificates on BPJPH’s online portal. Next slide, please.

So just as a reminder of the scope of products requiring halal certification, it covers a broad range of goods and services, and there are different implementation dates. Food and beverages were the first to come up and that was scheduled to have been on 17 October this month, although now it has been postponed under the new regulation and we'll go to that in a bit. Next slide please.

So a reminder that there's a full list of the HS codes for the products that require halal certification and there's just under a thousand of them that are subject to mandatory halal certification and that list is published under the decree that's there on the slide, number 816 of 2024.

Another reminder, of course, that some products are exempt from halal certification, when they fall under certain categories. And those categories, for example, are those products that are considered to be non-halal by their nature, those that are not subject to any processing, or processed without the addition of food additives, food processing aids or other materials, and some products that do not contain or come into contact with prohibited materials and are not dangerous. And I guess an easy example of a product that is exempt would be fresh fruit and vegetables that haven’t been processed or had any additives involved. And the last point on that slide is just a reminder that a certificate can cover multiple products. Next slide, please.

Under the new regulation, the definitive implementation deadline for imported food and beverages will be determined by the Minister of Religious Affairs at the latest 17 October 2026 after considering the finalisation of Mutual Recognition Agreements with trading partners. The initial food and beverage deadline was 17 October 2024, and I guess that the headline of the new regulation is that implementation has been postponed.

It's important to make the point though about the language in the regulation that it has been postponed to “no later” than 17 October 2026. So the key point there is that it's not necessarily a two-year postponement. It is *up to* two years and could be significantly shorter. And there's already been some speculation we've seen in the media here about when that implementation might be. Can we have the next slide, please?

So, a reminder there, there are still two pathways for, for imported products to gain halal certification, and the first one which is set out on this slide is by directly applying through BPJPH, the Indonesian halal certifying body. So businesses incur the onsite audit costs if they go down that pathway and the certificate is issued directly by BPJPH.

The certificate, similarly as under the previous regulation, remains valid indefinitely unless there are changes to product ingredients and processes. But you'll see the blue text there. One thing we've discovered in the new regulation is there is now a specification that there will be a monitoring inspection every four years for those that go down that pathway. Next slide, please.

So the other pathway is of course for businesses to engage approved foreign Halal Certifying Bodies (HCBs) to provide halal certification. The HCB would list the products and services being certified for each business or exporter and the validity period under that pathway is determined by the HCB. The halal certificate issued by the foreign HCB must be registered in the BPJPH online system. That registration process is done by the importer or an official representative in Indonesia.

Australia currently has 18 HCBs in the process, nine of which have already been approved and the next slides will show a list of that. Four more have had their onsite audit undertaken and are awaiting approvals, so the assessment process is ongoing, and five are awaiting the onsite assessment still. Details of the list and scope of certification services of each HCB are available at the website on the slide.

If we move to the next slide, you will see there is a list of the 18 Australian HCBs and their status. So the ones on this first page have all already been approved, so are able to issue certificates. I'll just pause a moment so people can read that slide. And yeah, we might move to the next slide now.

So this slide shows the other HCBs that are that are in the process. Either they have had an audit or they are awaiting an audit. And one thing to note on that page is that the fourth one down there, the Western Australian Halal Authority, has now had an onsite audit, so is in that assessment process of awaiting approval. That will give coverage in the West, which will be a good thing obviously. Can we move to the next page, please?

So this slide sets out the process for registration of a foreign halal certificate and how to obtain the unique registration number. The process largely remains the same under the new regulation. Importers, in summary, register in the BPJPH system using documents supplied by the exporter and the halal certificate. So some of those documents are on the slide here, such as that the exporter would issue a letter of authorisation to the importer, and obviously the importer would also need a copy of the foreign halal certificate and lastly a list of the certified products with relevant HS codes.

And so the importer or agent would use those documents to register in the system, and that will create for them a unique registration number and that number, as you will see when you see the labels in a few slides, is an important number. And the other point I wanted to make on that slide quickly before I move on is one critical change in the new reg compared to the old reg is there is no longer a need for legalisation or an Apostille certifying a copy of the foreign halal certificate.

So under the previous regulations, there was a need for that and now the new regulation no longer has that requirement. Next slide, please.

