REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 42 OF 2024
ON
ORGANIZING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : that in order to implement the provisions of Article 21 paragraph (3), Article 46 paragraph (3), Article 47 paragraph (4), Article 52, Article 67 paragraph (3), and Article 48 of subsections 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, and 33 of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to become Law, it is necessary to issue Government Regulation on Organizing Halal Product Assurance;

Having regard to : 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended Law Number 6 of 2023 on Issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

HEREBY DECIDES:

To issue : GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON ORGANIZING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Article 1

In this Government Regulation:

1. Halal Product Assurance (*Jaminan Produk Halal*), hereinafter abbreviated to as JPH, means a legal certainy

to the halal status of a product proven by a halal certificate.

2. Product means an item and/or a service related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, as well as consumer goods which are used, employed, or utilized by the public.
3. Halal Product means a Product having been declared as halal in accordance with Islamic sharia.
4. Halal Product Processing (*Proses Produk Halal*), hereinafter abbreviated to PPH, means a series of activities aimed to warrant the halal status of a Product which includes the preparation of materials, the processing, the storing, the packaging, the distribution, the selling, and the serving of a Product.
5. Material means the element employed to create or produce a Product.
6. Halal Product Assurance System (*Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal*), hereinafter abbreviated to SJPH, means an integrated system which is arranged, applied, and preserved for the organizing of Materials, production processes, Products, resources, and procedures in order to maintain the sustainability of the PPH.
7. Indonesian Council of Ulama (Majelis Ulama Indonesia), hereinafter abbreviated to MUI, means a brainstorming medium for ulama, Muslim leaders, and Muslim scholars.
8. Halal Certificate means a Product's halal status recognition issued by Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency in accordance with a written halal fatwa or Product's halal status determination by MUI, provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, Ulama Consultative Assembly of Aceh, or Halal Product Fatwa Committee.
9. Halal Label means a mark of the halal status of a Product.
10. Conformity Assessment means an activity of assessing whether a particular item, service, system, process, or personnel complies with the terms of reference.
11. Accreditation of Halal Audit Body means a series of activities of recognizing Conformity Assessment, competency, and the eligibility of the Halal Audit Body formally.
12. Minister means the minister administering government affairs in the field of religious affairs.
13. Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal), hereinafter abbreviated to BPJPH, means a body established by the government to organize JPH.
14. Head of Agency means the Head of BPJPH.
15. Business Actor means an individual or incorporated or unincorporated business entity conducting business activities in Indonesia.
16. Halal Audit Body (Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal) hereinafter abbreviated as LPH means a body conducting audit and/or examination of the halal status of a Product.
17. LPH Accreditation Team means a group of people in an institution who conduct LPH accreditation and are

accountable to BPJPH.

18. Halal Auditor means an individual having the ability to audit the halalness of a Product.
19. Halal Supervisor means an individual who is responsible for the PPH.
20. JPH Inspector means a civil servant appointed by an authorized official to inspect the JPH.
21. Day means a work day as determined by the Central Government.

Article 2

(1) Products which are imported, distributed, and traded in Indonesia shall be halal certified.
(2) Products originating from non-halal Materials are excluded from the halal certification mandatory.
(3) Products as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be required to bear a non-halal statement.

Article 3

Halal Certificate as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1) is awarded to the Products that are made from halal Materials, and the Products have also fulfilled the PPH.

CHAPTER II
ORGANIZING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

Article 4

(1) Government is responsible for organizing JPH.
(2) JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is organized by the Minister.
(3) In order to organize JPH as referred to in paragraph (2), BPJPH is established under and responsible to the Minister.

Article 5

In organizing JPH, BPJPH has the authority to:

a. formulate and establish policies regarding JPH;
b. establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria of JPH;
c. issue and revoke Halal Certificates and Halal Labels for Products;
d. register Halal Certificates of foreign Products;
e. conduct dissemination, education, and publication regarding Halal Products;
f. conduct LPH accreditation;
g. register Halal Auditors;
h. inspect JPHs;
i. mentor Halal Auditors; and
j. cooperate with local and foreign institutions in the JPH sector.

