



DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZING AGENCY
NUMBER 20 OF 2023
CONCERNING
THE AMENDMENT TO DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT
ASSURANCE ORGANIZING AGENCY NUMBER 57 OF 2021 CONCERNING
CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SYSTEM

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZING AGENCY,

- In considering :
- a. that in order to improve the halal product process assurance, it is necessary to change the criteria for the halal product assurance system;
 - b. that based on the considerations referred to in letter A, it is necessary to stipulate a Decree by the Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency concerning The Amendment to Decree of the Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Number 57 of 2021 concerning Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System;
- In view of :
1. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 295 of 2014, Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Supplement Number 5604);
 2. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning The Job Creation (Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 238 of 2022, Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Supplement Number 6841);
 3. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning Halal Product Assurance Implementation (Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 49 of 2021, Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Supplement Number 6651);
 4. Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 72 of 2022 concerning The Organization and Working Procedure of the Ministry Religious Affairs (Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 955 of 2022).
 5. Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 748 of 2021 concerning The Type of Product that is Mandatory Halal Certification;
 6. Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 1360 of 2021 concerning The Ingredient that is Exempted from Mandatory Halal Certification.

DECIDES

To stipulate : DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZING AGENCY CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT TO THE DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZING AGENCY NUMBER 57 OF 2021 CONCERNING CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SYSTEM

FIRST To amend the Appendix of Decree of the Head of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Number 57 of 2021 concerning Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System set forth in the Appendix shall be an inseparable part of this Decree;

SECOND This Decree comes into force on the date of stipulation.

Stipulation in Jakarta

On March 2, 2023

THE HEAD OF
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE
ORGANIZING AGENCY



APPENDIX
 DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE
 ORGANIZING AGENCY
 NUMBER 20 OF 2021
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 THE AMENDMENT TO DECREE OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT
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 CONCERNING CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE
 SYSTEM

CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SYSTEM

CHAPTER I
 INTRODUCTION

A. Background

There is no single *muamalah* (under Islamic jurisprudence) activity that can be separated from the need for a product, while a Muslim must be bound by sharia laws with regard to halal products.

Islam sets forth rules on the consumption of products, and among others Allah ordains consumption of products that are halal and *thoyyib* (good, wholesome).

As cited in Al Quran, Surah Al Baqarah [2]:168:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ

“O humanity! Eat from what is lawful and good on the earth and do not follow Satan’s footsteps. He is truly your sworn enemy.”

Under Article 65 in Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Halal Product Assurance Organization, towards maintaining continuity and consistency of halal product processes, business actors are required to implement a halal product assurance system.

Business actors are required to implement all criteria for a halal product assurance system that uses the principles of protection, fairness, legal certainty, accountability and transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, professionalism, as well as added value and competitiveness.

The halal product assurance system is an integrated systematic approach that is compiled, implemented, and maintained by identifying Materials and contamination of Materials in the production process, products, resources and procedures in order to ensure and maintain the continuity of the halal product process in accordance with the requirements set by BPJPH.

The halal product assurance system implementation in Business actors is a requirement in the halal certification process which will assure the halal product process continuity.

The criteria for a halal product assurance system are implemented in halal certification activities to assure the product halalness and maintain halal product process continuity in accordance with the applicable legislation provisions.

Business actors are required to implement criteria for the halal product assurance system along with other reference requirements as stipulated in the certification scheme for the conformity assessment of the halal product assurance system.

To make it easier to understand the criteria for this halal product assurance system, a halal product assurance system structure has been established.