So, the validity of the BPJPH registration is the same as the validity period for the foreign halal certificate. And as we've previously said, there's a registration fee and that registration fee remains the same, it's 800,000 IDR, which is approximately 80 AUD per certificate, and as I previously mentioned, one certificate can cover multiple products.

There again in the blue text, because you've probably noticed that the blue text is where we're pointing out new things under the new regulation, when a foreign halal certificate registration should be extended, the advice in the new regulation is that the process should start from 60 days before expiration of the foreign halal certificate registration. So, basically once you're within that 60 days, the process would be commenced for extending the certificate and we believe the registration number of course wouldn't change under the new extension. Can we move to the next slide, please?

So this slide is a reminder of the labelling requirements for halal certified products, and, as you can see here, there's a range of labelling requirements. Critically, foreign products must include the halal certificate number and the Indonesian halal logo. The Indonesian halal label must be readily visible and readable as well as not easily erased, removed or tampered with. And there are some labelling exemptions and most of those exemptions are the same as were in the previous regulation, for example, where the packaging is too small to include all the relevant information or when the products that are sold and packaged directly in front of consumers in small quantities, or for products that are sold in bulk, where we understand that is about products that are not available for retail sales, so large bulky products.

There is a new category under the new regulation which is products with limited sales, and our initial read of the regulation is that it describes those products as products that are specifically sold for special purposes such as food for health reasons, for certain diseases with a doctor's prescription. If we move to the next slide, we'll see a couple of examples of the halal label.

So here's the label and you'll see that that registration number that was mentioned before would go on the label there, and also at the bottom of the screen, you'll see it's optional that the Halal Certifying Body Halal label can also appear on the label.

If we move to the next slide, so the next slide is about transition arrangements for halal labelling, and on this slide I want to reemphasise that there's no information we're aware of yet about an intention for a transition period for imported food and beverages once the mandatory halal certification comes into force during the next two years.

So as we mentioned, the regulation specifies a delay of up to two years, which means it could commence earlier, where obviously we'll be working very hard to try to find out when that commencement date will actually be and whether there will be a transition to that date and how much advice will be given ahead of that date. But currently that information isn't available.

The other point I was going to make on this slide is that all imported non-halal food and beverage products are required to affix a non-halal label or information on the packaging and the new regulation indicates that BPJPH will issue further technical regulations for the labelling arrangements and format for those non-halal products. Can we move to the next slide, please?

So, as per the previous regulations, there is information in the new regulation about the requirement for a Halal Supervisor. Most of those requirements have not changed compared to the previous regulation, so the Halal Supervisor must be a person of the Islamic faith and must have good knowledge and understanding of Islamic law related to Halal proven by obtaining training competency certification as a Halal Supervisor. There is an indication in the new regulation that specific arrangements for Halal Supervisors will be regulated further by BPJPH.

Those who have participated in, I can't remember whether it was the last webinar or the one before, when we had a representative from BPJPH on the webinar. She took some questions, I recall, about what those arrangements might be and we'll continue to seek information and to seek those sort of answers in writing. Can we move to the next slide, please?

So this is the last slide and it's really about moving forward from here and, obviously for the Australian government, we're continuing regular contact with Indonesian regulators to seek further clarification on the halal requirements for Australian businesses and exporters.

We're also continuing to pursue a government-to-government agreement on halal cooperation with Indonesia, and the last point there, following the issuance of the new regulation, BPJPH is now working on the various technical guidelines and regulations including on those related relevant to imported products. One point I did want to mention is another thing that has happened, of course, since the last webinar is the inauguration of the new president here and the forming of the new government.

There have been some machinery of government changes and we're still watching at the moment about BPJPH, what their machinery will be under the new government. There is information that they will move out of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and be their own ministry. There's been various press reports about that over here, so our expectation is while we continue to seek answers to these things, if that is the case, they'll probably be a little bit preoccupied in the coming few months setting themselves up as a new ministry, but we'll obviously continue to press our case.

Thank you Simon. The last slide's just a thank you slide. It contains the various websites where you can get further information and of course we're very happy to take questions after this.

Thank you.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks very much Dane. I hope everyone found Dane's presentation useful and certainly there's some new information that we that we have and that Dane’s provided to you just now. Obviously, as Dane said, we're still working through the information that’s come in and we will be providing further updates through the DFAT website and through DAFF channels as well as more information comes to light.

