



DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE BOARD
NUMBER 57 OF 2021

CONCERNING THE
CRITERIA OF HALAL PRODUCT

WITH THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE BOARD,

Considering : a. that in order to guarantee the process of halal products in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations related to halal product guarantees, it is necessary to stipulate the Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System;

b. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a Decree of the Head of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency concerning the Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System;

In view of : 1. Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 227, Supplement the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360);

2. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guarantee of Halal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604);

3. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

4. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the implementation of Product Warranty Halal (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2021 Number 49, Supplementary Sheet Republic of Indonesia Number 6651);

5. Presidential Regulation No.83 of 2015 concerning The Ministry of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 168);

6. Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 42 of 2016 concerning Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 1495);
7. Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 26 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 1191);
8. Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 982 of 2019 concerning Halal Certification Services;
9. Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 464 of 2020 concerning Types of Products that Must Be Certified Halal;
10. Regulation of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Number 28 of 2019 concerning Auxiliary Materials in Food Processing (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 1213);

DECIDE

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| To stipulate | : DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY CONCERNING THE CRITERIA OF THE HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SYSTEM; |
| FIRST | : Establishing the Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System as listed in the Appendix which is an integral part of the Decision |
| SECOND | : The Halal Product Assurance System as referred to in the FIRST Dictum is one of the requirements to obtain a halal certificate; |
| THIRD | : To maintain the sustainability of PPH, business actors shall apply the Halal Product Assurance System Criteria; |
| FOURTH | : Documents of the Halal Assurance System that already existed before the Decree of the Head of this Agency was issued, are declared to be still recognized and must comply with the provisions of this Decision of the Head of the Agency within a maximum period of 3 (three) years as of the stipulation of this Decision of the Head of the Agency; |
| FIFTH | : This Decision shall take effect on the date specified. |

Set in Jakarta

On a Date 20 Mei 2021

HEAD OF

HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE AGENCY

MASTUKI

Appendix
 DECISION OF THE HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT
 ASSURANCE AGENCY
 NUMBER 57 YEAR 2021
 ABOUT
 HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SYSTEM CRITERIA

CHAPTER I
 INTRODUCTION

A. Background

There is not a single muamalah activity that can be separated from the need for a product, while a Muslim must be bound by law syara' (laws of Islam) about halal products. Islam provides rules regarding the consumption of products, in one of the His command is to consume halal and thoyyib products. As in the Qur'an Surah Al Baqarah [2]:168:

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

"O you mankind! Eat of whatever is in the earth lawful and good; and do not closely follow the steps of Ash-shaytan; (The ever-vicious, i.e; the Devil) surely he is an evident enemy to you"

Based on Article 65 of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector, in order to maintain the continuity of the halal product process, business actors are required to implement halal product assurance system.

Business actors are required to apply all criteria for a halal product guarantee system that uses the principles of protection, justice, 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 ingredients and materials 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 implementation of a halal product guarantee system in companies is a

requirement in the halal certification process which will guarantee the continuity of the halal product process.

The criteria for this halal product guarantee system are applied in halal certification activities to ensure product halalness and maintain the continuity of the halal product process in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Business actors are required to apply the criteria for this halal product guarantee 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 guarantee system, a halal product guarantee system structure is established.

B. Scope

This halal product guarantee system contains criteria for a halal product guarantee system and contains the main objectives of implementing a halal product assurance system and its principles, namely:

1. Establish requirements at each stage of the halal product process (from materials, processes, to the final product) including slaughtering services, material supply, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and product presentation, as well as handling according to Islamic law.
2. Establish requirements and procedures in halal product process activities including commitments and responsibilities, materials, product processes halal, product, as well as monitoring and evaluation.
3. Applies to all product categories that must be certified halal, including goods and/or services. The categories of goods include food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, products of genetic engineering, and goods used or exploited. Service categories include slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation related to food, drink, medicine, and cosmetics.
4. Applied to all categories of business actors who are subject to the obligation of halal certification in accordance with statutory regulations for micro, small, medium and large business actors.

