Budi Luhur Journal of STRATEGIC & GLOBAL STUDIES

Budi Luhur Journal of Strategic & Global Studies is national Open Access and peer-reviewed journal that disseminated research results in the field of critical and constructive inquiries with emphasis on international studies.

https://jurnal.fisip.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/jsgs/

Impact of the 2019 Revision of China's Food Safety Law on the Indonesian Porang Industry

[1]Imel Rosandy Wibi Pangestu
[1]Universitas Jember
itsimel2016@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article analyzes the implications of the 2019 revision of* China's *Food Safety Law for Indonesia's konjac exports. The FSL was initially enforced in 2009 and later revised in 2015 before undergoing another major change in 2019. In 2019 China introduced 86 additional implementing regulations that imposed stricter requirements on imported food, such as certification, labeling, inspection, and the possibility of rejecting or suspending products that fail to comply with Chinese standards. For Indonesia, where konjac has emerged as a potential agricultural export commodity, these changes pose serious challenges because the country relies heavily on the Chinese market. Using a qualitative, literature-based approach with descriptive-comparative analysis, this paper finds that the 2019 revision of China's Food Safety Law acts as a non-tariff barrier that indirectly lowers Indonesia's konjac export performance and creates instability in the domestic industry.*

Keywords: *Food Safety Law of China*, non-tariff barriers, porang, Indonesia, China, international trade

Abstak: Penelitian ini mengkaji dampak revisi Undang-Undang Keamanan Pangan Tiongkok tahun 2019 terhadap ekspor porang dari Indonesia. FSL pertama kali diberlakukan pada tahun 2009, direvisi pada 2015, dan mengalami revisi kembali pada tahun 2019. Revisi tahun 2019 menambahkan 86 peraturan pelaksana baru yang memperketat aturan impor pangan, seperti kewajiban sertifikasi, pelabelan, inspeksi, serta penolakan atau penangguhan terhadap produk yang tidak sesuai dengan standar Tiongkok. Bagi Indonesia, porang menjadi salah satu komoditas ekspor yang berkembang pesat dengan Tiongkok sebagai pasar utamanya. Namun, kebijakan impor yang semakin ketat telah menimbulkan tantangan serius, berupa terganggunya aliran ekspor, meningkatnya biaya kepatuhan, serta kebutuhan penyesuaian standar produksi dan sistem sertifikasi. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berbasis studi literatur dan analisis deskriptif-komparatif, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa revisi FSL 2019 berfungsi sebagai hambatan non-tarif. Meskipun bertujuan untuk melindungi konsumen Tiongkok, kebijakan ini secara tidak langsung menekan kinerja ekspor porang Indonesia serta menciptakan ketidakstabilan dalam industri porang nasional.

Kata Kunci: *Food Safety Law of China*, hambatan non tarif, porang, Indonesia, China, perdagangan internasional

PENDAHULUAN

China's Food Safety Law, or the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, is a policy designed to ensure food safety and protect the health of the Chinese public. China's Food Safety Law (FSL) was first formulated on February 28, 2009, by the NPC (National People's Congress) and became effectively implemented in China on June 1, 2009. The FSL underwent a major revision, expanding its substance from 104 articles to 154 articles (USDA, 2015). In 2019, there was a revision of the FSL implementing regulations, following up on discussions from 2015 with a focus on tightening the implementation of FSL policies in the field (USDA, 2019). This revision was carried out by adding 86 articles to the implementing regulations, which reexamined the substance of the FSL in more detail (USDA, 2019). One of the areas of focus in the 2019 revision is the requirements for imported food in China (USDA, 2019).

Chinese imported food is food or food ingredients that enter the Chinese market through Chinese customs approval. Imported food requirements in China began to be generally regulated in the 2015 revision of the Food Safety Law (FSL), for example, Article 92 of the 2015 revision regarding the obligation of imported food to meet national standards and inspection and quarantine procedures (USDA, 2015). However, imported food requirements were tightened thru the 2019 revision. In 2019, imported food was specifically regulated in Chapter VI, "Export and Import of Food," articles 44 to 53 (USDA, 2019). These regulations contain clearer administrative and technical requirements, as well as stricter penalties, for food entering the Chinese market. The implementation of this policy demonstrates a shift toward stricter and more effective monitoring of China's imported food. Since its implementation on December 1, 2019, Chinese authorities have increasingly screened imported products that fail to comply with food safety standards.