B. Scope

The halal product assurance system contains the criteria of halal product assurance system and sets out the primary objectives of halal product assurance system application and its principles, namely:

1. To establish the requirements for each stage in a halal product process (ranging from Materials, processes, to final product) including services for slaughtering, procurement of goods, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales and presentation of the product, and its handling in conformance with Islamic sharia.
2. To establish requirements and procedures in halal product process activities, including commitment and responsibility, Materials, halal product processes, products, and monitoring and evaluation.
3. To be applicable to all product categories that are subject to mandatory halal certification including goods and/or services. Goods categories include food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and goods that are worn, used, or utilized. Services categories cover slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation as they relate to food, beverages, medicines, and cosmetics.
4. To be applicable to all business operation categories that are subject to mandatory halal certification in accordance with the legislation, whether the scale of the business is micro, small, medium, or big.

C. General Understanding

In this Decree what shall be meant by:

1. Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH Criteria are measurements that form the basis for evaluating or determining halal product assurance, covering five aspects, namely: commitment and responsibility, Materials, halal product process, product, monitoring and evaluation.
2. The Halal Product Assurance, hereinafter called JPH is legal certainty for the halalness of a product as proven through a Halal Certificate.
3. The Halal Product Assurance System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH, is a system that is integrated, compiled, implemented, and maintained to regulate materials, production process, product, resources, and procedures in order to maintain the halal product process continuity.
4. Product is a good and/or service related to food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and usable goods that are worn, used, or utilized by people.
5. Halal product is a product that has been declared halal in accordance with Islamic sharia.
6. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH, is a series of activities to ensure product halalness includes the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation of products.
7. Materials are elements used to make or produce products.
8. Critical Materials are Materials that have the potential to originate, contain, or be mixed with Haram Materials.

9. Processing Aids are substances materials, excluding equipment, which are normally not consumed as food, which are used in food processing to fulfill certain technological purposes and do not leave residues in the final product, but if it is impossible to avoid them, residues and/or their derivatives in the final product does not pose a risk to health and has no technological function.
10. *Khamr* (alcoholic beverage) is any intoxicating beverages, whether made from grapes or anything else, whether cooked or not.
11. Alcohol is ethyl alcohol or ethanol, a chemical compound with the formula (C₂H₅OH).
12. *Najis* is something unclean which is the cause of a person's obstruction to worship Allah SWT and can prevent the validity of prayer (according to the consensus of the scholars).
13. Halal Certificate is an acknowledgment of the halalness of a product issued by the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency based on a written halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Council of Ulemas.
14. A Business Actor is an individual or business entity in the form of a legal entity or not in the form of a legal entity, conducting a business activity in Indonesian territory.
15. The Indonesian Council of Ulemas, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI, is a forum for deliberation of scholars, zuama and Muslim intellectuals.
16. Halal label is a sign of the product halalness.
17. Halal Supervisor is a person who is responsible for PPH.
18. Product packaging is Materials used to contain and/or cover a product, whether in direct contact with the product or not.

