

Urgency Of Establishing A National Spices And Herbal Agency In Realizing Golden Indonesia 2045

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Abstract.

Indonesia has a very large potential for "spices and herbs." Both are abundant as one of the natural resources bestowed by God Almighty. These resources have strategic value in the fields of health, medicine, industry, beauty and economy. However, their utilization has not been optimal in supporting sustainable national economic growth. Therefore, a national agency is needed that specifically manages spices and herbs to increase competitiveness, added value, and their contribution to the Indonesian economy. This study aims to analyze the urgency of establishing the National Spice and Herbal Agency in order to support the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045. The method used is descriptive qualitative research with a case study approach, using secondary data from various relevant sources. The results of the study show that although Indonesia has abundant spice and herbal resources, their management is still sectoral and not yet integrated. Therefore, the establishment of a national agency that specifically handles this sector is a strategic step to create more effective, sustainable governance, and is able to increase the contribution of the spice and herbal sector to the national economy, including in Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) and exports.

Keywords: Formation; Body; Spices and Herbs.

I. INTRODUCTION

The first European nation to come to Indonesia was the Portuguese. Their arrival in Maluku in 1514 under the leadership of D'Abreu aimed to control the spice trade.[7] Spices are seeds, fruits, roots, bark, and other plant parts that can produce aroma, flavor, color, and preserve food.[7] Since ancient times, spices have played a significant role in human life. In addition to providing flavor in culinary, spices are also widely used in traditional medicine and health care. The use of spices as traditional medicine has become a cultural heritage that has been passed down from generation to generation. This is in line with the statement of Food and It is estimated that there are around 500 types of spices in the world, with Southeast Asia as the main center of production. In this region, there are at least 275 species of spices, including Javanese cardamom, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, and nutmeg. Several species of spices in Indonesia are introduced plants from Europe, America, India, and China. The role of European nations in introducing foreign spices to the Indonesian region is quite significant. Spices are generally cultivated around settlements and agricultural land, although most are still taken from their natural habitat in tropical forests.[7] Plant parts used as spices include stems, leaves, bark, tubers, rhizomes, roots, seeds, flowers, and other parts containing phytochemical compounds resulting from plant metabolism.

Examples of spices derived from seeds include fennel, cumin, and coriander. Rhizome-based spices include ginger, galangal, turmeric, temulawak, and cardamom. Leaves are also often used as spices to enhance the aroma and flavor of food, such as lime leaves, bay leaves, celery, and pandan.[7] Spice plants grow and develop by adapting to land and environmental conditions. In addition to being a cooking spice, spices have also developed into a family farming business and even become a plantation commodity on an industrial scale. The production of spices not only meets domestic needs but also becomes one of Indonesia's main export commodities. With its wide functions and benefits, spices have great potential in supporting the economy of families, regions, and countries. Indonesia's geographical advantage in spice production makes it known as the "Mother of Spices" on the global stage. [7] Spices can be processed into seasonings that play an important role in serving food. Seasonings are used as basic flavorings that serve to add flavor to food, whether consisting of one type of spice or a combination of various spices.⁷In addition to enhancing the taste, spices also have various benefits, one of which is providing a warming effect on the body. In general, there are two types of spices on the market, namely: (1) wet spices, which are a mixture of various spices that have been ground into one; and (2) dry spices, which are spices that come from spices that have gone through a drying process.[8] Currently, the spice trade is experiencing rapid development influenced by several factors, including: (1) economic growth in Asian and developed countries, which is reflected in the increase in consumption of ready-to-eat foods; and (2) increasing public awareness of the health and benefits of spices. .

[9]The Minister's Expert Staff for Strengthening Domestic Industrial Capabilities of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, Ignatius Warsito, revealed that the contribution of whole spice exports from Indonesia reached 469 million US dollars, placing Indonesia in 5th place globally in 2023. This export is supported by several main commodities, including pepper, turmeric, ginger, and coconut products. However, for exports of processed spice products, Indonesia is ranked 18th in the world with a value of 360 million US dollars. In the second quarter of 2024, the food and beverage industry recorded a growth of 5.53% with a contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 40.33%. The market share of processed spice products at the global level has a value of 22 billion US dollars, so that the opportunities for downstreaming the Indonesian spice industry are increasingly wide open. [9] Agricultural Technology Expert from Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Prof. Djagal Wiseso Marseno, stated that the export opportunities for Indonesian spice commodities are still very promising because the world's dry herbal and spice market is predicted to continue to increase in the future. Its market share is estimated to reach 8.4 billion dollars by the end of 2028. Spices are still Indonesia's leading export commodities, as evidenced by the high trade in pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and cinnamon to European countries. which are good, and relatively easy to cultivate both on a small and large scale.