Meanwhile, since 2019, the porang plant, scientifically known as Amorphophallus muelleri, has begun to attract attention in Indonesia as a tuber crop with high economic potential (Sari et al., 2022). This plant grows naturally in various Asian countries, including Indonesia. Previously, porang was considered a weed that harmed residents' land, but now it is cultivated for its health benefits and market prospects (Krystirina, 2022). Porang tubers contain high levels of glucomannan fiber, which is highly sought after by the dieting community, so the economic value of porang in the international market is expected to continue to increase (SkyQuest, 2025).

The Indonesian government, particularly the 7th President Joko Widodo, places great importance on the porang industry. The Ministry of Agriculture is encouraged to develop a long-term roadmap, designate porang as a "super-priority commodity" alongside swiftlet nests, and establish porang as a commodity under the Directorate General of Food Crops (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2021). The main focus of the Indonesian porang industry is its export activities. Since 2017, the main market for Indonesia's porang industry has been China. In 2019, it was recorded that 84% of Indonesia's konjac exports were sent to China, with an export value of USD 10,421 out of a total of USD 12,430 earned (Trademap, n.d). This data signifies China's importance as the largest absorber of porang in Indonesia.

However, with the 2019 revision of China's Food Safety Law, which tightens requirements for imported Chinese food, uncertainty has emerged for the Indonesian porang industry. Given the high dependence of Indonesian porang exports on the Chinese market, this policy change could become an obstacle to Indonesian porang trade with China and is feared to impact the sustainability of the Indonesian porang industry after the 2019 revision. Therefore, this study delves deeper into the impact of the 2019 revision of China's Food Safety Law on the konjac industry in Indonesia.

METHODS

In this study, the method applied is a qualitative method using secondary data. Secondary data collection was carried out using literature studies, which involved gathering data from various reliable sources such as journals, studies, articles, official government documents, and relevant books (Sugiyono, 2019). The validity of the data in this study was examined thru the source triangulation method, which involves checking the accuracy of the data from various sources. The data analysis technique used is descriptive-comparative. Descriptive-comparative analysis is performed by comparing two data groups to find relevant differences (Sugiyono, 2019). The analysis was conducted by examining the changes that occurred in the pre-revision period in 2019 and the post-revision period from 2020 to 2022. The comparison was conducted descriptively using secondary data. The analyzed aspects include China's market access, export volume and value, market distribution, production and land area, taro prices, and the socio-economic conditions of farmers before and after the revision.

Theoretical Framework

The situation of interdependence among international relations actors raises doubts about the concept of the state as the primary actor (unitary actor), where the effectiveness of using force is beginning to be questioned and economic and social aspects are seen as no less important than security aspects. In the theory proposed by Keohane and Nye, "dependence means a state of being determined or significantly affected by external forces. Interdependence, most simply defined, means mutual dependence. Interdependence in world politics refers to situations characterized by reciprocal effects among countries or among actors in different countries." (MT Amalia, 2020)

Asymmetric dependence is a form of unbalanced reliance of one country on another, where one party is highly dependent on access to markets, capital, technology, or goods from the other, while the other party can relatively easily find alternatives. The theory of asymmetrical dependency explains that in the Indonesia-China relationship, Indonesia is more dependent on China's economic strength, market investment, and technology compared to the reverse. Consequently, their

bargaining position is weaker and vulnerable to being controlled thru China's economic policies. Within the framework of bilateral relations, Holsti emphasizes the importance of power, capabilities, and the degree of dependence; when these variables are imbalanced, cooperation tends to result in patterns of asymmetrical dependence (Karina Saphira, et.all, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pre-Revision FSL Porang Industry

Porang began to be known in Indonesia as a war logistics material by the Japanese army in 1942. Previously, Japan had cultivated another type of Amorphophallus, specifically A. Konjac, in their country. When Japan colonized Indonesia, they discovered porang (A. muelleri) in Indonesia. Because it resembles A. Konjac, Japan used porang as food logistics during their colonization of Indonesia. At that time, Indonesian farmers were not yet aware of the benefits of porang. "The most commonly carried items are porang (*iles-iles* or A. muelleri) and *acun*g (*Walur* or A. Variabilis)" (Hasjrat Yanmar, 2021). Subsequently, porang cultivation began to spread to several cities in East Java, such as Madiun and Nganjuk, as a source of additional income for the community. In October 2019, searches for the word "porang" on Google Trends experienced a surge in popularity. According to Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT), the production of porang in 2019 reached 359,838 tons with a land area of 59,304 hectares (FAO, n.d). Based on product type, Indonesia produces and exports the most porang chips, which are dried porang flakes (Ministry of Industry, 2022).