C. General Understanding

In this Decision what is meant by:

1. Criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH Criteria, are the measures that serve as the basis for the assessment or determination of halal product guarantees, covering five aspects, namely commitment and responsibility, materials, halal product processes, products, monitoring, and evaluation.
2. Halal Product Guarantee, here in after referred to as JPH, is legal certainty regarding the halalness of a product as evidenced by a Halal Certificate.
3. Halal Product Assurance System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH, is an integrated system, compiled, implemented, and maintained to regulate materials, production processes, products, resources, and procedures in order to maintain process continuity in halal products.
4. Products are goods and/or services related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, as well as goods used, used, or utilized by the public.
5. Halal products are products that have been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law.
6. Halal Product Processing, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH, is a series of activities to ensure the halalness of products including the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and product presentation.
7. Materials are elements used to make or produce products.
8. Critical Materials are Materials that have the potential to originate, contain, or are mixed with Haram Materials.
9. Auxiliary materials are materials, excluding equipment, which are not normally consumed as food, which is used in food processing to fulfill certain technological objectives and are not leave residues in the final product, but if it is impossible to avoid, the residue and/or its derivatives in the final product do not pose a risk to health and have no technological function.
10. Khamr (alcoholic drink) is any intoxicating drink, whether from wine or otherwise, whether cooked or not.
11. Impure is something that is dirty which is the reason why someone is prevented from worshiping Allah SWT and can prevent the validity of

prayer (according to the agreement of scholars).

12. Halal Certificate is an acknowledgment of the halalness of a product issued by the Halal Product Guarantee Agency based on a written halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council.
13. Business actors are individuals or business entities in the form of legal entities or non-legal entities that carry out business activities in the territory of Indonesia.
14. The Indonesian Ulema Council, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI, is a forum for deliberation of scholars, zuama, and Muslim scholars.
15. Halal label is a sign of the halalness of a product.
16. Halal supervisor is the person who is responsible for PPH.
17. Product packaging is the material used to contain and/or wrap the product, whether in direct contact with the product or not.

D. Principles of Halal Product Assurance System

The principles used in this Halal Product Assurance System refer to Article 2 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, namely:

1. Protection

The principle of protection is that in organizing JPH, it 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 justice 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

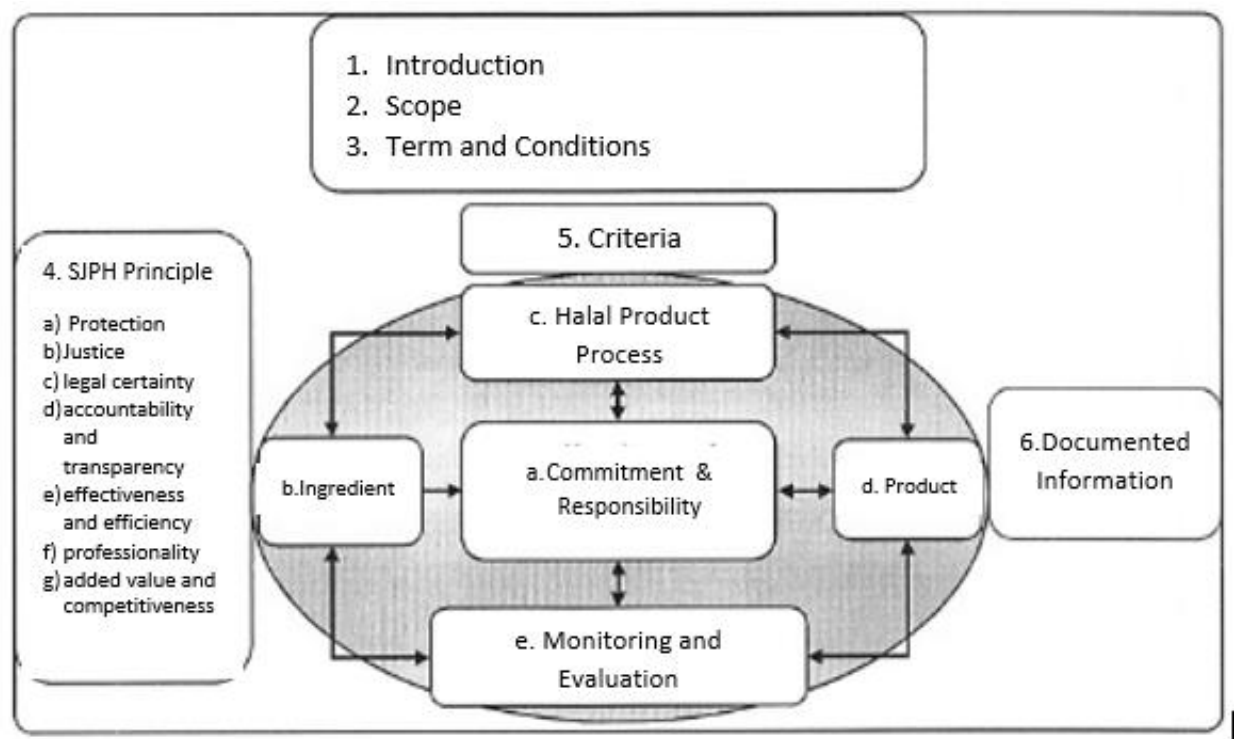
The principle of accountability and transparency is that every activity and the final result of the JPH implementation activities must be accountable to the community as the holder of the JPH.