[9] Based on the description above, spices and herbs are potential natural resources owned by Indonesia. If managed well, wisely, consistently, and sustainably, this commodity can provide great benefits for the welfare of the community as well as become a new source of income for the country. To optimize this potential, a state institution is needed that is tasked with managing the spice and herbal sector in an integrated manner through regulations, strategies, techniques, and policies. Therefore, it is interesting to examine the urgency of establishing the Indonesian Spice and Herbal Agency as a strategic step in supporting the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045. This study aims to examine, understand, and analyze the urgency of establishing the agency in order to realize a more structured and sustainable management of spices and herbs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the context of Indonesia, the tendency for the emergence of new state institutions is a consequence of the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. These new institutions are known as state auxiliary organs or state auxiliary institutions, which in Indonesian are interpreted as auxiliary state institutions, namely institutions that are supportive in nature. The emergence of auxiliary state institutions in the state system has given rise to various interpretations from constitutional law experts regarding their position in the state institutional structure, especially in relation to the adopted trias politica theory. Based on

the development of society in political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects, and influenced by globalization and localism, a more responsive state organizational structure is needed to public demands in order to carry out government functions more effectively and efficiently. This development has an impact on the state organizational structure, including the form and function of state institutions. Therefore, various state institutions have begun to emerge as part of institutional experimentation, which can be in the form of councils, commissions, boards, or authorities. The formation of these state institutions occurred because existing institutions were considered incapable of resolving emerging problems, especially in facing demands for change and improvement in the era of democracy.

The birth of independent state institutions also reflects the public's distrust of existing institutions in resolving state administration issues. Spices are a variety of plants that contain active compounds with the potential to improve health and treat various diseases. Natural compounds in spices, such as polyphenols, flavonoids, essential oils, and various other bioactive compounds, have been shown to have anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, and anticancer properties. In addition, spices also refer to the aromatic parts of plants and are used as spices, flavor enhancers, fragrances, and food preservatives in limited quantities. According to Hakim, spices are parts of plants that contain phytochemical compounds produced as part of the plant's metabolic process. Herbal plants are types of plants that have functions and properties as medicine, both for healing and preventing various diseases. These plants contain active substances that can treat certain diseases or, if they do not have specific active substances, contain compounds that produce synergistic effects in treatment. The use of herbal plants as medicine can be done in various ways, such as drinking, applying, or inhaling, so that it is in accordance with the concept of how cell receptors work in receiving certain chemical compounds or stimuli. Medicinal plants can be plants that are deliberately cultivated or that grow wild, and have long been used by the community as ingredients for traditional medicine. Meanwhile, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), herbal plants include various parts of plants, such as leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, stems, wood, roots, rhizomes, or other parts that can be used in medicine, either in whole or fragmented form.

III. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning constructed by individuals or groups related to a social and humanitarian problem. [9]The data used in this study comes from primary data and secondary data. For primary data, in qualitative research, it is generally grouped into two types of methods, namely interactive and non-interactive techniques. Interactive methods include interviews and observations that play an important role, while non-interactive methods include non-participatory observations, questionnaire techniques, document recording, and non-participatory participation. [9]There are 3 (three) types of data collection techniques, namely [9] (1) observation; (2) Interview; (3) Combination or triangulation. Secondary data in this study were obtained from various sources, such as books, manuscripts, diaries, letters, biographies, journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television, films, public speeches, and internet sources, both published and unpublished. [9]This research was designed using a case study. The case study approach is a research method that explores a case in depth by collecting information comprehensively through various data collection procedures within a specified time frame. The case studied can be an event, activity, process, or program [9].

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.1 Potential of Indonesian Spices and Herbs

The fame of Indonesian spices has been recorded in various ancient manuscripts as an important part in the formation of world civilization. Spices are one of the main commodities in the global trade route, even since the heyday of the great kingdoms. If the spice journey is mapped, Indonesia will occupy the position as the center and main route of the world's spice trade. Historically, Indonesia has long been part of the tradition of using spices in human life, both in the archipelago and abroad. Various documents and historical findings support this fact. The role of spices in creating taste, aroma, flavor, excitement, and as a symbol of social

status has been known since before Christ. The decline of the spice era in the late 18th century and its revival in the modern era are related to the dominance of synthetic products that once dominated the global market. [9] However, the development of science and technology (IPTEK) has changed the world's preferences, which are now returning to natural ingredients. In addition to providing a distinctive taste, the use of spices also contributes to improving the welfare of the global community by offering safer health benefits. Thus, from the past until now, spices have continued to play a role as trendsetters in world culture. [9] The Association of Indonesian Export Companies (GPEI) stated that Indonesian spice and herbal products have great potential to dominate the world export market.

According to the General Chairperson of GPEI, Benny Soetrisno, in 2021 Indonesia had 189 essential oil exporters spread across all provinces with a total export value of 248.5 million US dollars. West Java Province is the province with the largest contribution to essential oil exports, with a value of 91.9 million US dollars or equivalent to 36.9 percent of Indonesia's total essential oil exports. Therefore, further efforts are needed to introduce Indonesian spice, herbal, and agricultural products to the global market. In supporting this, GPEI actively participated in the 2023 Trade Expo Indonesia (TEI) exhibition held at the Indonesia Convention Exhibition (ICE) BSD City, Tangerang Regency, Banten. The implementation of TEI is expected to increase opportunities for greater transactions, because through this event, national exporters have the opportunity to meet directly with potential buyers from various countries. [9] Deputy General Chairperson III for Manufacturing, Mining, Forestry, and Investment of DPP GPEI, Abdul Sobur, stated that Trade Expo Indonesia (TEI) is expected to be a momentum for exporters to increase exports to existing destination countries as well as potential new destination countries, so that Indonesian spice and herbal products are increasingly recognized in the global market. Foreign exchange generated from the export of Indonesian spices, herbs, and agricultural products abroad has a significant value in its contribution to the State Budget (APBN). Therefore, the central government, regional governments, and all stakeholders need to accelerate the Indonesia Spice Up the World program, which aims to increase spice exports through the promotion of Indonesian gastronomy.

