



DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE ORGANIZING AGENCY
NUMBER 20 YEAR 2023
ABOUT

CHANGES TO THE DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE GUARANTEE Administering AGENCY
HALAL PRODUCTS NUMBER 57 OF 2021 CONCERNING SYSTEM CRITERIA
HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

HEAD OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE ORGANIZING AGENCY,

Considering: a. that to improve the guarantee process for halal products, it is necessary to change the criteria for the halal product guarantee system; b. that based on the considerations

as intended in letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a Decree of the Head of the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency regarding Amendments to the Decree of the Head of the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency Number 57 of 2021 concerning Criteria for the Halal Product Guarantee System;


- Remember : 1. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 295, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604);
2. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841);
3. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651);
4. Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 72 of 2022 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 955);
5. Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 748 of 2021 concerning Types of Products that must be Halal Certified;
6. Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 1360 of 2021 concerning Materials that are Excluded from the requirement to be Halal Certified;

DECIDE:

To stipulate: DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE ORGANIZING AGENCY CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO THE DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE ORGANIZING AGENCY NUMBER 57 OF 2021 CONCERNING CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

- KESATU : Mengubah Lampiran Keputusan Kepala Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Nomor 57 Tahun 2021 tentang Kriteria Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 2 Maret 2023
KEPALA BADAN
PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN PRODUK HALAL,



MUHAMMAD AQIL IRHAM

APPENDIX
DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE GUARANTEE ADMINISTERING AGENCY
HALAL PRODUCTS
NUMBER 20 YEAR 2023
ABOUT
CHANGE ON THE DECISION OF THE HEAD OF THE BODY
HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE ORGANIZER NUMBER 57 YEARS
2021 CONCERNING CRITERIA FOR THE HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SYSTEM

CRITERIA FOR HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SYSTEM

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

There is no muamalah activity that can be separated from the need for a product, whereas a Muslim must be bound by *Sharia law* about halal products.

Islam provides rules regarding the consumption of products, in one of His commands namely consuming halal and *thoyyib products*.

As in Al Qur'an Surah Al Baqarah [2]:168:

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا اْكُلُوْا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ اللّٰهُ حٰلٰلًا وَّحٰلٰلًا ۗ وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوْا اٰيٰتِ الشَّيْطٰنِ ۗ اِنَّهٗٓ اَعَدَّ لِكُلِّ فٰسِقٍ ۙ عَذٰبًا عَظِيْمًا
Do not repent The solution What's in it? Yes, we are all
ỵ "O Man! eat from the halal and good (food) found on earth, and do not follow the steps of Satan. Indeed, the devil is a real enemy for you."

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

Business actors are obliged to implement all the 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 prepared, implemented and maintained by identifying materials and contamination of materials in production processes, products, resources and procedures in order to ensure and maintain the continuity of halal product processes in accordance with the requirements set by BPJPH.

The implementation of a halal product guarantee system in business actors is a requirement in the halal certification process which will guarantee the continuity of the halal product process.

These halal product guarantee system criteria are applied in halal certification activities to guarantee halal products and maintain the continuity of halal product processes in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Business actors are required to apply the criteria for this halal product guarantee system together with other reference requirements as stipulated in the certification scheme for assessing the conformity of the halal product guarantee system.

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

B. Scope

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

- namely:
1. Establishing requirements at each stage of the halal product process (from materials, process, to final product) including services slaughtering, providing ingredients, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling and presenting products, as well as handling them in accordance with Islamic law.
 2. Establish requirements and procedures in halal product process activities including commitment and responsibility, materials, halal product processes, products, as well as monitoring and evaluation.
 3. Applies to all product categories that must be halal certified, including goods and/or services. Goods categories include food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetic engineering products and consumer goods. The service category includes slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, etc presentation related to food, drinks, medicine and cosmetics.
 4. Applied to all categories of business actors who are subject to halal certification obligations in accordance with statutory regulations, both for micro, small, medium and large business actors.