CHAPTER II

HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE CRITERIA

Halal Product Assurance System (*Sistem Penjaminan Produk Halal/SJPH*) criteria built on five basic principle frameworks (arkan al-halal) covering commitments and responsibilities, materials, PPH, products, monitoring and evaluation.

The five basic principle frameworks are described in the following figure:



The five basic frameworks are as follows :

A. Commitment and Responsibility

Commitment and responsibility is a written statement from the company's top management to always focus on developing and implementing the SJPH Criteria and being responsible for minimizing and eliminating everything that is not halal, and adapting to the development of laws and regulations and/or MUI fatwas.

The company's top management provides commitment and responsibility in the form of establishing halal policies and correcting them when non-conformances with requirements are found.

Commitment and responsibility include the elements as follows:

1. Halal Policy

Halal policy is a written statement, commitment of business actors/top management of the company to use halal materials, process halal products, and produce halal products in accordance with the general requirements for halal certification in a sustainable and consistent manner. Halal policies of business actors include:

- a. establish a halal policy;
- b. implement halal policies consistently;
- c. ensure that the established halal policy is understood and implemented by all personnel in the organization; and
- d. socialize and communicate policies to all relevant parties (stakeholders).

2. Top management is responsible for:

- a. ensure the availability of adequate resources for the preparation, implementation and continuous improvement of the SJPH;
- b. establish and register a Halal Supervisor;
- c. ensure that all personnel maintain halal integrity in the company including suppliers and distributors;
- d. establish a halal management team and/or Halal Supervisor for micro and small-scale Business Actors facilitated by other parties such as community organizations, government agencies, business entities, or universities.

3. Human Resources Development

The company provides guidance through training and/or competency improvement in the halal field. The training is carried out according to the needs of the Business Actor.

- a. Halal Supervisor training carried out by BPJPH, tertiary institutions, and/or other accredited training institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and implemented by BPJPH;
- b. Personnel training tailored to the needs of the implementation of SJPH; and
- c. The company must have and implement training procedures and maintain evidence of their implementation.

B. Material

Materials are elements used to make or produce products required by SJPH including: (a) raw material; (b) additives; (c) auxiliary materials (processing aid); (d) packaging, lubricants, grease, sanitizers that are in direct contact with materials or products; (e) washing aids in direct contact with production facilities to manufacture products; and (f) media for validation of the results of washing facilities that are in direct contact with materials or products.

These materials come from animals, plants, microbes, materials produced through chemical processes, biological processes, or genetic engineering processes.