[9] Currently, Indonesia's spice production ranks fourth globally, after India, China, and Nigeria. Meanwhile, in terms of export performance, Indonesia is still in the top ten in the world, after China, India, the Netherlands, and Germany. With the number of visitors to TEI 2023 estimated to reach 30,000 people, including around 6,000 buyers from 150 countries, the TEI exhibition which will take place on 18–22 October 2023 is a strategic event to expand Indonesia's spice export market and restore its glory in the international market. [9] Negeri Rempah Foundation noted that there are more than 400 types of spices spread throughout the world, with Indonesia being the center since the 15th century and having 275 types of spices. In addition to providing a distinctive taste, Indonesian spices such as pepper, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, cardamom, ginger, and turmeric have attracted the attention of the global market to date. [9] Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that throughout January–November 2023, the volume of spice exports reached 148.22 thousand tons, an increase of 29.77 percent annually (year on year/YoY), with a total export value reaching 564.12 million US dollars, although it experienced a decrease of 4.16 percent (YoY). [9] Head of the Research and Development Division of the Indonesian Export Financing Agency (LPEI), Rini Satriani, explained that China, the United States, India, Vietnam, and the Netherlands are the main destination countries for Indonesian spice exports. The highest increase in exports during the January–November 2023 period compared to the same period the previous year was recorded to Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, India, and Peru. In the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, awareness of the importance of health increased, so that demand for spices was also driven.

Spices not only function as kitchen spices, but also as raw materials for herbal products and traditional medicines that play a role in boosting the body's immune system. Several types of spices, such as nutmeg, star anise, and cardamom, play an important role in the food and cosmetics industries. In addition, fennel, coriander, and cumin have health benefits, including helping to maintain a healthy digestive system, controlling blood sugar levels, and lowering bad cholesterol levels. [9] Throughout January–November 2023, there was a weakening demand for several types of spices, such as nutmeg, star anise, cardamom, pepper, and cinnamon. On the other hand, several spices experienced significant export growth, such as cloves which

increased by 61.03 percent (YoY), fennel, coriander, and cumin which grew by 81.55 percent, and ginger, turmeric, and other types of spices which recorded growth of 139.47 percent (YoY). [9] Head of the Consulting Services Division of the Indonesian Export Financing Institution (LPEI), Sofyan Naibaho, stated that throughout 2023, LPEI has succeeded in building 917 Foreign Exchange Villages in various regions of Indonesia. Some of them focus on spice production, such as the Jahe Gajah Foreign Exchange Village in Pacitan (East Java), the Kapulaga Foreign Exchange Village in Pangandaran (West Java), and the Vanilla Foreign Exchange Village in East Nusa Tenggara.

The LPEI Foreign Exchange Village Program provides direct benefits to 80,234 farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, and other residents. This is in line with LPEI's mission as a special mission vehicle (SMV) under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to become a strategic partner in the export ecosystem with a focus on beyond financing, developmental impact, and sustainability. The Foreign Exchange Village Program is designed as an effort to empower communities of farmers, craftsmen, cooperatives, and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that have superior export-oriented products. This program is designed to provide comprehensive and sustainable assistance. The forms of activities in the Foreign Exchange Village program include assistance to overcome various community export barriers, such as institutional strengthening, increasing production capacity, export procedures, licensing and certification, and market access. [9] Head of the Phytopharmaca Selection and Development Team for the Traditional Medicine Industry and Business of the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) of the Republic of Indonesia, Ninik Hariyati, said that domestic phytopharmaca (tested natural medicine) and Standardized Herbal Medicine (OHT) purchases through the Ministry of Health's Sectoral e-Catalog reached IDR 11.9 billion in 2023. The purchase of phytopharmaca and OHT was carried out by 103 government hospitals and 118 Health Offices at the provincial, district, and city levels. There are five types of phytopharmaca therapy classes that can be obtained through the e-Catalog, namely therapy for the cardiovascular system, metabolic system, digestive system, immune system, and nutrition. The increase in the use of domestic phytopharmaca is also in line with Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Use of Domestic Products and Micro, Small Business, and Cooperative Products in the Framework of Making the National Movement Proud of Indonesian Products a Success in the Implementation of Government Procurement of Goods/Services. [9]



Fig 1. Pepper Spice



Fig 2. Clove Spice



Fig 3. Cinnamon Spice



Fig 4. Vanilla Spice

The Indonesian government manages the spice sector through various strategic programs, namely: (1) Revitalization of the Spice Route, which is carried out through several efforts, including: (a) reviving the glory of Indonesia's spice trade in the past; (b) utilizing spices as part of Indonesia's cultural diplomacy; (c) making spices a tourism destination; and (d) initiating Cultural Goodwill and Cultural Festivals to introduce the Spice Route. (2) Downstreaming, which includes: (a) processing spices so that they can enter the supply chain of the pharmaceutical, food and beverage, and beauty industries; (b) job creation; and (c) increasing

the economic added value of spice resources. (3) Research Assistance, which includes: (a) providing assistance, assistance, and facilitation for research into natural medicines; (b) support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the traditional medicine sector; (c) exploration and development of local wisdom throughout Indonesia; and (d) collaboration with various ministries, institutions, and related regional governments. In addition, the Indonesian government has various research institutions and study centers that focus on the development of herbal medicines, such as the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in Jakarta and the Center for Research and Development of Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicines (B2P2TOOT) in Tawangmangu, Central Java.