CHAPTER III
LOCATIONS, PLACES, AND DEVICES OF HALAL PRODUCT PROCESSING

Division One
General

Article 6

(1) Locations, places, and devices of PPH shall be separated from the locations, places, and devices of non-halal

Product processing.

(2) Locations, places, and devices of PPH as referred to in paragraph (1) shall:
   a. be kept clean and hygienic;
   b. be free from impurities; and
   c. be free from non-halal Materials.

(3) Locations that shall be kept separate as referred to in paragraph (1) mean the slaughtering locations.

(4) Premises and devices of PPH that shall be kept separate as referred to in paragraph (1) include the premises and devices used for:
   a. slaughtering;
   b. processing;
   c. storing;
   d. packing;
   e. distribution;
   f. selling; and
   g. serving.

Division Two
Locations, Premises, and Equipment of Halal Slaughtering Product Processing

Article 7

Slaughtering locations as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (3) shall fulfill the requirements as follows:

a. locations of animal/poultry slaughterhouses or other premises for halal animal/poultry slaughtering are physically separated from the locations of animal/poultry slaughterhouses or other premises for non-halal animal/poultry slaughtering;
b. locations are surrounded by walls with a minimum height of three (3) meters to anticipate the traffic of people, equipment, and Products between animal/poultry slaughterhouses or other premises for animal/poultry slaughtering;
c. locations are not situated in a flood-prone areas, contaminated by smokes, odors, dust, and other contaminants;
d. locations are equipped with solid and liquid waste treatment facilities which are separated from the animal/poultry slaughterhouses or other premises for non-halal animal/poultry slaughtering;
e. basic construction of the entire building shall have the capability of anticipating contaminations; and
f. locations are equipped with different doors for the animals/poultry entering the premises and for the carcasses and meats leaving the premises.

Article 8

Slaughterhouses as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph a shall distinguish the halal and non-halal status of:

a. animal shelters;
b. animal slaughtering places;
c. skinning rooms;
d. offal discarding rooms;
e. meat aging rooms;
f. carcass handling rooms;
g. chilling rooms; and
h. waste management facilities.

Article 9

Slaughtering equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph a shall fulfill the requirements as follows:

a. equipment for halal animal slaughtering are not used interchangeably with the devices or non-halal animal slaughtering;
b. equipment for halal animal slaughtering and non-halal animal slaughtering are using different cleaning facilities;
c. equipment for halal animal slaughtering and non-halal animal slaughtering are using different maintenance facilities; and
d. equipment for halal animal slaughtering and non-halal animal slaughtering have their own storing places.

Division Three
Locations and Devices of Halal Product Processing

Article 10

Processing locations for halal and non-halal Products as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph b shall be kept separate in terms of:

a. Material shelters;
b. locations for Material weighing;
c. locations for Material mixing;
d. locations for Product molding;
e. locations for Product cooking; and/or
f. locations for other processes that might affect Product processing.

Article 11

Processing devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph b shall fulfill the requirements as follow:

a. devices for halal Product processing are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product processing;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product processing are using different cleaning facilities;
c. devices for halal and non-halal Product processing are using different maintenance facilities; and
d. devices for halal and non-halal Product processing have their own storing places.

Division Four
Places and Devices of Halal Product Processing for Storing

Article 12

Storing places for halal and non-halal Products as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph c shall be kept separate in terms of:

a. receiving Materials;
b. receiving Products after processing stage; and
c. facilities used for storing Materials and Products.

Article 13

Storing devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph c shall fulfill the requirements as follows:

a. devices for halal Product storing are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product storing;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product storing are using different cleaning facilities;
c. devices for halal and non-halal Product storing are using

different maintenance facilities; and
d. devices for halal and non-halal Product storing have their own storing places.

