# Annual Meeting of the Indonesian-German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

07 May 2026, Jakarta

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

Kementerian
Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# Outline

- Status report: German-Indonesian working group on quality infrastructure
- Session 1: Dialogue to harmonize QI-systems under the I-EU CEPA
- Session 2: Enhancing product safety through standardization
- Session 3: Establishing cooperation on the digitalization of QI
- Presentation of the 2026 – 2027 work plan and outlook of the cooperation

# Status Report: German-Indonesian Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Status Report: German-Indonesian Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

## Highlight of major milestones and past achievements

**Dr. Tri Ligayanti**

Ministry of Industry (MoI)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

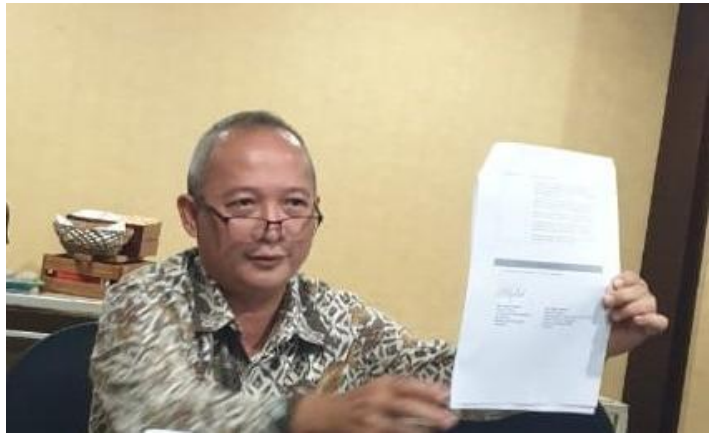
# HIGH-LEVEL ANNUAL MEETING ON QUALITY

# INFRASTRUCTURE

# MOI-BMWE

# The Signing of the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDOI) and First Annual High-Level Meeting

- The bilateral dialogue on quality infrastructure was kicked-off with the signing of the joint declaration of intent (JDoI) by the then German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and the Indonesian Ministry of Industry (MoI) during the Hannover Fair on 12 April 2021.
- In the same year, the first Work Plan was signed during the first high-level Annual Meeting



# The Second High-Level Annual Meeting and the Drafting of the Workplan 2023-2024

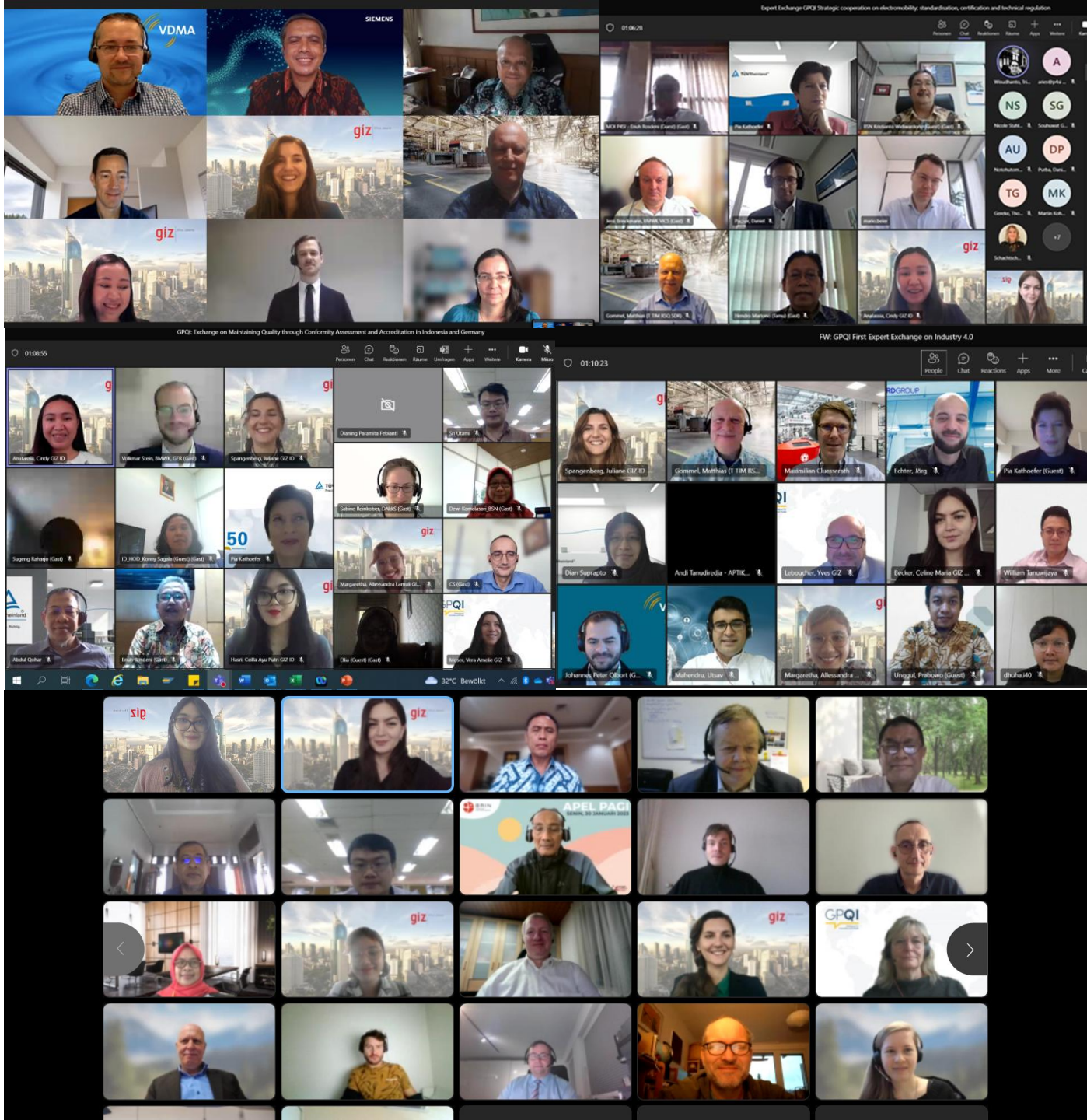
The Second High-Level Annual Meeting was held in 18 April 2023 during the Hannover Fair and the Indonesian delegation visit to Germany. The meeting discussed the drafting of the 2023-2024 Workplan with the BMWE and MoI, along with QI stakeholders and industries from both countries.

# MILESTONES OF THE INDONESIAN – GERMAN QI WORKING GROUP

# Workshop Series on General Quality Infrastructure System in Indonesia and Germany

- In order to get a better understanding of each others Quality Infrastructure system and to determine further areas of cooperation,  a series of workshops regarding Standardization, Accreditation, Legal Metrology and Market Surveillance was held between the MoI, BSN and BMWE along with various relevant stakeholders.

- The series was held between **2022-2023.**



# Dialogue on SNI Certification and Joint Factsheet with EuroCham

- In **December 2022**, the Dialogue on SNI Certification was held together with EuroCham and MoI. The event was attended by more than 30 participants across various companies, associations, industry and academia.
- As follow up to the  dialogue, GPQI and EuroCham developed a Joint factsheet regarding the mandatory standards requirements in the industrial sectors based on MoI regulation No. 45 of 2022 for information of European companies in Indonesia. The factsheet was published in August 2023

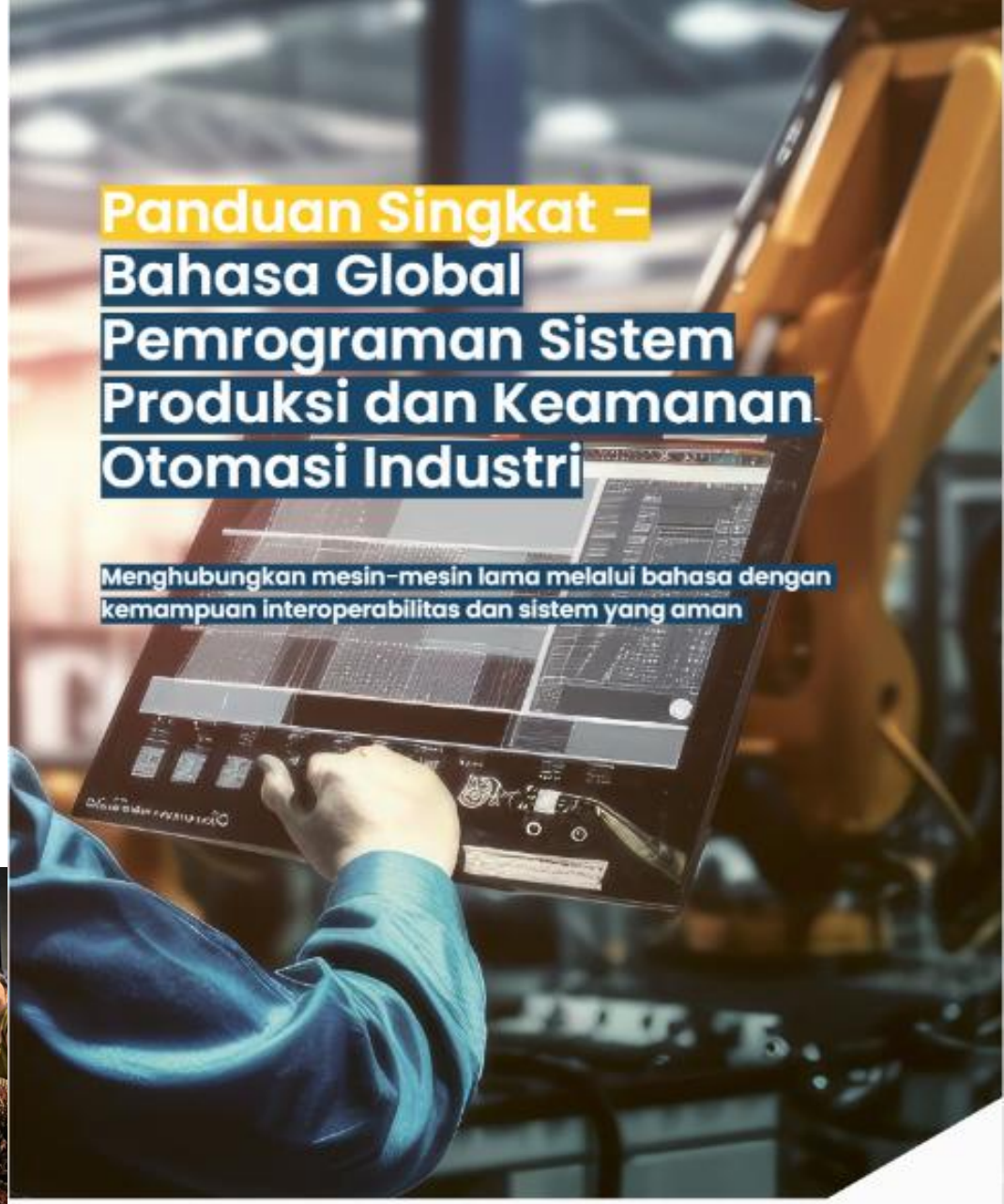
# Publication and Translation of the United in Quality to Bahasa Indonesia

- The study on QI in Germany and EU titled United in Quality and Safety has been published by BMWE and has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia in September 2022.
- The study illustrates how QI institutions in Germany and the EU work together and provides an overview of the various components of QI: standardisation, conformity assessment and accreditation, metrology, and market surveillance. Using concrete products as examples, the publication helps to understand how the different elements of QI contribute to high-quality, compliant products and services.

# Indonesian – German Forum on Standardisation for Industry 4.0 and the Launch of the Quick Guide on Global Production Language

- Indonesian – German Forum on Standardisation for Industry 4.0 was established in March 2023.

- The Forum has compiled and written the **Quick Guide on Global Production Language and Industrial Automation Security,** which was launched in November 2023. The QuQuick Guide highlights four crucial elements that are relevant to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises making the successful transition to Industrie 4.0 in the Indonesian context




GPQI

# Workshop on OIML Certification System Issuing Authority

- In June 23, GPQI together with PTB and the Indonesian Ministry of Trade organized a series of workshops on the introduction to the OIML Certification System Issuing Authority.

# Knowledge and Information Sharing on Digital Accreditation

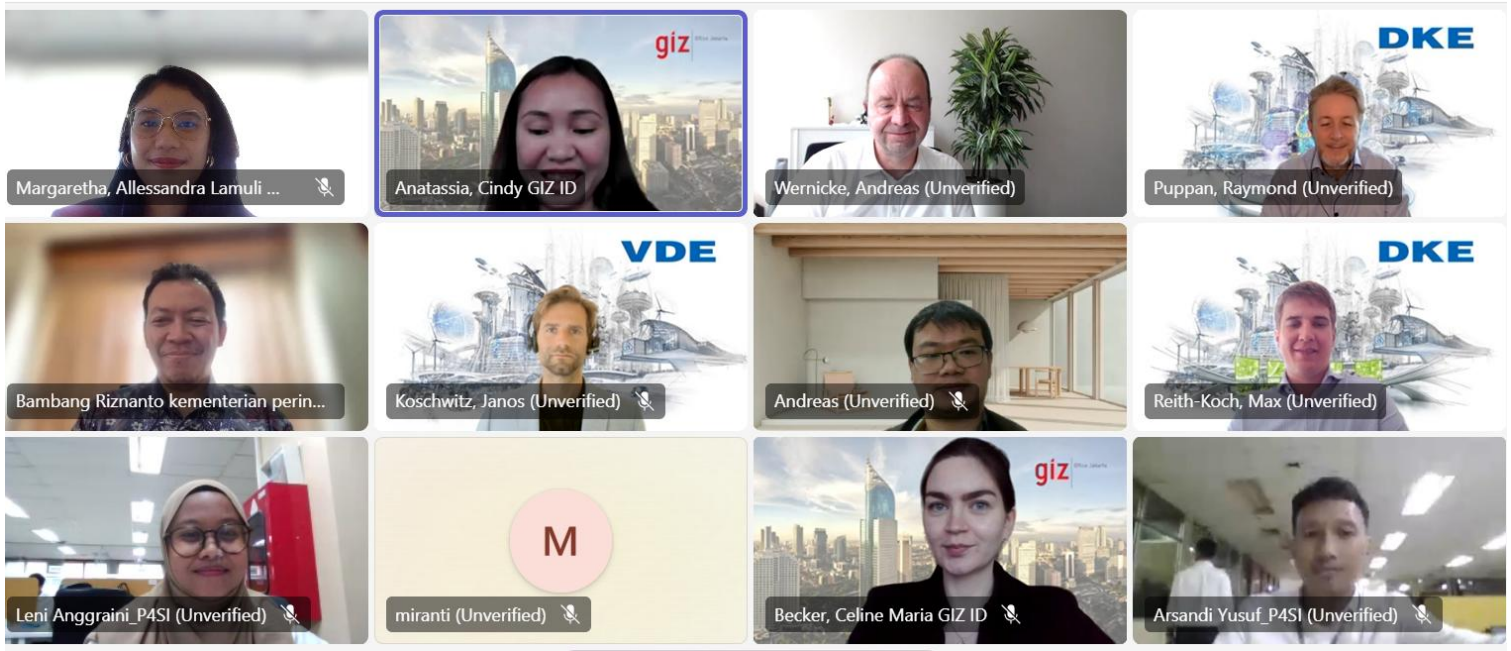
- In September 2024, GPQI together with the Indonesian National Standardisation Body (BSN) and DAkkS organize a knowledge sharing session on Digital Accreditation.

# Comparative Study on Quality Infrastructure System in Germany and Indonesia

- A comparative study between the German and Indonesian Quality Infrastructure systems was written in 2023 and 2024, in order to determine differences but also similarities and topics for further collaboration and bring both QI Systems closer together.
- The launch event of the Comparative Study on Quality Infrastructure System in Germany and Indonesia was held in May 2024 together with MoI, BMWE, BSN, TUV Nord and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The study was drafted on the collaboration between the MoI and the BMWE.

# Exchange series on DPP and Smart Standards

- In 2025 a series of technical exchanges between the MoI and German stakeholders was held to provide a first overview of the Digital Product Passport and Smart Standards – it included companies like Siemens, VDMA, DKE, DIN Solutions, VDE. Based on this exchanges it was planned to deepen the exchange on those topics within the QI Working Group.



# Status Report: German-Indonesian Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

## Key takeaways from the 'Comparative Study on QI Systems in Indonesia and Germany'

**Jens Brinckmann**

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

3rd High-Level Indonesian - German Annual Meeting on Quality Infrastructure, Jakarta May 7, 2026

# Indonesia and Germany's QI systems at a glance - a comparative analysis

Presented by: Jens Brinckmann, Division for National and International Standardization Policy, Patent Policy, BMWE ID3

# COMPARATIVE STUDY ON QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS IN INDONESIA AND GERMANY'

The Comparative Study of Indonesia's and Germany's Quality Infrastructure Systems was published to **shed light on both countries' Quality Infrastructure (QI) systems**, their **similarities** and **differences** and to foster a **deeper mutual understanding**.

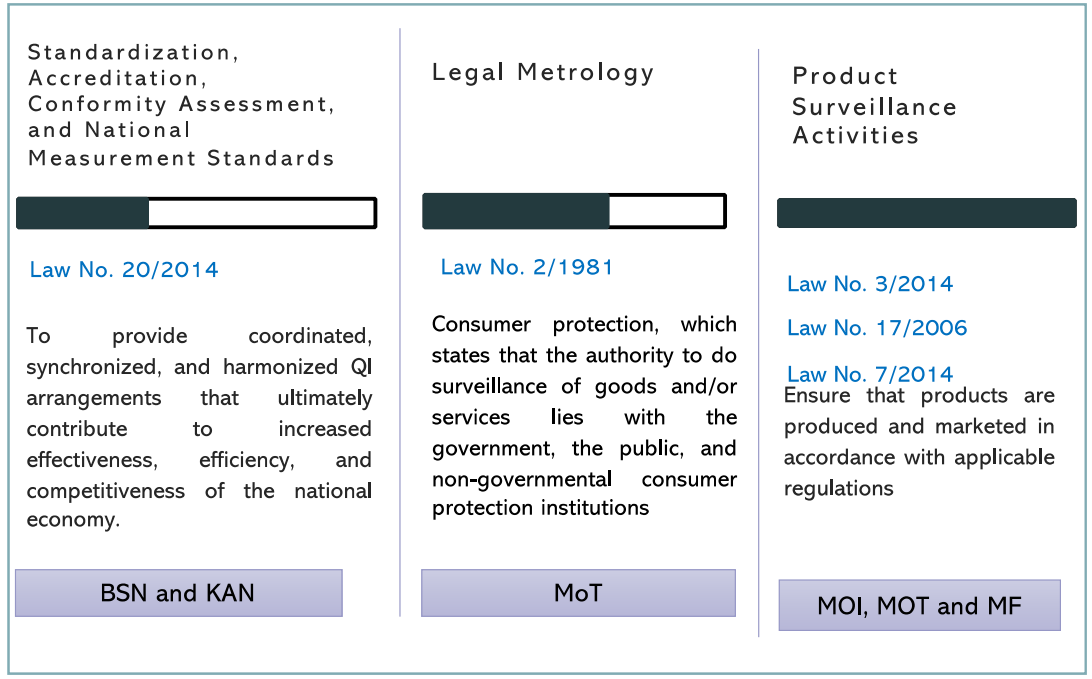
The study provides **recommendations** on:

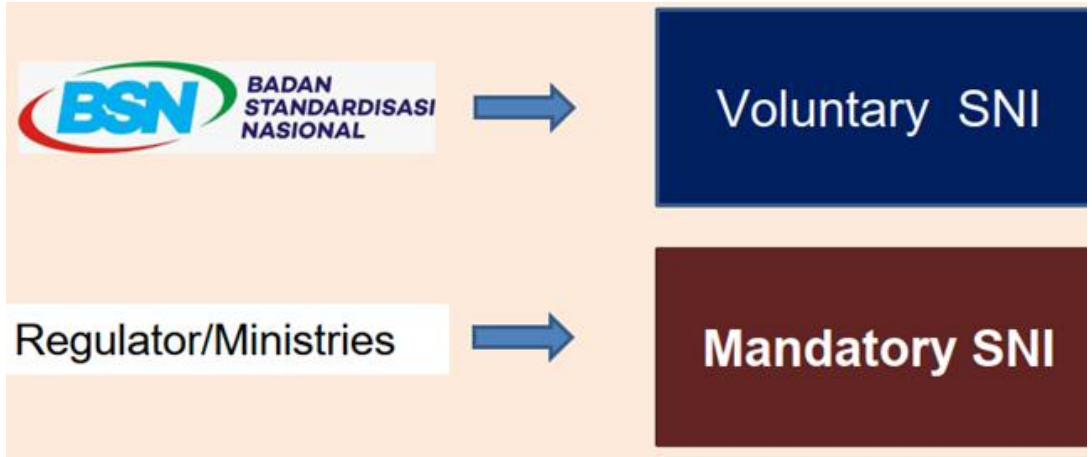
- **Key learnings** for each country from each other's QI policies and regulations
- **Best practices** to avoid unnecessary barriers to trade and facilitate market access for products