In 2019, the Indonesian porang industry was export-oriented, with 84% of its exports sent to the Chinese market. The remaining 6% were sent to Malaysia, 4% to Thailand, 3% to Taipei, and 3% to other countries (Trademap, n.d). This means China was the largest importer of Indonesian porang exports before the 2019 Food Safety Law revision was implemented. This shows how important the Chinese market is for the survival of the konjac industry in Indonesia.

Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo emphasized that porang is Indonesia's leading agricultural commodity chosen by President Joko Widodo. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) together with local governments and business actors continue to improve the cultivation of porang to be more advanced, including post-harvest processing, collection, and how to bring it into the industry. And how the industry creates a lot of added value and then exports it to certain countries. The Director General of Food Crops at the Ministry of Agriculture, Suwandi, added that the Ministry of Agriculture has made porang a crown crop included in the Triple Export Movement (Gratieks) program, alongside swallow's nests and others. The export value of porang in 2020 was IDR 923.6 billion, with destinations including China, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam, Myanmar, Japan, and several other countries. The types exported are in the form of chips and flour and to protect germplasm, the export of seeds and tubers is not permitted.

As a consequence of advances made by the Ministry of Agriculture, they include providing assistance with seeds, fertilizers, and mentoring to farmers. Furthermore, the government also provides low-interest capital loan facilities thru the People's Business Credit. It should be noted that the existing area of konjac in 2020 was 19,950 ha and in 2021 reached 47,461 ha, spread across 15 provinces. The target is to reach a maximum of 100,000 ha by 2024, supported by downstream/processing industries and the market. The planned target for konjac planting in 2021 is 10,000 ha, distributed across Aceh Province (1,000 ha), West Java (1,000 ha), Central Java (1,500 ha), East Java (3,000 ha), East Nusa Tenggara (1,000 ha), West Nusa Tenggara (500 ha), and South Sulawesi (2,000 ha) (Ministry of Agriculture, 2021).

For example, the Indonesian government provides strong support for the porang industry, starting with the introduction of porang as a potential non-rice crop by the Directorate General of Food Crops, the implementation of demonstration plots by the Ministry of Agriculture, training on porang cultivation for farmers in Madiun and Wonogiri, and the formation of porang farmer groups. These steps are taken as the initial development of the konjac industry. In terms of porang prices, porang seeds in 2019 were priced at Rp. 125,000, porang chips

at Rp. 55,000, and the price of fresh porang tubers at Rp. 12,000 (Restina, 2023). Furthermore, a qualitative study in Bulukumba Regency revealed that farmers successfully formed solid farmer groups, exchanged information, and gained access to technical training from the local government, indicating that the social conditions of porang farmers in 2019 were considered positive.

The Porang Industry after the FSL Revision

The 2019 revision of China's Food Safety Law has a wide-ranging impact on food exporting countries with China as their destination, including porang from Indonesia. To find out the impact of the revision, the author researched seven aspects of the porang industry in 2020, 2021, and 2022. The aspects studied were: access to the Chinese market, the volume and value of porang exports, target markets, porang production volume, porang land area, porang prices, and the social response of porang farmers.

1) Access to the Chinese Market

In 2019, market access to China was still widely open to exporters from Indonesia. However, on June 1, 2020, Chinese customs (GACC) sent a letter titled "Notice on Stopping Konjac Release" to the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. The letter explained that konjac chips from Indonesia did not meet the requirements in the food safety review based on China's Food Safety Law (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). As a result, the shipment of porang chips to China has been temporarily halted. This is known because the porang chips exported to China do not have a specific GB Standard (National Standard) in China, or are classified as foods without corresponding Chinese national safety standards. Imported food products not covered by Chinese national standards must use temporary food safety standards that are inspected and approved by the Chinese health department. Before there is an announcement or approval regarding temporary standards, the relevant imported food cannot enter China.