Division Five
Places and Devices of Halal Product Processing for Packaging

Article 14
Packaging places as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph d shall be kept separate in terms of:
a. packaging Materials used for packing Products; and
b. facilities of Products packaging.

Article 15
Packaging devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph d shall fulfill the requirements as follows:
a. devices for halal Product packaging are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product packaging;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product packaging are using different cleaning facilities;
c. devices for halal and non-halal Product packaging are using different maintenance facilities; and
d. devices for halal and non-halal Product packaging are using their own storing places.

Division Six
Places and Devices of Halal Product Processing for Distribution

Article 16
Distribution area for halal product and non-halal Products as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph e shall be kept separate in terms of:
a. transportation facilities from the storing places to Products' distribution devices; and
b. transportations for the distribution of Products.

Article 17
Distribution devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph e shall fulfill the requirements as follow:
a. devices for halal Product distribution are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product distribution;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product distribution are using different cleaning facilities;
c. devices for halal and non-halal Product distribution are using different maintenance facilities; and
d. devices for halal and non-halal Product distribution have their own storing places.

Division Seven
Places and Devices of Halal Product Processing for Selling

Article 18
Selling places for halal and non-halal Products as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph f shall be kept separate in terms of:
a. facilities for Product selling; and
b. process of Product selling.

Article 19
Selling devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4)

subparagraph f shall fulfill the requirements as follows:

a. devices for halal Product selling are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product selling;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product selling are using different cleaning facilities; and
c. devices for halal and non-halal Product selling are using different maintenance facilities.

Division Eight
Places and Devices of Halal Product Processing for Serving

Article 20

Serving places as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph g shall be kept separate in terms of:

a. facilities for Product serving; and
b. process of Product serving.

Article 21

Serving devices as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) subparagraph g shall fulfill the requirements as follows:

a. devices for halal Product serving are not used interchangeably with the devices for non-halal Product serving;
b. devices for halal and non-halal Product serving are using different cleaning facilities;
c. devices for halal and non-halal product serving are using different maintenance facilities; and
d. devices for halal and non-halal Product serving have their own storing places.

Division Nine
Distributions, Selling, and Servings of Animal and Non-Animal Products

Article 22

(1) Distributions, selling, and servings of fresh Products from non-halal animals are separated from distribution, selling, and serving of fresh Products from halal animals.
(2) Distributions of processed Products from non-halal animals and processed Products from non-halal non-animal Materials are allowed to be unified with distributions of processed Products from halal animals and processed Products from halal non-animal Materials provided that there is a guarantee of the absence of cross-contamination and distribution devices are not the ones having been used to distribute fresh Products from non-halal animal, proven by a statement letter from the producers or distributors.
(3) Selling and servings of fresh and processed Products from non-halal animals or non-halal non-animal Materials are separated from selling and servings of fresh and processed Products made of halal animals and halal non-animal Materials.
(4) Distributions, selling, and servings of the Products as referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IV
HALAL AUDIT BODIES AND HALAL AUDITORS

Division One
Establishment of Halal Audit Bodies (LPH)

Article 23

(1) LPH may be established by:
   a. government; and/or
   b. public.

(2) LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is an autonomous body which is independent, competent, and free from conflict of interest, both individually or institutionally, during organizing halal certification.

Article 24

(1) LPH established by governments as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) subparagraph a includes the LPH established by:
   a. ministries/institutions;
   b. local governments;
   c. state higher education institution; or
   d. state-owned enterprises/local-owned enterprises.

(2) LPH established by ministries/institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a is a function of working units or technical implementing units of the ministries/institutions.

(3) LPH established by local governments as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b is a function of working units, technical implementing units, or regional apparatuses.

(4) LPH established by a state higher education institution as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph c is established by the rector.

(5) LPH established by a stated-owned enterprise/local-owned enterprise as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph d is:
   a. part of the unit of service business at the state-owned enterprise/local-owned enterprise; or
   b. the subsidiaries of the state-owned enterprise/local owned enterprise.