SCAN TO VISIT THE DOWNLOAD PAGE

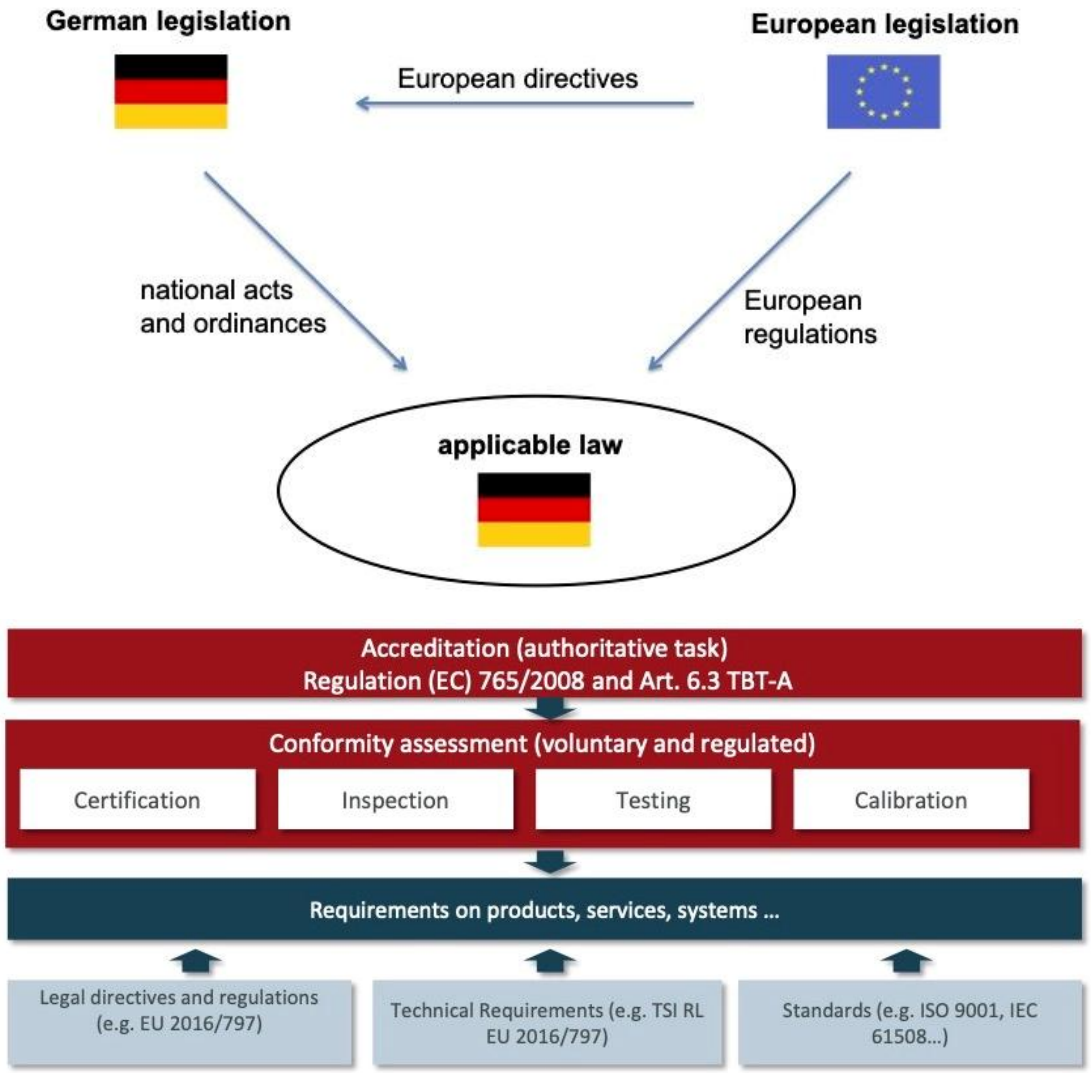
# INDONESIAN QI SYSTEM

- Indonesia has a **formal overarching law** that regulates **standardisation, conformity assessment** and **national measurement standards**.
- **Legal metrology** and **market surveillance** are regulated **under separate laws**.
- The **development and implementation of standards is voluntary in nature**. The Indonesian government may implement. standards as mandatory by issuing technical regulations
- Metrology system is managed by two separate institutions, namely **BSN (scientific metrology)** and the **Ministry of Trade (legal metrology).**
- Market surveillance ensures compliance with standards and conformity assessment implementation.



# GERMAN QI SYSTEM




- Germany's **QI system is highly developed**, and some **German QI institutions, especially PTB and DIN**, are global pioneers in their fields.
- As a **EU member,** the country's QI is **harmonised with the EU's QI system.**
- The German national accreditation body, **DAkkS,** legally entrusted with **the mandate for accreditation**
- In the regulated area, conformity assessment is carried out by accredited and legally authorised CABs.
- **PTB** and its designated institutes **ensure global recognition of national measurement standards** and SI dissemination, while legal metrology is integrated into the broader European system.
- **Market surveillance** is carried out by the **federal states** (Länder), usually begins after a product is placed on the market

# SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE INDONESIAN AND GERMAN QI SYSTEMS

## 🏛️ Institutional Framework

- Legally recognized standardization bodies
- Comparable development processes for standards
- Voluntary application of standards, enforcement by technical regulations

## 📏 Metrology

- Internationally recognized systems
- Strong calibration infrastructure
- Sub-national units verify regulated meters for consumer and environmental protection

## ✔️ Conformity Assessment

- CABs offer services in regulated and non-regulated quality assurance areas
- CABs must be officially notified by authorities to operate in regulated areas
- Independent national accreditation body following global accreditation principles

## 🔍 Accreditation & Market Surveillance

- Independent accreditation bodies
- Legal mandate for surveillance
- Market surveillance activities carried out similarly, including pre-planned surveillance and surveillance as a response to an incident

# KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Harmonization of standards** and the mutual **recognition of conformity assessments** are necessary for both countries. Indonesia and Germany can work together to avoid duplicate checks and facilitate market access
- Another key building block is the **exchange of regulatory approaches and the greater use of international standards**. This helps to make our systems more compatible and support businesses on both sides.
- **Future topics** are also particularly important: **digital transformation**, the **energy transition** and the **transition to a circular economy**. It is precisely in these **areas that our cooperation offers great potential for joint progress**.
- Quality infrastructure is not just a technical issue – it is also a question of **governance**, institutional cooperation and trust.
- The **GPQI** processes shows the **importance of continuous dialogue**. The **exchange of experts, joint projects** and **institutional networking** are crucial for the success of our partnership.
- **For the BMWE** it is important to **deepen cooperation with Indonesia**. Our **common goals** are **reducing technical barriers to trade**, promoting **sustainable transformation** and creating **innovation-friendly framework conditions**.

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

# Thank you very much for your attention!

# Status Report: German-Indonesian Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

**Insights from prior engagements on leveraging digital technologies to strengthen the efficiency and impact of QI systems**

**Sabine Reinkober**

German National Accreditation Authority (DAkkS)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

GPQI IDN, Annual Meeting, 07.05.2026

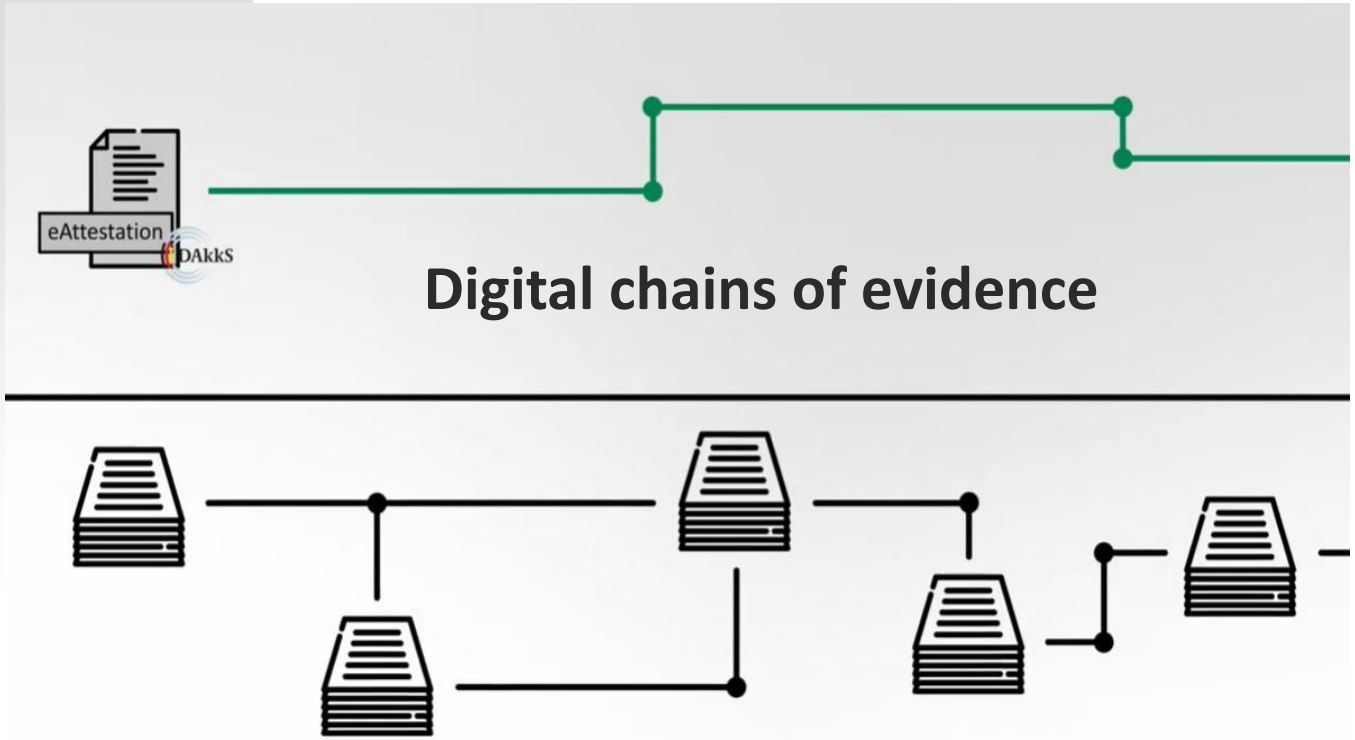
# Accreditation and digital technologies in the QI System: Insights

SABINE REINKOBER, ADVISOR FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION POLICY, STAFF UNIT ACCREDITATION GOVERNANCE, RESEARCH, AND INNOVATION, DAKKS

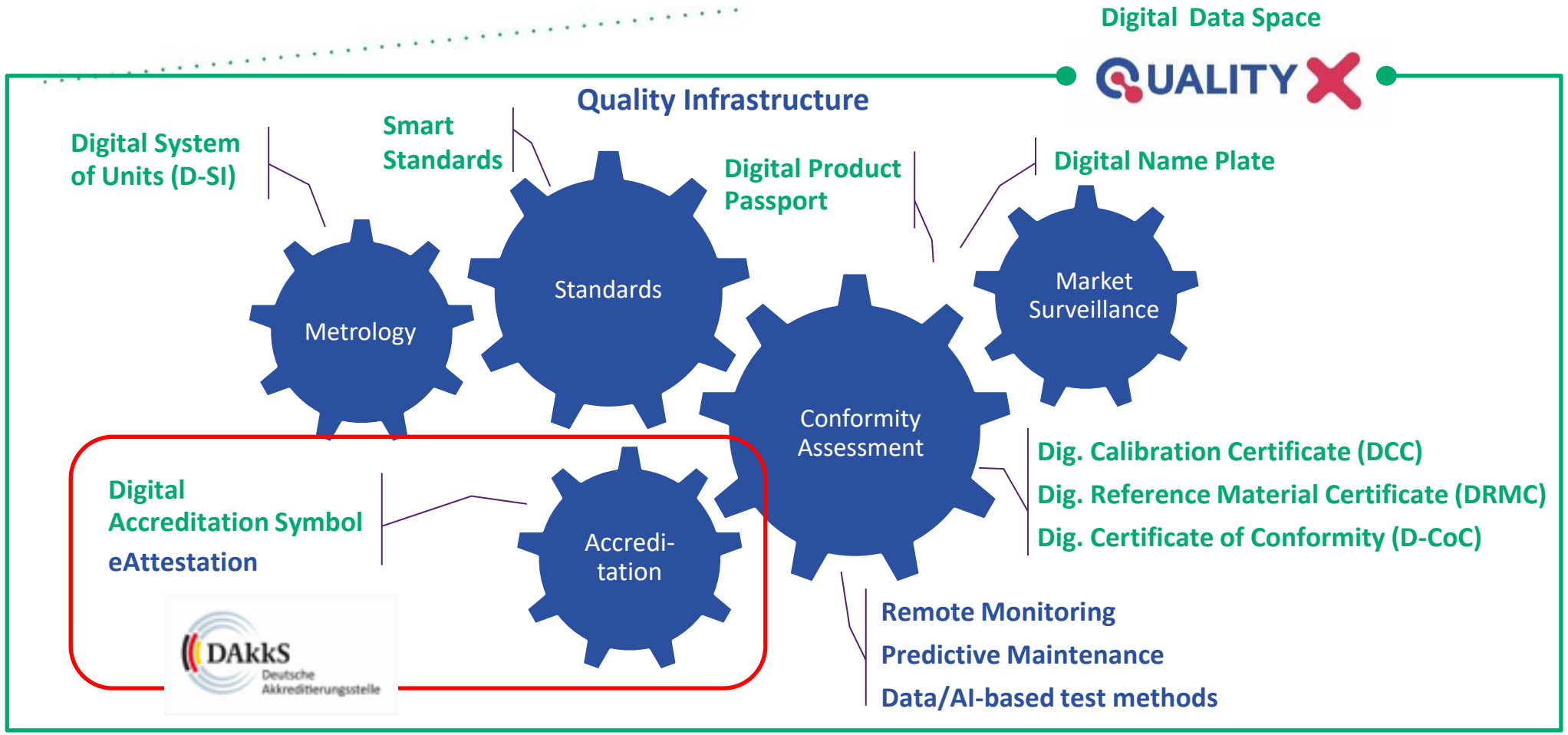
DAkkS
Deutsche
Akkreditierungsstelle

# International Trade in a Digital Space


**Global exchange of products and their proof of compliance**



# DIGITAL QI ECOSYSTEM




**Seamless integration** into Industry 4.0 quality assurance processes

**Transparency** and **trust** along the value chain.

FEATURES

# Digital Accreditation Symbol


- **Machine readable, encrypted** and **verifiable in real-time**
- based on a **digital identity** for the **CAB**
- **Application** through use of **digital seals as digital signature** for legal entities (= “digital company stamp”)
- Encryption**: Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)** based on **international standards** (ITU X.509v3 and ISO/IEC)
- Legislative frame: managed with a German **Trust Service Provider** based on EU eIDAS – Regulation Nr. 910/2014

➢ usable with various data types (e.g. PDF; XML; HTML; etc.)

➢ **eAttestation** = digital certificate + digital accreditation symbol

- **based on a digital signature**
- **Application with standard software**

DAkkS



QI DIGITAL

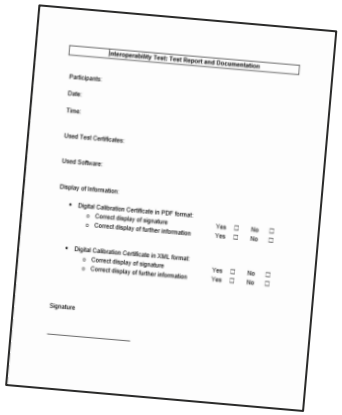
DIGITAL ACCREDITATION SYMBOL

# International Interoperability

- **Interoperability** of digital QI tools is **key**
  - Among the tools for an integrative QI ecosystem
  - At regional / international level to prevent trade barriers
- **Interoperability Tests** within **GPQI**

→Is local reading of documents sealed with the digital accreditation symbol possible in partner countries?

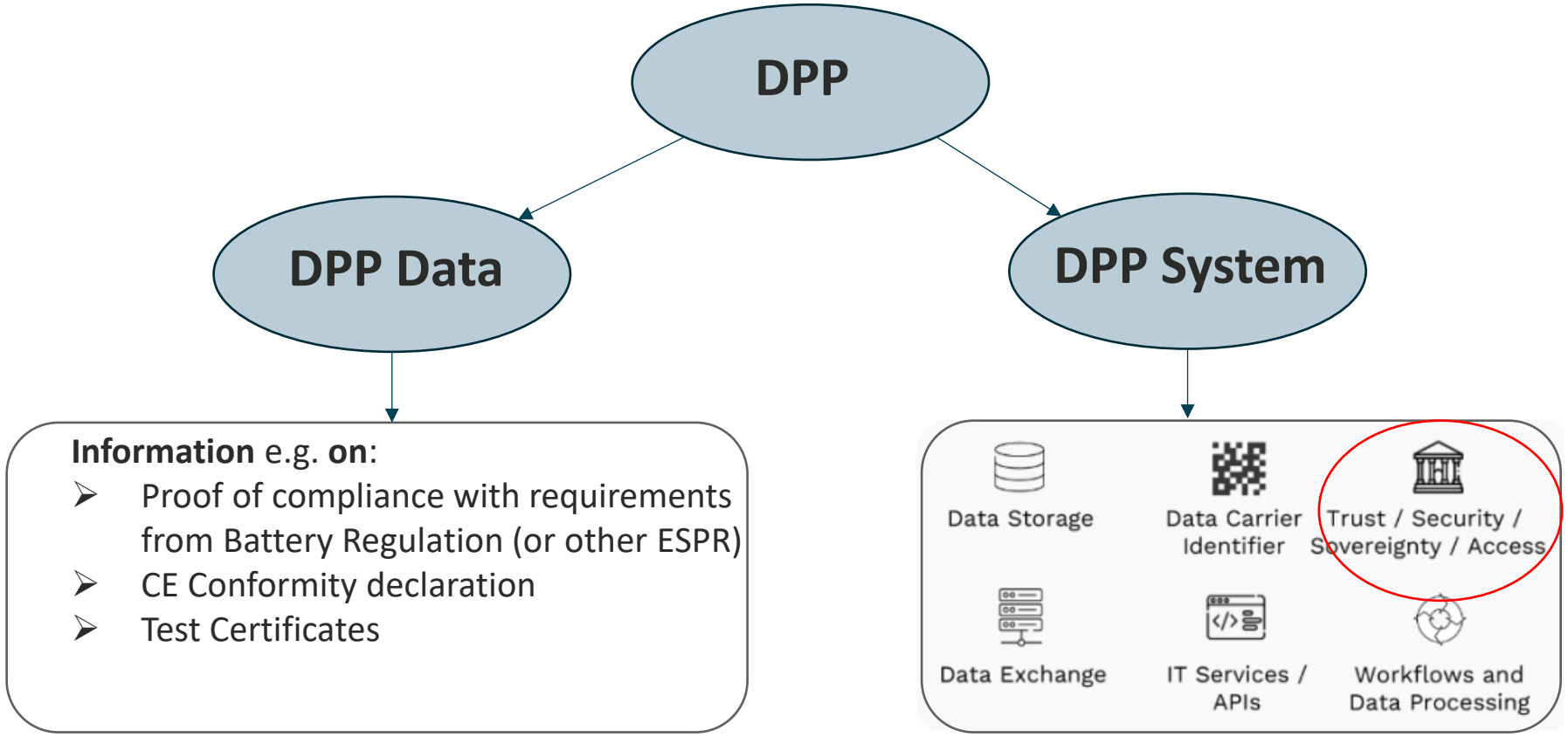
  - joint workshops partner institutions
  - TSPS, Test Certificates, Guidelines




- **Application of digital QI tools in international trade**

OUTLOOK

# Digital Accreditation Symbol and DPP




**dAS is DPP ready**

# Thank you!

# Imprint and Contact

**German National Accreditation Body**
**Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS)**
Spittelmarkt 10
10117 Berlin

**Sabine Reinkober**

**Advisor for National and International Accreditation Policy**
**Accreditation Governance, Research and Innovation Department**

sabine.reinkober@dakks.de

# Session 1: Dialogue to harmonize QI-Systems under the I-EU CEPA

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Session 1: Dialogue to harmonize QI-Systems under the I-EU CEPA

## Overview of Indonesia's readiness following the signing of I-EU CEPA

**Binoni Tio A. Napitupulu,**

Ministry of Industry (MoI)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# Overview of Indonesia's Industry Readiness to Implement IEU-CEPA Cooperation

Jakarta, 7 Mei 2026


DIREKTORAT AKSES INDUSTRI INTERNASIONAL 2026

# OUTLINE

1. The Progress of the I-EU CEPA Negotiations
   a. IEU-CEPA Completion Timeline
   b. Progress on the Completion of the Agreement Text
2. Potential of the I-EU CEPA
   a. Indications of the Potential Uses of I-EU CEPA,
   b. Investment Prospects and Trade in Goods & Services
3. Challenges of I-EU CEPA
   a. ROO of Textile Product
   b. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)
   c. EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)
4. Indonesian Industry Readiness
   a. Industrial Policy Readiness
   b. Readiness from the Export-Import Aspect
   c. Readiness of Indonesia's Manufacturing Industry
   d. P4SI's Strategic Role in Accessing the EU Market

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE I-EU CEPA AGREEMENT

# 1a. I-EU CEPA COMPLETION TIMELINE

The I-EU CEPA negotiations are one of the most strategic trade negotiations for Indonesia. Since its inception in **2016**, these negotiations have continued to develop until a political agreement is reached in **2025**.

1. **First round of** I-EU CEPA discussion — September 2016
2. Round 19, **as the final full round,** held in Bogor, West Java — 1-5 Juli 2024
3. **Finalisation** of the discussion on the issues organized in parallel at the head of the negotiation group and technical group level — Juli 2024–Juli 2025
4. **Signing** of letter exchange by the two nations as a symbol of commitment in completing the agreement — 13 Juli 2025
5. **Legal Scrubbing** before the signing of the formal agreement — 2025-2026
6. **Implementation of the I-EU CEPA** after ratification process by the Indonesian legislative body and the European Parliament — 2027 (Target)

# 1b. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPLETION OF THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

In principle, all policy issues have been agreed upon and currently IEU-CEPA is entering the legal scrubbing stage. The text of the agreement consists of 24 chapters covering four main pillars.