C. General Definition

In this Decree what is meant by:

1. Halal Product Guarantee System Criteria, hereinafter abbreviated to SJPH Criteria, is a measure that is the basis for assessing or determining halal product guarantees, covering five aspects, namely commitment and responsibility, materials, halal product processes, products, monitoring and evaluation.
2. Halal Product Guarantee, hereinafter referred to as JPH, is legal certainty regarding the halalness of a product as proven by a Halal Certificate.
3. The Halal Product Guarantee System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH, is a system that is integrated, prepared, implemented and maintained to regulate materials, production processes, products, resources and procedures in order to maintain the continuity of the halal product process.
4. Products are goods and/or services related to food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, as well as consumer goods that are used, applied or utilized by the public.
5. Halal products are products that have been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law.
6. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH, is a series of activities to guarantee the halalness of products including the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales and presentation of products.
7. Materials are elements used to make or produce product.
8. Critical materials are materials that have the potential to originate from, contain, or are mixed with haram materials.
9. Auxiliary materials are materials, excluding equipment, which are not normally consumed as food, which are used in food processing to fulfill certain technological objectives and do not leave residues in the final product, but if it is impossible to avoid, residues and/or their derivatives in the final product does not pose a risk to health and has no technological function.

10. *Khamr* (alcoholic drink) is any intoxicating drink, whether from wine or anything else, whether cooked or not.
11. Alcohol is ethyl alcohol or ethanol, a chemical compound with the formula (C₂H₅OH).
12. Uncleanliness is something dirty which prevents someone from worshipping Allah SWT and can prevent the validity of prayer (according to the consensus of the ulama).
13. Halal Certificate is an acknowledgment of the halalness of a product issued by the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency based on a written halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council.
14. 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.
15. The Indonesian Ulema Council, hereinafter abbreviated to MUI, is a forum for deliberation for Muslim ulama, zuama and intellectuals.
16. The Halal Label is a sign of the halal status of a product.
17. The Halal Supervisor is the person responsible for PPH.
18. Product packaging is the material used to contain and/or wrap products, whether in direct contact with the product or not.

D. Fundamentals of the Halal Product Assurance System

The principles used in this Halal Product Guarantee 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 the aim is to protect the Muslim community from consuming and using non-halal products.

2. Justice

The principle of justice is that the implementation of JPH must reflect proportional justice 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 proven 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 community as the holder of the highest sovereignty of the state in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

5. Effectiveness and Efficiency

The principle of effectiveness and efficiency is that the implementation of JPH is carried out with an orientation towards appropriate and efficient goals and minimizing the use of resources which is carried out in a fast, simple manner and at low or affordable costs.

6. Professionalism

The principle of professionalism is that the implementation of JPH is carried out by prioritizing expertise based on competency and a code of ethics.