This decision refers to the 2019 revision of the FSL in the Implementing Regulations of FSL Article 47, which states, "...before the announcement of the temporarily applicable standard, it is not allowed to import foods without

national food safety standards" (USDA, 2019). Therefore, Indonesia is required to establish temporary porang safety standards that are inspected by China before being allowed back into the Chinese market (USDA, 2019). The process of standardizing porang took two years from its closure on June 1, 2020 (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). The standardization process included risk analysis, the creation of export protocols for porang chips, and the registration of exporting companies. Finally, on June 1, 2022, konjac chips were allowed to reenter China. The Indonesian porang industry lost access to the Chinese market from June 1, 2020, to June 1, 2022, as can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. China's Market Access Closure Times

2) Volume and Value of Porang Exports

After China's market access was closed due to the porang standardization process, Indonesia's porang exports began to decline. This decline in porang exports began to be seen in 2021 and 2022, as shown in Figures 2 and 3 below.

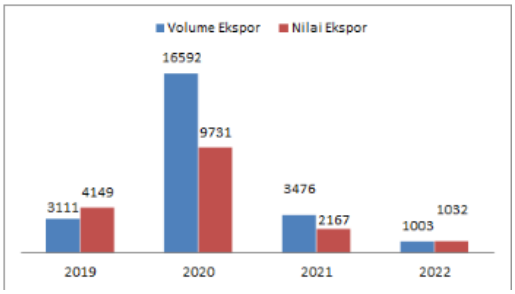

Figure 2. Volume and Value of Porang Exports
According to the Ministry of Agriculture

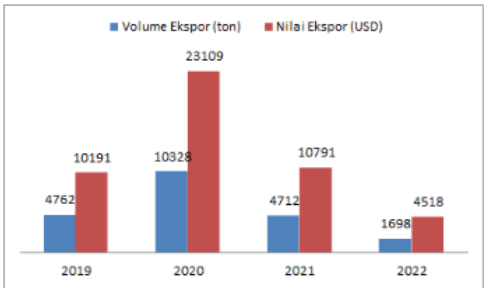

Figure 3. Volume and Value of Porang Exports
According to Trademap

In 2019, the export volume of porang according to Trademap was recorded at 3,111 tons, then rose sharply to 16,592 tons in 2020. After that, the export volume decreased to 3,476 tons in 2021 and fell again to 1,003 tons in 2022 (Trademap, n.d). The export value of porang also showed a similar pattern, increasing from 4,149 USD in 2019 to 9,731 USD in 2020, then decreasing to 2,167 USD in 2021 and 1,032 (Trademap. n.d). Data exports of porang from the Ministry of Agriculture also shows a consistent trend. Export volume in 2019 was recorded at 4,762 tons, increasing to 10,328 tons in 2020, then decreasing to 4,712 tons in 2021 and 1,698 tons in 2022 (Kementan, 2022). According to Kementan, the export value in 2019 was 10,191 USD, increasing to 23,109 USD in 2020, then decreasing to 10,791 USD in 2021 and 4,518 USD in 2022 (Kementan, 2022). Based on the data, the volume and value of porang exports in Indonesia saw a significant decline during the 2021–2022 period when Indonesia lost access to the Chinese market.

3) Production, Land Area and Porang Prices

According to FAOSTAT data, konjac production and land area in Indonesia during the period 2019-2022 tended to increase, albeit slightly. The complete data is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Production and Land Area of Porang (2019-2022)

Year	Production of Porang (Ton)	Land Area of Porang (ha)
2019	359.838	59.304
2020	365.655	60.051

2021	367.000	60.603
2022	369.000	60.915

Based on Table 1, porang production shows an increasing trend from 359,838 tons in 2019 to 365,655 tons in 2020, then increased again to 367,000 tons in 2021, and reached 369,000 tons in 2022. The area of porang land also increased, from 59,304 hectares in 2019 to 60,051 hectares in 2020, then rose to 60,603 hectares in 2021 and reached 60,915 hectares in 2022 (FAO, n.d). The data shows that the tightening of import food regulations in the 2019 FSL did not affect the development of porang production or land area in Indonesia. On the other hand, the price of porang in Indonesia after the revision of FSL 2019 experienced fluctuations, with the prices of tubers, porang chips, and porang seeds recorded as increasing in 2020 but reported to have plummeted in 2021 and 2022. Meanwhile, the price of porang in Indonesia has changed, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The Price of Porang in Indonesia (2019-2022)

Year	**Porang Corms**	**Chips Porang**	**Porang Seeds**
2019	12.000	55.000	125.000
2020	13.000	60.000	350.000
2021	6.500	50.000	150.000
2022	3.400	25.000	25.000

From 2019 to 2022, porang corms, porang chips, and porang seeds in Indonesia experienced a price decrease in 2021 and 2022. Porang corms dropped to Rp. 3,400/kg, porang chips plummeted to Rp. 25,000/kg, and porang seeds were also priced at Rp. 25,000/kg (Romadhon, 2023).