### Market Access Liberalization

Opening access to trade in goods, services, and investment, including Indonesia's superior products such as:

- Footwear
- TPT
- Fisheries
- Processed Foods
- São Paulo
- Electronics
- Electric Vehicles
- Renewable Energy
- ICT
- Pharmacy

### Trade Facilitation

- Simplification of export-import procedures
- Digitization of customs documents
- Utilization of the Declaration of Origin of Goods
- Strengthening customs cooperation
- Establishment of a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA).

### Economic Cooperation

- Increasing the capacity of industry and MSMEs
- Support for meeting EU environmental standards
- Strengthening food security
- Implementation of sustainable trade principles.

### New Strategic Issues

- *Sustainable Food System*
- *Trade and Sustainable Growth*
- *State-Owned Enterprises*

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# I-EU CEPA POTENTIAL (Trade and Services)

# 2. INDICATION OF THE POTENTIAL USE OF I-EU CEPA

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

**Indonesia has export potential that can be optimized through EU-CEPA from each country**

### Bulgaria
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 11 Million

### Estonia
**Motor vehicles for the transport of <10 persons**
**HS 8703XX**
US$ 3.6 Million

### Hungary
**Reception/concersion & transmission data devices**
**HS 851762**
US$ 1.9 Million

### Luxembourg
**Sports footwear, rubber/plastic soles & textile uppers**
**HS 640411**
US$ 10 Million

### Romania
**Technically specified natural rubber**
**HS 400122**
US$ 4.3 Million

### Croatia
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 21 Million

### Finland
**Nickel Mates**
**HS 750110**
US$ 61 Million

### Ireland
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 26 Million

### Malta
**Terephtalic Acid**
**HS 291736**
US$ 533k

### Slovakia
**Parts of Telecomunication Devices**
**HS 85XXXa**
US$ 2.7 Million

### Czechia
**Reception/concersion & transmission data devices**
**HS 851762**
US$ 37 Million

### France
**Sports footwear, rubber/plastic soles & textile uppers**
**HS 640411**
US$ 70 Million

### Italy
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 190 Million

### Netherland
**Fatty acids, industrial monocarboxyclic, acid oils form refining**
**HS 382319**
US$ 223 Million

### Slovenia
**Ferro Nickel**
**HS 720260**
US$ 11 Million

### Austria
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 15 Million

### Cyprus
**Motor vehicles for the transport of <10 persons**
**HS 8703XX**
US$ 2.8 Million

### Germany
**Sports footwear, rubber/plastic soles & textile uppers**
**HS 640411**
US$ 44Million

### Latvia
**Vegetable fats, oils & fractions**
**HS 1516XX**
US$ 2 Million

### Poland
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 171 Million

### Spain
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 42 Million

### Belgium
**Ferro Nickel**
**HS 720260**
US$ 147 Million

### Demnark
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 81 Million

### Greece
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 22 Million

### Lithuania
**Terephtalic Acid**
**HS 291736**
US$ 2.1 Million

### Portugal
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 16 Million

### Sweden
**Palm Oil & Fractions Processed**
**HS 151190**
US$ 12 Million

Sumber: Bappenas, ITC Export Potential Map (2025)

# 2. INVESTMENT PROSPECTS AND TRADE & SERVICES

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

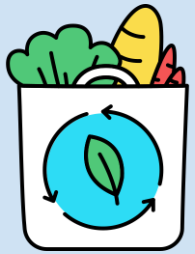
## INVESTMENT PROSPECTS

**INVESTMENT**

Encouraging a conducive investment climate to increase investment flows in the green economy sector, especially renewable energy, electric vehicles, as well as technology-based and research-based industries.

**INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

Increasing the capacity and competitiveness of MSMEs, agriculture, fisheries, and manufacturing through technical assistance, capacity building, business matching, motor vehicle standardization, and support for sustainable trade.



**SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM**

Cooperation in the development of a sustainable and inclusive food system in the aspects of production, distribution, and consumption.

## TRADE AND SERVICES PROSPECTS

**TARIFF ACCESS**

- The European Union opens more than 98% of its total tariff posts
- 90.4% of all tariff posts get a 0% tariff when the IEU-CEPA comes into effect.
- 8.37% obtained a gradual tariff reduction over a period of 3, 5, 7, 10, to 15 years, or through tariff quota (TRQ)
- 1.2% is still subject to the normal rate according to general provisions (MFN) because it is a sensitive product.


**TARIFF 0%**

- At the time of enforcement, a 0% tariff is given for palm oil and its derivatives, garments, fabrics and accessories, as well as footwear (leather shoes, sneakers, sports shoes, and sandals).
- In addition, the majority of coffee, cocoa, rubber and its derivatives, iron and steel, wood and processed products, furniture, vehicle parts, and fishery products such as fish, lobster, shrimp, crawfish, and shellfish also receive a 0% tariff.

**JOBS**

Job opportunities in the European Union, including: Professional Services, Construction Services and Tourism Services

Sumber: Infografis, Kementerian Perdagangan

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# I-EU CEPA CHALLENGE

# 3a. ROO TEXTILE PRODUCTS

The provisions of the textile ROO in the IEU-CEPA open up opportunities to utilize tariff preferences, but the industry needs to ensure the fulfillment of the production process according to the PSR that has been agreed.

**Barriers**

**The Concept of Double Transformation and Cumulation in IEU-CEPA**

Agreed PSR IEU-CEPA (double transformation)

Posisi PSR IEU_CEPA sudah *agreed* antara Indonesia dan EU.

- For Chapter 61, the origin provisions require a knitting and making-up process, including cutting.
- For Chapter 62, origin can be obtained through the process of weaving accompanied by making-up, including cutting.
- The cumulation scheme allows the use of materials from both parties, as long as the production process exceeds the minimal/insufficient working process.

**What to do**

- Strengthening the upstream textile industry (spinning, weaving, knitting) to reduce import dependence and ensure the fulfillment of double transformation requirements.
- Integration of the supply chain of the textile industry to encourage upstream-downstream connectivity so that the production process meets the criteria of origin of goods.
- Increasing industrial competitiveness (technology & efficiency) through modernization of machinery and production processes to support domestic transformation capacity.
- Strengthening the understanding of the Rules of Origin for IDN through socialization, technical guidance and assistance for industry players, especially SMEs.

# 3b. EU *DEFORESTATION REGULATION* (EUDR)

**The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)** is an EU regulation that prohibits the circulation of products in the EU market that originate from or contribute to deforestation after December 31, 2020. This regulation covers commodities such **as palm oil, timber, cocoa, coffee, rubber, soybeans and their derivative products**. The EUDR requires business actors to conduct due diligence, including ensuring traceability of the origin of the product to the location of the land (geolocation), as well as proving that the product is deforestation-free and meets the legality aspect.

**Barriers**

- Traceability obligations up to the level of land location (geolocation) that have not been fully integrated with the downstream industrial system.
- The industry's dependence on the supply of raw materials from smallholders has not been digitized and well documented.
- Increased production costs due to due diligence, certification, and reporting obligations.
- The risk of disruption in the supply of industrial raw materials if some of them do not meet the EUDR criteria.
- Potential decline in the competitiveness of natural resource-based manufactured products (palm oil, timber, rubber, etc.) in the EU market

**What to do**

- Integration of industrial upstream–downstream traceability systems, including raw material data connectivity with industrial production systems.
- Strengthening the processing industry based on sustainable raw materials, including encouraging the use of certified inputs (sustainable sourcing).
- Facilitation and guidance of industries (including SMEs) in fulfilling EUDR due diligence (guidelines, technical assistance, digital tools).
- Development of green industry standards and harmonization with the EUDR scheme to increase EU market acceptance.
- Technical diplomacy to encourage recognition of national systems (ISPO, SVLK) in order to reduce the burden of industrial compliance.

# 3c. *CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM* (CBAM)

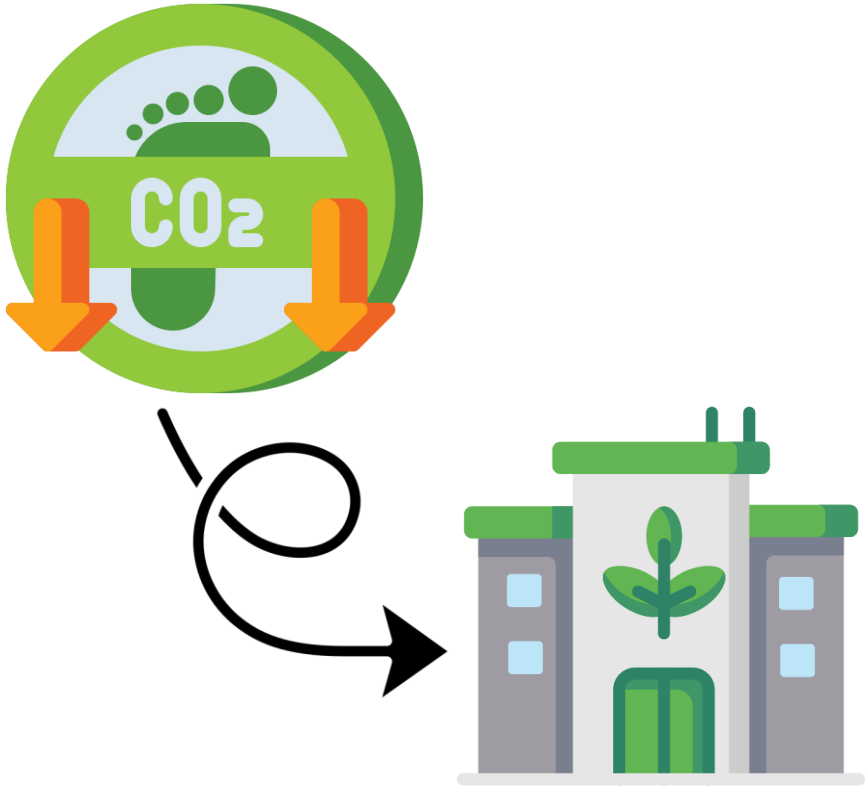
**The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** is an EU mechanism that imposes carbon fees on imported products, which is calculated based on the carbon emissions contained in the production process (embedded emissions), by referring to the carbon price in the European Union (European Union Emissions Trading System / EU ETS). This policy aims to prevent carbon leakage and create a level playing field between EU domestic products and imports. In the early stages, CBAM covers sectors such **as steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, electricity, and hydrogen.**

**Barriers**

- Carbon emission reporting obligations (embedded emissions) that have not been fully fulfilled by domestic industries (data and methodology limitations).
- The potential increase in export costs due to the obligation to purchase CBAM certificates.
- Energy needs are still supplied from fossil energy sources.
- The transition to low-carbon technologies requires considerable investment
- The risk of a decrease in the competitiveness of exports to the EU compared to producers who have already implemented decarbonization.

**What to do**

- Develop and standardize Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of emissions in the industrial sector (steel, cement, aluminum, etc.) to align with EU methodologies.
- Accelerating industrial decarbonization through energy efficiency, fuel switching, and adoption of low-carbon technologies.
- Development and implementation of green industries, including certification and standardization to improve export competitiveness.



Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

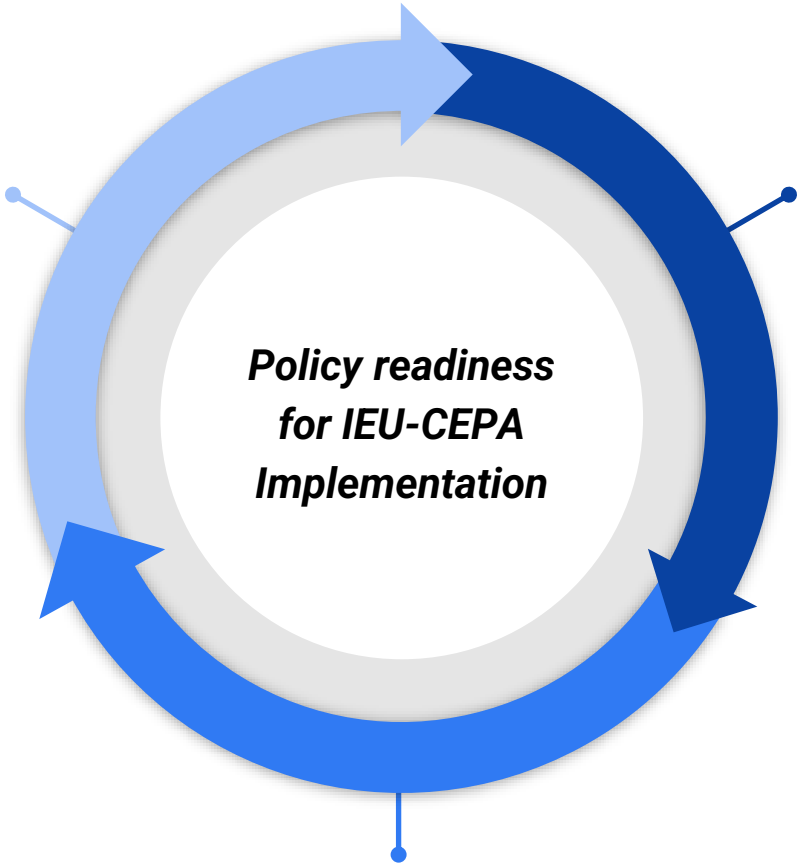
# INDONESIAN INDUSTRIAL READINESS

# 4a. INDUSTRIAL POLICY READINESS

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

**Green Industry Policy**

Aligning green industry policies and energy transition with the demands of the European market regarding sustainability and traceability




**Policy Reform**

Simplification of regulations, improvement of ease of doing business, and harmonization of standards.

**National Industrial Policy**

Encourage downstream industries (Agro, Metals and Minerals, Chemicals) to increase export added value.

# 4b. READINESS FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT ASPECT

| Impor EU dari Dunia | | |
|---|---|---|
| HS Code | Product label | Average (20-25) |
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ... | 760677531,8 |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ... | 746022953,2 |
| '84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 729219579,5 |
| '87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 615460541 |
| '30 | Pharmaceutical products | 365381736,7 |
| '39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 252338588,5 |
| '29 | Organic chemicals | 201849005,7 |
| '90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ... | 200545357,7 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 169409501,5 |
| '73 | Articles of iron or steel | 121107021,8 |

| Impor EU dari ASEAN | | |
|---|---|---|
| Code | Product label | Average (20-25) |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ... | 59.515.426 |
| '84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 26.078.991 |
| '64 | Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles | 14.982.922 |
| '90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ... | 9.324.431 |
| '61 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted | 9.546.523 |
| '62 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted | 9.728.165 |
| '15 | Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ... | 6.604.788 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 3.548.169 |
| '29 | Organic chemicals | 5.521.334 |
| '40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 6.065.170 |

Indonesia's superior products HS 27, HS 15, HS 72, HS 85, HS 87, HS 84, HS 64 (Rubber, Chemical, Textile, and Footwear), have a great opportunity to increase exports through IEU-CEPA.

| Ekspor ID ke Dunia | | |
|---|---|---|
| Code | Product label | Average (20-25) |
| '27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ... | 50.298.878 |
| '15 | Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ... | 29.746.825 |
| '72 | Iron and steel | 23.345.578 |
| '85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ... | 14.026.242 |
| '87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 10.093.296 |
| '71 | Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ... | 7.999.021 |
| '75 | Nickel and articles thereof | 5.435.754 |
| '38 | Miscellaneous chemical products | 6.916.764 |
| '84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 6.672.456 |
| '64 | Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles | 6.705.311 |

Sumber: trademap, diolah Direktorat AII

# 4c. READINESS OF INDONESIA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

## 19%

### Contribution of the Processing Industry to National GDP

The upward trend in the contribution of Industrial GDP in 2023-2025 (18.67% to 19.07%) is the result of a combination of post-pandemic recovery, the effectiveness of downstream policies, and the strengthening of domestic consumption.

- Indonesia is the largest manufacturing production base in ASEAN.
- A large population of 280 million makes Indonesia a production base as well as a consumption market.

## 40,4%

### Investment Contribution of the Processing and Manufacturing Industry

The manufacturing sector has consistently been a major contributor to investment (FDI & PMDN).
Many global companies make Indonesia a production hub.

- Indonesia has the potential to become a global nickel-based EV hub; this provides an opportunity for integration into the EV supply chain in Europe.
- Large investments in smelters have the opportunity to supply raw materials for European industry.
- Renewable Energy Industry Investment supports the fulfillment of EU green supply chain standards.

## 51,75

### Industrial Confidence Index (IKI) April 2026

The Processing Industry is still expanding. **16 subsectors** experienced expansion with a contribution of 78.9% to the GDP of the non-oil and gas processing industry in the fourth quarter of 2025.

- Expansion shows increased capacity, increased added value and depth of industry.
- This expansion increases the competitiveness of the industry and provides opportunities for the integration of global supply chains, including the EU market.

Sumber: Bahan Rilis IKI April 2026 (www.kemenperin.go.id/iki/pubikasi)

# 4d. THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF P4SI IN EU MARKET ACCESS

**P4SI** plays a role in ensuring that national industrial products meet international standards so that they can access the wider EU market within the framework of IEU-CEPA by ensuring that Indonesian industrial products not only meet quality standards, but also meet EU demands related to safety, sustainability, traceability, and carbon emissions. There are several things that can be done to support this:

**Harmonization of national standards with international/EU standards**
Align SNI with international standards (ISO/IEC, UN Regulations, etc.) and EU technical standards to minimize trade technical barriers. Preparing Indonesian Industry to be able to meet EU provisions such as CBAM and EUDR.

**Strengthening of testing infrastructure**
Strengthen the capacity of test laboratories, certification bodies, and inspection bodies to meet international technical requirements, including testing the safety, quality, environment, and sustainability of products

**Facilitation of industries (especially SMEs) in meeting standards**
Through coaching, technical assistance, and certification (such as SNI), so that products are ready for export and comply with EU requirements.

# CLOSING

"I-EU CEPA opens the door to broader market access, but industry readiness will determine how far Indonesia can go.
With stronger competitiveness, compliance, and sustainability, Indonesia can turn this agreement into real industrial growth."

Kementerian Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

# DANKE
# THANK YOU

# Session 1: Dialogue to harmonize QI-Systems under the I-EU CEPA

## Overview of Technical Regulations under EU Framework

**Boris Böhme**

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

# Overview of Technical Regulations under EU Framework

GPQI – 3rd Annual Meeting of the Indonesian – German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure

Mr. Boris Boehme

# Technical Regulations
# in the Context of I-EU CEPA

Technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures form the backbone of modern value creations.

Creating:

- Reliability, safety and trust for product and services
- For companies → provide predictable framework conditions
- For consumers → provide protection and reliability
- International trade → foundation for smooth market access

# EU Technical Regulation on Market Access

The European Single Market operates on a structured, coherent and internationally recognized framework with the aim to ensure product safety and enabling free movement of goods.

The system includes:

- Elements of EU QI system → standardization, conformity assessment, accreditation and market surveillance
- Clear separation of law (requirements) and standards (technical solutions)
- Voluntary application and harmonized standards → presumption of conformity
- Risk-based conformity assessment

# Further Dialogue on Quality Infrastructure and GPQI as A Practical Platform

To ensure a balance approach, dialogue not only improves mutual understanding, but also enables tangible improvements for the government and companies on both sides.