D. The Principles of Halal Product Assurance System

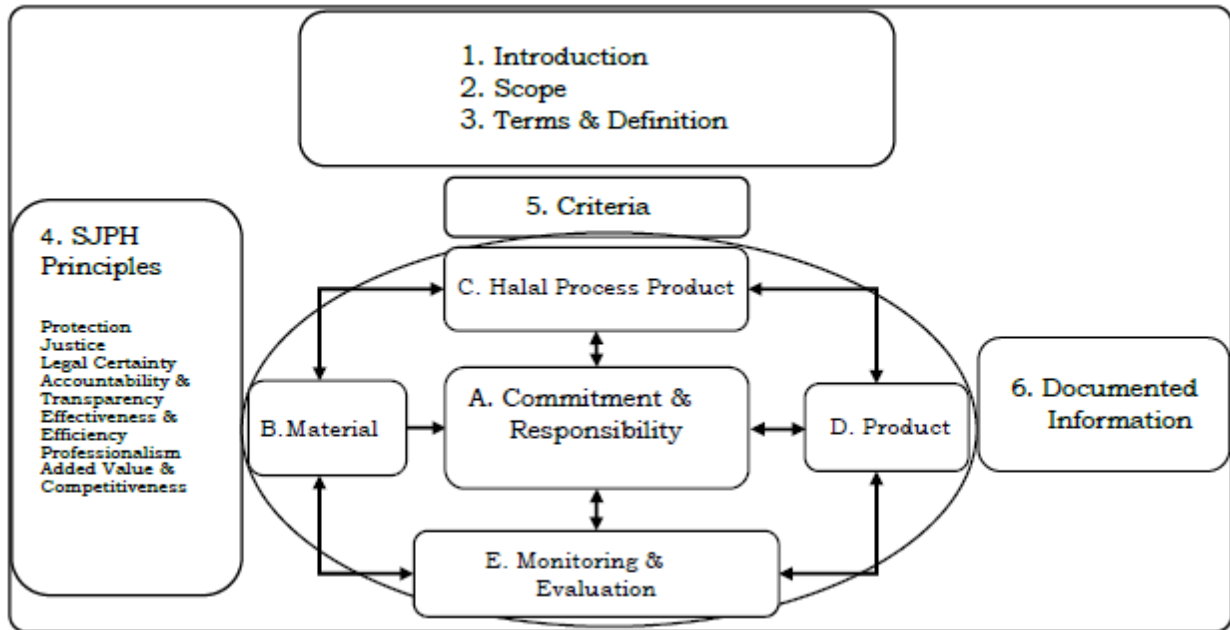
The principle used in the Halal Product Assurance System refers to Article 2 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, namely:

1. Protection
The principle of protection is that organizing JPH aims to protect the Muslim community from consuming and using non-halal products.
2. Justice
The principle of justice is that in the implementation of JPH it must reflect fairness proportionally for every citizen.
3. Legal Certainty
The principle of legal certainty is that the implementation of JPH aims to provide legal certainty regarding the halalness of a product as evidenced by a Halal Certificate.
4. Accountability and Transparency
The principle of accountability and transparency is that every activity and final result of JPH implementation activities must be accountable to the public as the highest holder of state sovereignty in accordance with the legislation.
5. Effectiveness and Efficiency
The principle of effectiveness and efficiency is that the implementation of JPH is carried out with an orientation towards effective and efficient goals and minimizes the use of resources which is carried out in a fast, simple, and low-cost or affordable way.
6. Professionalism
The principle of professionalism is that the JPH implementation is carried out by prioritizing expertise based on competence and a code of ethics.
7. Added Value and Competitiveness
Added value and competitiveness is that the JPH implementation is carried out to provide added value for Indonesian products so that they have competitiveness.

CHAPTER II THE CRITERIA FOR HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SYSTEM

The SJPH criteria are built on five basic principle frameworks (*arkan al-halal*) covering Commitment and Responsibility, Materials, the Halal Product Process, Products, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The five basic principles framework referred to are explained in the following figure:



The five basic frameworks are as follows:

A. Commitment and Responsibility

Commitment and responsibility are written statements from the Business Actor to implement and develop the SJPH Criteria consistently and continuously, and are responsible for minimizing, eliminating everything that is not halal, and complying with the legislation.

The Business Actor provides commitment and responsibility in the form of establishing halal policies and correcting them, if non-compliances with the requirements are found.

Commitment and responsibility include the following elements:

1. Halal Policy

Halal policy is a written statement, the Business Actor commitment to use Halal Materials, process Halal products, and produce Halal products in accordance with the requirements of Halal certification in a sustainable and consistent manner.