Article 25

(1) LPH establishment by public as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) subparagraph b must be proposed by incorporated Islamic religious institutions, and private higher education institutions under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious institutions or incorporated Islamic foundations.

(2) Where a region lacks an LPH established by the community as referred to in paragraph (1), the incorporated Islamic religious institutions and private higher education institutions under the auspices of incorporated Islamic foundations may cooperate with state-owned enterprises or non-ministerial government institutions that organize government affairs in the field of drugs and food administration.

Article 26

(1) In order to establish an LPH as referred to in Article 23,

accreditation must be proposed to BPJPH by fulfilling requirements as follows:
a. possessing its own office equipped with fixtures;
b. possessing at least three (3) Halal Auditors; and
c. possessing laboratories or cooperating with other institutions which possess laboratories.

(2) In addition to requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), LPH establishment is required to be accompanied by supporting documents which constitute:
a. legal entity's legality documents;
b. data of Islamic sharia human resources; and
c. supporting data of human resources competencies.

(3) Requirements of LPH establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Division Two
Accreditation of Halal Audit Bodies

Subdivision 1
General

Article 27

(1) LPH accreditation is conducted by BPJPH.
(2) During implementation of the accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH:
a. specifies norms, standards, procedures, and criteria of LPH accreditation; and
b. forms LPH accreditation Team.
3) In specifying the norms, standards, and criteria of LPH accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a, BPJPH may cooperate with non-structural institutions that organize government affairs in the field of accreditation.
4) LPH Accreditation Team as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph b is in charge of:
a. formulating operational policies;
b. conducting dissemination regarding the policies;
c. implementing LPH accreditation in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria of LPH accreditation; and
d. providing inputs and reviews regarding organization of LPH accreditation to BPJPH.
5) LPH Accreditation Team may consist of academics, practitioners, ulama, and civil servants having competency and expertise in halal statuses of Products.
6) Further provisions on LPH Accreditation Team are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 28

(1) The determination of LPH establishment is conducted through mechanism of accreditation.
(2) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted for LPH that has fulfilled the establishment requirements and supporting documents.

Subdivision 2
Application for Halal Audit Body Accreditation

Article 29

(1) Application for LPH accreditation are proposed by the leaders of working units which are related to organization of JPH at ministries/institutions or local governments, the leaders of state higher education institutions, the leaders of incorporated Islamic religious institutions, the leaders of private higher education institutions under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious institution or incorporated Islamic foundations, the leaders of state-owned enterprises, the leaders of local-owned enterprises, and the leaders of incorporated Islamic religious foundations to the Head of the Agency.
(2) Where the application for LPH accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is proposed by ministries/institutions or local government, it must be conducted through the general secretaries of the ministries/principal secretaries of the non-ministerial government institutions/regional secretaries.
(3) Application for LPH accreditation is proposed by attaching the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraphs (1) and (2).

Subdivision 3
Mechanism of Halal Audit Body Accreditation

Article 30

(1) Requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraphs (1) and (2) are examined by the LPH Accreditation Team within a period not exceeding two (2) Days as of the receipt of the supporting documents.
(2) Where requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) are declared incomplete, LPH Accreditation Team delivers a letter requesting additional documents to the applicant.
(3) Applicants must provide the additional documents to the LPH Accreditation Team within a period not exceeding ten (10) Days as from the receipt of the letter requesting additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2).
(4) Where applicants fail to completing the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3), LPH accreditation applications are declared rejected.

Article 31

(1) Where requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraphs (1) and (2) are declared complete, the LPH Accreditation Team conducts verification within a period not exceeding seven (7) Days as of the requirements and supporting documents are declared complete.
(2) Verification of requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted by means of:
a. document's validity inspection; and
b. field inspection.

Article 32

(1) Where results of verification of requirements and

supporting documents as referred to in Article 31 fail to meet the requirements, LPH Accreditation Team shall send a letter requesting clarifications to the applicants.