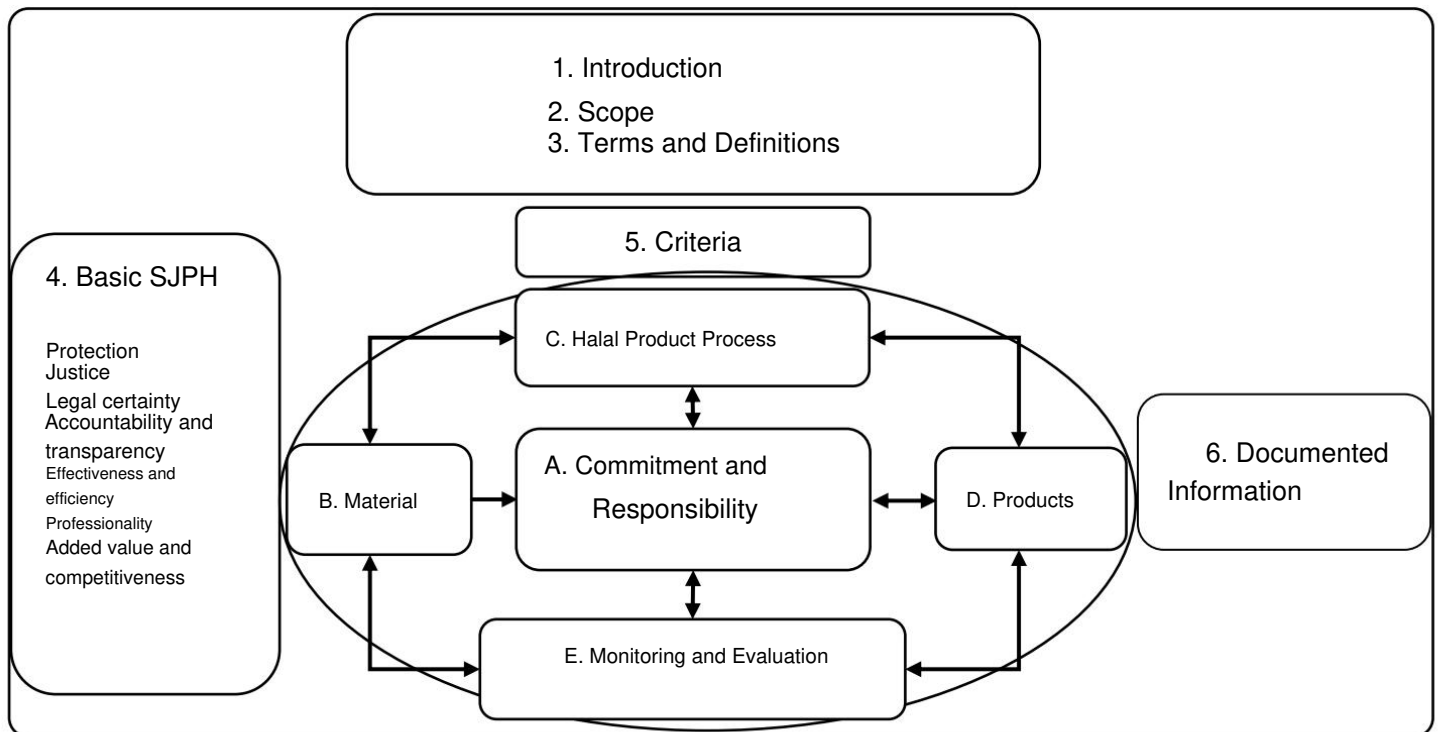
7. Added Value and Competitiveness

Added value and competitiveness is that the implementation of JPH is carried out to provide added value to Indonesian products so that they have competitiveness.

BAB II CRITERIA FOR HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE SYSTEM

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

The five basic principle frameworks referred to are explained in the following image:



The five basic frameworks are as follows:

A. Commitment and Responsibility

Commitment and responsibility is a written statement from the business actor to implement and develop the SJPH Criteria consistently and continuously, as well as being responsible for minimizing, eliminate everything that is not halal, and adapt to statutory regulations.

Business actors provide commitment and responsibility in the form of establishing halal policies and improving them, if discrepancies are found with requirements.

Commitment and responsibility includes the following elements: 1. Halal Policy

A halal policy is a written statement, a business actor's commitment to use halal materials, process halal products, and produce halal products in accordance with halal certification requirements on an ongoing and consistent basis.

Business Actors' halal policies include a commitment to take action:

- a. providing human resources and infrastructure that support the implementation of the Halal Product Process (PPH);
- b. comply with laws and regulations regarding the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantees (JPH);
- c. use halal materials and carry out Halal Product Process (PPH) in accordance with statutory provisions;
- d. ensure that the halal policies established are understood and implemented by all personnel in the organization;

- e. socialize and communicate policies to all related parties (*stakeholders*); And
 - f. implement halal policies consistently.
2. Business Actors are responsible for:
- a. ensure the availability of adequate resources for the preparation, implementation and continuous improvement of SJPH;
 - b. determine and report Halal Supervisors in accordance with the requirements stipulated in statutory regulations, namely:
 - 1) halal supervisors for business actors can come from the Business Actor concerned or collaborate with other parties;
 - 2) in the case of micro and small business actors, halal supervisors can come from the business actor concerned or from other parties such as Islamic religious community organizations, government agencies, business entities, or universities; And
 - 3) business actors can establish a halal management team, by involving all parties related to implementing the Halal Product Guarantee System and ensuring that all personnel maintain the integrity of the Halal Product Guarantee in Business Actors including suppliers, partners and distributors.
3. Human Resource Development
- Business actors provide guidance through training and/or increasing competency in the halal sector. Training is carried out according to the needs of Business Actors by:
- a. include halal supervisors in training organized by BPJPH, universities and/or other training institutions determined by BPJPH.
 - b. train personnel involved in implementing the Halal Product Guarantee System both internally and/or externally as needed.
 - c. have and store evidence of training implementation, both internally and externally.

B. Material

Materials are elements used to make or produce products required by SJPH including: (a) *Raw materials*; (b) Additional ingredients (*additives*); (c) Auxiliary materials (*processing aid*); (d) packaging, lubricants, *grease*, *sanitizers* that come into direct contact with materials or products; (e) Washing aids that are in direct contact with production facilities to produce products; and (f) media for validation of washing results for facilities that come into 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.