The criteria for the materials used in the PPH are:

1. Materials used in PPH must be certified halal except for materials that are included in the category of non-critical materials (positive list) issued by BPJPH;
2. Materials must not come from:
 - a. pigs and their derivatives;
 - b. blood;
 - c. carcass;
 - d. human body parts;
 - e. Khamr (alcoholic beverages);
 - f. by-products of khamr obtained only by physical separation; and
 - g. Materials that are not commonly used in industry, such as materials from sharp-toothed and clawed animals (dogs, mice, crocodiles, and others).
3. Materials must not be produced from production facilities used to make products that use pork or its derivatives as one of the ingredients;
4. Materials are not mixed with Haram or unclean materials which can come from raw materials, processed materials, additional materials, and/or auxiliary materials from production facilities; and
5. Animal materials and their derivative products must come from halal animals, with the following conditions:
 - a. All marine animals are halal and do not need to be slaughtered.
 - b. The carcasses of lawful animals are the carcasses of fish and grasshoppers.

- c. land animals consist of halal land animals that must be slaughtered according to Islamic sharia as evidenced by Halal Certification (for example chickens and poultry, cattle, goats and buffalo, etc.) and non-halal land animals (for example pigs, dogs, wolves, and others).
- 6. Materials must meet safety and health aspects according to applicable regulations.
- 7. Microbial material:
 - a. Substances that do not cause infection and intoxication man;
 - b. Microbial growth media, additives, and/or Auxiliary materials not derived from pork or its derivatives;
 - c. The microbial material obtained without separation from the media growth, the growth medium must use Pure and halal materials;
 - d. The microbial material obtained by separation from the media growth, if the growth medium uses Haram and unclean ingredients other than pork and its derivatives, then in the next stage of the process the microbial material must go through a washing process that meets syar'i rules (thathir syar'an), which fulfills the conditions for the addition of water as much as two qullah or the equivalent of 270 liters so that the color and smell of the haram material is lost. The required washing of microbial products is washing with water in the range after the microbial material is harvested until before the microbial product is packaged; and
 - e. Microbial materials used to make products with genetic engineering methods, the microbial material cannot be inserted by genes derived from pigs or man.
- 8. Alcohol/ethanol:
 - a. Ethanol, also called ethyl alcohol, pure alcohol, absolute alcohol, or alcohol, is a kind of volatile liquid, flammable, colorless, and alcohol that is most often used in everyday life.
 - b. The alcohol/ethanol does not come from the khamr industry (alcoholic beverages);
 - c. Ethanol derived and other sources such as from fermentation cassava, corn, or molasses can be used;

- d. By-products of the khamr industry (alcoholic beverages) or its liquid derivatives which are physically separated may not be used;
 - e. Industrial by-products (alcoholic beverages) or their derivatives solids, such as brewer's yeast, may be used after a washing process that meets the rules syar'i (thathir syar'an);
 - f. By-products of the khamr industry (alcoholic beverages) or its derivatives can be used if the material/product has been further reacted to produce new compounds through chemical reactions or biotransformation (using enzymes or microbes);
 - g. Use of non-khamr industrial alcohol/ethanol (good is the result of chemical synthesis [and petrochemical] or the product of non-khamr fermentation industry) for food product ingredients and drinks are allowed if medically not dangerous and as long as the alcohol/ethanol (C_2H_5OH) level in final product is less than 0.5%;
 - h. Use of alcohol/ethanol from non-khamr industries (good is the result of chemical synthesis [from petrochemicals] or non-khamr fermentation industry) as another product (intermediate product) which is not consumed directly for Food and beverage product ingredients are allowed if medically harmless and as long as alcohol/ethanol (C_2H_5OH) in the final product is less and 0.5%;
 - i. Use of non-khamr industrial alcohol/ethanol (good is the result of chemical synthesis [from petrochemicals] or non-khamr fermentation industry) in cosmetic products does not limit levels, as long as it is not medically harmful; and
 - j. Use of non-originated and industrial alcohol/ethanol khamr (both are the result of chemical synthesis [from petrochemicals] or non-khamr fermented industrial products) for liquid or non-liquid medicinal materials may be legal on the condition that:
 - 1) No harm to health;
 - 2) No abuse;
 - 3) Safe and appropriate dose, and
 - 4) Not used intentionally to get drunk.
9. The company must have supporting documents in the form of: Halal certificate or other supporting documents that can prove that all materials used are not included in materials that are critically halal. The supporting documents must meet the following requirements:

- a. Supporting documents for Materials used must be valid and/or still valid; and
 - b. Supporting documents in the form of a statement of the pork-free facility must be issued by the producer, not the distributor/supplier.
10. There are three categories of Materials namely:
- a. Non-critical material,
Non-critical materials are materials that:
 - 1) derived from nature in the form of plants and mining materials without going through a processing process;
 - 2) categorized as not at risk of containing prohibited materials; and
 - 3) not classified as hazardous materials and not in contact with illegal materials.

The Halal Positive List of Materials will be further determined by BPJPH. If the Material uses a trading name that is not the same as the name of the Material listed in the list, the Business Actor must attach a material specification document.

- b. Critical material,
Critical Materials are Materials that have the potential to come from, contain, or are mixed with Haram materials.
- c. Very critical material,
The critical ingredient is
 - 1) Materials derived from slaughtered animals and their derivatives, or Materials containing Materials derived from slaughtered animals and their derivatives. The list of animal ingredients that must be accompanied by a Halal Certificate can be seen in the provisions of BPJPH.
 - 2) Ingredients that are difficult to trace for halal such as cheese, whey, lactose, and casein;
 - 3) Materials containing complex ingredients, in terms of material criticality and the complexity of the manufacturing process, such as vitamin premix, formula milk, sweetened condensed milk, margarine, shortening, non-dairy creamer, seasoned flour, butter, biscuits, and processed chocolate; and

4) Flavor and fragrance.

11. Companies must have procedures to ensure the validity of supporting documents for materials in the form of Halal Certification. The guarantee procedure can be in the form of periodic inspection of the validity period of the Material Halal Certificate and requesting the latest Halal Certificate if the validity period has expired. Halal certificates for materials that have expired are still considered sufficient supporting documents if the materials are produced during the validity period of the certificate.

C. Halal Product Process (PPH)

1. Locations, Places, and Tools

- a. Business Actors are required to separate the location, place, and equipment of PPH with non-halal product processes. Locations that must be separated namely the location of the slaughter;
- b. Business actors are required to separate the location of animal slaughter halal with non-halal animals;
- c. Business actors are required to separate the location of the slaughter and fulfill the requirements:
 - 1) physically separated between locations of halal slaughterhouses with the location of the non-halal slaughterhouse;
 - 2) limited by a wall fence of at least 3 (three) meters to prevent the traffic of people, tools, and products between slaughterhouses;
 - 3) not located in flood-prone areas, polluted with smoke, odors, dust, and other contaminants;
 - 4) have facilities for handling solid and liquid waste that is separated from the non-halal slaughterhouse;
 - 5) the basic construction of the entire building must be able to prevent contamination; and
 - 6) have a separate door for the entry of slaughtered animals with the release of carcasses and meat.
- d. Business actors are required to separate the place for slaughtering animals Halal with non-halal animals including:
 - 1) animal shelter;
 - 2) animal slaughter;

- 3) skinning;
 - 4) production of offal;
 - 5) withering room;
 - 6) carcass handling;
 - 7) cooling room; and
 - 8) waste handling facilities.
- e. Business actors are required to separate the places and tools of PPH that are referred to in point 1 (one) including places:
- 1) slaughter;
 - 2) processing;
 - 3) storage;
 - 4) packaging;
 - 5) distribution;
 - 6) sales; and
 - 7) presentation.
- f. Business Actors are required to:
- 1) maintain the cleanliness and hygiene of the PPH location and place;
 - 2) have a PPH location and place that is free from najis; and
 - 3) have a location and place for PPH that is free from non-material lawful.
- g. Business Actors are required to separate the place of processing between Halal and non-halal including:
- 1) material storage;
 - 2) material weighing;
 - 3) material mixing;
 - 4) product printing;
 - 5) product cooking; and/or
 - 6) other processes that affect food processing.
- h. Business Actors are required to separate the place of storage between Halal and non-halal including:
- 1) Material acceptance;
 - 2) product acceptance after processing; and
 - 3) the means used for the storage of Materials and product
- i. Business Actors are required to separate the place of packaging between Halal and non-halal including:

- 1) Packaging materials used to package products; and
 - 2) means of product packaging.
 - j. Business Actors are required to separate the distribution points between Halal and non-halal products including:
 - 1) means of transportation from storage to equipment product distribution; and
 - 2) means of transportation for product distribution.
 - k. Business Actors are required to separate the place of sale between those which Halal and non-halal include:
 - 1) means of selling products; and
 - 2) product sales process.
 - l. Business Actors are required to separate the place of presentation between those which Halal and non-halal include:
 - 1) means of presenting halal products; and
 - 2) product presentation process.
 - m. Business Actors are required to separate the place of distribution, sale, and presentation of non-halal animal-origin fresh products from fresh products of halal animal origin;
 - n. Business Actors are required to separate the place of sale and presentation of fresh and processed products of animal and non-animal origin not halal with fresh and processed products of animal and non-animal origin halal animal;
 - o. Business actors are required to design production sites for facilitating proper cleaning and control processes;
 - p. Business actors are required to have a PPH location that is far from pig farming or processing activities, to prevent the occurrence of contamination through employees and equipment;
 - q. Business actors are required to provide a place for PPH that is free from pets and wild animals;
 - r. Business actors are required to separate washing places/facilities production equipment between halal and non-halal products; and
 - s. Business Actors are required to physically separate display facilities between halal and non-halal products.
2. PPH Equipment and Device
- a. Business Actors are required to separate PPH equipment and device from non-halal products including tools for slaughtering,

- processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting;
- b. Business Actors are required to use slaughtering equipment that meets the following requirements:
 - 1) Do not use the slaughtering tools interchangeably with those used for the slaughter of non-halal animals;
 - 2) Use different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) Use different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools; and
 - 4) Have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
 - c. Business Actors are required to use processing equipment that meets the following requirements:
 - 1) Do not use processing equipment interchangeably with those used for processing non-halal products;
 - 2) Using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) Using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools; and
 - 4) Have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
 - d. Business Actors are required to:
 - 1) Maintain cleanliness and hygiene of PPH equipment;
 - 2) Ensuring PPH tools are free from najis; and
 - 3) Ensuring PPH tools are free from non-halal materials.
 - e. Business Actors are required to guarantee that every part of the equipment, devices, and machines that come into direct contact with PPH are not made of non-halal materials;
 - f. Business Actors are obliged to ensure that the use of Materials for maintenance of PPH machines, equipment, and equipment is not made of non-halal materials;
 - g. Business actors are prohibited from using assistive devices made of non-halal materials, such as brushes/brushes made of pig bristles;
 - h. Business Actors are required to use storage devices that meet the following requirements:
 - 1) do not use storage devices interchangeably with those used for storage of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the

maintenance of tools; and

- 4) have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
- i. Business Actors are required to use packaging tools that meet the following requirements:
 - 1) do not use packaging tools interchangeably with those used for packaging non-halal products;
 - 2) using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools; and
 - 4) have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
- j. Business Actors are required to use distribution tools that meet the following requirements:
 - 1) do not use distribution tools interchangeably with those used for the distribution of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools; and
 - 4) have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
- k. Business Actors are required to use sales tools that meet the following requirements:
 - 1) do not use sales tools interchangeably with those used for the sale of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools; and
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools.
- l. Business Actors are required to use presentation tools that meet the following requirements:
 - 1) do not use presentation tools interchangeably with those used for the presentation of non-halal products;
 - 2) using different means for halal and non-halal cleaning tools;
 - 3) using different facilities for halal and non-halal in the maintenance of tools; and
 - 4) have their own tool storage area for halal and non-halal.
- m. Business Actors are required to guarantee that the sampling equipment is not contaminated with Halal and non-halal Materials

and/or products; and

- n. In the case of production facilities used to produce products that are submitted for a Halal Certificate, they are also used to produce products that are not submitted for a Certificate
- o. Halal which does not come from Materials containing prohibited Materials, Business Actors must submit the following documents:
 - 1) product name;
 - 2) list of products and materials used;
 - 3) product processing process; and
 - 4) washing or tanning in production facilities that are used together.