At the higher education level in Indonesia, there are several faculties or study programs that focus on medicine, herbs, pharmacy, or the science of medicinal plants. Several universities offer study programs related to herbal medicine, pharmacy, or biology that specifically study medicinal plants, including: (1) University of Indonesia (UI) through the Faculty of Pharmacy, which studies medicines, including herbal medicines, and the development of natural materials for treatment; (2) Gadjah Mada University (UGM) with the Faculty of Pharmacy which has research and development in the field of herbal medicine and the Faculty of Biology which studies biodiversity, including medicinal plants; (3) Airlangga University (UNAIR) with the Faculty of Pharmacy which focuses on research and development of traditional and herbal medicines, and the Traditional Health Science Study Program which emphasizes traditional medicine, including the use of herbs; (4) Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) through the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (FMIPA), which has a Biology study program that discusses medicinal plants, and the Faculty of Agricultural Technology which develops the use of herbal plants in industry; (5) Padjadjaran University (UNPAD) with the Faculty of Pharmacy which is active in research and development of herbal medicines and natural materials; (6) Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) with the Faculty of Pharmacy which focuses on the development of traditional and herbal medicines; (7) Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS) through the Pharmacy Study Program which offers learning related to herbal medicines and traditional medicine; and (8) Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University (UIN) Malang with the Pharmacy Study Program which researches herbal medicines and alternative medicine.

The Indonesian government even set December 11 as National Spice Day. This step is an effort to restore Indonesia's glory as a spice producing country. In addition to National Spice Day, there are other events related to spices including Spice Drinking Party and Gemar Rempah Nusantara. In Indonesia, there are several organizations related to spices and herbs, namely: (1) National Spice Association (ASRENAL); (2) Indonesian Spice Association (AKREN); (3) Indonesian Spice Community and Society Movement (GEMARI); (4) Indonesian Herbal Medicine Association (AJN); (5) Country of Spices Foundation (YNR); (6) Indonesia Spice Up The World (ISUTW); (7) Indonesian Herbalist Association (PHN); (8) Indonesian Traditional Herbal Medicine Association (ASPETRI); (9) Indonesian Intercontinental Traditional Medicine Association (PPTII); and (10) Indonesian Traditional Medicine and Herbal Medicine Development Doctors Association (PDPOTJI). Meanwhile, activities or events related to spices that have been held in Indonesia are: (1) Cultural Goodwill and the 2021 Spice Route Festival which took place for 3 months from Banda Aceh on August 17 2021 to Surabaya on October 28 2021. [9]; (2) ASEAN Spice: The Connecting Culture of Southeast Asians which was held in Yogyakarta and Magelang on 26-31 May 2024. This event was attended by delegates from 11 ASEAN member countries, consisting of academics and practitioners in the spice sector. [9]; (3) The Spice Route Cultural Goodwill Festival (MBJR) held at the Lampung Museum on 12-13 July 2024.

MBJR 2024 carries the theme "Spice Routes in the Context of Malay Cultural Connectivity" by exploring local wisdom in 7 cities with KRI Dewaruci and 75 selected Laskar Rempah[9]; (4) The 2024 Indonesian Spice Talk Show held at The Ballroom Pondok Indah Golf Course Jakarta on 8-10 August 2024 with the theme: "Indonesia Spice Up the World: Navigating The Future of Indonesia Spice Exports"[9]; and (5) the Spice Festival held in Semarang Old Town on 10-13 October 2024. This event was attended by 100 spice-based culinary MSMEs and enlivened by national artists by promoting Indonesian spice-based MSME products to the international market. The Indonesian Spices Business Forum and Expo 2024 carries the theme "Reclaiming the Glory of Indonesian Spices".[9] The role of the government in managing spices is

reflected in the efforts made by the National Food Agency (NFA). The Directorate of Formulation of Food Safety and Quality Standards of the NFA, as the Coordinator of the Mirror Committee (MC) of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH), is responsible for coordinating the preparation of Indonesia's position in the formulation of spice and seasoning quality standards at the international level. The results of the coordination of the formulation of these standards form the basis for Indonesia's position in the CCSCCH Session with other interested countries in the spice sector. As one of the main producers of spices and seasonings, Indonesia participated in the 7th CCSCCH Session held from January 29 to February 2, 2024 in Kochi, Kerala, India. [9]