The Business Actor halal policy includes a commitment to take actions:

- a. providing human resources and infrastructure that support the implementation of the Halal Product Process (PPH);
- b. complying with the legislation regarding the Organizing of Halal Product Assurance (JPH);
- c. using halal materials and carry out Halal Product Process (PPH) in accordance with the legislation provisions;

- d. ensuring that the halal policy that is stipulated, understood and implemented by all personnel in the organization;
 - e. disseminating and communicating policies to all related parties (stakeholders); and
 - f. implementing the halal policies consistently.
2. The Business Actor is responsible for:
 - a. ensuring the availability of adequate resources for the preparation, implementation and continuous improvement of SJPH;
 - b. determining and reporting the Halal Supervisor in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the legislation, namely:
 - 1) the Halal supervisor for the business actor can come from the Business Actor concerned or cooperate with other parties;
 - 2) in the case of micro and small business actors, the halal supervisor can come from the Business Actor concerned or come from other parties such as Islamic religious community organizations, government agencies, business entities, or universities; and
 - 3) the Business Actor can establish a halal management team, involving all parties related to the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System and ensuring that all personnel maintain the integrity of Halal Product Assurance in the Business Actor including suppliers, partners and distributors.
 3. Development of Human Resources

The Business Actor conducts a guidance through training and/or competency improvement in the halal field. Training is carried out according to the Business Actor needs by:

 - a. involving the halal supervisor in the training organized by BPJPH, Universities and/or other Training Institutions determined by BPJPH.
 - b. training personnel who involved in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System both internally and/or externally as needed.
 - c. having and keeping the evidence of training implementation, both internally and externally.

B. Material

Materials are elements used to make or produce the products required in the SJPH including: (a) Raw materials; (b) Additives; (c) Processing aids; (d) packaging, lubricants, grease, sanitizers that come in direct contact with materials or products; (e) Washing aids that come in direct contact with production facilities to manufacture the product; and (f) media for validating washing results in the facilities that have direct contact with materials or products. These materials come from animals, plants, microbes, materials produced through chemical processes, biological processes, or genetic engineering processes. There are 2 categories of materials, namely:

- a. materials that must be halal certified; and
- b. materials that are exempt from the obligation to be halal certified.

Materials used in PPH must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Halal certified, unless the material is included in the category of materials that are excluded from the obligation to be halal certified in accordance with the legislation provisions;
2. Materials do not come from:
 - a. pork and its derivatives;
 - b. blood;
 - c. carrion;
 - d. parts of the human body;
 - e. *khamr* (alcoholic beverage);

- f. *khamr* by-product obtained only by physical separation;
 - g. materials that are not commonly used in the industry, such as materials from animals with sharp teeth and nails (dogs, rats, crocodiles, and others); and
 - h. protected animals in accordance with the legislation provisions.
3. Materials cannot be produced from production facilities that are also used to make products derived from pork or materials that are forbidden (halal dedicated).
 4. The material is not mixed with *haram* materials.
 5. Materials derived from animals and their derivative products must be halal animals, with the following conditions:
 - a. all aquatic animals (those that only live in the water) are halal;
 - b. halal animal carrions are fish and grasshopper carrions; and
 - c. terrestrial animals must be slaughtered according to the Islamic law and comply with animal welfare standards and veterinary public health (for example chickens and poultry, cows, goats and buffaloes, and others).
 6. Materials must fulfill safety and health requirements in accordance with the legislation provisions.
 7. The use of microbes and microbial products must comply with the following provisions:
 - a. microbes are basically halal as long as they are not harmful and are not exposed to unclean goods;
 - b. microbes that grow on pure growth media are legally halal;
 - c. microbes that grow on unclean growth media, if the microbes and the media can be separated, then they are legally halal after being purified;
 - d. microbial products from microbes that grow on pure growth media are legally halal;
 - e. microbial products from microbes that grow on unclean growth media, if the microbes and the media can be separated then they are legally halal after being purified;
 - f. microbial growth media, additives, and/or processing aid materials do not originate from pigs or their derivatives;
 - g. microbes and microbial products from microbes that grow on growth media that are exposed to uncleanness, but then purified according to syar'i (tathhir syar'an), namely through production with an absolute water component of at least two qullah (equivalent to 270 liters) are legally halal;
 - h. microbial materials which are obtained without separation from the growth media, the growth media must use pure and halal materials; and
 - i. microbial materials which are used to make products using genetic engineering methods, then these microbial materials cannot be inserted by genes originating from pigs or humans.
 8. Food and beverage products containing alcohol/Ethanol must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1) Alcoholic beverages are:
 - a. Beverages containing ethanol and other compounds, such as: methanol, acetaldehyde, and ethyl acetate which are made by fermentation by engineering from various types of vegetable raw materials containing carbohydrates, or
 - b. Beverages that are intentionally added ethanol and/or methanol.
 - 2) Beverage products containing *khamr* are legally *haram*;
 - 3) Alcoholic beverages that fall into the category of *khamr* are impure/unclean and legally *haram*, whether they are a little or a lot;