GPQI as a practical platforms enables:

- Further mutual understanding in navigating an increasingly complex international environment
- Providing concrete tools for secure trade and market access and regulatory cooperation
- Development of concrete cooperation mechanisms for foundation for open, fair and secure market

# Thank you for your attention


## Boris Boehme

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
Head of Section ICT Standardisation and Technical Regulation,
Product Safety, Market Surveillance
Scharnhorststr. 34-37
10115 Berlin

Contact
Boris Boehme

boris.boehme@bmwe.bund.de
www.bundeswirtschaftsministerium.de
Tel. +49 30 18 615-6510


Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

# Session 1: Dialogue to harmonize QI-Systems under the I-EU CEPA

## Opportunities under the TBT chapter of the I-EU CEPA and pathways to enhance market access

**Nurul Khasbullah**

German-Indonesian Chamber
of Industry and Commerce
(AHK Indonesia/EKONID)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# EU-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership Agreement

Legal and Investment Consultation Department


AHK German-Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce

# What is CEPA?

A comprehensive, rules-based trade and investment agreement

An unprecedented level of tariff liberalization between partners

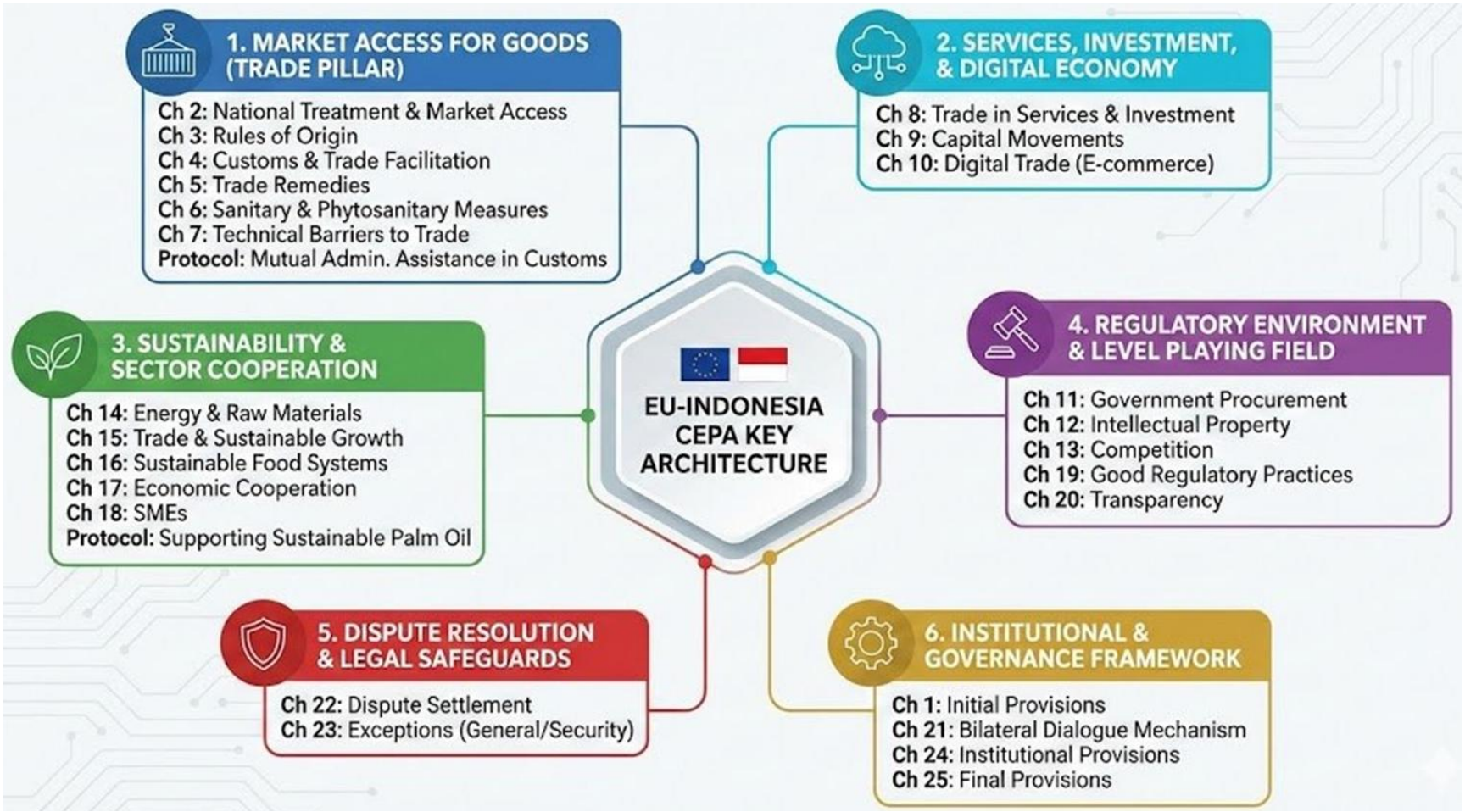
## CEPA

A living agreement with a built-in future agenda for evolution

Creates predictable market access and stable investment conditions

Establishes a level playing field and regulatory transparency

# Key Architecture of the Agreement




Source: EU Presentation

# National Treatment and Market Access

The tariff liberalization level of Indonesia and the EU respectively covers 98% of all tariff lines, reaching 99,5% of total import values. This represents the highest level of ambition that Indonesia has ever commited.

## EU

**90,4%**
**TLs**
Tariff Elimination upon EIF

**96,3**
**Import Value**

- 7,9% TLs Elimination 3-15 years
- 0,5% TLs Partial Liberalization
- 1,2% TLs Exclusion

## Indonesia

**78,7%**
**TLs**
Tariff Elimination upon EIF

**80,1%**
**Import Value**

- 19,8% TLs Elimination 3-15 years
- 0,4% TLs Partial Liberalization
- 1,1% TLs Exclusion

# Elimination of Tariff Schedule

## Core Framework of Tariff Elimination

The agreement doesnt remove all duties immediately. Instead, it uses "Staging Categories" to conduct the tariff elimination in phases. The tariff schedules for either Indonesia or the EU is categorised based on the assigned letter to each product code. This letter tells you the timeline of the elimination, as follows:

### Category A (Immediate)

The duty drops to 0% as soon as the agreement starts.

**Example**

- Tariff Schedule of Indonesia **("TSI"):** Pure-bred breeding animals (horses, cattle, swine, poultry) are mostly Category A, meaning they become duty-free immediately.
- Tariff Schedule of the EU ("**TSEU**"): High-demand Indonesian products Ginger, tumeric, and canary seed.

### Category B3, B5, B7 (Short to Medium Term)

Duties are removed in equal annual steps. For example, a B5 product will reach 0% duty over 5 years

**Example**

- **TSI:** Many fresh or chilled bovine meat cuts. However, frozen meat often falls under B3 or B5, so expect a few years before reach 0%.
- **TSEU:** Prepared fish, including tuna, sardines, and mackerel, will benefit from specific duty-free quotas.

### Category C & D (Long Term)

These are "sensitive" items, with duties phased out over 11 to 16 years,

### Category X (Excluded)

These products are not part of the tariff elimination scope; their current "Mos-Favoured-Nation" (MFN) tax rates will still apply.

# Addressing Non-Tariff Barriers

Securing a predictable and business-friendly regulatory environment

## The TiG Chapter Framework

### WTO-Plus Commitments

Establishes additional disciplines beyond standard WTO rules toensure non-discriminatory market access.

### Institutional Infrastructure

Creates formal dialogue channels to address potential tradeproblems early before they disrupt operations.

## Ending Quantitive Restrictions

### Non-Automatic Licensing

Eliminates discretional quantitities

### 30 Day Approval Limit

Import licenses are deemed automatically approved if not processed within 30 days.

# Standard and Conformity Assessment

## International Benchmarks

1. Technical requirements must be based on recognised international standards (egISO, IEC, ITU). Any deviation requires evidence-based justification.
2. Accreditation discipline: both parties must rely on global accreditation system frameworks, ensuring equivalency of EU labs.

## Risk Based Proportionality

Commiment to ensure conformity assessment procedures are proportionate to the risks involved, avoiding excessive testing

## Transparency and Predictability

1. Both parties must notify new technical requirements in advance;
2. Allow at least 60 days for comments;
3. Provide written responses to questions;
4. Allow minimum 6-month implementation period;
5. Engage in technical consultations upon the other party's request.

# Certification and Testing Procedures

## Recognition of EU Test Reports and Certificates

For product areas in which the EU accepts a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC), Indonesia must consider EU-based certificates/reports as proof of compliance, helping to avoid burdensome duplicative testing.

## Platform of Engagement

CEPA establishes direct channels via TBT Coordinators and the Trade Committee, serving asa vital mechanism to ensure smooth implementation andmaintain a dialogue. It is particularly valuable for addressingthe current emerging complexities in testing andcertification, ensuring that procedures remain streamlinedand consistent with the spirit of trade facilitation.

# Trade on Services

These provisions are established under the Chapter Trade Liberalisation of Investment and Trade in Services. This chapter applies to investment and trade in services between Indonesia and the EU, whether provided through cross-border access, commercial presence, or movement of persons.

**159 Sectors**

## ID's Commitment beyond ASEAN and other CEPAs

**Computer Services**
Foreign Equity Participation (FEP) 100%

**Telecommunication Services**
(FEP) 100%

**Real Estate**
(FEP) 51%

**Direct Selling**
(FEP) 80%

## ID's Unprecedented Commitment

**R&D (CPC 851)**
in physics, medical sciences, and pharmaceuticals

**R&D (CPC 852)**
in social sciences and humanities including pyschlogy

**Advisory and Consultant (CPC 881)**
for hunting and forestry

**Advisory and Consultant (CPC 882)**
for fishing

**Selection and Placement of Oersonnel (KBLI 78101)**
Except for ship crew

**Online Personnel Placement (KBLI 78104)**

**Offshore Activities**

# Investment

1. Increases EU Investment, particularly in the green economy
2. Technology, knowledge, and international standards transfer
3. Strengthening Indonesia's integration into global supply chains
4. Expanding high-quality job opportunities
5. Improving regulatory competitiveness and the business environment
6. Ensuring Indonesia's market access in the EU under the principle of reciprocity
7. Supporting domestic downstream industrialization policies
8. Reducing dependence on investment from specific countries

# CEPA: an Agenda for the Future

### Competition

Ensures **independence** of competition authorities. Guarantees transparent and non-discriminatory action across both jurisdictions.

### General Review

A comprehensive assessment every **10 years** to ensure CEPA targets are met and disciplines remain relevant to current trade flows.

### Subsidies

Focuses on **transparency** via annual reporting and a robust dialogue mechanism toaddress trade-distorting concerns.

### SOE Discipline

Rules to ensure commercial considerations. Lists of covered central SOEs will be **periodically expanded**.

**Year 1**

First Review of SOE List Scope

**Year 5**

Negotiations on GP Market Access

**Year 10**

Comprehensive CEPA Impact Review

# Thank you!

Nurul Khasbullah
Senior Executive Legal & Investment
EKONID/AHK Indonesia
nurul.khasbullah@ekonid.id

# Session 2: Enhancing Product Safety through Standardization

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Session 2: Enhancing Product Safety through Mandatory Standards

## The strategic role of conformity assessment bodies (CABs) in mandatory standards

**Nyoman Susila**

TÜV Rheinland Indonesia

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

We make the world
a safer place.

Today for tomorrow.

TÜVRheinland®

Precisely Right.

# The Strategic Role of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) in Mandatory Standards: *Why Broader CABs Involvement Could Strengthen Regulation and Market Confidence*

**Nyoman Susila**

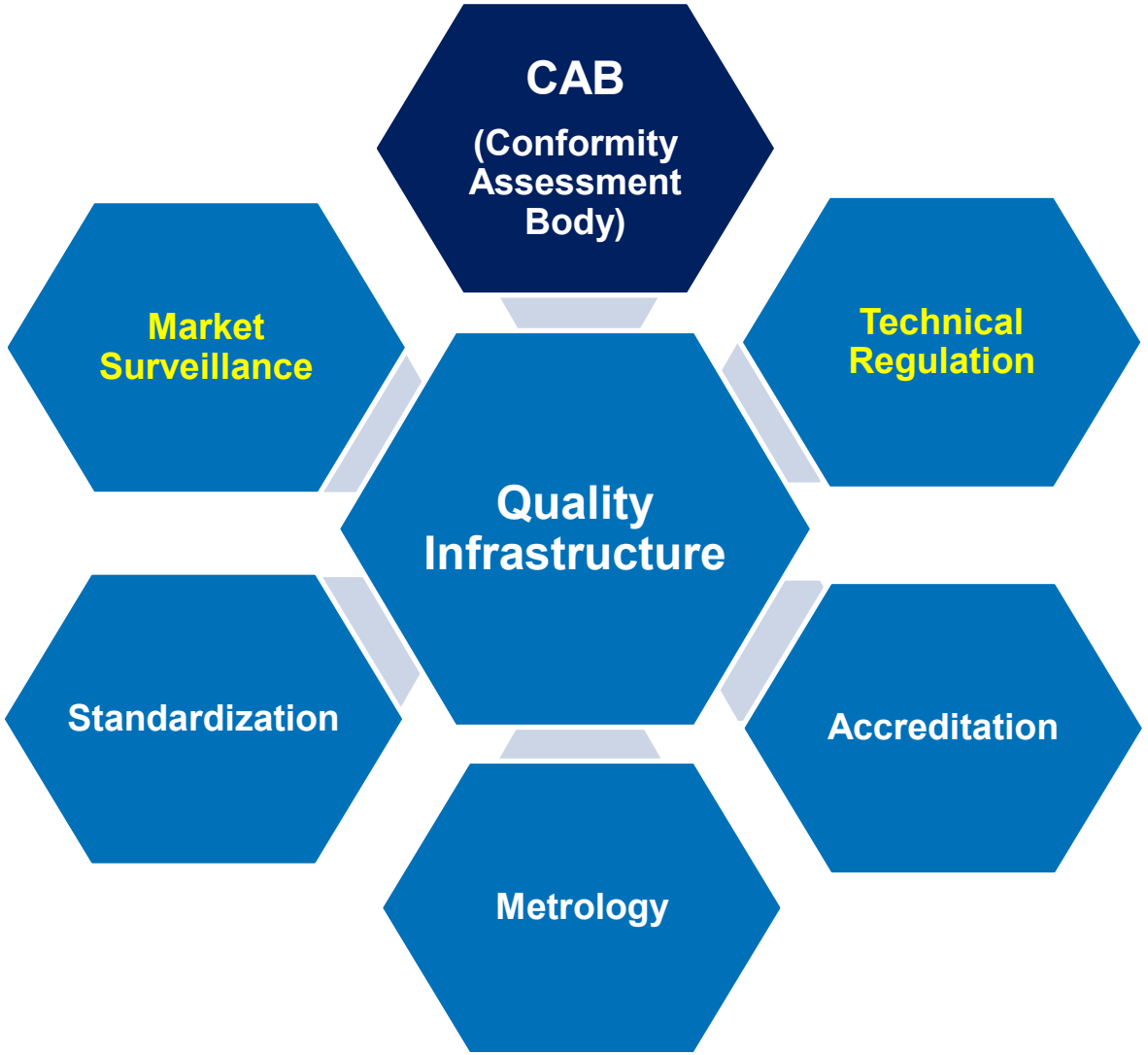
**TUV Rheinland Indonesia**




TÜVRheinland®
Genau. Richtig.

# CONTENTS

# CAB in the Quality Infrastructure Aspect



# What are CABs

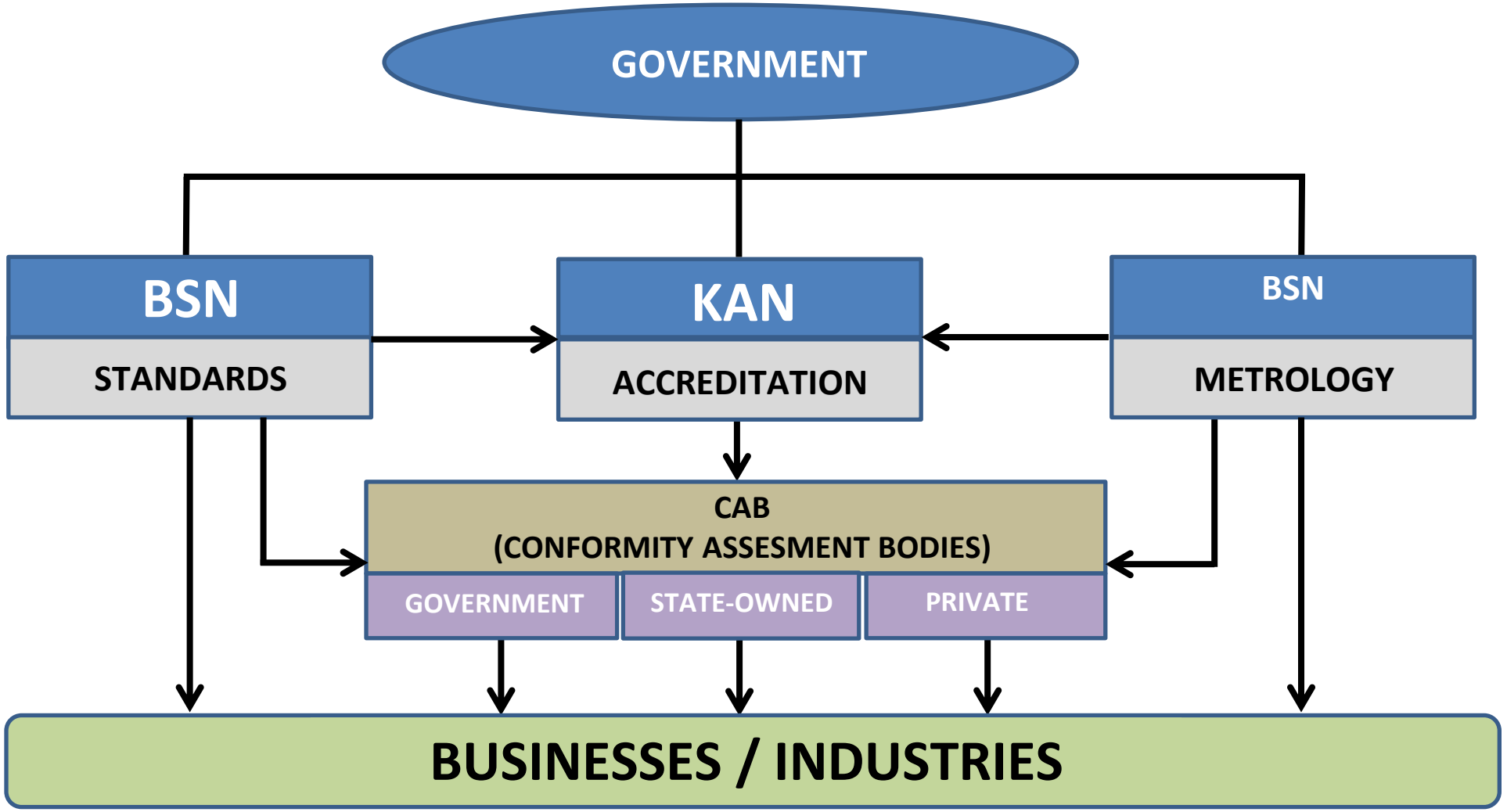
**Conformity Assessment Bodies is organizations that assess whether specified requirements are fulfilled.**

**(Provide independent evidence that products, services, systems, persons comply with standards and regulations)**

## Typical types:

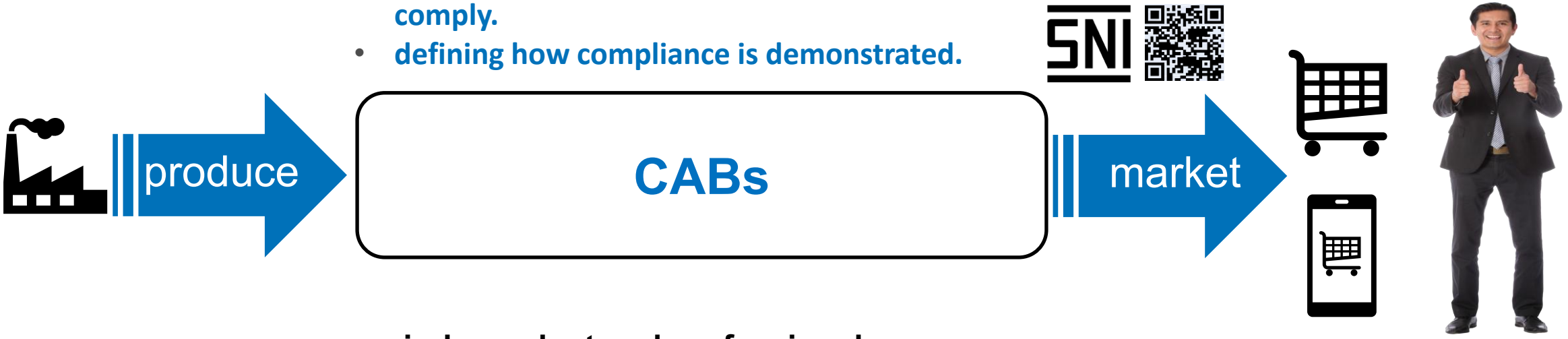
- **Testing laboratories** –
  **perform tests (e.g. electrical safety, EMC, chemical analysis)**
- **Certification bodies –**
  **certify products, management systems, persons**
- **Inspection bodies –**
  **carry out inspections of plants, installations, processes, etc.**

# CAB in the Quality Infrastructure – Indonesia



# Strategic role of CABs in mandatory standards

- a central pillar of how mandatory standards and regulations work in practice.
- translate legal and technical requirements into verifiable, trusted evidence that products comply.
- defining how compliance is demonstrated.




- **independent and professional assurance**
- **provide public certification database**



TÜVRheinland®
Genau. Richtig.

# Why broader CABs involvement could strengthen regulation and market confidence

| ASPECT | RESULT |
|---|---|
| Increased Regulatory Capacity and Coverage | More products and operators are checked, and non-compliance is more likely to be detected, which strengthens the credibility of the regulatory regime |
| More Consistent and Objective Application of Rules | Fairer competition, less regulatory uncertainty, and greater trust in the system |
| Higher Technical Quality of Enforcement | Regulations are enforced with high technical quality, which reduces “false positives/negatives” (i.e. wrongly passing or failing products) and improves safety and performance outcomes |
| Better Feedback Loop for Regulation and Standards | Regulations become more realistic, enforceable, and aligned with technological progress - strengthening both compliance rates and legitimacy |
| Stronger Market Confidence and Risk Reduction | Higher confidence in products and services, lower perceived risk, better conditions for long term investment and innovation |
| Increased Deterrence Against Non-Compliance | A stronger deterrent effect, raising overall compliance levels and reinforcing confidence that the system protects honest market actors and end users |

# Conclusion

## Preconditions and Safeguards (to make this work)

**For broader CAB involvement to genuinely strengthen regulation and confidence, some conditions must be in place:**

- **Robust accreditation and oversight of CABs**
- **Clear designation/notifying criteria and scopes**
- **Strong rules on impartiality and conflict of interest**
- **Transparency (e.g. about accredited scopes, certificate status)**
- **Effective market surveillance to monitor performance and detect misuse of certificates or marks**

**CABs should be positioned as:**
**“Independent technical pillars that ensure regulations are not only enforced, but trusted, efficient, and internationally recognized.”**




TÜVRheinland®
Precisely Right.