Director of Formulation of Food Safety and Quality Standards of the NFA, Yusra Egayanti, explained that the coordination meeting to prepare Indonesia's position was held on January 19, 2024 in Jakarta in a hybrid manner, involving various ministries/institutions, experts, and the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia (DELRI) who will attend the 7th CCSCCH Session. As a spice exporting country, Indonesia's position in this session has strategic significance because it has an impact on the national spice and seasoning trade. In addition to supporting exports, Indonesia's presence in the Codex session also aims to ensure consumer protection for the quality and safety of spice products circulating in the market. The 7th CCSCCH session in India discussed the quality standards of several commodities, such as vanilla, turmeric, green cardamom (small cardamom), and star anise. The Indonesian delegation that attended were representatives from various ministries and institutions that collaborated to secure Indonesia's spice trade interests at the international level. The standards discussed in this session took into account the positions of Indonesia and other countries, so that they became a reference for the World Trade Organization (WTO) in regulating international trade. [9] In the management of spices and herbs so far, the government has issued several regulations as described in the following table:

1.2 Spice and Herbal Agency in Other Countries

Some of the world's well-known spice organizations include: (1) the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Switzerland, which is an international organization responsible for developing international standards, including standards for spices; (2) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Italy, as a United Nations (UN) agency that plays a role in developing and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including spice production; (3) the World Spice Congress, India, which focuses on the development of the global spice industry; (4) the International Spice Conference, United States, which holds an annual conference to discuss issues related to the spice industry; (5) the European Spice Association (ESA), the Netherlands, which represents the interests of the spice industry in Europe; (6) the Spice Board of India, as a government agency responsible for developing and promoting the spice industry in India; and (7) the Indonesian Spice and Medicinal Crops Research Institute (ISMCRI), Indonesia, which is a research institution that focuses on the development of the spice and medicinal plant industry in Indonesia. A spice board is an institution responsible for regulating and promoting the spice trade in a country. Some countries that have this body include: (1) India, with the Spices Board based in Kochi, Kerala, which is responsible for promoting exports and developing Indian spices; (2) China, with the Standardization Administration of China (SAC); (3) Sri Lanka, with the Sri Lanka Development Board (EDB) which is involved in promoting spice exports; (4) Malaysia, with the Malaysian Spices Council, which plays a role in promoting the spice industry in Malaysia; (5) Vietnam, with Olam Spices Vegetable Ingredients (SVI) and Masan Consumer, two institutions that produce spices in Vietnam, and the Vietnam Pepper Association, which focuses on pepper production and export; (6) Iran, with the Iran National Standards Organization (INSO); (7) Singapore, which has an institution related to the spice industry; and (8) Nigeria, with the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN), National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), Tiger Foods Ltd., and Belphins Nig. Ltd. India has emerged as a major hub for the global spice trade.

The country exports over 200 types of spices and their derivatives to around 180 countries worth US\$4 billion. According to the Spices Board of India, India's domestic market alone is worth US\$10 billion, making it the world's largest consumer of spices. India accounts for around 12% of the world's total spice exports, with exports worth close to US\$4 billion. The major spices exported include chili powder, cumin, turmeric, cardamom, and various mixed spices. In addition, some other important export commodities

include asafetida, anise, nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon. China, the United States, and Bangladesh are the main markets for Indian spices, followed by the United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, and Hong Kong as other potential markets. [9]In India, the spice sector is managed by several institutions, including the Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR) and the Spices Board of India. The Spices Board of India is the government body responsible for regulating and promoting the export of Indian spices. In addition to India, there is an agency that regulates the development and dissemination of Chinese national standards including spices in China called The Standardization Administration of China (SAC). The spice agency in Iran is with the Iran National Standards Organization (INSO). In Nigeria, several institutions involved in spices are the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN), National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), Tiger Foods Ltd, Belphins Nig. Ltd. Other Spice Agencies are in Vietnam called Olam Spices Vegetable Ingredients (SVI) and Masan Consumer, namely 2 (two) institutions that produce spices in Vietnam.

1.3 The Existence of Non-Structural State Institutions in the State Government System

The complexity of problems that arise in society cannot be entirely handled by the government. Although the three fundamental state institutions, namely the executive, legislative, and judiciary, have carried out their respective roles and functions, there are still many problems that cannot be resolved by the three institutions. Moreover, the many matters that require state neutrality and specific expertise are a challenge in themselves. The executive power, which plays a dominant role in state management, turns out to be unable to manage and organize all state and community affairs as a whole. In conditions like this, the presence of additional state institutions often referred to as "State Commissions" becomes relevant. [9]The reality on the ground shows that the formation of Non-Structural Institutions (LNS) in the reform era is increasingly developing in line with political dynamics. [9]Directly, LNS which are formed based on Presidential Decrees (Keppres) and Presidential Regulations (Perpres) have implications for government accountability, especially in achieving performance, optimizing functions, and implementing the duties of the LNS concerned.