Indonesian porang industry players state that the decline in porang prices is related to the closure of access to the Chinese market. According to William, the Marketing and Production Director of PT Asia Prima Konjac, for the past two years China has not granted export access for porang from Indonesia, causing porang factories in Indonesia to temporarily stockpile and prices to drop drastically (detikcom, 2022). There was a buildup of porang stock at the farmer and processing plant levels because porang production and land area continued

to increase, while the largest consumer of konjac (China) closed its market access from Indonesia in 2020-2022. The continuous increase in porang supply coupled with decreasing demand has made it difficult for Indonesia to allocate its porang products, leading to an oversupply. This situation caused the price of konjac to plummet in 2021 and 2022.

4) The Social Respons of Porang Farmers

The social responsibility of porang farmers during the period 2019-2022 shows a drastic shift in pattern from euphoria to protest. From 2019 to 2020, many farmers switched to growing porang due to high prices, export support, and its image as a "super-priority commodity" in Madiun and East Java. However, entering 2021, the situation changed as prices began to collapse. Representatives of farmers across East Java voiced their complaints in the field and held an official protest with an audience at the East Java Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). Farmer representatives are urging for a reference price to prevent the price of porang from continuing to decline (Kompas, 2021). The situation escalated in 2022 when prices dropped even more sharply to Rp2,000-3,000/kg. Negative social responses are becoming increasingly strong, reflected in farmers' complaints in the media, threats to report to local government, and even naming public officials to demand attention (Detik, 2022). This pattern shows that when economic profits are lost, the social response of farmers in Indonesia turns negative.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the revision of China's Food Safety Law by the Chinese government, which was officially enacted in December 2019, has become the basis for policies tightening the requirements for imported food in China, thereby increasing SPS Measures for imported food products, including porang from Indonesia. While this increase in import food requirements is beneficial on one hand for protecting the Chinese public from food safety issues, it also represents a form of non-tariff barrier that significantly impacts the porang industry in Indonesia. The impact of the 2019 FSL revision

can be observed in several aspects, namely the closure of the Chinese market access aspect, a decrease in the volume and value of Indonesian porang exports, a decline in the price of Indonesian porang, a shift in market destinations, and negative social responses in the form of protests from porang farmers in Indonesia. Additionally, there was a shift in export destinations, where porang exports initially intended for China were ultimately diverted to Malaysia and the Netherlands in 2022 as a strategy to maintain export sustainability amidst the closure of the main market. From that explanation, it can be concluded that the 2019 FSL revision is not just a policy change, but has disrupted international trade in porang commodities between Indonesia and China and created instability in the porang industry in Indonesia.

Bibliography

Armanda Arum Setyaningbudi, Nia Kurniawati Hidayat "Analisis Daya Saing Usahatani Porang di Kecamatan Dagangan Kabupaten Madiun: The analysis of the Porang farming competitiveness in Dagang District, Madiun Regency. (2024). Indonesian Journal of Agricultural Resource and Environmental Economics, 3(1), 1-13. https://doi.org/10.29244/ijaree.v3i1.50232

Detik.com. Terungkap penyebab porang terjun bebas hingga Rp 2 ribu per kg . Jakarta: Detik.com, 2022. Accessed September 22, 2025. https://www.detik.com/jatim/bisnis/d-6166007/terungkap-penyebab-porang-terjun-bebas-hingga-rp-2-ribu-per-kg.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAOSTAT . Rome: FAO, n.d. Accessed September 17, 2025. https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/.

Hasjrat Yanmar. “Tanaman Porang dan Sejarahnya di Indonesia”. Edisi 16 Juni 2021. Tersedia dalam https://hasjrat-yanmar.co.id/tanaman-porang-dan-sejarahnya-di-indonesia/#:~:text=Saat%20itu%20Jepang%20memanfaatkan%20kedua%20tanaman%20ini,mengonsumsi%20porang%2C%20tetapi%20belum%20diketahui%20sejak%20kapannya%2C%E2%80%9D.