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

Materials used in PPH must meet the following requirements: 1. Be 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 statutory provisions;

2. Materials must not originate from:
- a. pork and its derivatives;
 - b. blood; c. carcass;
 - d. part of the human body;
 - e. *khamr* (alcoholic drink);

- f. The by-product of *khamr* is obtained only by separation
physique;
 - g. materials not commonly used in the industry, such as materials from animals with sharp teeth and claws (dogs, rats, crocodiles, and others); and
 - h. protected animals in accordance with statutory provisions invitation.
3. Materials must not be produced from production facilities that are also used to make products derived from pork or materials that are prohibited (*halal dedicated*).
 4. The material is not mixed with illegal substances or impurities.
 5. Ingredients derived from animals and their derivative products must be halal, with the following conditions:
 - a. all aquatic animals (those that only live in water) are halal;
 - b. Halal animal carcasses are fish and grasshopper carcasses; and
 - c. Land animals must be slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law and comply with animal welfare and veterinary public health principles (for example chickens and poultry, cows, goats and buffalo, etc.).
 6. Materials must meet appropriate safety and health requirements with the provisions of statutory regulations.
 7. The use of microbes and microbial products must comply with the provisions following:
 - a. Microbes are basically halal as long as they are not harmful and are not exposed to unclean items;
 - b. Microbes that grow in pure and legal growth media halal;
 - c. microbes that grow on impure growth media, if it can be separated between the microbes and the media then the law is halal after being purified;
 - d. microbial products from microbes growing in growth media the pure law is halal;
 - e. microbial products from microbes that grow in unclean growth media, if they can be separated between the microbes and the media then they are halal after being purified;
 - f. microbial growth media, additives, and/or materials helper does not come from pigs or their derivatives;
 - g. microbes and microbial products from microbes that grow in growth media that are unclean are then purified according to syar'i (tathhir syar'an), namely through production with a minimum water component of at least two qullah (equivalent to 270 liters) which is halal;
 - h. microbial material obtained without separation from the growth medium, the growth medium must use pure and halal materials; And
 - i. microbial materials used to make products using genetic engineering methods, these microbial materials must not be inserted with genes originating from pigs or humans.
 8. Food and beverage products containing alcohol/ethanol must be meet the requirements with the following conditions:
 - 1) Alcoholic drinks are:
 - a. Drinks containing ethanol and other compounds, including methanol, acetaldehyde and ethyl acetate which are made by fermentation using engineering from various types of vegetable raw materials containing carbohydrates, or
 - b. Drinks to which ethanol and/or methanol are added on purpose.

- 2) Beverage products containing *khamr* are haram;
- 3) Alcoholic drinks that fall into the *khamr* category are impure and unlawful, whether a little or a lot;
- 4) The use of alcohol/ethanol from the non- *khamr* industry (whether it is the result of chemical synthesis (from petrochemicals or the result of the non-*khamr* fermentation industry) as an ingredient in food products is legally permissible, if it is not medically dangerous;
- 5) The use of alcohol/ethanol produced from the non-*khamr* industry (whether it is the result of chemical synthesis (from petrochemicals or the result of the non-*khamr* fermentation industry) as an ingredient in beverage products is legally permissible, if it is not medically dangerous and as long as the alcohol/ethanol content (C₂H₅OH) in the final product less than 0.5%;
- 6) Ethanol originating from other sources such as fermented cassava, corn or molasses can be used as long as it is not medically harmful and not intoxicating;
- 7) By-products of the *khamr* (alcoholic drink) industry or its derivatives in liquid form which are physically separated may not be used;
- 8) Industrial by-products (alcoholic drinks) or their derivatives in solid form, for example *brewer's yeast*, may be used after carrying out a washing process that complies with Sharia rules (*thathhir syar'an*);
- 9) The use of *intermediate* products that are not consumed directly, such as flavors containing *non-khamr* alcohol/ethanol as food product ingredients, is permissible, if it is not medically dangerous;
- 10) The use of *intermediate* products that are not consumed directly, such as flavors containing *non-khamr* alcohol/ethanol for beverage product ingredients, is permissible, if it is not medically dangerous and as long as the alcohol/ethanol content is (C₂H₅OH) in the final product is less than 0.5%;
- 11) Fermented beverage products containing at least 0.5% alcohol/ethanol are haram;
- 12) Fermented beverage products containing less than 0.5% alcohol/ethanol are halal if they are not medically dangerous;
- 13) Non-fermented beverage products containing less than 0.5% alcohol/ethanol which are not derived from *khamr* are halal, if they are not medically dangerous, such as soft drinks which are added with flavors containing alcohol/ethanol;
- 14) Fermented food products containing alcohol/ethanol are halal, as long as the process does not use haram ingredients and if they are not medically dangerous. Fatwa on Food and Beverage Products containing Alcohol/Ethanol;
- 15) Fermented food products with the addition of *non-khamr* alcohol/ethanol are halal, as long as the process does not use haram ingredients and if they are not medically dangerous;
- 16) Vinegar/vinegar that comes from *khamr* , whether it occurs by itself or through engineering, is halal 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 they are not medically dangerous;
- 18) Food products to which *khamr* is added are haram; And