- 4) The use of alcohol/ethanol produced by *non-khamr* industry (whether resulting from chemical synthesis (from petrochemicals or the result of non-*khamr* fermentation industry) for food product ingredients are legally *mubah* (permissible), if it is not medically harmful;
 - 5) The use of alcohol/ethanol produced by non-*khamr* industry (whether resulting from chemical synthesis (from petrochemicals or the result of non-*khamr* fermentation industry) for beverage product ingredients is legally *mubah* (permissible), if it is not dangerous and as long as the alcohol/ethanol content (C₂H₅OH) in the final product is less than 0.5%;
 - 6) Ethanol derived from other sources such as fermented cassava, corn or molasses can be used as long as it is medically harmless and not intoxicating;
 - 7) By-products of the *khamr* industry (alcoholic beverages) or their liquid derivatives which are physically separated may not be used;
 - 8) Industrial by-products (alcoholic beverages) or their derivatives in solid form, for example brewer yeast, may be used after a washing process that complies with *syar'i* rules (*thathir syar'an*);
 - 9) The use of intermediate products that are not consumed directly, such as flavors containing alcohol/non-*khamr* ethanol for food product ingredients, is legally permissible, if medically they are not harmful;
 - 10) The use of intermediate products that are not consumed directly, such as flavors containing alcohol/non-*khamr* ethanol, for beverage product ingredients is legally permissible, if medically they are not harmful and as long as the alcohol/ethanol content (C₂H₅OH) in the final product is less than 0.5%;
 - 11) Fermented beverage products containing at least 0.5% alcohol/ethanol, are illegal;
 - 12) Fermented beverage products containing less than 0.5% alcohol/ethanol are legally *halal* if they are not medically harmful;
 - 13) Non-fermented beverage products containing less than 0.5% alcohol/ethanol which are not derived from *khamr* are legally *halal*, if medically they are not harmful, such as soft drinks with added flavors containing alcohol/ethanol;
 - 14) Fermented food products containing alcohol/ethanol are legally *halal*, as long as the process does not use *haram* ingredients and if they are not medically harmful. *Fatwa* on Food and Beverage Products Containing Alcohol/Ethanol;
 - 15) Fermented food products with the addition of non-*khamr* alcohol/ethanol are legally *halal*, as long as the process does not use *haram* ingredients and if medically they are not harmful;
 - 16) Vinegar/vinegar originating from *khamr* either occurs by itself or through engineering, the law is lawful and holy;
 - 17) Food products resulting from fermented milk in the form of paste/solid containing alcohol/ethanol are *halal*, as long as the process does not use *haram* ingredients and if medically they are not harmful;
 - 18) Food products added with *khamr* are *haram*; and
 - 19) The use of alcohol/ethanol that does not come from the *khamr* industry (whether it is the result of chemical synthesis [from petrochemicals] or the result of a non-*khamr* fermentation industry) for liquid or non-liquid medicinal ingredients is legally permissible with the following conditions:
 - 1) does not harm health;
 - 2) no abuse;
 - 3) safe and appropriate dosage; and
 - 4) not used intentionally to intoxicate.
9. Business actors must have supporting documents in the form of Halal Certificates for required materials in accordance with the legislation provisions.