3. PPH Procedure

- a. Business Actors are required to have and implement written and documented procedures for implementing PPH as follows:
 - 1) Ensuring the use of production facilities that are in contact with materials and/or intermediate/final products are free from severe najis (mughallazah);
 - 2) Ensuring the use of the proposed materials and products is not contaminated with najis;
 - 3) Purification of production facilities according to Islamic law;
 - 4) Use of new materials to be used for halal products;
 - 5) Material Purchase;
 - 6) Inspection of the arrival of Materials;
 - 7) Production process;
 - 8) Material and product storage;
 - 9) Transportation of Materials and products;
 - 10) Halal traceability;
 - 11) Handling of products that do not meet the halal criteria;
 - 12) Product recall;
 - 13) Product launch/sale;
 - 14) Product formulation/new product development;
 - 15) Product display;
 - 16) Terms of visitors;
 - 17) Determination of the menu;
 - 18) Stunning animals; and
 - 19) Slaughter of animals.

- b. Business Actors must socialize PPH procedures to all relevant parties;
- c. Business Actors must document evidence of socialization;
- d. Business Actors must evaluate the effectiveness of PPH procedures regularly;
- e. Business Actors must submit evaluation results to the person in charge of PPH and related parties;
- f. Business actors must handle products that do not meet the halal criteria. products that do not meet the halal criteria are products that have been certified but are already produced from materials that do not meet the criteria for materials or the criteria for using new materials or are produced in facilities that do not meet the criteria for production facilities;
- g. Business Actors are required to guarantee that products that do not meet the criteria are not sold to consumers who require Halal products. For products that do not meet the halal criteria, the Business Actor makes withdrawals to prevent products from entering the PPH chain and carries out control, including security and supervision. If the product has already been sold, then the product must be withdrawn.
 - 1) Products that do not meet the criteria may not be reworked, downgraded, or reformulated and claimed as halal products.
 - 2) Products that do not meet the criteria may not be claimed as halal products.
 - 3) If the product that does not meet the criteria cannot be sold to consumers who do not require halal products, then the product must be destroyed or used as feed.
- h. Business Actors must have procedures for the identification, and analysis of non-halal hazards in their production processes and determination of critical points as well as determining preventive and monitoring measures against these critical points;
- i. Business Actors must determine the necessary corrective and preventive actions against the evaluation results and the deadline for their completion;
- j. Business actors are required to guarantee the procedure for washing unclean mughallazah that enters the halal production line following

the provisions of Islamic law as follows:

- 1) In principle, the purification of an object, including a means of production, which is affected by mutawassitah (moderately unclean) is done by using water;
 - 2) The method is sprayed (washed with water 7 times, one of which is soil/dust or a substitute with the same cleaning power);
 - 3) Production equipment made of hard objects and does not absorb najis (tasyarub), for example, made of iron or steel, if exposed to mutawassitah (moderately unclean), if it is purified by using water it will damage the tools and/or the production process, then it can be purified. by using other than water, as long as the item is pure and the traces of impurity in the form of smell, taste and color have disappeared; and
 - 4) equipment must not be used alternately between pork and non-pork products even though it has been through the washing process.
- k. Business Actors must prepare product processing process documents,