- 19) Use of alcohol/ethanol that does not come from the *wine* industry (Whether it is the result of chemical synthesis [from petrochemicals] or the result of non-khamr fermentation industry) for liquid or non-liquid medicinal substances, the law is permitted under the following conditions:
 - 1) does not harm health;
 - 2) no misuse;
 - 3) safe and appropriate dosage; And
 - 4) not used intentionally to cause intoxication.
9. Business actors must have supporting documents in the form of a Halal Certificate of materials required in accordance with statutory 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 are not yet included in the provisions for materials that must be halal certified or materials that are excluded from the obligation to be halal certified.
11. Business actors must guarantee the validity of supporting documents including validity period, Issuing Institution, Certificate Number, and suitability of documents.
12. Halal certificate documents that have been registered with BPJPH and whose overseas halal certificate has expired can still be used as valid supporting documents if the material was produced during the validity period of the certificate.

C. Halal Product Process (PPH)

1. Location, Place and Equipment for Halal Product Processing
 - a. Business actors are required to separate locations, places and equipment for processing halal products from locations, places and equipment for processing non-halal products.
 - b. Business actors are obliged to maintain cleanliness and hygiene, free from najis, and free from non-halal materials.
 - c. Business actors are required to separate halal animal slaughter locations with non-halal animals.
 - d. Business actors are required to separate places and equipment for halal and non-halal products:
 - 1) slaughter;
 - 2) processing;
 - 3) storage;
 - 4) packaging;
 - 5) distribution;
 - 6) sales; And
 - 7) presentation.
2. Location, Place and Process Equipment for Halal Slaughter Products
 - a. Business actors are required to separate slaughter locations from the following provisions:
 - 1) physically separate the locations of halal slaughterhouses with locations of non-halal slaughterhouses;
 - 2) limit it with a wall fence of at least 3 (three) meters to prevent the movement of people, equipment and products between slaughterhouses;
 - 3) not located in an area prone to flooding, polluted by smoke, odors, dust and other contaminants;
 - 4) have separate solid and liquid waste handling facilities from non-halal slaughterhouses;
 - 5) the basic construction of all buildings must be able to prevent contamination; And

- 6) have a separate door for the entry of slaughtered animals with the release of the carcass and meat.
 - b. Business actors are required to separate slaughtering places between halal and non-halal with the following provisions:
 - 1) animal shelter;
 - 2) animal slaughter;
 - 3) skinning;
 - 4) removal of viscera;
 - 5) repeated withering;
 - 6) carcass handling;
 - 7) cooling room; And
 - 8) waste handling facilities
 - c. Business actors are required to use slaughtering equipment that meets the requirements with the following provisions:
 - 1) do not use slaughtering equipment interchangeably with those used for slaughtering non-halal animals;
 - 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
 - 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and
 - 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.
3. Places and Equipment for Halal Product Processing in the Processing Industry
- a. Business actors are required to separate processing places between halal and non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) material storage;
 - 2) weighing materials;
 - 3) mixing ingredients;
 - 4) product printing;
 - 5) product cooking; and/or
 - 6) other processes that affect food processing.
 - b. Business actors are required to separate processing equipment for halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) do not use processing equipment interchangeably with those used for processing non-halal products;
 - 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
 - 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and
 - 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.
4. Place and equipment for storing halal products
- a. Business actors are required to separate places for storing halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) place of receipt of materials;
 - 2) place of receipt of products after processing; And
 - 3) facilities used for storing materials and products.
 - b. Business actors are required to separate storage equipment between halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) do not use storage equipment interchangeably with those used to store non-halal products;
 - 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
 - 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and