(2) Applicants must provide the clarifications and submit the additional documents if necessary to the LPH Accreditation Team within a period not exceeding seven (7) Days as of the receipt of the clarifications and/or additional documents request as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Where applicants fail to provide clarifications and/or additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2), LPH accreditation applications are declared rejected.

Subdivision 4
Determination of Halal Audit Bodies Accreditation

Article 33

(1) Where the LPH accreditation requirements have been fulfilled by the applicants, LPH Accreditation Team submits a recommendation to BPJPH to acquire the determination of LPH accreditation.

(2) The determination of LPH accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted within a period not exceeding one (1) Day as of the receipt of the recommendation.

Article 34

(1) Determination of LPH accreditation from BPJPH serves as the basis for assigning the LPH to conduct Product's halal status audit.

(2) Determination of LPH accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), includes at least information regarding:
a. the name of the LPH;
b. the address of the LPH;
c. the registration number of the LPH; and
e. the scope of LPH's activities.

Subdivision 5
Halal Audit Body Accreditation Fee

Article 35

(1) LPH accreditation fee is charged to the LPH.

(2) Determination regarding amount/nominal of the LPH accreditation fee as referred to in paragraph (1) is proposed by the Minister to the minister administering government affairs in the field of state finance.

Subdivision 6
Issuance of Halal Audit Body Accreditation Certificate

Article 36

(1) Head of the Agency issues LPH accreditation certificate.

(2) LPH accreditation certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) are valid for a period four (4) years as of its issuance by the Head of the Agency.

Division Three
Scope of Halal Audit Body Activity and Competency

Article 37

(1) Determination of LPH accreditation comprises LPH's scope of activity and competency.

(2) LPH's scope of activity as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
   a. verification/validation;
   b. product and/or PPH audit;
   c. audit of animal/poultry slaughterhouses or any other places used for the slaughtering of animals/poultries; and/or
   d. laboratory inspection, audit, and examination, when needed, of Product's halal status.

(3) LPH's scope of competency as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
   a. competency scope of the Products in form of items which comprise food and beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically modified products, and/or consumer goods which are used, employed, or utilized by public; and
   b. competency scope of the Products in form of services which comprise slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and/or servicing.

(4) Mechanism in determining LPH's scope of activities and LPH's scope of competency as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) is set by the Head of the Agency.

Division Four
Changes in the Data of Halal Audit Body

Article 38

(1) LPH is required to report every change in their data to BPJPH, which includes:
   a. number and names of the Halal Auditors;
   b. number and names of the human resources in the field of Islamic sharia;
   c. scope of activities;
   d. scope of competencies;
   e. name of the LPH;
   f. office address; and/or
   g. ownership and/or availability of laboratories.

(2) Report on changes in LPH's data as referred to in paragraph (1) is accompanied by supporting documents regarding the changes.

(3) BPJPH conducts the inspection towards the completeness of the supporting documents and verification towards supporting documents regarding the changes in LPH's data as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) Provisions on inspection towards the completeness of the supporting documents and verification towards the supporting documents as referred to in Articles 30 to 32 are applied mutatis mutandis to the inspection towards the completeness of the supporting documents and verification toward supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3).

(5) Changes in the data regarding LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) do not alter the registration number stated in the LPH's establishment approval that has been issued.

Division Five
Halal Auditors

Subdivision 1
General

Article 39

(1) Halal Auditors are appointed and dismissed by LPH.
(2) Halal Auditors may only be appointed by and registered in one (1) LPH.