Again, the timing is a big question. It's certainly a welcome development in terms of our interests for Australian exporters that there has been a delay, but the precise timing of that is obviously not clear, so that's something that we'll be very focused on as we go forward.

So we'll now go to questions. We have received some questions on Slido and again if you have further questions, please continue to send them through. We will be recording all the questions we receive, and I'll talk a little bit more about follow up steps at the end of the Q and A in terms of providing you further updates, especially in the case where we aren't able to answer all of the questions today, perhaps because we don't have that information to hand.

I do note that we've received some questions today about Indonesia's prior notice requirements. So the webinar today is focused on Indonesia's halal requirements. So I would ask you to please work with the Department of Agriculture on this issue and they will continue to provide updates in relation to questions about prior notice requirements. Again, we will just be focusing on Indonesia's halal requirements for this webinar.

So the first question I have here relates again to the timing issue. We have been asked for clarification about the timing of the delay. We've been asked how the approval of halal certification bodies factors into this timing.

So as Dane said, we do not know the exact length of the delay. What we do know, as we've said, and Dane said as well, is that it would be no later than 17 October 2026, and we're doing our best to get further information from Indonesia. And we'll certainly publish that information as soon as we have it in terms of the date in which these requirements will come into force.

Next question I have here, who should industry approach if there are issues with Indonesia's SiHalal portal? So some of you have shared that you have had issues receiving support through the support WhatsApp number, and we have been aware of some issues it has been raised with us early as well. If you do have issues, and I know some have already done this, but please share these issues with us through our email address. I'm just reading it out now. It is [NTB@DFAT.gov.au](mailto:NTB@DFAT.gov.au). And if you send that through to us we can look at those concerns. I might ask Dane at this point and others from Jakarta post if you have any other suggestions on what businesses may do if they are having issues with the portal.

**Dane Roberts:** Thanks Simon. Yeah, I'm just chatting with my local team here and we're in agreement. If you know if it’s an issue that can't be resolved through the importer in the first instance or the business contacts, you know, they can direct them to us and we'll seek answers to what the problems are.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Dane. And again, we're in constant contact with Jakarta Post from here as well about issues raised with us in relation to Indonesia's halal requirements, so we obviously will take forward issues that businesses have raised with us in relation to the portal.

Moving to the next question, we have received a question about managing the expiry of halal certificates within the 60 day period, if renewed certificates are only being received as the old one expires, and again Dane I might throw that one to you if you are able to answer that, straight away.

**Dane Roberts:** Yeah, basically our initial read of the regulation Simon is that the process will start 60 days before expiry and we obviously are going to need to find out the steps and processes and the expected timing. But yeah, basically that's a new bit in the regulation that says the extension process will commence 60 days before and, there's an obviously a good question about, well, can you try to be diligent and commence it before then? The new regulation doesn't imply that, but we'll ask those questions.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks also for that Dane, and again, as we work through these, there will be questions that we do have of the Indonesian system as well and through post we will be working to try and answer those questions and trying to get as much clarification and clear information as we can for you and we will continue again to update information as it does come to hand.

The next question I have, and we've had a few questions related to this topic, and this is labelling. Dane's obviously talked a lot about labelling already in his presentation, but the first one I have here is do we have confirmation if the BPJPH halal logo can be in black and white print.

So as, as we've heard, the Indonesian preference is for the purple colouring as we saw in the presentation, but our understanding is that the regulation provides for where it may be possible, due to printing limitations, that black and white is acceptable. So that's, that's our understanding. Again, colleagues at post, I don't know if you have anything to add to that other than the Indonesian preference for the purple.

**Dane Roberts:** Thanks Simon. I heard a bit of your answer there. I think what you said is what we understand. The existing labelling reg, which is number 145/2022, does contain provisions for use of black and white labelling and it sets out the sort of circumstances and how it should look.

**Lauren Adams (Trade and Investment Commissioner, Austrade, Jakarta):** I think I should add, anecdotally, we have seen some labels printed in black and white in market.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks very much Lauren. That's Lauren Adams, our Trade and Investment Commissioner from Austrade in our Embassy in Jakarta, so thank you Lauren for that comment as well. It’s interesting and good to have that kind of in market information at that kind of an anecdotal level.