10. Business actors must have supporting documents in the form of Production Process flow, product composition, certificate of analysis, and other supporting documents for materials that do not yet exist in the provisions for materials that require halal certification or materials that are exempt from halal certification.
11. Business actors must ensure the validity of supporting documents including the validity period, Issuing Agency, Certificate Number, and conformity of the documents.
12. For the halal certificate documents that have been registered with BPJPH and the foreign halal certificate has expired, they can still be used as valid supporting documents the materials are produced during the certificate validity period.

C. Halal Product Process (PPH)

1. The Location, Place, and Equipment of Halal Product Process
 - a. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate locations, places, and equipment of halal product process from locations, places, and equipment of non-halal product process.
 - b. Business Actors shall be obliged to maintain cleanliness and hygiene, free from uncleanness (*najis*) and free from non-halal materials.
 - c. Business Actor shall be obliged to separate the locations for slaughtering halal animals from non-halal animals.
 - d. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate places and equipment for halal product from non-halal products:
 1. slaughtering;
 2. processing;
 3. storing;
 4. packaging;
 5. distribution;
 6. selling;
 7. serving.
2. The Location, Place, and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Slaughtering
 - a. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate slaughtering locations with the following provisions:
 - 1) physically separation locations of halal slaughterhouses from non-halal slaughterhouses;
 - 2) limiting with a wall fence at least 3 (three) meters to prevent traffic of people, equipment, and Products between the slaughterhouses.
 - 3) not in the vulnerable area to flooding, polluted by smoke, odors, dust, and other contaminants;
 - 4) having a facility for handling solid and liquid waste that separate from a non-halal slaughtering house;
 - 5) the basic construction of all buildings must be able to prevent contamination; and
 - 6) having a separate door for the entry of slaughter animals and the exit of carcass and meat.
 - b. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate halal slaughtering places from non-halal slaughtering places with the following provisions:
 - 1) animal shelter;
 - 2) animal slaughtering;
 - 3) removal of skin and hides;
 - 4) removal of internal organs;
 - 5) aging room;

- 6) carcass handling;
- 7) chilling room; and
- 8) waste management facilities
- c. Business actors shall be obliged to use slaughtering equipment that fulfills the requirements with the following conditions:
 - 1) not using slaughtering equipment interchangeably with using for non-halal slaughtering;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
3. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Processing Industry
 - a. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate processing place for halal products from non-halal products with the following conditions:
 - 1) materials shelter;
 - 2) materials weighing;
 - 3) materials mixing;
 - 4) product printing;
 - 5) product cooking; and/or
 - 6) other processes that affect food processing.
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate processing equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using processing equipment interchangeably with using for processing of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
4. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Storing
 - a. Business Actors shall be obliged to separate processing place for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) materials receiving place;
 - 2) products receiving place after processing; and
 - 3) facilities that are used to store materials and products.
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate storing equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using storing equipment interchangeably with using for storing of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
5. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Packaging
 - a. Business actors shall be obliged to separate packaging place for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) packaging materials that are used to pack Products; and
 - 2) facilities of products packaging
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate storing equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using packaging equipment interchangeably with using for packaging of non-halal products;

- 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
6. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Distribution
- a. Business actors shall be obliged to separate distribution place for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) means of transport from the storing place to the product distribution area; and
 - 2) means of transportation for products distribution
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate distribution equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using distribution equipment interchangeably with using for distribution of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
7. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Selling
- a. Business actors shall be obliged to separate place for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) means of products selling; and
 - 2) process of product selling.
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate selling equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using selling equipment interchangeably with using for selling of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
8. Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process for Serving
- a. Business actors shall be obliged to serving place for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) means of products serving; and
 - 2) process of product serving.
 - b. Business actors shall be obliged to separate selling equipment for halal products from non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) not using serving equipment interchangeably with using for serving of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment cleaning;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance; and
 - 4) having own storage for halal and non-halal equipment.
9. Distribution, sales and presentation of products Derived from animals and non-animals.
- a. Business actors shall be obliged to separate the distribution, sale and presentation of fresh products originating from halal animals and non-halal animals.
 - b. Business actors can distribute between halal and non-halal products including:
 1. processed products of animal origin; and
 2. processed products of non-animal origin.
as long as it can assure that there is no cross-contamination and ensure that the distribution equipment used is not after being used to distribute fresh products of non-halal animal origin, as proved by a statement letter from the producer or distributor.

