

---

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**  
**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

---

**FACT SHEET: United States Challenges Indonesia's Import Restrictions on Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products**

**What action has the United States taken?**

- The United States requested consultations with Indonesia regarding Indonesia's import restrictions on horticultural products, animals and animal products. Consultations are the first step in formally bringing this issue to the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s dispute settlement process.
- The United States has repeatedly raised concerns with Indonesia regarding Indonesia's complex and discretionary import licensing regime. These concerns, however, have not been addressed.
- Under WTO dispute settlement procedures, the United States and Indonesia would normally consult within 30 days. The United States hopes that these consultations will produce a satisfactory result. If they do not, the United States has the right, after 60 days from the request for consultations, to request that the WTO establish a dispute settlement panel to examine the matter.

**On what Indonesian measures has the United States requested consultations?**

- Indonesia maintains a complex web of non-automatic import licensing requirements for horticultural products, animals and animal products, including meat.
- These laws and regulations have the effect of unfairly restricting imports into Indonesia.

**Why are these measures unfair?**

- As a Member of the WTO, Indonesia has committed to act in accordance with WTO rules. Those rules generally prohibit restrictions on imports of goods, including those made effective through quotas or import licenses.
- Indonesia's measures appear to be inconsistent with those WTO rules.

**How do Indonesia's policies harm U.S. growers, farmers, and ranchers?**

- These measures restrict imports on a range of products from the United States and other countries, including, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, flowers, dried fruits and vegetables, and juices.
- Indonesia recently announced drastic reductions in quotas for beef and animal imports, further restricting access to the Indonesian market.

- These measures have become a serious impediment to U.S. agricultural exports entering Indonesia.

### **How have Indonesia's policies harmed Indonesian consumers?**

- These policies restrict access by Indonesian consumers to high-quality U.S. fresh and processed fruits and vegetables and meat.
- The restrictions appear to have already caused the prices of some of these goods to skyrocket, harming Indonesian consumers.

### **Why pursue WTO dispute settlement?**

- The United States is committed to ensuring that all WTO Members abide by the rules to which they have agreed in the WTO.
- Indonesia's measures have become a serious impediment to a wide range of U.S. agricultural exports to Indonesia, harming U.S. exporters, farmers, ranchers and processors.
- The United States has repeatedly raised concerns with Indonesia in discussions in Jakarta, Washington, Bali, and Geneva. These concerns, however, have not been addressed. As a result, the United States requested WTO consultations.

### **What other WTO disputes has the United States had with Indonesia?**

- In April 2010, Indonesia requested WTO dispute settlement consultations with the United States regarding Section 907 of the Family Smoking Prevention Tobacco Control Act of 2009. This provision prohibits the sale of clove cigarettes and other flavored cigarettes in order to protect public health by reducing smoking, particularly among children and youth. The WTO adopted its findings in this dispute in April 2012. (United States - Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes (DS406))
- In December 2000, Indonesia requested consultations on the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000. The WTO adopted its findings in this dispute in January 2003. (United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 (DS217)).
- In October 1996, the United States requested consultations with Indonesia concerning Indonesia's National Car Program. The WTO adopted its findings in this dispute in July 1998. (Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry (DS59)).