So the next question also related to labelling which I have here, is if an exporter would like to add a new product onto the existing foreign halal certificate, will it be necessary to re-register in Indonesia's portal? So to create a new registration number?

Colleagues at post that's quite a technical one. I don't know if you have an answer to that. If so, please let us know. If not, that might be one we would need to take on notice.

**Dane Roberts:** I'll jump in again. Yeah, I think you're right, Simon I think that's a fairly technical one. Presumably they'd need a new certificate covering the new product and, you know, we'd need to run down what the implications of that was.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Dane. I should also say in addition to what Dane has already told us today, there is information on the DFAT website in relation to labelling and how certificates work in terms of importers and everything. So I would also advise you to have a look at that too if you haven't already.

Continuing on the labelling theme. So this is a question about packaged products. For packaged products containing individually packaged items that are not for individual sale, does the logo have to be on the individual item packs? So for example, we have a packet and inside that packet we would have individual wrappers on individual items. I don't believe we've pursued this specific question. My understanding, based on the information that we do have, is Indonesia's focus is informing our customers at the time of purchase, so it may be that it's only required for the outside of the packaging, but I again would like to invite colleagues at post to see if you have anything to add to this.

**Dane Roberts:** Again, we'll have to get a definitive answer to that Simon, but I agree with you - the intention appears to be about the logo being available, the labelling being available at point of purchase. So, I think I'm agreeing with where you're heading with it, but I think we'd need to seek an answer from BPJPH on that.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Dane. And again, we, we are doing our absolute best to try and give Australian businesses the most precise and the most accurate information we can. So, obviously there are a number of questions which are detailed or technical in nature, but nonetheless also are very important at the same time in terms of meeting the requirements that Indonesia has. So we will do our best to answer these types of questions at the technical level as well to make sure that you have the most fulsome information that we can provide.

Yeah, Further questions also related to logos, so is the logo required on shippers as well as individual products? So the answer that I have on this is that we're still seeking further clarification on exactly how this would work, the fact that Indonesia has indicated that over-labelling, the use of stickers post border, is acceptable. This suggests this will not be the case, but again, this might be something that we would have to follow up further unless there is any further comment or information that post might have.

Again, on that question, is the logo required on shippers as well as on individual products?

**Dane Roberts:** Yeah, for a lot of those things, the further technical regulations to come will hopefully give us more information. But I would say on the wording about the labelling, in terms of it can't be easily removed and all of that sort of stuff, still implies for me at least stickering will be possible. There's thinking around how that could work, but like a lot of these technical requirements, the detailed specifications are yet to come and that's why these questions are great actually so we can be armed with them to go back to BPJPH.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Dane and precisely, as I said before, these kind of questions, just echoing Dane's point, really do give us a good indication of where your interests lie as exporters exporting your products to Indonesia and precisely what we need to talk to the Indonesian authorities about, to try and get the most precise information that we can give you.

I have a slightly different line of questioning now, and this is related to HCBs. So they don't appear to be any HCBs approved in Australia for medical devices. Do we expect some by 2026 when the first medical device requirements come into effect? What are the options for these products? Will industry have to go to an Australian HCB or can they go elsewhere?

Dane spoke about HCBs in his presentation and the status of accreditation of Australian HCBs, and we're obviously continuing in that process as per Dane's presentation. We are doing our best to work with HCBs and with Indonesia to ensure that we have proper and appropriate coverage for industry. Obviously that's geographical as well as by product.

In terms of options, Australian industry can seek allowed certification directly from BPJPH or from an Indonesian government approved HCB in Australia. Approval of foreign HCBs by BPJBH is limited to operating in their own country, and I think we've had that question in previous webinars as well.

So in response to that last part of the question, an Australian exporter or Australian business would not be able to seek certification from an HCB in a third country. It would have to be an Australian HCB.

And then just coming back here, I also have a question on any clarification about what is considered a bulk product. Dane, do you have any further information on the precise definition of what a bulk product would be in terms of how these requirements apply?