Karina Saphira, R. Widia Setiabudi Sumadinata, Dina Yulianti. "Kerja Sama Pertanian Indonesia dengan Tiongkok dalam Kerangka ACFTA", 2022. Padjadjaean Journal of International Relations (PADJIR) Vol. 4 No. 2 Agustus 2022 (109-123). Accesed September 22, 2025. https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/padjir/article/viewFile/38276/18149

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia. Perluasan lahan dan hilirisasi industri menjadi titik awal pengembangan tanaman porang. Jakarta: Kemenko Perekonomian, May 10, 2021. https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/2983/perluasan-lahan-dan-hilirisasi-industri-menjadi-titik-awal-pengembangan-tanaman-porang.

Kementerian Perindustrian Republik Indonesia. Program hilirisasi industri porang . Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Industri Agro, July 12, 2022.

Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia. Statistik makro sektor pertanian 2022 . Jakarta: Kementan, 2022.

Kementerian Pertanian. "Pastikan Nilai Tambah Ekspor Pertanian, Mentan SYL Tinjau Industri Pengolahan Porang di Madiun". 13 Agustus 2021. https://satudata.pertanian.go.id/details/berita/18#:~:text=Suwandi%20menyebutkan%20terobosan%20yang%20dilakukan,8%20miliar%20untuk%201.436%20petani. 13

Kristyrina, K. Strategi pengembangan bisnis porang di PT Kebula Raya Bestari . Undergraduate thesis, Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2022.

Library of Congress. "China: Food Safety Law Passed." Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2009. https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2009-04-03/china-food-safety-law-passed/.

Meiniar Trisny, Amalia. Kebijakan Impor Limbah Plastik Tiongkok Tahun 2010-2016, 2020. Accessed September 22, 2025. Tersedia dalam https://repository.umy.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/31215/Naskah%20Publikasi.pdf?sequence=11&isAllowed=y

Nigmah, F. U. (2024). Fenomena Anjloknya Harga Tanaman Porang di Desa Baosan Lor Kecamatan Ngrayun dalam Analisis Teori Konflik. Journal of Community Development and Disaster Management, 6(1), 53–64. https://doi.org/10.37680/jcd.v6i1.6129

Nuansapos. Petani porang menjerit harga turun drastis . n.p., n.d. Accessed September 22, 2025. https://nuansapos.com/petani-porang-menjerit-harga-turun-drastis/.

Romadhon, F. F. Analisis daya saing dan strategi pengembangan komoditas porang (Amorphophallus muelleri Blume) di Kabupaten Madiun . Undergraduate thesis, Universitas Jember, 2023. https://repository.unej.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/122496/Repository_Fifi%20Fitriyani%20Romadhon.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=1.

Sari, M. N., A. Waskito, and Saripah. "Analysis of the economic potential of porang plants and porang content creator through the YouTube platform." Sosio e-kons 14, no. 1 (2022): 64. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/361425319.

SkyQuest Technology Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Konjac flour market size, share, and growth analysis . Pune: SkyQuest, 2025. https://www.skyquestt.com/report/konjac-flour-market.

Sugiyono. Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D . Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019.

Surabaya.kompas.com. Harga porang di Jatim anjlok, petani mengadu ke dewan hingga minta bantuan . Surabaya: Kompas.com, October 28, 2021. Accessed September 22, 2025. https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2021/10/28/203923078/harga-porang-di-jatim-anjlok-petani-mengadu-ke-dewan-hingga-minta-bantuan?page=all.

Trade Map. Statistik perdagangan tepung konjac Indonesia . n.p., n.d. Accessed September 11, 2025. https://www.trademap.org/.

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. China's Food Safety Law (2015) . Washington, DC: USDA, 2015. https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Amended%20Food%20Safety%20Law%20of%20China_Beijing_China%20-%20Peoples%20Republic%20of_5-18-2015.pdf.

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service. Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report . Washington, DC: USDA, 2019. https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileNa

me?fileName=Food%20and%20Agricultural%20Import%20Regulations%20and%20Standards%20Country%20Report_Beijing_China%20-%20Peoples%20Republic%20of_12-31-201.

Radarsitubondo.jawapos.com. Ini penyebab harga porang di Situbondo anjlok, sekilo seharga kerupuk . Situbondo: Radar Situbondo, n.d. Accessed September 22, 2025. https://radarsitubondo.jawapos.com/ekonomi-bisnis/2005871857/ini-penyebab-harga-porang-di-situbondo-anjlok-sekilo-seharga-kerupuk.