Basically, the main purpose of establishing a government organization is to maintain a social order system in society, so that social life can proceed naturally. Society can carry out its activities safely, peacefully, and serenely. In addition, they can realize the welfare of life as the goal of the state. [9]To improve public welfare, significant allocation of time, energy, thought, and funds is required from the government. Broadly speaking, in realizing public welfare, there are three main functions that must be carried out by the government, namely: (1) Service function, which if carried out well and satisfactorily, will foster a sense of justice in society; (2) Empowerment function, which if carried out by involving the community, will encourage the creation of social and economic independence; and (3) Development function, which if applied evenly and directed at economic centers needed by the community, will gradually create prosperity.⁸

1.4 Urgency of Establishing the Indonesian National Spices and Herbal Agency

Indonesia has significant potential in the spice and herbal sector. As an archipelagic country located on the equator, Indonesia has rich biodiversity, including spices and herbal plants that have been an integral part of people's lives for centuries. However, until now, this potential has not been optimally managed, both in terms of production, distribution, and control of the global market. The inequality in the management of spice and herbal commodities reflects the absence of a structured policy oriented towards national interests. As a result, despite having a comparative advantage, Indonesia often loses its strategic position in world trade, which is ultimately taken over by other countries with more systematic industrial management mechanisms. The main objective of the establishment of the Indonesian Spices and Herbal Agency (BANREHI) is to become a regulatory board and a global trading house. This institution is expected to be able to optimize all the potential of Indonesian spices and herbs in order to provide significant added value to the national economy. BANREHI will act as a regulator and business actor that sets quality standards and price standards for spices and herbs at the local, national, and international levels. In addition, this institution

will manage big data on market potential, industrial and production centers, workforce, econometric analysis, derivative products, and business networks that include cafes, malls, retail stores, culinary centers, research, and spice and herbal-based tourist destinations. [10]Philosophically, BANREHI has a logo in the form of a leaf silhouette in a green circle, which represents simplicity and modernity, and the color green symbolizes health, sustainability, and freshness.

The specific objectives of BANREHI are: (1) Rewriting the history of spices and herbs in the archipelago until now and in the future; (2) Developing business and promoting the excellence of Indonesian spices and herbs to the international market; (3) International link between Indonesian exporters and importers abroad; (4) Advancing the spice and herbal industry to become one of the sources of foreign exchange for the country and a sector for expanding employment opportunities; and (5) Building the quality of human resources, quality jobs, data centers, libraries, warehouses, fields, factories, industries and strengthening the rupiah currency (through foreign exchange) so that it is sovereign[10]The main target of the Indonesian National Spice and Herbal Agency (BANREHI) is to re-register and standardize all spice and herbal commodities circulating in the national and global markets. BANREHI collaborates with various business associations and existing commodity industry players. This aims to ensure that Indonesian national institutions have control in determining the type, quality, and quantity of spice and herbal commodities or products so that their quality and availability are maintained. Thus, Indonesia can play a role as a market maker as well as a major player in this industry. The big target to be achieved is to make Indonesia a global leader in the spice and herbal trade through the application of sophisticated domination and stabilization instruments. In fact, this integrated spice and herbal trade system is expected to enter the academic realm, educational curriculum, and popular culture, thus forming a unique and sustainable spice civilization[9] BANREHI was established and formed based on three main foundations.

First, philosophically, BANREHI is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, especially Article 33, as well as various relevant laws and regulations. Second, sociologically, the existence of this institution is a necessity in consolidating various positive aspects related to the spice and herbal industry, so that its benefits can be optimized for the state and society. Third, legally, BANREHI will operate by referring to all regulations related to data collection, industrial mapping, marketing, and the function and benefits of the spice and herbal industry for national interests. [11] The initiating team for the establishment of BANREHI is: (1) Head of the Initiating Team, namely: Prof. Yudhie Haryono, Ph.D (Academic); (2) Secretary of the Initiating Team, namely: Asy'ari Muchtar (Academic); and (3) Members of the Initiating Team, namely: Yudi Pratama (Businessman), Kirdi Putra (Trainer), Lily Sastriyanti (Professional), Naniek Widayati Priyomarsono (FSKN), Danil Akbar (Activist), Yusuf Hasan (Actor), Hapsoro Renaldy (IT), Rokhim Nusantara (Culturalist), Anis Syahrir (NGO), Herman Silalahi (Futurologist), Tony Hasyim (Journalist), Khairul Saleh (Politician-DPR RI PAN), Irma Suryani Harahap (Islamic Boarding School Caretaker), Hendaro (Economist), Dwi Urip Premono (Researcher), Yaya Sunaryo (Education Practitioner), Eko Sriyanto Galgendu (Spiritualist), Riskal Arief (Writer), Muhammad Haris Zulkarnain (Academic). Various activities, discussions, podcasts, visits have been carried out by the BANREHI team. The BANREHI team has also registered a Trademark Registration Application related to BANREHI with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on October 22, 2024 in the name of Yudhie Haryono.

The Head of the BANREHI Initiator Team, Prof. Yudhie Haryono, Ph.D., said that his party has a big vision for spices and herbs to once again become the main pillars in the nation's civilization, as well as part of the ontology of the nation and state. According to him, various efforts that have been made, such as spice exhibitions, herbal exhibitions, and various related studies, are still partial and have not achieved optimal results. Therefore, the BANREHI Initiator Team met with the new government elite, including Mr. Prabowo and his staff, to propose that various initiatives developing in society related to spices and herbs can be consolidated in a national body that is directly responsible to the President. This agency is proposed to carry out five main tasks, namely: (1) recapitalizing the spice and herbal sector, (2) building big data to support more effective governance, (3) encouraging reindustrialization of the herbal sector, (4) expanding employment opportunities considering that the new government will inherit almost 63 million poor people

and around 58 million unemployed, and (5) increasing the contribution of the spice and herbal sector to the State Budget (APBN), which has so far relied more on debt and community contributions. With better coordination, it is hoped that this sector can create up to 4 million jobs and generate recapitalization worth IDR 600 trillion, thereby strengthening the country's fiscal health. Given this urgency, campaigns regarding BANREHI have been carried out in various strategic locations, one of which is at the Jaya Suprana Institute to increase public awareness.