- 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.
5. Place and Equipment for the Halal Product Packaging Process
 - a. Business actors are required to separate packaging places between halal and non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) packaging material used to pack the Product; and
 - 2) product packaging facilities
 - b. Business actors are required to separate packaging equipment between halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) do not use packaging tools interchangeably with those used for packaging non-halal products;
 - 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
 - 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and
 - 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.
6. Place and Equipment for the Halal Product Distribution Process
 - a. Business actors are required to separate distribution locations between products halal and non-halal with the following provisions:
 - 1) transportation facilities from storage to distribution facilities product; And
 - 2) means of transportation for product distribution
 - b. Business actors are required to separate distribution tools between halal and non-halal products with the following provisions:
 - 1) do not use distribution tools interchangeably with those used to distribute non-halal products;
 - 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
 - 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and
 - 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.
7. Place and Equipment for Halal Product Sales Process
 - a. Business actors are required to separate places between halal and non-halal products halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) means of selling products; And
 - 2) product sales process.
 - b. Business actors are required to separate sales tools between halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) do not use sales tools interchangeably with ones used for selling non-halal products;
 - 2) use different means for what is halal and what is not instructions on cleaning tools; and
 - 3) use different means for halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance.
8. Place and Equipment for Halal Product Presentation Process
 - a. Business actors are required to separate places of presentation between halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) product presentation facilities; And
 - 2) product presentation process.
 - b. Business actors are required to separate serving tools between halal products and not halal with the following conditions:
 - 1) do not use serving tools interchangeably with others used to serve non-halal products;

- 2) use different means for halal and non-halal when cleaning tools;
- 3) use different means for what is halal and what is not halal in tool maintenance; and
- 4) has its own tool storage area for halal and non halal.

9. Distribution, Sales and Serving of Animal and non-Animal Derived Products

- a. Business actors are required to separate the distribution, sale and presentation of fresh products originating from halal animals and non-halal animals.
- b. Business actors can distribute 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 guarantee that there is no cross-contamination and guarantee that the distribution equipment used is not used to distribute fresh products of non-halal animal origin, as proven by a statement letter from the producer or distributor.
- c. Business actors are required to separate sales and presentation 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 are obliged to distribute, sell and present products in accordance with statutory provisions.

10. Procedures for implementing SJPH

- a. Business Actors are required to have and implement written and documented PPH implementation procedures in accordance with the scope of SJPH in Business Actors as follows:
 - 1) Materials
 - a) The use of new materials that will be used for the product halal;
 - b) Purchase of materials;
 - c) Ensure the use of the proposed materials and products contaminated with unclean;
 - d) Inspection of material arrival;
 - e) Storage of materials and products (to ensure that materials and products are not contaminated by impure/haram substances); and
 - f) Transportation of materials and products (only for Business Actors through regular halal certification channels);
 - 2) PPH
 - a) Ensure the use of production facilities in contact with Materials and/or intermediate/end products are free from impurities and/or prohibited;
 - b) Purification of production facilities according to Islamic law;
 - c) Production process;
 - d) Production date;
 - e) Product launch/sales;
 - f) Stunning animals; and g) Animal slaughter.
 - 3) Products
 - a) Halal traceability;
 - b) Handling products that do not meet halal criteria;
 - c) Product withdrawal;
 - d) Product formulation/new product development;

- e) Product *display* ;
- f) Conditions for visitors (only for Business Actors through regular halal certification routes); And
- g) Determining the menu (only for Business Actors through the regular halal certification route);
- b. Business actors must socialize PPH procedures to all parties which is related;
- c. Business Actors must document proof of socialization;
- d. Business operators must guarantee the procedure for washing *mughallazah* faeces which enter the halal production line in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law as follows:
 - 1) Purification of an object, including production equipment, that has been affected by *mughallazah* feces is done by washing (washed with water 7 times, one of which is with soil/dust or its substitute that has the same cleaning power);
 - 2) Purification of an object, including production equipment, that is contaminated with *mutawassithah* uncleanness (moderately unclean) is carried out using water;
 - 3) Production tools made from hard objects and do not absorb impurity (*tasyarub*), for example made from iron or steel, if they become unclean *mutawassithah* (moderately unclean), if they are purified using water it will damage the tools and/or the production process, then they can be purified by using anything other than water, as long as the item is pure and traces of impurity in the form of smell, taste and color have disappeared; And
 - 4) Equipment must not be used interchangeably between pork and non-pork products even though it has gone through a cleaning process.
- e. Business actors must prepare production process flow documents.