D. Products

1. General

- a. Business actors are required to produce products from halal materials, processed in a manner according to Islamic law, using equipment, production facilities, packaging, storage, and distribution systems that are not contaminated with non-halal materials;
- b. Business Actor is obliged to guarantee that the product during its preparation, processing, packaging, storage and transportation is physically separated from other products or materials that are not halal following Islamic law;
- c. Business Actors cannot apply for halal certification registration for products with product names:
 - 1) contains the name of an alcoholic beverage;
 - 2) contains the names of pigs and dogs and their derivatives;
 - 3) describe disbelief and disobedience;

- 4) contrary to Islamic creed; and
- 5) contains words that have erotic, vulgar, and/or pornographic connotations.
- d. Business Actor cannot perform halal certification of products in the form of products of pigs and dogs, or in the form of products or packaging labels that are erotic, vulgar, and/or pornographic;
- e. Business Actors cannot perform halal certification on products with sensory characteristics/profiles that tend to smell/taste/aroma that leads to haram products or that have been declared haram based on fatwa provisions; and
- f. Business actors must produce products or materials that are safe for consumption.

2. Product Packaging and Labeling

- a. Business actors are required to use packaging materials that are not made or contain non-halal materials;
- b. Business Actors must package halal products according to their contents;
- c. Products that are repacked or re-labeled can be submitted for certification provided that the product has a BPJPH Halal Certificate or the product meets the following requirements:
 - 1) Products are non-critical materials that are included in the positive list;
 - 2) Products are non-critical materials that are included in the positive list which are processed with halal-certified critical auxiliary materials; or
 - 3) sugar and raisins equipped with a BPJPH Halal Certificate or a Halal Certificate issued by another institution that has collaborated with BPJPH.
- d. Business Actors must package carcass products using packaging that is clean, healthy, odorless, and does not affect the quality and safety of meat;
- e. Business actors must design packaging, signs, symbols, logos, names, and images that are not misleading and/or violate the principles of Islamic law;
- f. Halal labels can be included during the Halal Certificate renewal process;

- g. BPJPH stipulates a nationally valid Halal Label;
 - h. The halal label should at least contain:
 - 1) logos; and
 - 2) certificate number or registration number.
 - i. The logo contains images, text, or a combination of images and text;
 - j. Business Actors are required to include the Halal Label following the provisions stipulated by BPJPH and still pay attention to the laws and regulations related to the label by the commodity;
 - k. Business Actors are required to include a Halal Label on products that have obtained a Halal Certificate on:
 - 1) Product packaging;
 - 2) certain parts of the product; and
 - 3) a specific place on the product.
 - l. Business Actors are required to affix the Halal Label in a place that is easy to see and read, and is not easily removed, removed, and damaged;
 - m. The inclusion of the Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (2) 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 buyers in small quantities; and
 - 3) Products sold in bulk
 - n. The enforcement of the inclusion of the Halal Label is evidenced by a Halal Certificate document;
3. Identification and Traceability
- a. Business Actors are required to provide identification of stored products such as date of entry, storage location, code of storage place, bar code, date of production, and others by the stipulated provisions;
 - b. Business Actors are required to guarantee the traceability of product halalness, that the product originates from materials that meet the criteria for materials, criteria for the use of new materials, and is produced in facilities that meet the criteria for facilities;
 - c. Business Actors are required to have a documented procedure to ensure traceability of the halalness of the certified product;

- d. Business Actors are required to guarantee Materials with the same code have the same halal status when applying the Material coding; and
- e. Business Actors are required to ensure the traceability of information on the origin of Materials in every activity.

E. 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 evidence of the implementation of internal audits and management reviews must be maintained; and
5. Business Actors must report the results of internal audits and management reviews following the provisions of the Halal Product Assurance Agency.

CHAPTER III

DOCUMENTED INFORMATION

Documented information is made by Business Actors in implementing SJPH.

Businessmen:

- a. have documented information on the implementation of SJPH as outlined in the halal manual;
- b. maintain records of evidence of implementation of SJPH requirements; and
- c. compile a halal manual that is under the industrial scale, organizational structure, scope, stages of the production process, risk level, and others according to the guidelines and provisions of the BPJPH.

Set in Jakarta

On May 20, 2021

HEAD OF

HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE AGENCY

MASTUKI