[11] BANREHI was proposed to the new government as a response to the lack of significant impact from the Spice Route exhibitions that have been held for the past decade. Although spice exhibitions are routinely held every year, including at the National Museum (Museum Gajah) Jakarta up to seven times with the support of the Directorate General of Culture, the results are still not optimal. One of the expected impacts of this initiative is the birth of a formal curriculum on spices and herbs, both in the form of general basic courses, vocational programs, professional certification, and related institutions that can strengthen the spice and herbal industry ecosystem in Indonesia. [11] Another figure, Major General TNI (ret.) dr. Daniel Tjen, Sp.S., emphasized that BANREHI is an institution that is greatly needed by the country. Currently, spices and herbs have the potential to become strategic commodities that can contribute to the country's foreign exchange. However, this potential has not received serious attention from the government. Organizations engaged in the spice and herbal sector are currently still operating separately, so coordination and synergy between institutions are needed to achieve common goals more effectively. [11] Meanwhile, Prof. Dr. Sangkot Marzuki, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., said that the history of spices and herbs is part of the Nusantara heritage. Indonesia has many regions producing spices and herbs that are rich in economic and cultural potential. Therefore, this wealth must be managed and developed sustainably for the welfare of the nation. On the other hand, Prof. Dr. RM Gunawan Sumodiningrat, M.Ec., expressed his personal support for BANREHI. He emphasized the importance of holding further discussions nationally so that various aspects and potentials of this institution can be explored more deeply.

[11] As a follow-up, the BANREHI team held an online seminar entitled Indonesian Spice and Herbal Genius Class on July 25–27, 2024. This seminar aims to increase public understanding of the wealth of Indonesian spices and herbs and their benefits in everyday life. By presenting experts in their fields, this seminar has provided more comprehensive insights to participants. Some of the speakers in this seminar include Prof. Yudhie Haryono, Ph.D., who discussed the theme of herbal medicine and the health war; Kirdi Putra, who reviewed the land of spices and herbs; and Yaya Sunaryo, who explained the Master Book of Spices and Herbs. [11] The next activity, the BANREHI team visited the Jaya Suprana Institute in Kelapa Gading, North Jakarta, on October 9, 2024. This meeting was a strategic step in building strong cooperation to optimize the governance of spices and herbs nationally. This visit was led by Prof. Yudhie Haryono, Ph.D., together with Asy'ari Muchtar, Kirdi Putra, Herman Silalahi, Daniel Akbar, Yaya Sunaryo, Riskal Arief, and Muhammad Haris Zulkarnain. The group was received directly by the host of the Jaya Suprana Institute, namely Dr. (HC) Jaya Suprana, a figure widely known for his contributions to the fields of culture and art in Indonesia. One of the main objectives of this meeting was to obtain support from Jaya Suprana for the establishment of BANREHI as a national body that will regulate the spice and herbal sector. In the meeting, Prof. Yudhie Haryono, Ph.D., explained that BANREHI was designed as an institution directly under the President with the aim of increasing state revenue, creating new jobs, and making spices and herbs a strategic instrument in global economic, health, and cultural competition.

[11] This institution will be in the form of a national body that is national in nature and has a national position and is categorized as a Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) formed by the government through a Presidential Decree. Therefore, BANREHI is tasked with carrying out various specific government functions in accordance with the President's mandate and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. Thus, this institution will be directly responsible to the President, whose implementation is coordinated by ministerial-level officials. [11] The working mechanism of BANREHI is designed as an institution that is under and directly responsible to the President. This institution has the main task of assisting the President and the government in formulating strategic policies related to spices and herbs, coordinating, synchronizing, and controlling the development of technology, industry, and markets for spices and herbs in a

comprehensive, civilized, humane, godly, and sustainable manner. In addition, BANREHI will prepare product standards, develop workforce training, and organize education and training programs related to spice and herbal production. This institution also plays a role in providing recommendations based on scientific studies on significant policies or regulations in order to achieve the set targets. These recommendations will be submitted to high state institutions, ministries/institutions, local governments, socio-political organizations, and other components of society.

[11] In carrying out its duties, the Indonesian National Spice and Herbal Agency (BANREHI) has several main functions, including: (1) formulating the direction of spice and herbal industry program policies; (2) determining quality and price standards for spices and herbs at the local, national, and global levels; (3) compiling big data on Indonesian and world spices and herbs; (4) compiling and implementing work plans and spice and herbal industry programs; (5) coordinating, synchronizing, and controlling the implementation of spice and herbal industry programs; (6) regulating spice and herbal industry programs; (7) mapping, compiling roadmaps, developing competencies, and certifying; (8) establishing stock exchanges and international markets for spices and herbs; (9) developing crowdfunding and share ownership systems; (10) implementing monitoring, evaluation, and compiling steps and strategies to facilitate the implementation of spice and herbal industry programs; (11) conducting outreach and establishing cooperation with high state institutions, ministries/agencies, regional governments, socio-political organizations, and other community components in the context of implementing spice and herbal industry programs; (12) reviewing spice and herbal industry program materials and methodologies; (13) advocating for the development of spice and herbal industry programs in the process of compiling and implementing regulations; (14) organizing education and training related to spice and herbal product quality standards; (15) formulating and conveying policy or regulatory recommendations that support the success of spice and herbal industry programs; and (16) conducting monitoring, supervision, and evaluation of the implementation of spice and herbal industry programs.