D. Products

1. General

- a. Business actors are required to produce products from halal materials, processed in accordance with Islamic law, using equipment, production facilities, packaging, storage and distribution systems that are not contaminated with non-halal materials;
- b. Business actors are obliged to guarantee that during preparation, processing, packaging, storage and transportation, products are physically separated from other products or materials that are not halal in accordance with Islamic law;
- c. Business actors cannot apply for halal certification registration for products with product names that are contrary to Islamic law or contrary to the ethics and propriety that apply and develop in society or do not comply with the provisions prohibiting product names in accordance with Appendix B Table B1 SNI 99004:2021 concerning general food requirements halal.
- d. Business actors cannot carry out halal certification for products containing pigs and dogs, or product forms or packaging labels that are erotic, *vulgar* and/or pornographic in nature;
- e. Business actors cannot carry out halal certification for products with characteristics/sensory profiles that have a tendency 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 that are safe for consumed.

2. Product Packaging and Labeling

- a. Business actors are required to use packaging materials that are not manufactured or contain ingredients that are not halal;

- b. Business actors must package halal products according to their contents.
Products that are repackaged *or* relabeled can be submitted for certification provided that the product has a BPJPH Halal Certificate or the product is included in products that are exempt from the obligation to be certified halal .
- c. Business actors must package carcass products using clean, healthy, odorless packaging that 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 Islamic law or conflict with the ethics and propriety that apply and develop in society.
- e. Business actors are required to include a Halal Label on products that have received a Halal Certificate on:
 - 1) product packaging;
 - 2) a specific part of the product; And
 - 3) a specific place on the product.
- f. Business Actors are required to display the Halal Label in a place that is easy to see and read, and cannot be easily removed, removed or damaged;
- g. The inclusion of the Halal Label is excluded for:
 - 1) Products whose packaging is too small makes it impossible include all information;
 - 2) Products sold and packaged directly in front of the buyer in small quantities; And
 - 3) Products sold in bulk form.
- h. The application of the Halal Label is proven by a Halal Certificate document;

3. Identification and Traceability

- a. Business Actors are required to provide identification of stored products such as entry date, storage location, storage location code, *barcode*, production date, or others in accordance with established provisions;
- b. Business Actors must guarantee materials with the same code have the same halal status, when applying material coding; and
- c. Business actors are obliged to guarantee traceability of information on the origin of materials in every activity.
- d. Business actors must handle products that do not meet halal criteria. Products that do not meet 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;
- e. Business actors are obliged 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, Business Actors carry out withdrawals to prevent the products from entering the PPH chain and carry out controls including carrying out security and supervision. If the product has already been sold, the product must be withdrawn.
 - 1) Products that do not meet the criteria may not be reworked , *down graded* or reformulated and claimed as halal products;
 - 2) Products that do not meet the criteria may not be claimed as halal products;

- 3) If products that do not meet the criteria cannot be sold to consumers who do not require halal products, then the products must be destroyed or used as feed.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Business actors must conduct an internal audit at least once a year once 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 and review procedures management;
4. Business actors must maintain evidence of the implementation of internal audits and management reviews; And
5. Business actors must report the results of internal audits to the Agency Halal Product Guarantee Organizer.
6. Business actors must report the list of ingredient composition and PPH every 6 (six) months to the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency.

BAB III
INFORMASI TERDOKUMENTASI

Informasi terdokumentasi dibuat oleh Pelaku Usaha dalam penerapan SJPH. Pelaku Usaha:

- a. memiliki informasi terdokumentasi penerapan SJPH yang dituangkan dalam manual halal;
- b. memelihara rekaman bukti pelaksanaan persyaratan SJPH; dan
- c. menyusun manual halal yang sesuai dengan skala industri, struktur organisasi, ruang lingkup, tahapan proses produksi, tingkat risiko, dan lain-lain sesuai pedoman dan ketentuan dari BPJPH.

KEPALA BADAN
PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN PRODUK HALAL,



MUHAMMAD AQIL IRHAM ↓