Subdivision 2
Appointment of Halal Auditors

Article 40

(1) Appointment of Halal Auditors conducted by LPH as referred to in Article 39 must comply with the following requirements:
    a. Indonesian citizen;
    b. Muslim;
    c. having a minimum education background of bachelor's degree in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, pharmacy, medicine, culinary arts, or agriculture;
    d. having an understanding and a broad insight about the halal status of a Product under sharia law; and
    e. prioritizing people's interest over personal and/or group interest.
(2) Halal Auditors as referred to in paragraph (1) submit proposals in writing to the leader of the LPH by attaching:
    a. copy of resident identity card;
    b. curriculum vitae;
    c. copy of legalized undergraduate certificate;
    d. copy of legalized Halal Auditor training certificate and/or Halal Auditor competency certificate; and
    e. a duly stamped letter of declaration that the auditor prioritizes ummah interest over personal/group interest.
(3) Appointment of Halal Auditors as referred to in paragraph (1) is set out in a LPH leader's decision.

Subdivision 3
Training and Competency Certification for Halal Auditors

Article 41

In order to acquire Halal Auditor training certificates and/or Halal Auditor competency certificate as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (2) subparagraph d, Halal Auditors must attend:
a. Halal Auditor training; and/or
b. Halal Auditor competency certification.

Article 42

(1) Halal Auditor Training as referred to in Article 41 subparagraph a is implemented by BPJPH, higher education institutions, and/or other training institutions which have been accredited in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
(2) Higher education institutions and other accredited training institutions which conduct Halal Auditor training as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Head of the Agency.
(3) Participants of Halal Auditor training who passed the

training are entitled to acquire Halal Auditor training certificates.

Article 43

(1) Halal Auditor competency certification as referred to in Article 41 subparagraph b is conducted by BPJPH and BPJPH may cooperate with the institutions having the authority in the field of profession competence quality assurance.
(2) Participants of Halal Auditor competency certification who passed the training are entitled to acquire Halal Auditor competency certificates.

Article 44

Further provisions on mechanisms, procedures, and methods for organizing training and competency standards of Halal Auditors are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Subdivision 4
Halal Auditor Registration

Article 45

(1) Appointed Halal Auditors as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3) must be registered by BPJPH.
(2) LPH proposes for the registration as referred to in paragraph (1) to BPJPH.
(3) LPH proposal as referred to in paragraph (2) is conducted by attaching:
    a. copy of LPH leader's decision regarding Halal Auditor appointment; and
    b. copy of Halal Auditor training certificate and/or Halal Auditor competency certificate.

Article 46

(1) Revocation of Halal Auditor registration is conducted by BPJPH.
(2) Revocation of Halal Auditor registration as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted in accordance with:
    a. LPH's proposal; and/or
    b. results of inspection conducted by BPJPH.
(3) LPH's proposal as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a is conducted for the Halal Auditors dismissed by the LPH.

Subdivision 5
Dismissal of Halal Auditors

Article 47

Halal Auditors may be dismissed by LPH if:
a. resignation;
b. decease;
c. no longer meets one of the Halal Auditor requirements;
d. a proven serious breach towards code of ethics and code of conduct; or
e. found guilty of an offense subject to imprisonment for five (5) years or more under a final and binding court judgment.

Article 48

Procedure on the revocation of the registration and dismissal of the Halal Auditors are set by the Head of the Agency

CHAPTER V
BUSINESS ACTORS

Division One
General

Article 49
Business actors are entitled to acquire:
a. information, education, and dissemination regarding SJPH;
b. couching for producing Halal Products; and
c. services for acquiring Halal Certificate in a fast, efficient, affordable, and non-discriminative manner.

Division Two
Business Actor's Obligations

Article 50
Business Actors submitting Halal Certificate proposal shall:
a. provide information in a rightful, clear, and honest way;
b. separate locations, places, and equipment for slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving of Halal Products and non-halal products;
c. possess Halal Supervisors; and
d. report changes in the composition of the Materials to BPJPH.

Article 51
Business Actors who have obtained Halal Certificates shall:
a. include Halal Label to the Products having been granted with Halal Certificates;
b. maintain the halal status of the Products that obtain Halal Certificates;
c. separate locations, places, and equipment utilized for slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving of Halal Products and non-halal products;
d. renew Halal Certificates if there are changes in the compositions of the Materials and/or PPH; and
e. report changes in the compositions of the Materials and/or PPH to BPJPH.