[11] In carrying out its role, BANREHI has several main authorities, namely: (1) acting as a regulator in determining quality, price and quantity standards for spices and herbs; (2) building a competitive spice and herbal industry; (3) developing an education system and curriculum for spices and herbs; (4) cultivating and preserving spice and herbal plants; (5) building a sustainable spice and herbal management and trade system; (6) supervising the implementation of spice and herbal quality standards; and (7) controlling the circulation of spices and herbs domestically and in international trade. [11] In order to be strong, effective, and stable, BANREHI's organizational structure is designed efficiently with an institutional structure consisting of a Supervisory Board and an Executive Board. The implementing organizational structure includes the Head, Deputy Head, Main Secretariat, and several deputies, namely the Deputy for Standardization and Quality, Deputy for Promotion and Education, Deputy for Finance and Planning, Deputy for Business and Commerce, Deputy for Cooperation and Transformation, and Deputy for Control and Data. In addition, the secretariat is supported by several bureaus, while each deputy will be strengthened by several division heads. [11] With the existing urgency, the government—in this case the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto—needs to consider the establishment of BANREHI in the near future. The existence of this institution is in line with the Prabowo-Gibran 2024–2029 Asta Cita, which targets economic development based on strategic natural resources, including spices and herbs, as the main pillar in realizing a sovereign and competitive Indonesia at the global level.

1.5 Implications of the Establishment of the Indonesian National Spices and Herbal Agency for Golden Indonesia 2045

In 2045, Indonesia will enter its 100th year or one century of independence. This momentum is a golden opportunity for Indonesia to realize the Vision of Indonesia 2045. The Vision of Indonesia 2045 was prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas under the direction of the 7th President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in 2016 as a strategic step in facing global trends (global megatrends). This vision contains an ideal picture of Indonesia's future conditions and a roadmap that needs to be achieved until 2045. To realize this vision, there are four main pillars of development, namely: (1) human development and mastery of science and technology, (2) sustainable economic development, (3) equitable

development, and (4) strengthening national resilience and governance. The 8th President of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, together with Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka, carried the vision of Together Indonesia Progressing Towards Golden Indonesia 2045, which is realized through eight main missions called Asta Cita. Asta Cita covers various aspects, from strengthening ideology and democracy to political, legal, and bureaucratic reform. The eight missions in Asta Cita include: (1) strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HAM); (2) strengthening the state's defense and security system and encouraging national independence through self-sufficiency in food, energy, water, creative economy, green economy, and blue economy; (3) increasing the availability of quality jobs, encouraging entrepreneurship, developing creative industries, and continuing infrastructure development;

(4) strengthening the development of human resources (HR), science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender equality, and strengthening the role of women, youth, and people with disabilities; (5) continuing downstreaming and industrialization to increase domestic added value; (6) building from the village and from below to encourage economic equality and poverty eradication; (7) strengthening political, legal and bureaucratic reform, and increasing the effectiveness of preventing and eradicating corruption and narcotics; and (8) strengthening the harmony of social life with the environment, nature and culture, and increasing tolerance between religious communities in order to create a just and prosperous society. [11] The existence of the Indonesian National Spice and Herbal Agency (BANREHI) also contributes to realizing Indonesia Emas 2045. This is due to BANREHI's strategic role in reviving Indonesia's spice and herbal civilization at the global level. Indonesia needs to have advantages in various fields, one of which is through the spice and herbal sector. Therefore, the wealth of spices and herbs owned must be managed well in an integrated, thorough, specific, and oriented towards the welfare of the people. In addition, as a new state institution, the presence of BANREHI has the potential to be a source of additional income for the state, contribute to economic growth and equality, and realize social justice. BANREHI also plays a role in improving the welfare of the community by empowering spice farmers, the younger generation, scientists, academics, practitioners, and various other social strata.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, the conclusion of this study is that spices and herbs owned by Indonesia have been known since the colonial era until now and have significant benefits for human civilization. With the abundant potential of spices and herbs, the existence of a state agency that specifically handles this sector is important to be realized through the issuance of a Presidential Decree (Keppres). The establishment of the National Spice and Herbal Agency aims to overcome problems in the management of spices and herbs that have not been carried out in an integrated and consistent manner. We know that several other countries have also had spice agencies to manage this sector specifically.

Therefore, the existence of the National Spice and Herbal Agency is in line with Asta Cita Prabowo-Gibran 2024–2029 in order to realize the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045. The suggestion from this study is that the government, as a policy maker, needs to manage spices and herbs independently as one of the sources of state revenue. This management must also be supported by innovation and the application of sophisticated and modern technology. In addition, Indonesian spices and herbs have great potential to dominate the global market, so a structured management and marketing strategy is needed. Furthermore, spices should be included in the formal education curriculum at various levels (PAUD, TK, SD, SMP, SMA, University) so that future generations understand the importance of spices and herbs in everyday life.

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