# Session 2: Enhancing Product Safety through Mandatory Standards

## Role of BSN in Indonesia's QI system: Standards formulation processes and linkages with international systems

**Sugeng Raharjo**

The National Standardization Body (BSN)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL

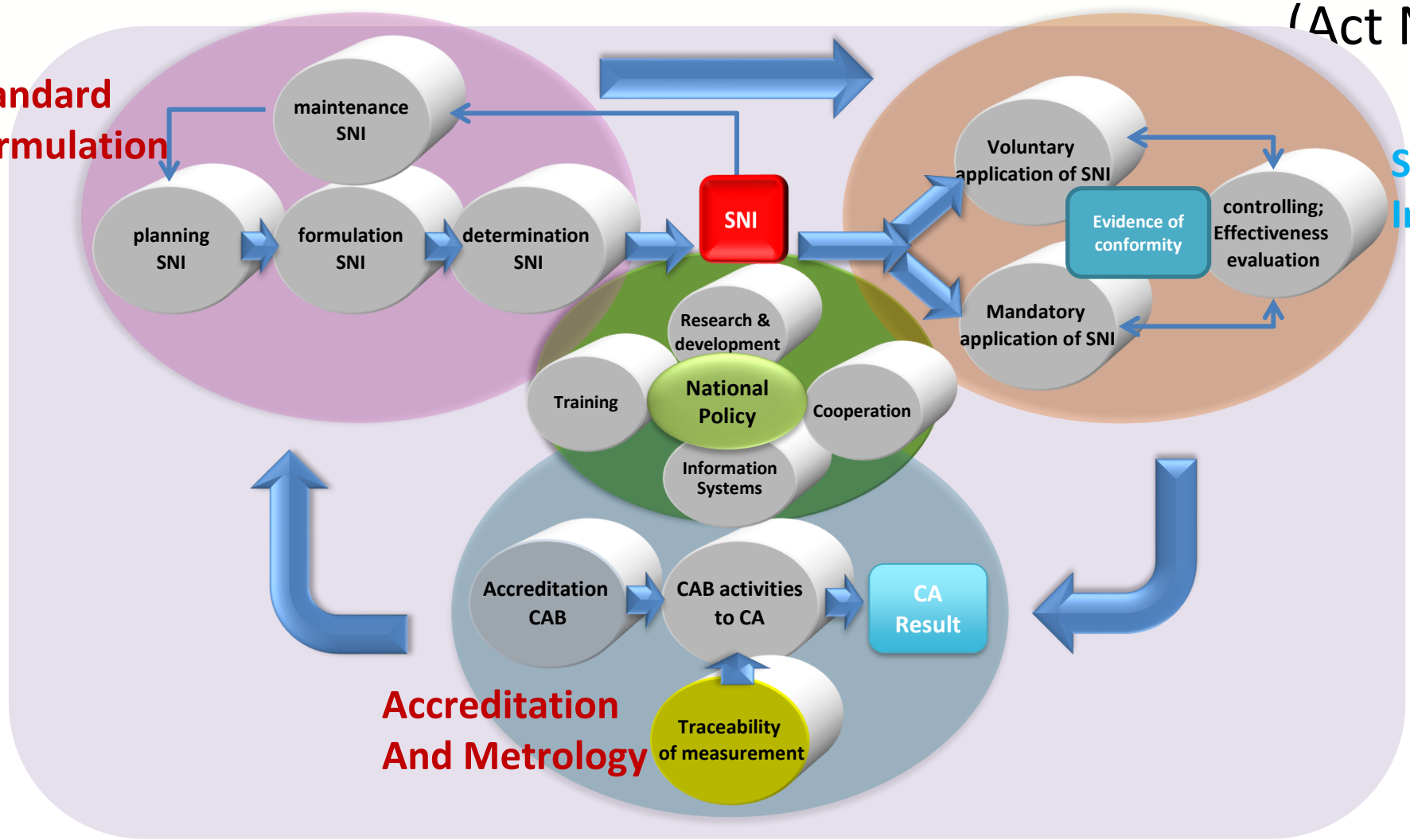
KAN Komite Akreditasi Nasional

SNI

Standard for Sustainable Development and Better Life

# Role of BSN in Indonesia's QI System: Standards Formulation Processes and Linkages with International Systems

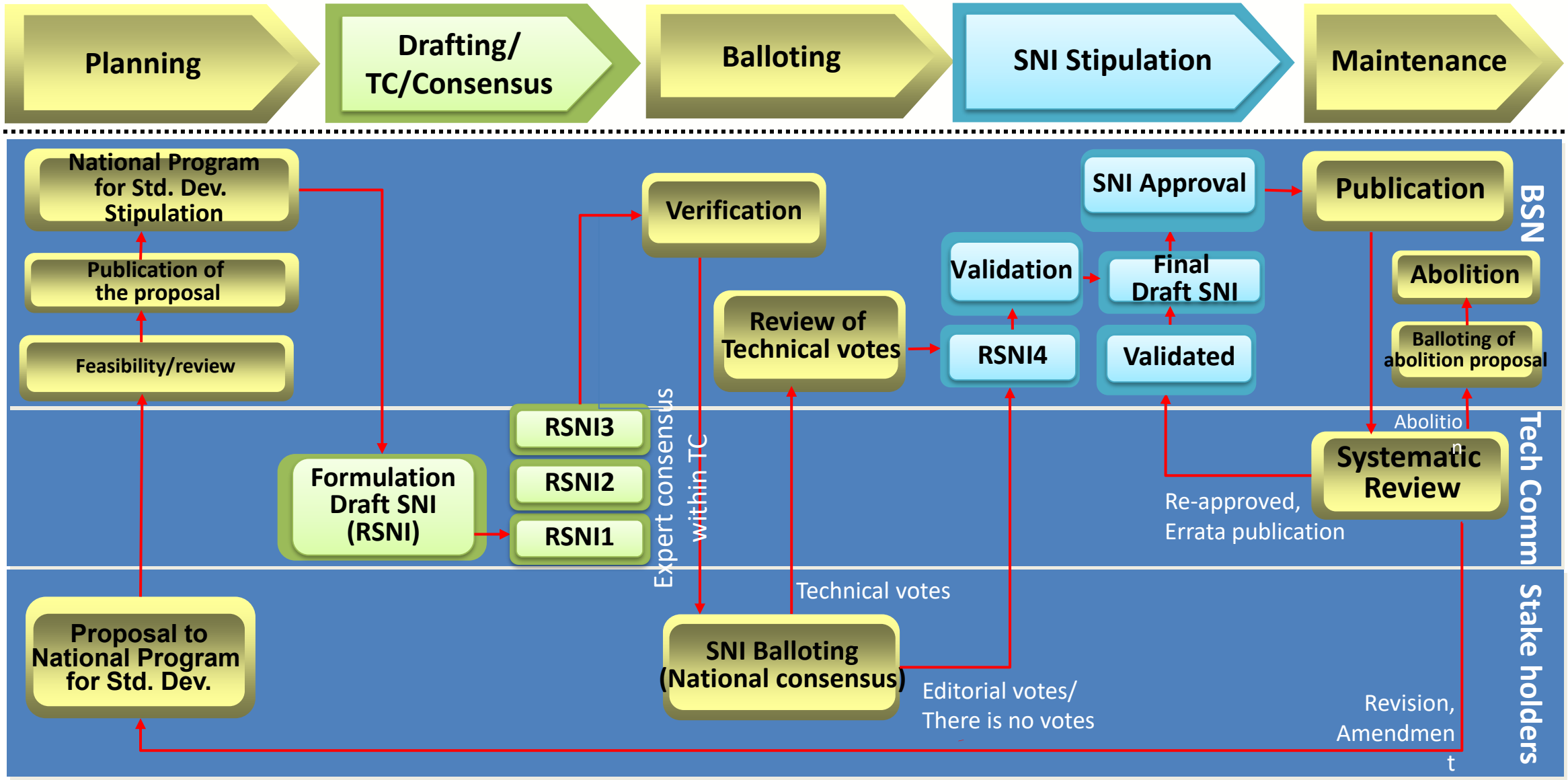
# Indonesia's Act on Standardization and Conformity Assessment (Act No. 20 year 2014)




*Abbreviation:*
*SNI (Standar Nasional Indonesia) : Indonesian National Standard*
*CA : Conformity Assessment*
*CAB : Conformity Assessment Body*

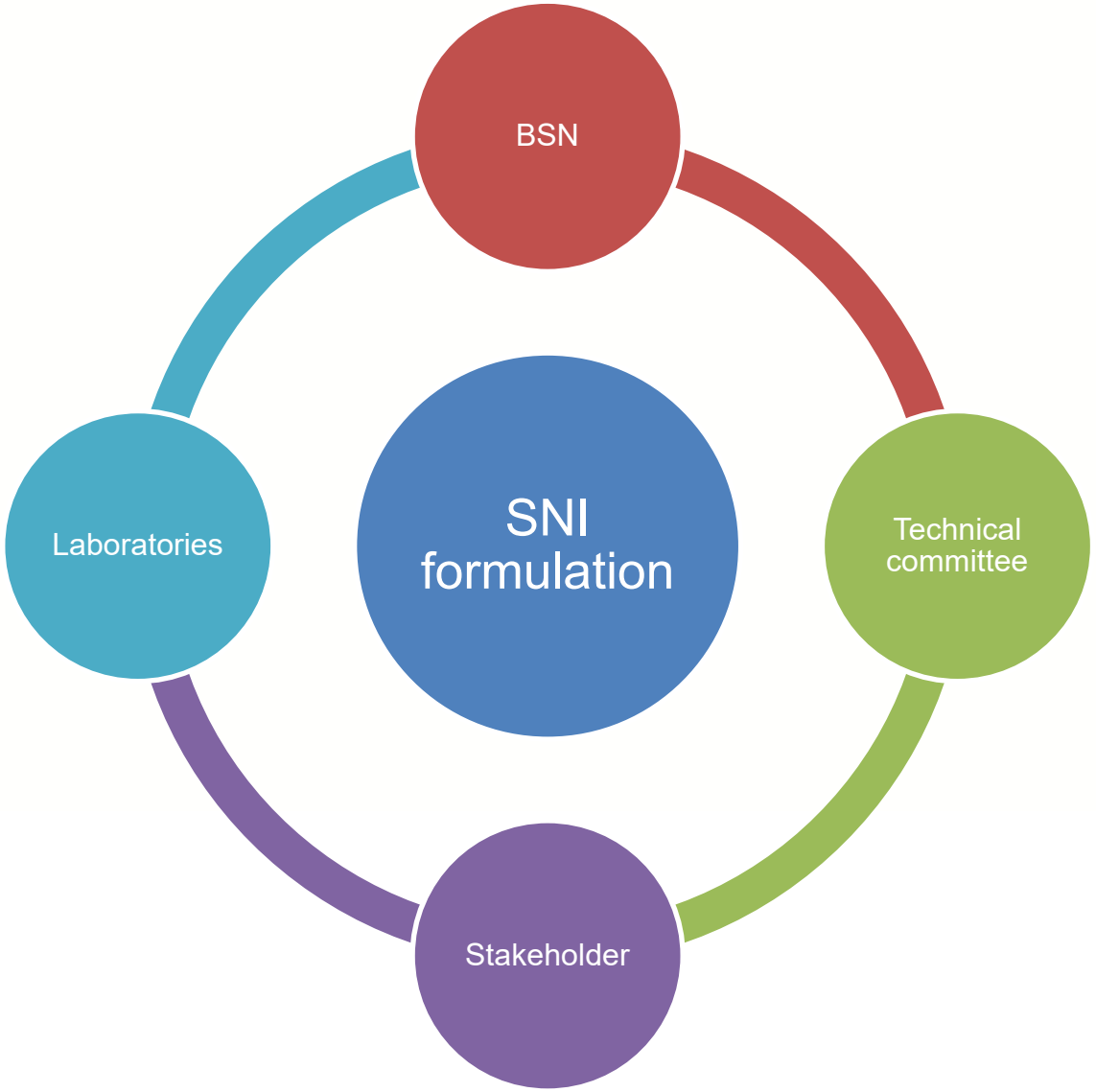
# Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Development

(PBSN No. 8 Year 2022)



# Indonesian National Standard (SNI) Development

(PBSN No. 8 Year 2022)




Stakeholders are parties who have an interest in Standardization and Conformity Assessment activities, consisting of consumers, business actors, associations, experts, scholars, ministries, non-ministerial government institutions, and/or local governments.

The Technical Committee is a committee formed and determined by BSN, consisting of stakeholder representatives for a certain scope, and tasked with carrying out the formulation of SNI.

The Secretariat of the Technical Committee is handled by the work unit at ministries/institutions or organizations.

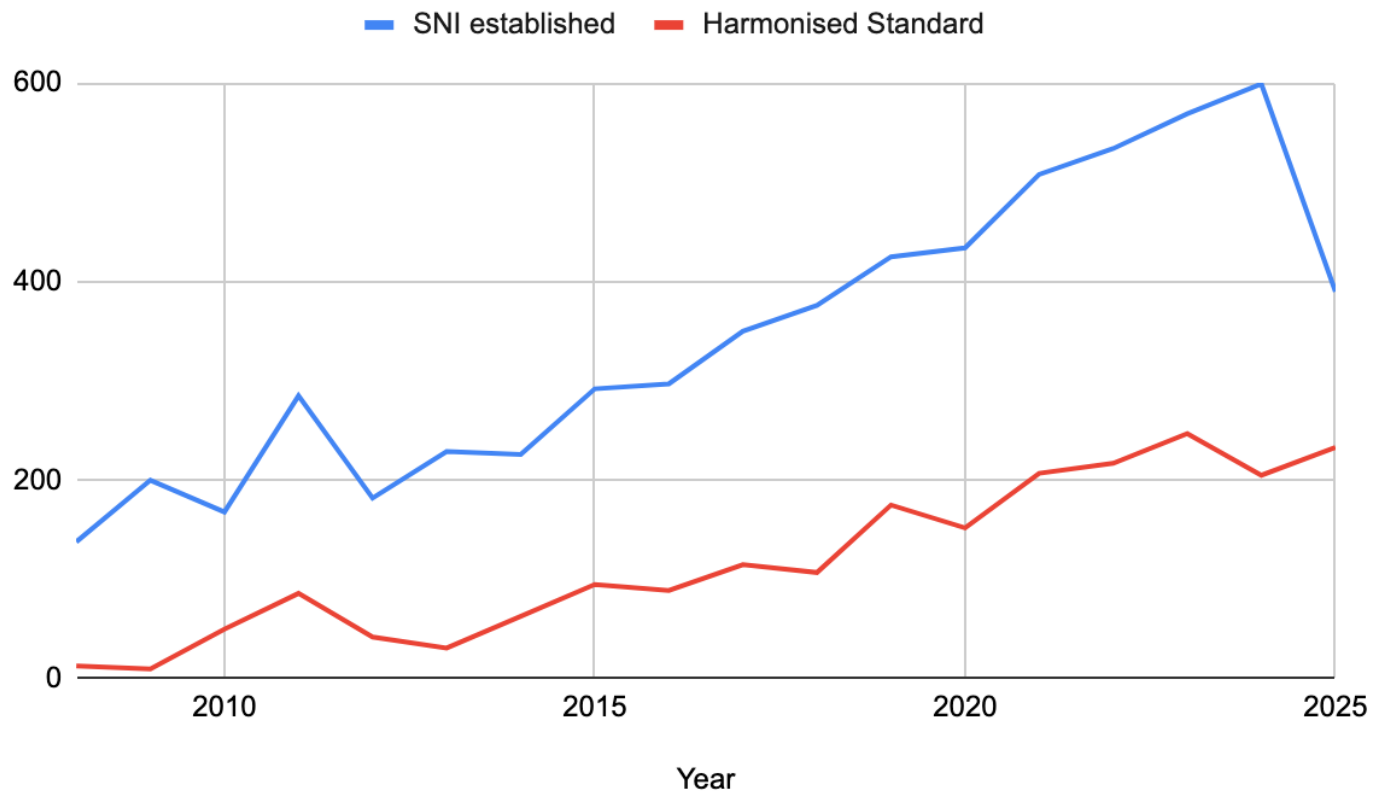
A laboratory, if applicable, is needed to validate the method.

# SNI Update (Mar 2026)

| No. | Sector | SNI |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture and food technology | 2.028 |
| 2 | Construction | 733 |
| 3 | Electronics, information and communication technology | 551 |
| 4 | Engineering technology | 1.652 |
| 5 | General, infrastructure and science | 671 |
| 6 | Health, safety and environment | 1.058 |
| 7 | Materials technology | 2.540 |
| 8 | Specialized technology | 244 |
| 9 | Food transportation and distribution | 542 |
| Total | | **10.019** |

# International Standard Harmonization

WTO TBT Principles: Affirm BSN's commitment to transparency, openness, consistency and market relevance in standard formulation.




| Year | SNI established | Harmonised Standard |
|---|---|---|
| **2025** | 390 | 233 |
| **2024** | 599 | 205 |
| **2023** | 569 | 247 |
| **2022** | 534 | 217 |
| **2021** | 508 | 207 |
| **2020** | 434 | 152 |
| **2019** | 425 | 175 |
| **2018** | 376 | 107 |
| **2017** | 350 | 115 |
| **2016** | 297 | 89 |
| **2015** | 292 | 95 |
| **2014** | 226 | 63 |
| **2013** | 229 | 31 |
| **2012** | 182 | 42 |
| **2011** | 285 | 86 |
| **2010** | 168 | 50 |
| **2009** | 200 | 10 |
| **2008** | 138 | 13 |

# Linkages with International Systems

- Indonesia's membership in international standard organization considers national priorities; financial capacity; Indonesia's membership in similar international organizations; cost – benefit analysis.
- **Active Participation in International Organizations**: Indonesia's role in the ISO (Council/TMB), IEC, and the involvement of Indonesian experts in international Working Groups.
- **Standards Harmonization**: Synchronizing SNI with international standards facilitates.
- **WTO Notification**: The role of BSN as a Notification Body and Inquiry Point to ensure Indonesian technical regulations align with international agreements (TBT WTO).

# Quality Infrastructure Integration
# From Standards to Conformity Assessment

- Standard Implementation - standards are implemented through the conformity assessment system (certification, testing, inspection).
- Accreditation Scheme (KAN) - emphasis on global acceptance through Multilateral Recognition Arrangements (MLA/MRA) at the IAF and ILAC.
- Linkage with Technical Regulations - BSN collaborates with ministries (regulators) in developing standard to be refer to technical regulation (Mandatory SNI).

# Trends & Strategic Sectors - Standard Formulation

- Sustainability & Green Economy - carbon footprint, circular economy, and sustainability.
- Digital Transformation - Smart Manufacturing, IoT, cybersecurity and artificial intelligent
- Renewable Energy - electric vehicle charging infrastructure (SPKLU) and energy efficiency standards.

Strengthening Indonesian-German Cooperation Potential areas of collaboration in the development of future standards.