**Dane Roberts:** Thanks Simon. We were having this discussion yesterday at post actually. Our understanding generally is we think it's about raw product that is coming here in bulk and likely going into the processing sector. So like a shipment of wheat or something would be a good example. Essentially a product that's coming in bulk and is not being sold itself once it gets here for retail purposes. So yeah, for retail basically. But again, disclaimer, we're still seeking definite answers to those sort of questions, but that's our understanding.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Dane, and again, I guess there would be cases where maybe it's a little bit more clear what would fall into that definition and maybe a little bit less clear as well in other cases.

We've had questions about non-halal products before, and we have another one here today as well and it's an interesting one because I think for those who saw our second webinar, this question did come up when we had some presenters from the Indonesian government.

But I will read out this question also and then we'll talk about our answer. So for products that may be halal, but a business is willing to label their products as non-halal rather than going through Indonesia's certification process, can “non-halal” mean “non-certified”? In which case, how would this be labelled, noting that Indonesia’s expectation is that non-halal labels highlight which ingredients are non-halal.

So Lauren or Dane at post, I wonder if you have any comments to make in response to this question about products that are halal but for businesses that don't want to go through the certification process. So Lauren, maybe if you would like to answer?

**Lauren Adams:** I think the answer on this remains unfortunately unchanged, with the caveat that I'd like to go through the English version of the regulation in more detail, that the expectation is that it's halal certified, and we would have to ask BPJPH again for clarification on that new provision in the regulation that they're looking at labelling of non-halal logos. So it's not an answer, it's non answer, but we need to get some more information. Go ahead Dane.

**Dane Roberts:** Yeah, thanks Lauren. We're just having this discussion in in my room as well and yeah we agree with you that it's a bit of a grey area because obviously if the product is one of the 800 and whatever HS codes that are listed as requiring mandatory certification, then clearly the product would need mandatory certification and then the question about whether, even if it actually was halal, they wanted to label it non-halal. In terms of the labelling, that's a bit of a grey area.

**Simon Clayton:** Thanks Lauren and Dane for that. And it’s a question that has come up a couple of times. So, it's a really good one to ask. I also note in terms of some of the other questions that we've received, we have had a few about the Apostille requirements that came up in Dane's presentation before, so I just wanted to kind of acknowledge that we've seen those questions, but that the answer to this was addressed in Dan's presentation a little earlier, and the answer to which simply is that the new regulation has removed this requirement.

So we do acknowledge that this may have been frustrating for those who have started to pay these costs and go through the process before this new regulation came through. But again, in terms of updates from our reading of and understanding of Indonesia's requirements, this requirement has been removed.

We've come to the end of most of the questions we have. Some of the questions we've kind of covered off in in our answers to others or as part of the presentations.

I do thank everyone for the questions that you provided to us, and I hope we were able to answer at least some of your queries. I do know that we've taken some on notice and they do give us some material to take forward in terms of our engagement with the Indonesian authorities.

Saying our exporters are very interested in these topics and very interested in these questions and we would like some answers to these precise elements of Indonesia's requirements. We have kept the record of all the questions you've raised today and as I said they are really an excellent guide for what we need to focus on in terms of our ongoing work on this.

A final message before we do close today. Look, we do welcome the delay that Indonesia has announced to its certification requirements for all exporters to Indonesia and certainly Australian exporters as well. At the same time, the government does recognise that Indonesia's Halal Law represents a significant change for many of our exporters to Indonesia and that a number of uncertainties do remain. As we've said throughout this presentation, we do continue to actively seek further information and clarification from the Indonesian government about how these new regulations will be implemented in practice and what they mean for our exporters, and particularly any information Indonesia can provide about the new certification deadline for food and beverage exporters.

I'd like to thank Dane for his presentation and also Lauren for her contribution in terms of answering questions, and of course all the officials that have worked behind the scenes on these webinars. I'd also like to thank you and participants for taking the time to join us for your questions and engaging in this conversation.

If you do have further questions, please continue to stay in touch with us. Again, I'll mention that email that we have, it's [NTB@dfat.gov.au](mailto:NTB@dfat.gov.au). As I've also said a couple of times, we will continue to update our website as information about Indonesia's new halal regime becomes available.

I sincerely hope this session has been useful for you. We'll continue to provide you with updated information when we get it. Thank you all again for attending, and I wish you all a good afternoon.