- c. Business actors shall be obliged to separate selling and serving of halal and non-halal products for:
 - 1. fresh animal products;
 - 2. processed products of animal origin; and
 - 3. processed products of non-animal origin.
 - d. Business actors shall be obliged to carry out the distribution, selling and serving of products in accordance with the legislation provisions.
10. The procedures for SJPH implementation
- a. Business Actors shall be obliged to have and implement PPH implementation procedures in writing and documented in accordance with the SJPH scope in Business Actors as follows:
 - 1) Materials
 - a) The new materials usage that will be used for halal products;
 - b) The materials procurement;
 - c) Ensuring the use of proposed materials and products are not contaminated with *najis*;
 - d) Checking the materials arrival;
 - e) Materials and products storing (to ensure the materials and products are not contaminated by *Najis/haram* materials); and
 - f) Transportation of materials and products (only for Business Actors who apply through regular halal certification scheme);
 - 2) PPH
 - a) Ensuring the use of production facilities in contact with the Material and/or intermediate/final product is free from *najis* and/or *haram*;
 - b) Purification of production facilities according to Islamic law;
 - c) Production process;
 - d) Production date;
 - e) Product launching/selling;
 - f) Animals stunning; and
 - g) Animal slaughtering.
 - 3) Products
 - a) Halalness traceability;
 - b) Handling of products that do not fulfill halal criteria;
 - c) Products recall;
 - d) Products formulation/new products development;
 - e) Products display;
 - f) Provisions of visitors (only for Business Actors who apply through regular halal certification scheme); and
 - g) Determination of the menu (only for Business Actors who apply through regular halal certification scheme);
 - b. Business Actors must socialize PPH procedures to all related parties;
 - c. Business Actors must document a proof of socialization;
 - d. Business Actors shall be obliged to ensure that the washing of the heaviest *najis* (*mughallazah*) that enters the halal production line is in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law as follows:
 - 1) Purification of an object, including production equipment, which is contaminated with *najis mughallazah* is carried out by washing it with water 7 times, one of which is with soil/dust or its substitute which has the same cleansing power);

- 2) Purification of an object, including production equipment, which is contaminated with *najis mutawassithah* (moderate uncleanness) is done using water;
 - 3) Production equipments that are made of hard objects and do not absorb *najis (tasyarub)*, for example made of iron or steel, if exposed to *najis mutawassithah* (moderate uncleanness), if purified using water will damage the equipment and/or the production process, then they can be purified by using anything other than water, as long as the item is pure and the traces of uncleanness (*najis*) in the form of smell, taste and color have disappeared; and
 - 4) An equipment must not be used interchangeably between pork and non-pork products, even though they have gone through the purification process.
- e. Business Actors must prepare a production process flow document.

D. Products

1. General

- a. Business Actors shall be obliged to produce products from halal materials, processed with according to the Islamic law, using equipment, production facilities, packaging system, storage and distribution systems that are not contaminated with non-halal materials;
- b. Business Actors shall be obliged to assure that during preparation, processing, packaging, storage and transportation, the product is physically separated from products or other non-halal materials in accordance with the Islamic law;
- c. Business actors cannot apply for registration of halal certification for products with product names that are contrary to the Islamic law or contrary to the ethics and propriety that apply and develop in society or do not comply with the provisions on the prohibition of product names according to Appendix B Table B1 of SNI 99004: 2021 concerning general requirements for food lawful.
- d. Business Actors cannot conduct halal certifications of products in the form of pig and dog, or products form or packaging labels that are erotic, vulgar and/or pornographic in nature;
- e. Business Actors cannot conduct halal certification for products with sensory characteristics/profiles that have a tendency to smell/taste/aroma that leads to *haram* products or those that have been declared haram based on a fatwa provision; and
- f. Business Actors must produce products that are safe for consumption.