# Session 2: Enhancing Product Safety through Mandatory Standards

## Key insights from the German standardization system

**Florian Spiteller**

German Commission for Electrotechnical, Electronic & Information Technologies (DKE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

## Key insights from the German standardization system:

- **Alignment with the international frameworks**
- **foresight methodologies**


Florian Spiteller

Jakarta, May 7th

DKE

# German standardization system – public private partnership

## Standardization
(except electrotechnology standardization)

DIN

## Standardization in electrotechnology

DKE


## Contract with the German federal government

Die Bundesregierung

# Germany and the international framework

| | General | Electrotechnical | Telecommunication |
|---|---|---|---|
| International | ISO | IEC | ITU |
| European (regional) | CEN | CENELEC | ETSI |
| German (national) | DIN | DKE | DKE |

Source: DKE

DKE

# Mirroring Concept IEC -> CENELEC -> DKE


**Example**

**IEC TC 31 „Equipment for explosive atmospheres“**

↓

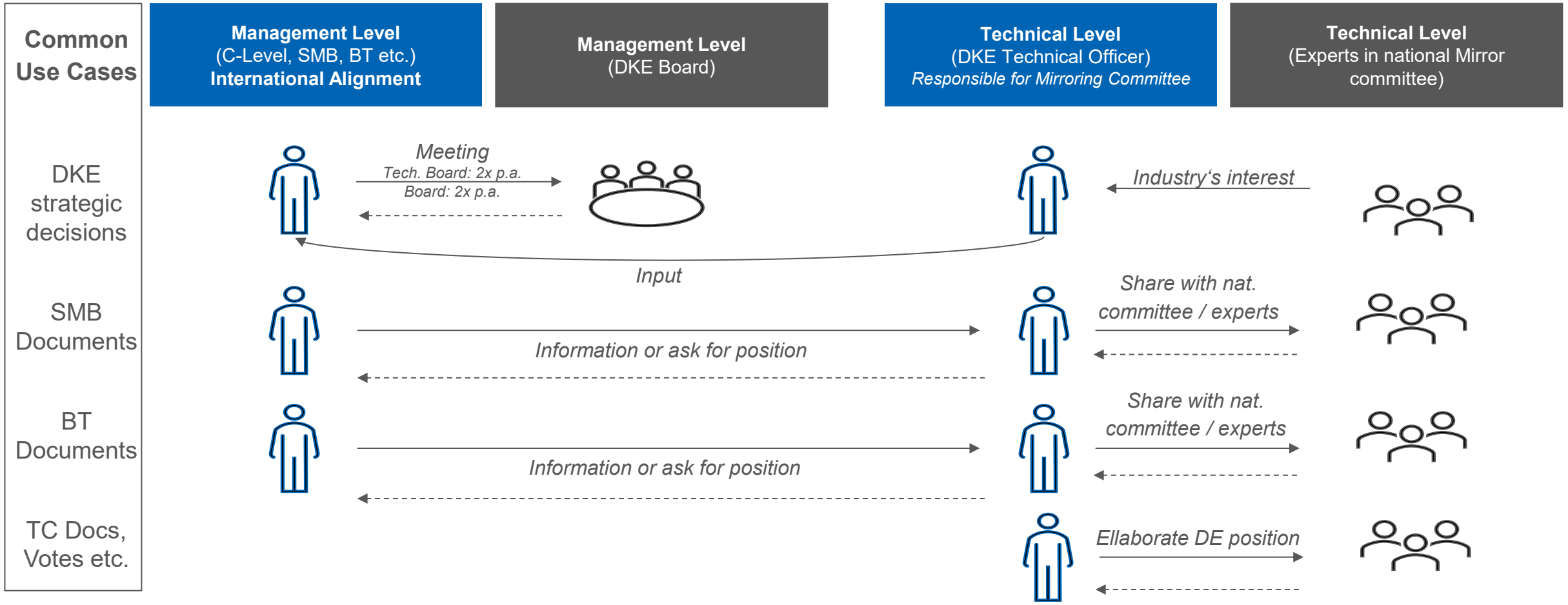
**CLC/TC 31 „Equipment for explosive atmospheres“**

↓

**K 241 „Schlagwetter- und explosionsgeschützte Betriebsmittel“**

Source: DKE

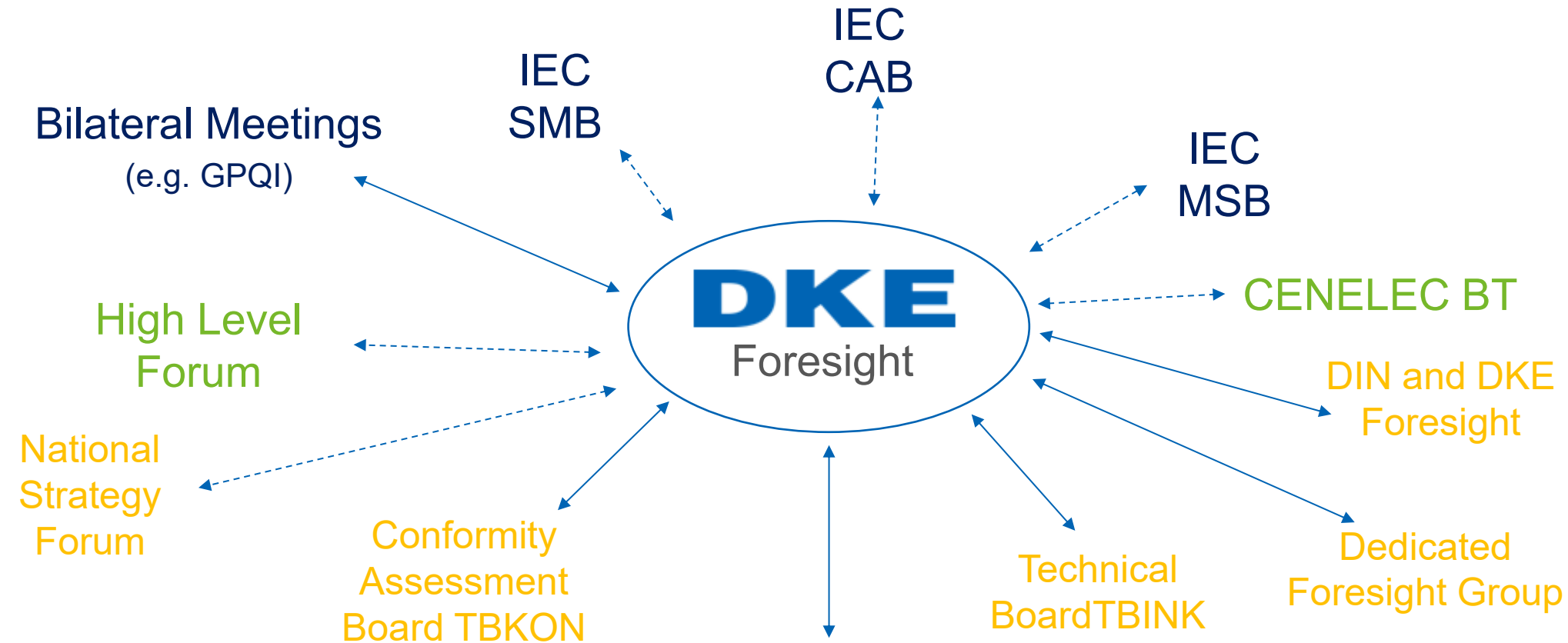
# How do we communicate?




Internal (DKE)

External (Stakeholders)

# How do we ensure that topics are relevant for our industry?




**DKE Steering Committee**

electrical engineering industry is represented
by specialized industry associations

Legend

- IEC level
- European level
- National level
- Pro-active or re-active input by Industry
- External position forwarded to industry
  Or
  industry position forwarded to mgnt. committees

# Thank you for your attention!

We are building the e-dialistic future.
Please join us.


## Contact

Florian Spiteller

**DKE German Commission for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies**

Member of the DKE Executive Board and Head of External Relation & Services

florian.spiteller@vde.com

# Session 2: Enhancing Product Safety through Mandatory Standards

## The role of a governmental regulator in an open and private standardization environment

**Dr. Thomas Zielke**

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

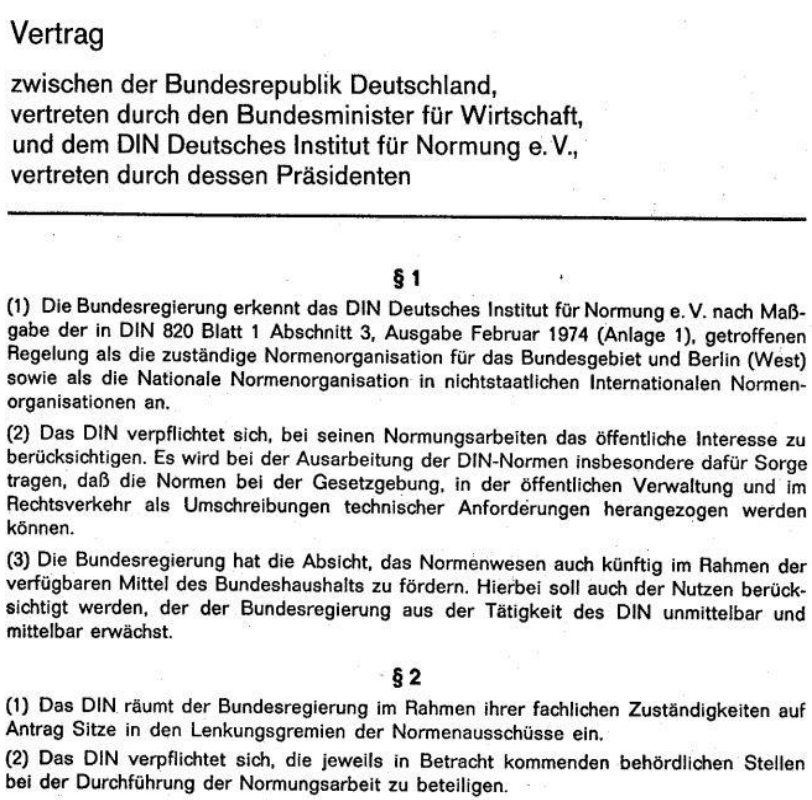
Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

3rd High-Level Indonesian - German Annual Meeting on Quality Infrastructure, Jakarta May 7, 2026

# The role of a governmental regulator in an open and private standardization environment

Presented by: Dr. Thomas Zielke, Head of Division for National and International Standardization Policy, Patent Policy, BMWE ID3
ETSI Board Vice Chair

# Standards Agreement – 50 years of Public Private Partnership



Vertrag

zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland,
vertreten durch den Bundesminister für Wirtschaft,
und dem DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V.,
vertreten durch dessen Präsidenten

§ 1

(1) Die Bundesregierung erkennt das DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V. nach Maßgabe der in DIN 820 Blatt 1 Abschnitt 3, Ausgabe Februar 1974 (Anlage 1), getroffenen Regelung als die zuständige Normenorganisation für das Bundesgebiet und Berlin (West) sowie als die Nationale Normenorganisation in nichtstaatlichen Internationalen Normenorganisationen an.

(2) Das DIN verpflichtet sich, bei seinen Normungsarbeiten das öffentliche Interesse zu berücksichtigen. Es wird bei der Ausarbeitung der DIN-Normen insbesondere dafür Sorge tragen, daß die Normen bei der Gesetzgebung, in der öffentlichen Verwaltung und im Rechtsverkehr als Umschreibungen technischer Anforderungen herangezogen werden können.

(3) Die Bundesregierung hat die Absicht, das Normenwesen auch künftig im Rahmen der verfügbaren Mittel des Bundeshaushalts zu fördern. Hierbei soll auch der Nutzen berücksichtigt werden, der der Bundesregierung aus der Tätigkeit des DIN unmittelbar und mittelbar erwächst.

§ 2

(1) Das DIN räumt der Bundesregierung im Rahmen ihrer fachlichen Zuständigkeiten auf Antrag Sitze in den Lenkungsgremien der Normenausschüsse ein.

(2) Das DIN verpflichtet sich, die jeweils in Betracht kommenden behördlichen Stellen bei der Durchführung der Normungsarbeit zu beteiligen.

- Standards Agreement of 1975 – Federal Republic of Germany and national standardization organization DIN (as well as the electrotechnical commission DKE)

→German standardization organized privately and predominantly privately financed with state support is in our view a success model

# German Federal Government support for stakeholder driven standardization – Tasks on European Level

- Vote and coordinate on EU standardization requests
  (EU Committee on Standards)
- Influence EU QI regulation in line with German interests
  actual topics: Revision of Standardization Regulation (EU) No. 1025/2012
  Restructuring of New Legislative Framework (NLF), Omnibus IV
  Common specifications(EU Committee on Standards)
- EU - High-Level Forum (HLF) on European Standardization
- Voluntarily: Dr. Zielke as ETSI Board Vice Chair

# German Federal Government support for stakeholder driven standardization – National Level

- Financial Support: f.e. WIPANO – Government Standardization Support Program, Support of innovative DIN/DKE projects (DPP, AI, etc.), translation work and membership fees,
  IEC General Meeting in Hamburg 16-20 November 2026
  (will include regulator forum )
- Participation: various gremia of the national standardization organizations
- German Strategic Forum for Standardization

# German Strategic Forum for Standardization

- **Geopolitical and competitiveness reasons**: Shape international standardization in line with German and European interests on strategic issues - set priorities for Germany as a business location
- **Coordinated cooperation** between decision-makers from business, standardization, society and politics
- Developing operational **recommendations** for strategic standardization matters at the EU/international level
- Liaison with work at the **High-Level Forum on European Standardization**

- Good results achieved – **now continued under new government**

# Government Support Program

# WIPANO – Knowledge and technology transfer through patents and standards –

**Aim:** Strengthening patent and standardization activities, especially for SMEs

**Measures:**

- **Company patenting:** Promotion of consulting services for the protection of inventions and support with exploitation (e.g. prior art search, cost-benefit analysis, patent application, creation of a functional model)
- **Company standardization:** supports SMEs and 'Mittelstand' enterprises that want to actively participate in national, European or international standardization committees.
- **Knowledge transfer through standardization:** R&D **cooperation projects** between companies and public research with the aim of diffusing R&D results into standardization at national and international level

**Project Agency:** Forschungszentrum Jülich (PTJ)

**Budget 2025:**
**20 Mio. €**

# GPQI-Global Project Quality Infrastructure www.gpqi.org

GPQI brings together political decision makers with business representatives and technical experts from associations, chambers and special institutions./Yearly work programmes.

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

# Thank you very much for your attention!

# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

## Digital Product Passport: Regulatory Frameworks and Trade

**Volkmar Stein**

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

GPQI

# The Digital Product Passport: Regulatory Frameworks and Trade

Indonesian-German exchange on DPP
06.05.2026

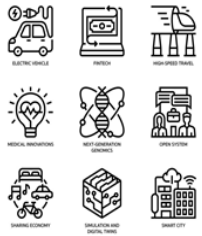
**Volkmar Stein**
ICT Standardisation, Regulation and Market Surveillance
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, GER

# WHAT IS DPP?

- **= Digital information hub for trusted product information**
- Introduced under **EU ESPR regulation (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation** (2024/1781),
- Lifecycle data
- Mandatory in EU for key products (**2027–2030**)

# DDP – a key enabler for the circular economy

Tracking of **raw materials extraction/production**, supporting due diligence efforts



Enable **manufacturers** to create products **digital twins**, embedding all the information required


Tracking the life story of a product, enabling services related to its **remanufacturing**, **reparability, re-use/re-sale/second-life, recyclability**, new business models


Benefit **market surveillance authorities and customs authorities**, by making available information they would need to carry out their tasks

Make available to **public authorities and policy makers** reliable information. Enable to link **incentives** to **sustainability performance**


Allow **citizens** to have access to **relevant and verified information** related to the characteristics of the products they own or are considering to buy/rent (e.g. using apps able to read the identifier

GPQI

# Legislative framework

# - Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

| 2020 | 2022 | 2024 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • EU **Circular Economy Action Plan**<br>• EU proposal for a regulation on sustainable batteries | • Proposal for the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) | • ESPR 2024/1781 entered into force | • DPP standards publication (CEN-CENELEC JTC 24)<br>• EU DPP Registry<br>• DA System Provider<br>• *(ISO/IEC JTC 5)* | • Mandatory battery passport (>2 kWh)<br>• Textile DPP<br>• Iron & Steel DPP | • Alumium DPP<br>• Tyres DPP<br>• Detergents DPP<br>• Construction Product DPP | • Furniture DPP<br>• Environmental Vehicle Passport |

# BATTERY REGULATION: OBJECTIVES

**Promoting Sustainability** in the production of batteries and reducing the environmental impact throughout their lifecycle

**Encouraging circularity** by making data available to enable second life usage and to improve recycling in terms of both quality and quantity

**Ensuring safety** through the protection of human health as well as environment

**Improving transparency and consumer information** on the environmental and safety performance of batteries

GPQI

# Regulatory outlook: European Product Act / NLF revision

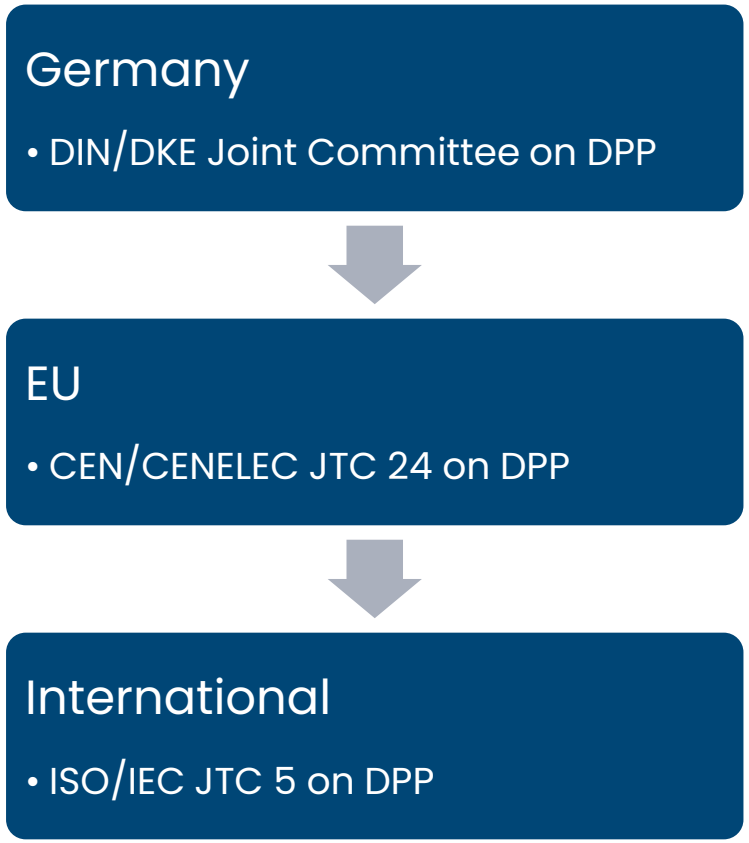
Already, DPP is referred to by **sectoral legislation**, e.g. Toys Safety

**Future**: Simplification of product information requirements through **Digitalization**:

- **DPP as a single place for core compliance information**
- Shifts CE compliance from paper-based to **digital-by-default** processes
- Introduces a **digital EU Declaration of Conformity**
- Enables digital user manuals

→ Increases importance of DPP for EU market access

# Standardisation - from legal requirements to technical specifications




- European product law defines **essential requirements only**
- **Voluntary harmonised standards** provide technical specifications
- EU Commission mandates standardization requests for DPP
- **CEN-CENELEC JTC 24** is to deliver harmonised standards to the EU COM
- New **ISO/IEC JTC 5** brings DPP standardisation to the international level

# A Tool for Digital QI & Smart Regulation

- Digital-by-design enforcement reduces paperwork and audit burden
- Facilitates **EU market access** via interoperable standards
- **Structured data** simplifies regulation and ensures consistency
- Enhances **traceability** for Market Surveillance, recalls, anti-counterfeiting
- **One global interoperability standard** avoids duplication
- Aligns domestic rules with global norms while retaining sovereignty
- Backbone of **digital quality infrastructure**

GPQI

# A global approach to DPP

- Ongoing technological evolution and global regulation increases **pressure for global interoperability**
- Fundamental shift to **machine-readable product data** changes B2B, B2C, B2G interactions
- **Risks**:
  - Fragmentation & incompatibility
  - Inefficiency & complexity
  - Challenges for international trade
- Global development needs a **global approach** – also of non-EU countries, e.g. ISO/IEC JTC 5

GPQI

# Open Source DPP Project –

# Shared approach for trusted product information

- International cooperation with ECLIPSE Foundation for Open Source Implementation
- Kick-Off Conference 05/2026
- Bridging Standardization, Regulation and Industrial Deployment
- Shared code base for core DPP functions → scalable production-ready technology platform
- Interoperable and vendor-neutral infrastructure
- Community driven governane & maintenance and extensions, e.g. for sectors, companies and use cases

*L'Horta de València*

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

GPQI

# Thank you very much!

**Volkmar Stein**
ICT Standardisation, Regulation and Market Surveillance
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, GER

# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

## Promoting institutional collaboration to modernize QI processes through digitalization – the QI digital initiative and DPP

**Florian Spiteller**

German Commission for Electrotechnical, Electronic & Information Technologies (DKE)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Promoting institutional collaboration to modernize QI processes through digitalization – the QI digital initiative and DPP

**Florian Spiteller**
Executive Board Member, DKE

May 7th, 2026
Jakarta

# *QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE*
## *as the basis for trade, innovation and the twin transition*


**Quality Infrastructure**

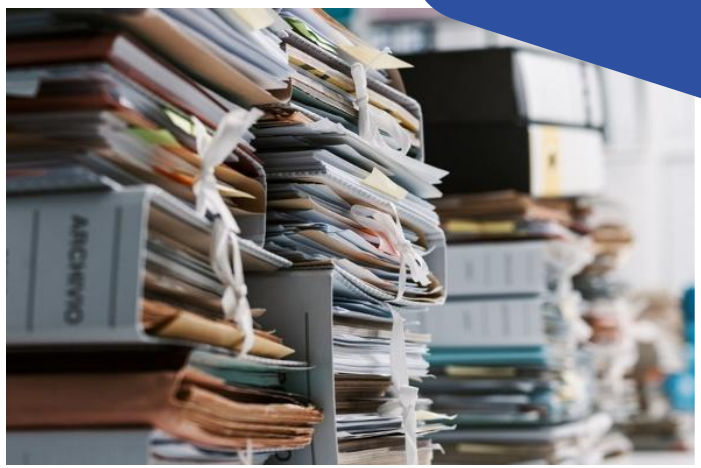


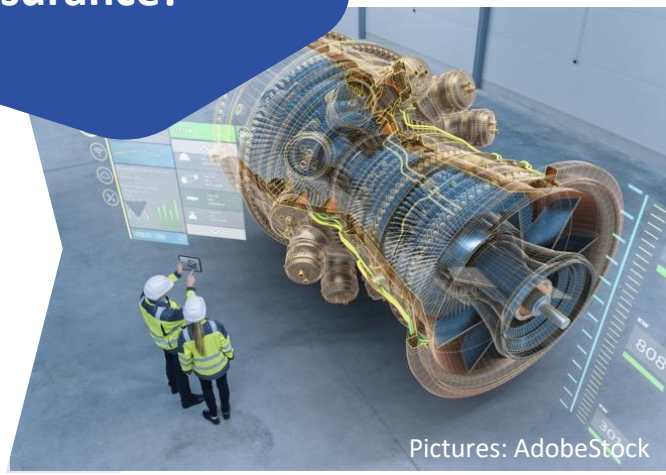
**…** depend on **reliable assurance and efficient proof of the quality, safety and sustainability** of goods, services and processes

