ABSTRACT

JULEKA SUSY SUSANTI. Evaluation of the inspection of Food Production Facilities in 26 Provinces of Indonesia by the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (NADFC). Under the direction of RATIH DEWANTI-HARIYADI and HARSIE DEWANTARI KUSUMANINGRUM.

To assure food safety, The National Agency of Drug and Food Control (NADFC) of Republic Indonesia carries out two types of food control, i.e. pre-market evaluation and post market vigilance. Inspection of food production facilities as a part of post market vigilance is done routinely by Balai Besar/Balai POM (BB/BPOM) in 26 provinces in Indonesia.

This study aimed to evaluate Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) implementation in food production facilities based on the inspection by BB/BPOM during 2005 - 2008.

Evaluation of the results of inspection of food production facilities was classified based on the registration status (MD, PIRT), types of food, region (location). The data were used to map the provinces based on the compliance of their food drug facilities regarding the GMP.

The results of the study concluded that overall production facilities conditions of large-medium (LM) industries is better than home industry as indicated by the higher percentage of LM industries (85%) as opposed to that of home industries (65%) that comply with the GMP requirement. However some provinces, such as East Java and North Sumatera, have similar percentage of LM industries and home industries with regard to their compliance to GMP requirement. Some medium-scale production facilities were found to have inadequate compliance of GMP, such as those found in Jambi, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara and Maluku.

The types of food whose production facilities was inspected the most are wheat flour and its products (39.9%), beverages (14.1%), snack (16.8%), seasoning and spices facilities (7.9%) and others (7.6%).

Mapping of provinces based on the GMP compliance of its LM food industry suggested that 13 provinces were in green zone (having non-compliance of food industry less than 15%), 9 provinces were in yellow zone (non-compliance of food industry of 15 - 49%) and 4 provinces were in red zone (non-compliance of food industry higher than 49%). When classification was made based on the performance of the home industries, 3 provinces were in green zone, 15 provinces were in yellow zone, and 8 provinces were in red zone.