2. Product Packaging and Labeling

- a. Business Actors shall be obliged to use packaging materials that are not made of or contain non-halal materials;
- b. Business Actors must package halal products according to their contents. Products that are repacked or relabeled can be submitted to be certificated with the condition that the products have BPJPH Halal Certificates or the products are included in exempted products from the obligation to be halal certified.
- c. Business Actors must pack carcass products using packaging that is clean, healthy, odorless, does not affect the quality and safety of the meat;
- d. Business actors must design packaging, signs, symbols, logos, names and images that do not conflict with the Islamic law or conflict with the ethics and decency prevailing and developing in society.
- e. Business Actors are required to put a Halal Label on products that have received Halal Certificates on:
 - 1) product packaging;
 - 2) a certain part of the product; and
 - 3) a specific spot on the product.

- f. Business Actors shall be obliged to put the Halal Label in a place that is easy to see and read, and is not easily removed, taken off and damaged;
 - g. The inclusion of the Halal Label is excluded for:
 - 1) Products whose packaging is too small so that it is impossible to include all the information;
 - 2) Products that are sold and packaged directly in front of the buyer in small quantities; and
 - 3) Products sold in bulk form.
 - h. The enforcement of the Halal Label inclusion is proven by a Halal Certificate document;
3. Identification and Traceability
- a. Business Actors shall be obliged to provide identification of stored products such as date of entry, storage location, storage location code, barcode, production date, or others in accordance with stipulated provisions;
 - b. Business Actors shall be obliged to assure that materials with the same code have the same halal status, if applying material coding; and
 - c. Business Actors shall be obliged to ensure the traceability of information on the origin of materials in each activity.
 - d. Business Actors must handle products that do not fulfill the halal criteria. Products that do not fulfill the halal criteria are products that have been certified but have already been produced from materials that do not fulfill the criteria for materials or the criteria for using new materials or are produced in facilities that do not fulfill the criteria for production facilities;
 - e. Business Actors shall be obliged to ensure products that do not fulfill the criteria are not sold to consumers who require Halal products. For products that do not fulfill the halal criteria, Business Actors must conduct withdrawals to prevent products from entering the PPH chain and conduct controls including carrying out security and supervision. If the product has already been sold, the product must be withdrawn.
 - 1) Products that do not fulfill the criteria may not be reworked, downgraded or reformulated and claimed as halal products;
 - 2) Products that do not fulfill the criteria must not be claimed as halal products;
 - 3) If products that do not fulfill the criteria cannot be sold to consumers who do not require halal products, then these products must be destroyed or used as feed.

E. The Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Business Actors must conduct an internal audit at least once a year to monitor the implementation of SJPH;
2. Business Actors must conduct a management review to evaluate the implementation of SJPH;
3. Business Actors must have internal audit procedures and management reviews;
4. Business Actors must maintain proofs of the implementation of internal audits and management reviews; and
5. Business Actors must report the results of the internal audit to the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency.
6. Businesses must report a list of ingredients and PPH every 6 (six) months to the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency.

CHAPTER III DOCUMENTED INFORMATION

Documented information is made by the Business Actor on the application of SJPH. The Business Actor:

- a. shall have documented information on application of SJPH set forth in the halal manual;
- b. shall maintain records of proof of SJPH requirements implementation; and
- c. shall set the halal manual in accordance with their industry scale, organization structure, scope of work, production process stages, risk level, and other matters in conformance with BPJPH guideline and rules.

THE HEAD OF
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE
ORGANIZING AGENCY