# *ENSURING QUALITY SMARTER with a digital Quality Infrastructure (QI)*

QI DIGITAL

**From a Document- to a Data-based Quality Assurance!**

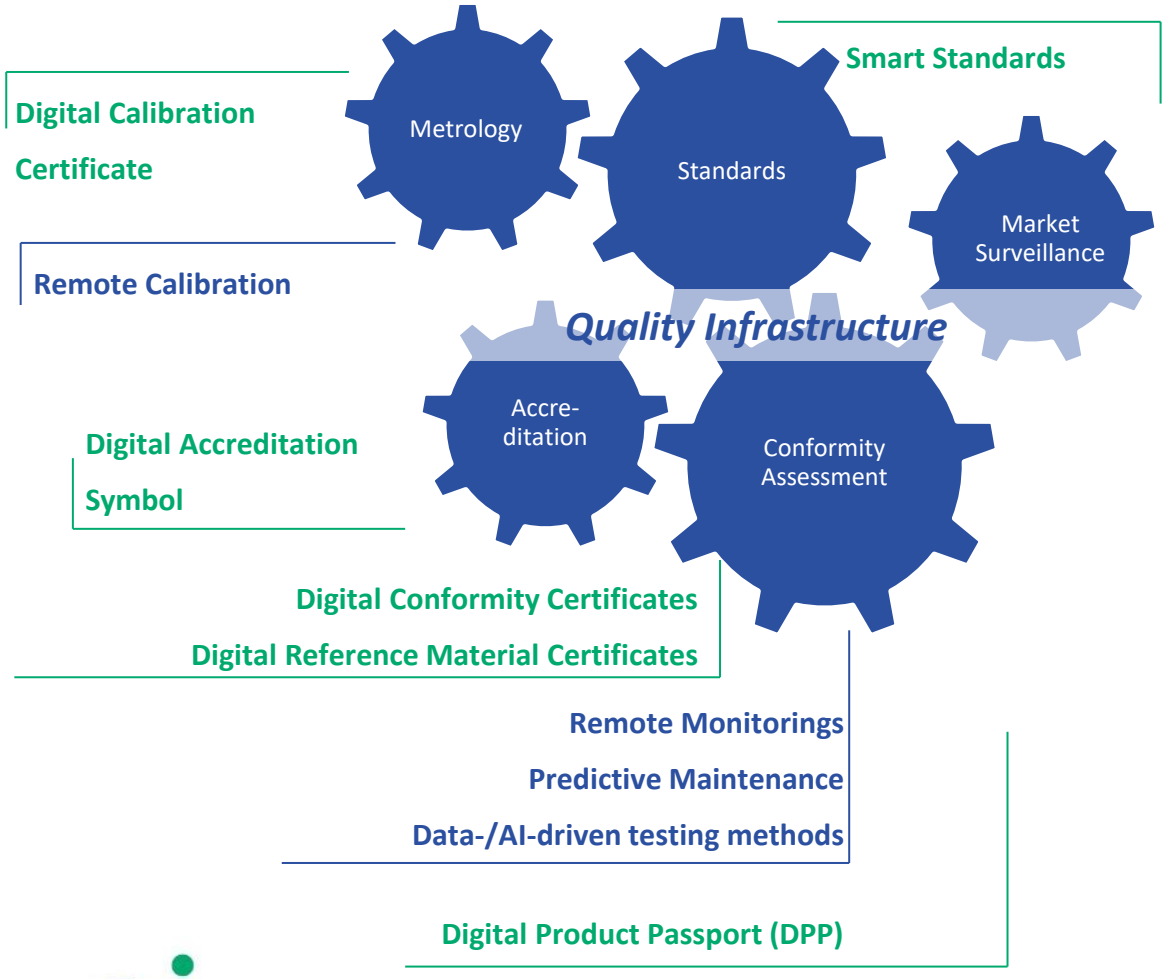




Pictures: AdobeStock

Joint initiative of the central German QI players

BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung | DAkkS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle | DIN | DKE | PTB Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Nationales Metrologieinstitut




- We develop solutions for a modern and efficient QI
  - ✓ seamless integration of QI into Industry 4.0 processes
  - ✓ transparency and trust along value chains
  - ✓ Seamless international Interoperability
- R&D and demonstration along practical and **cooperative pilot projects**

# *Building a digital ecosystem for Quality Infrastructure*

## QI Toolbox

**Smart Standards**

**Digital Calibration Certificate**

**Digital Conformity Certificates**

**Digital Reference Material Certificates**

**Digital Accreditation Symbol**

## Methods and Processes

**Remote Monitorings**

**Predictive Maintenance**

**Data-/AI-driven testing methods**

**Remote Calibration**

## Digital ecosystem

**Data Sharing and Management**
→ Connect to industrial digital ecosystems with Data Spaces, Asset Administration Shell (AAS), and Digital Product Passport (DPP)

## Transfer

**Stakeholder engagement** and establishing suitable **framework conditions** (e.g. legal framework); Strategy and Roadmapping

Pictures: AdobeStock,

# *QI Digital – Multi-Stakeholder-Initiative*

## Advisory Board

SIEMENS
EMERSON
VDMA
ZVEI
BDI
bitkom
VDA Verband der Automobilindustrie
VUP
TÜV VERBAND
DGQ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Qualität
dqs
I²PS Institute for International Product Safety
ZLS
MEN Mess- und Eichwesen Niedersachsen
Fraunhofer IPK
Wuppertal Institut
DFKI Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz GmbH
Bundesnetzagentur
Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

**Focus (working) groups**
- Strategy/Internationalization
- Market Surveillance
- Regulatory Framework

## International Network

german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT
GPQI
UNIDO
UNECE
QI4SD
iNet QI International Network on Quality Infrastructure
AIQI
EURAMET
WELMEC
OIML
CIPM MRA
PROSAFE Joint Actions Best Practice
EA EUROPEAN ACCREDITATION
IAF International Accreditation Forum
ilac
cen
CENELEC
IEC
ISO

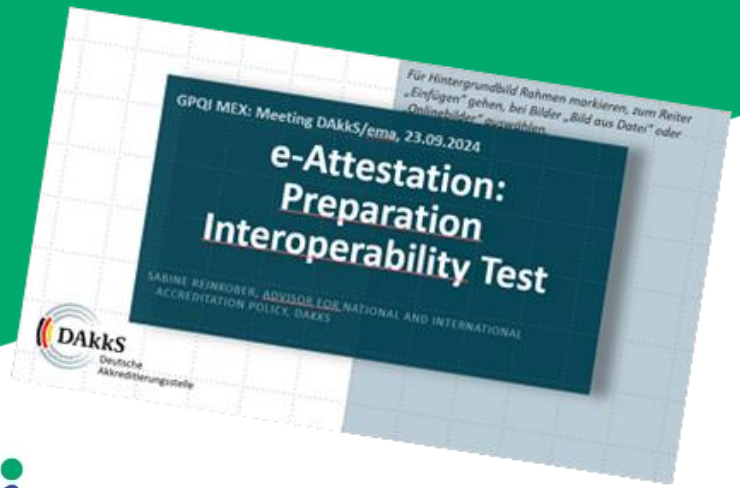
# *Digital Transformation of Quality Infrastructure...*

QI DIGITAL

**Let's move forward, together.**

**qi-digital.de/en**

**info@qi-digital.de**




Follow us on LinkedIn

**Whitepaper**
*Federated Digital Ecosystem*

**Roadmap**
*for a digital QI*


# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

## Promoting institutional collaboration to modernize QI processes through digitalization – the QI digital initiative and DPP

**Jens Niederhausen**

German Metrology Institute

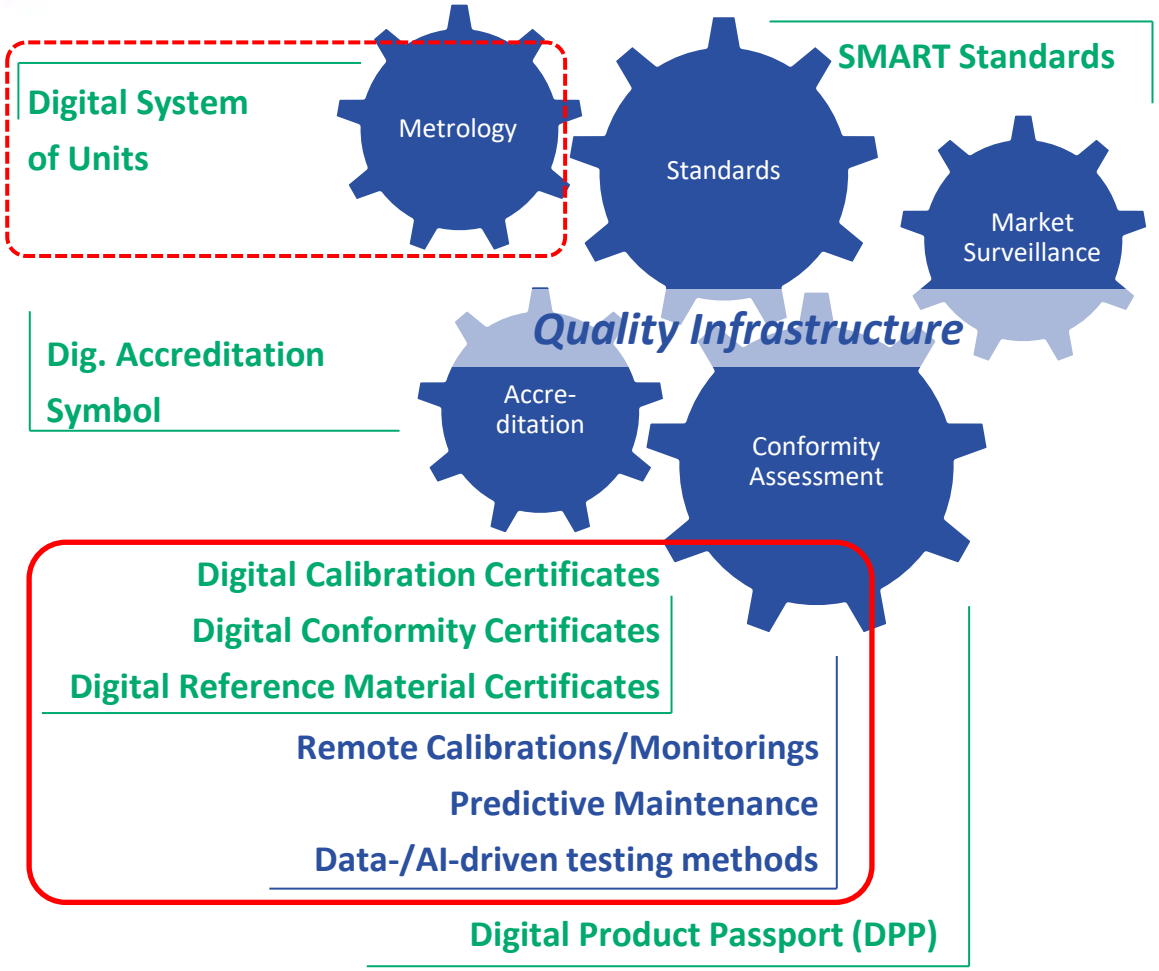
(PTB)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

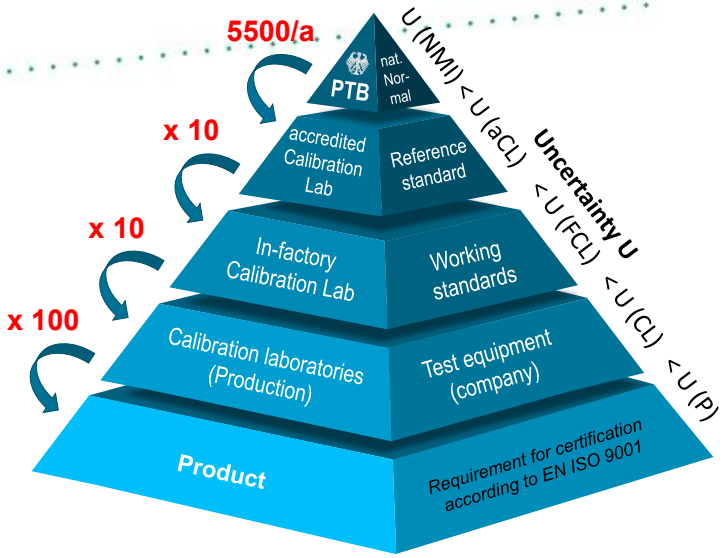
# Promoting institutional collaboration to modernize QI processes through digitalization – the QI digital initiative and DPP

Dr. Jens Niederhausen, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)

# Digital SI and Digital Certificates



# Digital Calibration Certificates (DCC)





Goal: enable **automated processing** of calibration information in a **legally compliant manner**

- ✓ Relieves staff of administrative tasks
- ✓ Avoidance of errors in data transmission
- ✓ Labor, time & cost savings

XML-based exchange format

Developed with international partners, including industry

Automatic creation / validation

Digital signatures

Contact:
PTB Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Nationales Metrologieinstitut
shanna.schoenhals@ptb.de

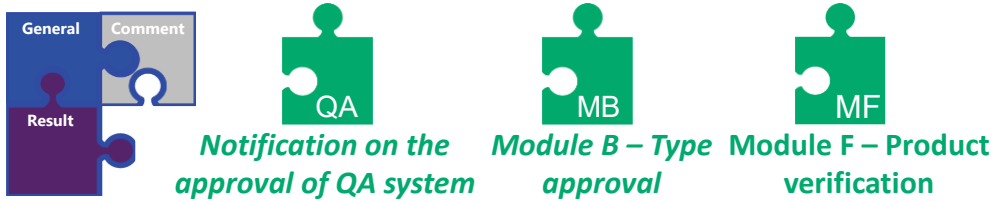
# Digital Certificate of Conformity (D-CoC)
# Digital Reference Materials Documents (DCMD)

**New Legislative Framework** (Decision ***768/2008/EC***)

Starting with **measuring instruments**
⇨ **template** for other product categories

NoBoMet
European coordination group of Notified Bodies in Legal Metrology

**Modular structure:** general & specific elements




**Machine-interpretable:** interoperable with other developments, Data can be referenced / transferred

CE M Ex ( OIML Certification System IECEx )

Digital nameplate **EU-DPP**
EU declaration of conformity
D-CoC

**Schema:** DCC-based XML schema for ISO/IEC 17034 certificates, incorporating ISO 33401 content requirements.

kg m s

**Global Units:** Seamless Digital SI integration.

**Digital Trust:** W3C credentials for Secure and verifiable eAttestations (e.g., DAkkS)

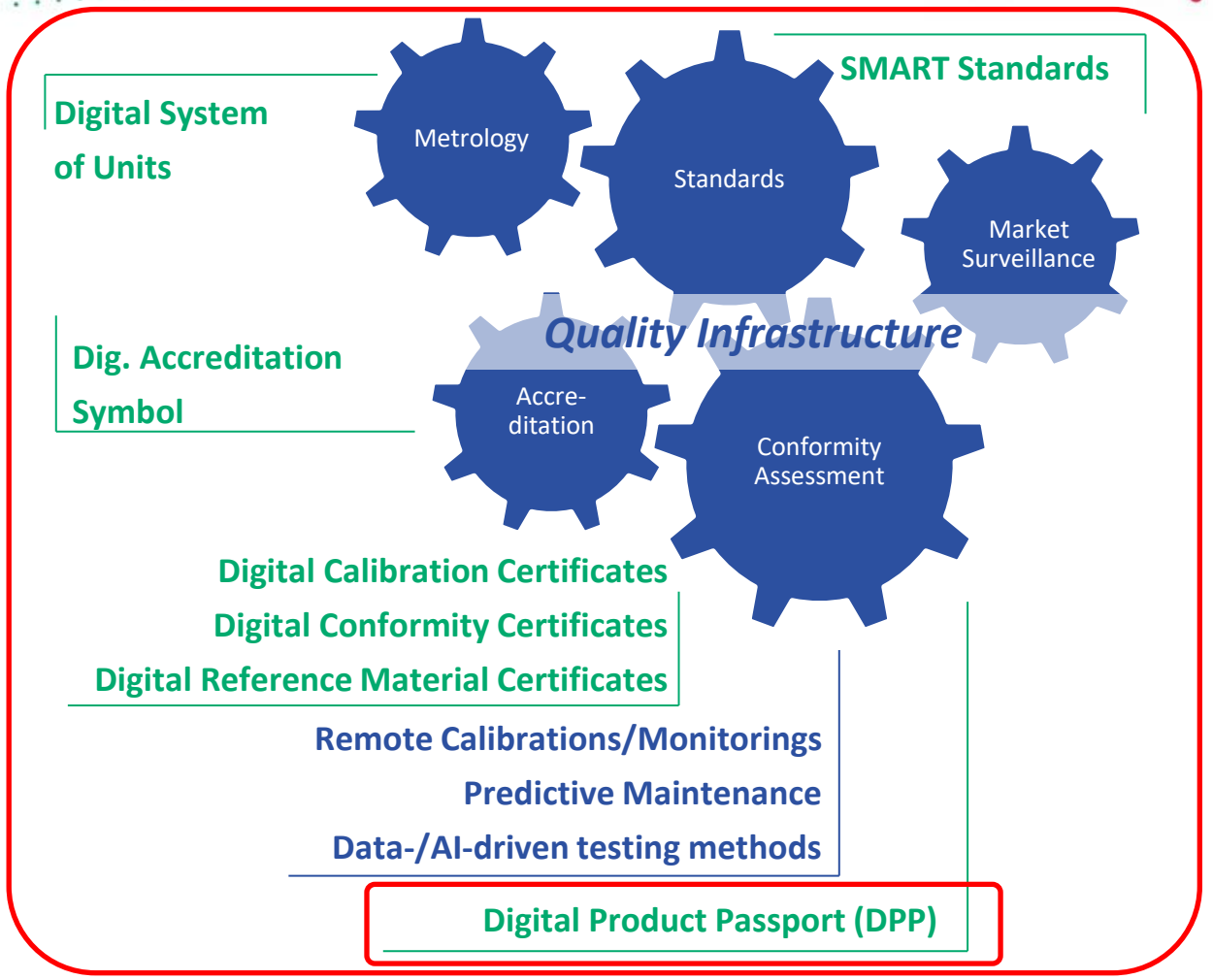
AI

**AI-Powered Generator:** Converts PDFs to machine-readable data.

Contact:
gisa.foyer@ptb.de
PTB Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Nationales Metrologieinstitut

Contact:
silke.richter@bam.de
BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung

# QI Data Ecosystems



# A Trust-anchored Ecosystem: Core building blocks

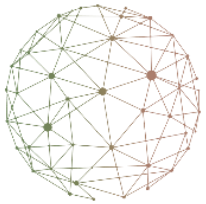
## Digital Product Passport

- Semantics & Data Modelling
- Links to Verifiable Evidence
- Selective Disclosure


## Digital Quality Infrastructure

- Modern methods
- Machine-readable assets


TRUST



## Federated Data Spaces

- Connectors
- Catalogue
- Semantic Hubs

| Foundations | |
|---|---|
| **Data Models** (e.g. Asset Administration Shell) | **Trust Services** (Verifiable Identities and Credentials) |

# *Digital Transformation of Quality Infrastructure*

**Let’s move forward together.**

**www.qi-digital.de/en**
**info@qi-digital.de**

QI DIGITAL

**Whitepaper**
*Federated Digital Ecosystem*

**Roadmap**
*for a digital QI*



**Dr. Jens Niederhausen**
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)
jens.niederhausen@ptb.de

Follow us on LinkedIn

# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

## Global DPP – System element for innovation and efficiency (e.g. for QI digital)

**Benjamin Helfritz**

German Institute for Standardization (DIN)


GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

3rd High-Level Indonesian - German Annual Meeting on Quality Infrastructure

# DPP

## → DPP beyond ESPR

## → Use Cases and the need for international DPPs

## → the new ISO/IEC JTC 5 DPP

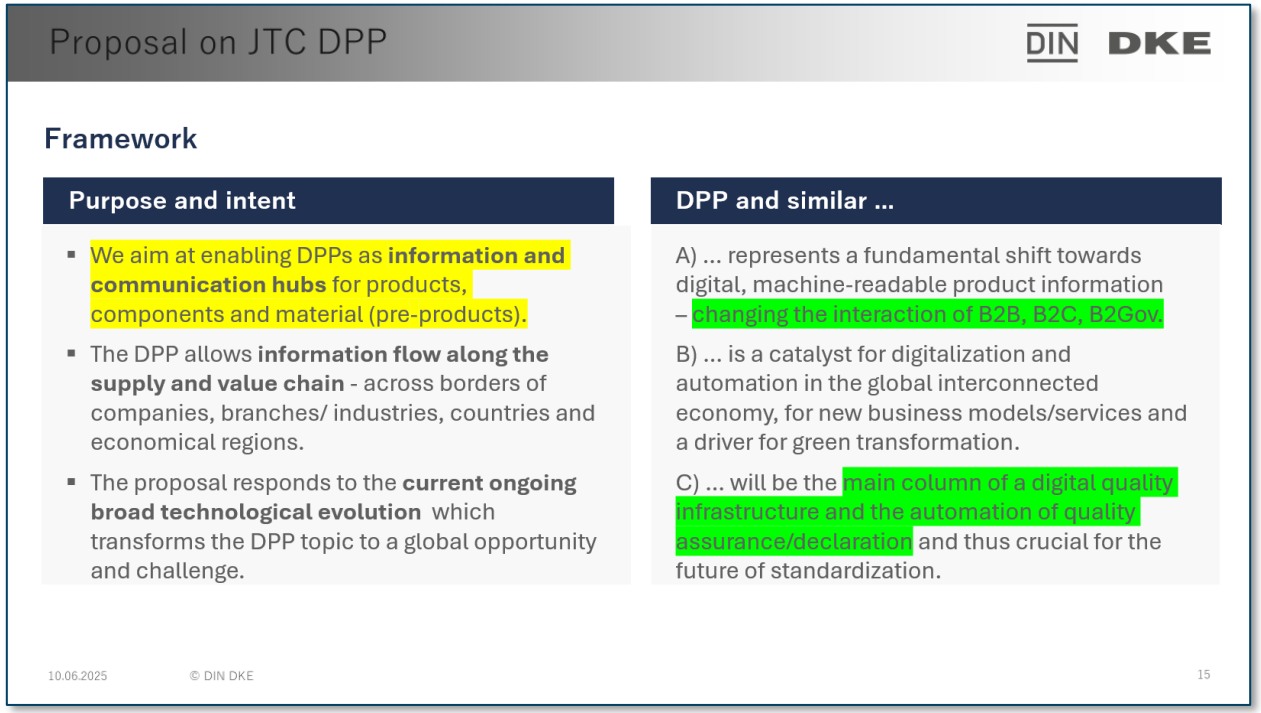
Johannes Benjamin Helfritz, DIN

Head of Staff Unit Strategic Affairs - Digital Ecosystems

# Digital Product Passport – Infrastructure for efficiency and innovation in global value chains

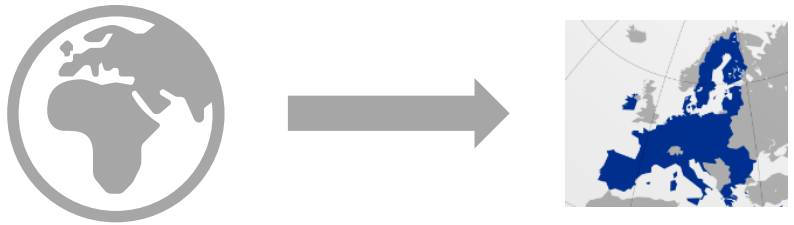
## System & Ecosystem

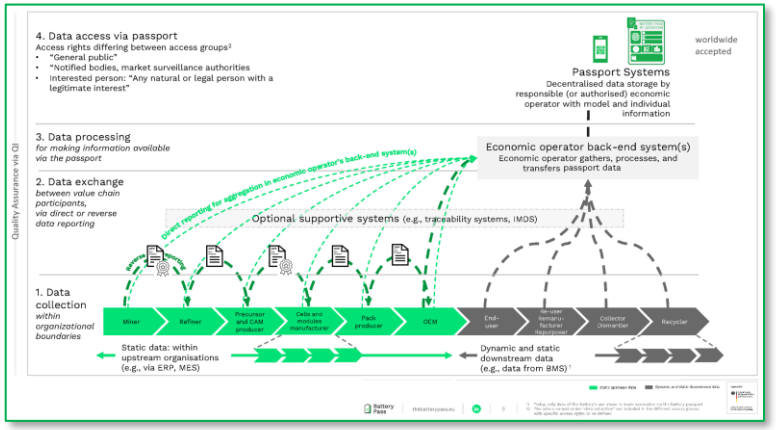
- **digital product information will be standard worldwide** - the DPP addresses this development
- **EU understanding changed** from DPP as Circular Economy Tool (ESPR) to
  **→ DPP as a Digitalization and Automation Tool**
  see upcoming **European Product Act (EPA)** / CE marking and several specific regulations as toy, detergents, critical raw material act, …
- **DPPs are not containers, they are the standard-ized access system for digital world beyond**
- **worldwide accepted they will simplify the information flow across company, sector, system and country borders**
- **not least for Customs issues, Conformity Declarations, Trade and Shipping**
- **furthermore they give advantages in interaction of**
  **→ B2B → B2C → B2Gov**



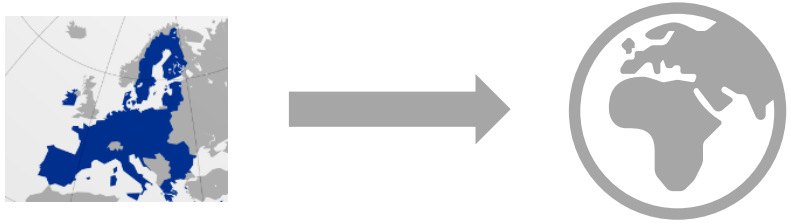
# Need for internationally interoperable DPPs

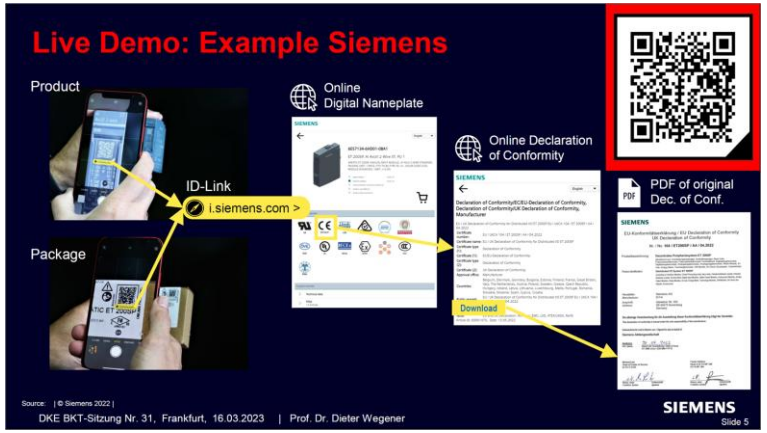
A) DPP as a tool for delivering data from global supply & value chains
→ simplifies getting data for product providers






B) DPP as a tool for exporting companies
→ simplifies delivering mandatory data worldwide accepted





# DPPs along the supply & value chain

**DPPs for material**


**DPPs accompanying production**


**DPPs for components**

**DPPs serving in logistics and retail**

Source: GS1 (2025) https://dpp.gs1.de/

**DPPs for Customs issues, Conformity Declarations**

**DPPs enabling innovative marketing and customer experience/services**

Source: Stefano Berner (2025) // DPP by Narravero

**DPPs for management smart manufacturing**


**DPPs simplify reuse & recycle**


Miner → Component Manufacturer → (Pre-)Product Manufacturer → Integrated Product (OEM) Manufacturer → Logistics → Retail → User (Maintainer / Re-User / Remanufacturer) → Recycler

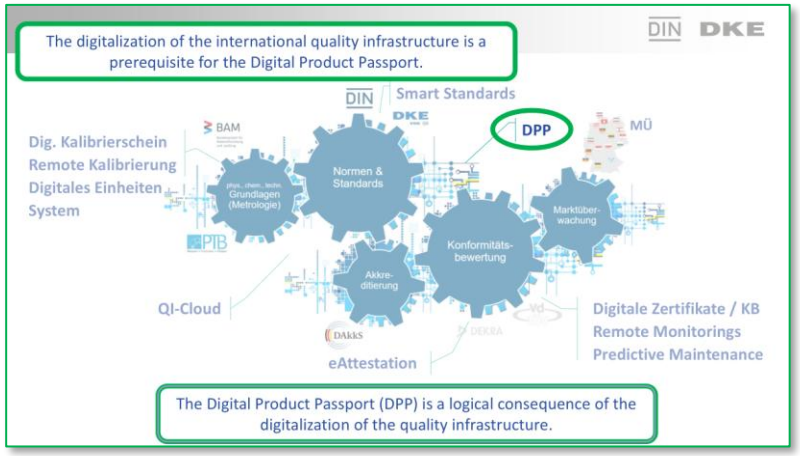
# Digital Product Passport – Infrastructure for efficiency and innovation in global value chains

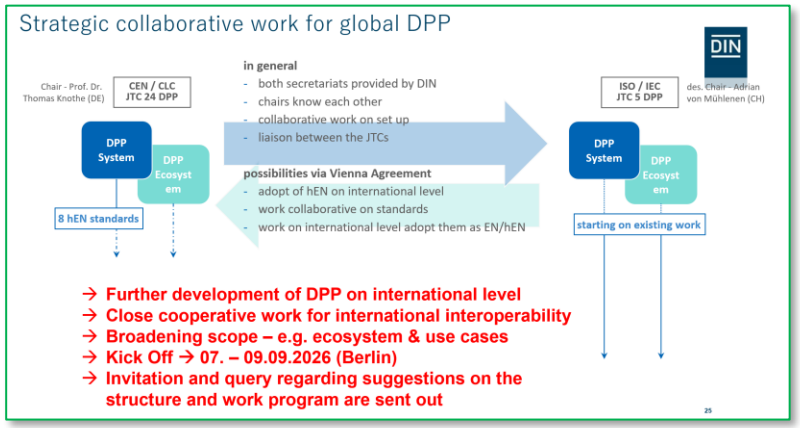
## System & Ecosystem

- **to leverage the potential of DPP, DIN and DKE proposed a new ISO IEC JTC 5 DPP which addresses DPP system and ecosystem**

- **objective is an interoperability strengthening framework,**
  - which simplify the information flow between market participants along the whole supply- and value-chain
  - enables DPP as a instrument for a global digital QI
  - which is designed inclusive and allows to use existing systems and individual solutions
  - which will be elaborated in network approach cross ISO IEC and beyond
  - which addresses the ecosystem and so the needed digital QI as quality base for the delivered data

- product information **"once standardized filed – worldwide understood and accepted"**
  accepted by by authorities it will → **reduce bureaucracy burden & → improve competitiveness of the global rule-based world**




### TRY DPP EXAMPLES

e.g. declare conformance worldwide

e.g. attending product life

e.g. marketing & customer experience


**Benjamin Helfritz, DIN**
**Head of Staff Unit**
**Strategic Affairs Digital Ecosystems**
**benjamin.helfritz@din.de**
**+49 30 2601-2791**

DIN
Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V.
Am DIN-Platz
Burggrafenstraße 6
10787 Berlin

www.din.de

# Session 3: Establishing Cooperation on the Digitalization of QI

## Use-Case: Practical implementation of DPP

**Frederike Krebs**

German Association of German and European Mechanical and Plant Engineering Companies (VDMA)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

VDMA

VDMA EUROPEAN OFFICE

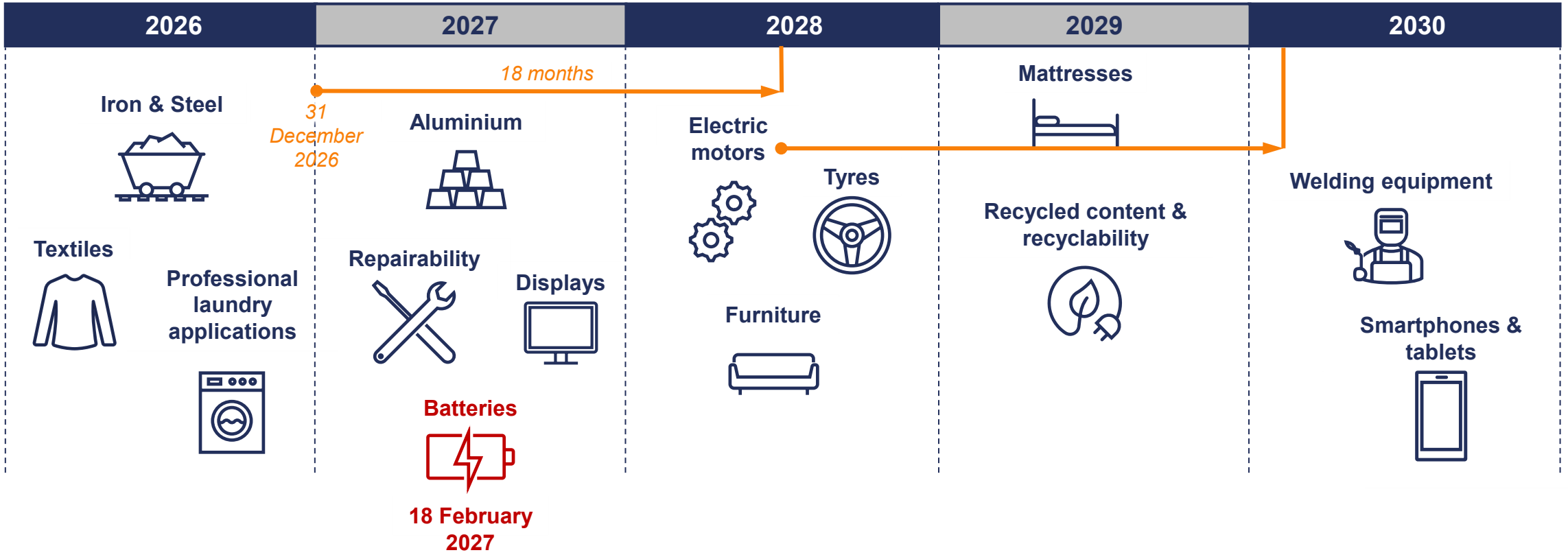
EU POLICY

# Practical implementation of the DPP from the machinery perspective

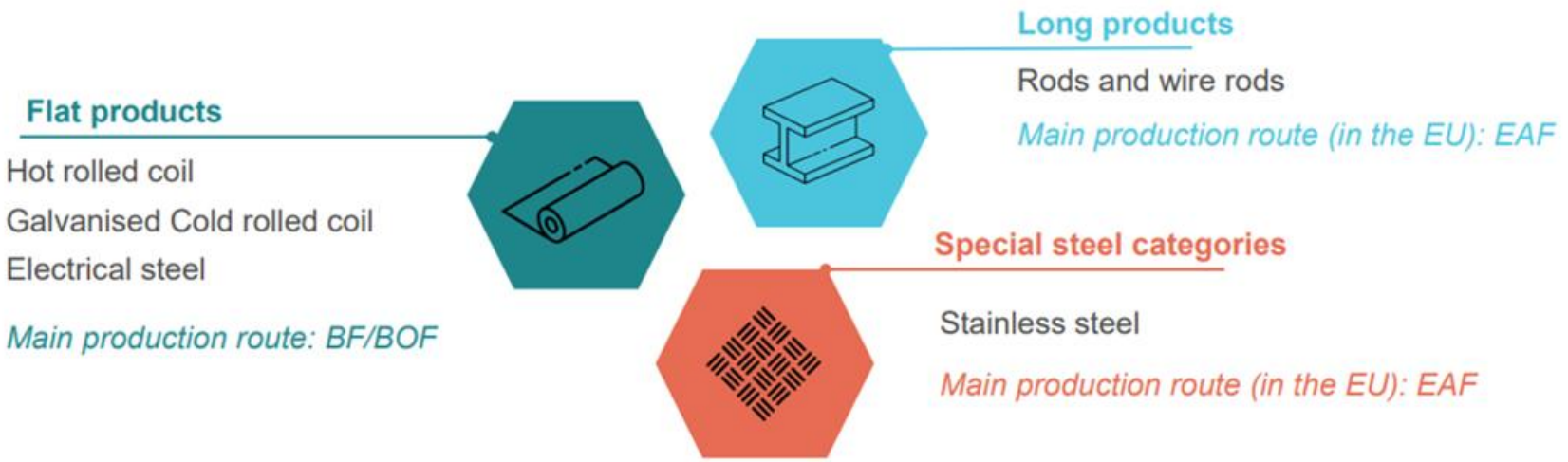
MAY 8TH 2026, FREDERIKE KREBS

ADVANCING EUROPE'S MACHINERY INDUSTRY

# Timeline updated with a focus on product groups



# Delegated Act on iron & steel under the ESPR




**Requirements for steel manufacturers**

- Reporting of carbon footprint (most probably PEF-methodology) and label
- Minimum carbon footprint for selected steel products (green steel) as a minimum market entry requirement
- Substance declaration (Substances of Concern)
- Recycling rates
- Reuse rates for steel/scrap

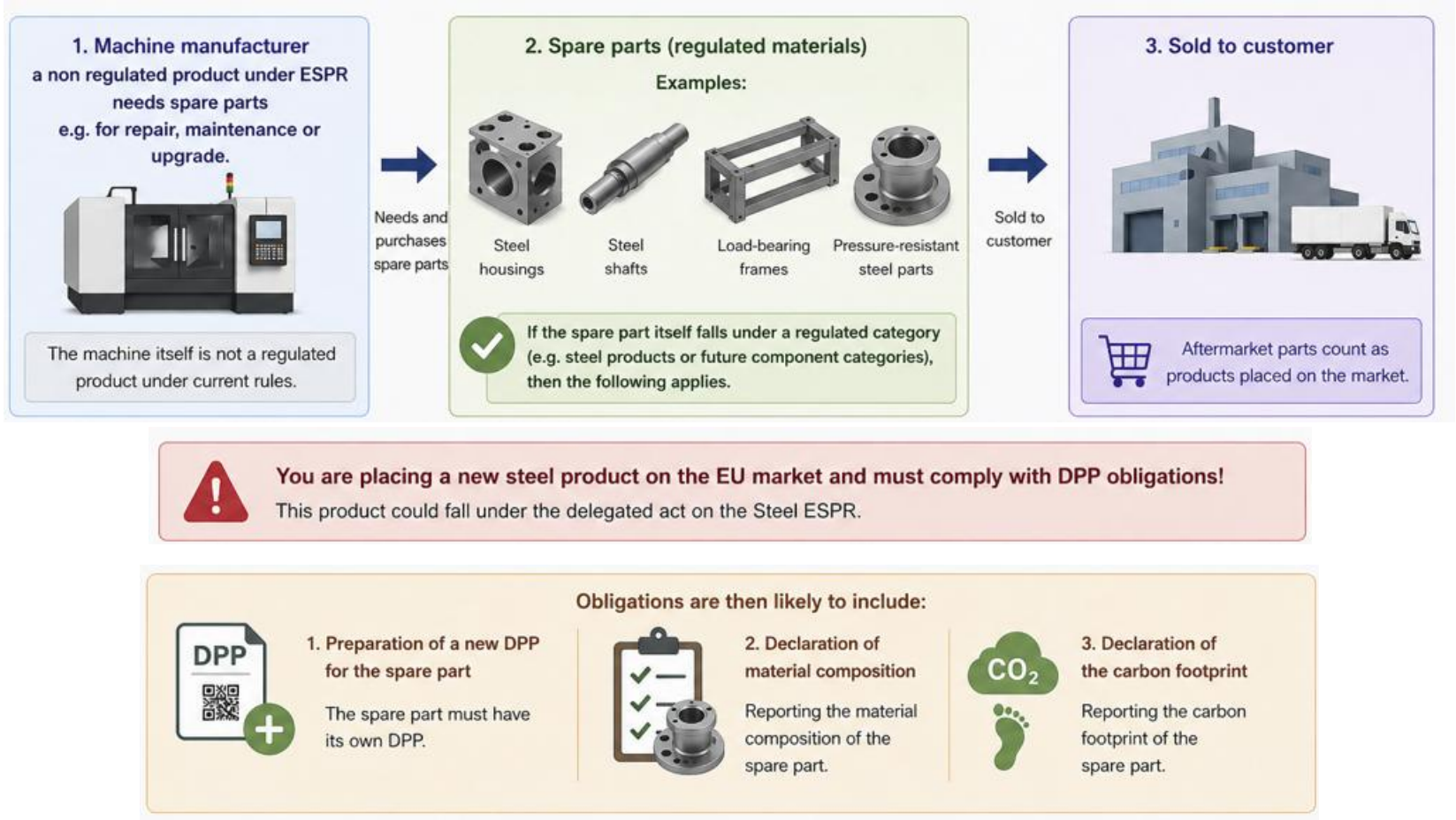
# Impact on Mechanical Engineering Manufacturers

## Scenario 1: You are placing a regulated steel product on the market and thereby become the manufacturer


Source: AI generated image

# Impact on Mechanical Engineering Manufacturers

## Scenario 2: You sell spare parts that are regulated materials




Source: AI generated image

# Thank you for your attention

# Presentation of the 2026-2027 Work Plan and Outlook of the Cooperation

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# Presentation of the 2026-2027 Work Plan and Outlook of the Cooperation

**Celine Becker**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

GPQI
Dialogues for Innovation and Trade

# GERMAN – INDONESIAN WORKING GROUP ON QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE (GPQI)

A project between the **BMWE** (German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy) and the **Indonesian Ministry of Industry**

A platform for international cooperation to **harmonize QI globally** with important trading partners


GPQI

# 2026-27 WORK PLAN

**Topic 1**
**Dialogue to harmonize QI systems in light of the I-EU CEPA**
Strengthening QI system harmonization by leveraging mechanisms under the TBT Chapter of I–EU CEPA

**Key Objectives**
- Promote mutual recognition of conformity assessment
- Align with EU regulatory frameworks
- Increase use of international standards
- Facilitate market access for Indonesian and EU products

**Possible Areas of Cooperation**
- Exchange to promote the use & recognition of EU certification, international standards, & test reports in key sectors under I-EU CEPA
- Practical sector-specific industry guidance on I-EU CEPA (implications, compliance requirements)
- Dialogue on mechanisms for market surveillance, including sharing knowledge on non-compliant products handling (e.g. via the EU's Rapid Alert System – RAPEX)
- Exchange on EU regulations (CLP, REACH, EUDR)
- Exchange between industry & key Indonesian partners on local content requirements (TKDN) for EU-imported products

GPQI

# 2026-27 WORK PLAN

**Topic 2**
**Enhancing product safety through standardization**
Facilitating GER–IDN cooperation to streamline trade by improving efficiency in standards implementation

**Key Objectives**
- Promote international standards
- Improve the efficiency of certification processes
- Identify possible bottlenecks in mandatory standards requirements

**Possible Areas of Cooperation**
- Consultation on establishing linkages between SNI & international standards
- Exchange on mandatory SNI to support industry compliance & involvement of broader Conformity Assessment Bodies
- Public-private dialogue to enhance certification processes
- Insights from German QI & standardization system on maintaining regulatory balance & market access

GPQI

# 2026-27 WORK PLAN

**Topic 3**
**Digitalization of QI**
Fostering GER-IDN dialogue on current trends, experiences, and policy positions regarding digitalization of QI

**Key Objectives**
- Exchange on QI digital trends and policy approaches
- Strengthen institutional cooperation on digital QI

**Possible Areas of Cooperation**
- Potential areas of GER-IDN alignment on QI Digital
- Exchange to increase awareness on different QI digital solutions
- Knowledge-sharing & guidelines on the Digital Product Passport & its regulatory framework for IDN suppliers & exporters to the EU single market
- QI Digital updates & developments in GER to key stakeholders in IDN

GPQI

# Thank you very much for your attention!

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

Kementerian
Perindustrian
REPUBLIK INDONESIA