Article 52
(1) Business Actor's obligations as referred to in Article 51 subparagraph b are proven through Product's statement letter of halal status consistency.
(2) Product's statement letter of halal status consistency as referred to in paragraph (1) is acquired through inspection of SJPH implementation.
(3) Inspection of SJPH implementation as referred to in paragraph (2) is conducted once every four (4) years.
(4) Where inspection of SJPH implementation as referred to in paragraph (3) is conducted to micro and small Business Actors, the implementation is conducted based on risk analysis.

Article 53
Required funding for the inspection of SJPH implementation is sourced from:
a. state budget in accordance with the state financial capability for the inspection of SJPH implementation for

micro and small Business Actors; or
b. Business Actors, for medium, large, and foreign business.

Article 54

(1) Where Business Actors, for their own interests, require an inspection of SJPH implementation outside the four (4) year period as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (3), Business Actors may propose the inspection of SJPH.
(2) Financing for inspection of SJPH implementation as referred to in paragraph (1) is charged to the Business Actors.

Article 55

(1) Determination regarding cost of inspection of SJPH implementation is proposed by the Minister to the minister administering governmental affairs in field of state finance in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
(2) Cost as referred to in paragraph (1) is not higher than the cost of Halal Certificate proposal.

Article 56

Further provisions on the mechanism of inspection of SJPH implementation are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Division Three
Halal Supervisors

Subdivision 1
General

Article 57

Halal Supervisors as referred to in Article 50 subparagraph c are determined by Business Actors.

Article 58

(1) Halal Supervisors as referred to in Article 57 have duties to:
a. supervise PPH at companies;
b. determine corrective and preventive actions;
c. coordinate PPH; and
d. assist Halal Auditors during the audit.
(2) Where Business Actors are small and micro–Business Actors with halal statement, Halal Supervisors have duties to:
a. supervise PPH;
b. determine corrective and preventive actions;
c. coordinate PPH; and
d. assist PPH assistants during verification and validation.

Article 59

(1) In conducting duties as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1), Halal Supervisors are responsible for:
a. applying SJPH;
b. developing PPH plans;
c. implementing PPH control risk management;
d. proposing replacement of Materials;
e. proposing termination of productions that do not meet PPH requirements;
f. arranging PPH supervision reports;
g. conducting reviews of PPH implementations;
h. preparing examination Materials and samples for

Halal Auditors; and

i. presenting evidences and providing correct information during the auditing process by Halal Auditors.

(2) In carrying out duties as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2), Halal Supervisors are responsible for:
a. implementing SJPH;
b. preparing Materials and PPH to be verified and validated by PPH assistants;
c. presenting evidences and providing correct information during the verification and validation process by the PPH assistants; and
d. conducting JPH guidance.

Article 60

(1) To be determined as a Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 57, the following requirements must be fulfilled:
a. being a Muslim; and
b. having broad knowledge and understanding the sharia law on halal.

(2) Requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b are evidenced by:
a. Halal Supervisor training certificate; and / or
b. Halal Supervisor competency certificate.

Subdivision 2
Halal Supervisor Competency Training and Certification

Article 61

(1) BPJPH, higher education institutions, and/or other accredited training institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations conducts Halal Supervisor trainings.

(2) Higher education institutions and other training institutions accredited to conduct Halal Supervisor trainings as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by BPJPH.

(3) Halal Supervisor training participants declared to have passed training are entitled to a Halal Supervisor training certificate.

Article 62

(1) BPJPH, in cooperation with an agency holding the authority for professional competence quality assurance, conducts the competence certification for Halal Supervisors.

(2) Participants of the competence certification for Halal Supervisors who have been declared to passed the certification are entitled to a certificate of Halal Supervisor competence.

Article 63

Further provisions on mechanisms, procedures, and methods for organizing training and competency standards for Halal Supervisors are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Subdivision 3
Designation of Halal Supervisor by Business Actors

Article 64

Leaders of Business Actors submit designation of Halal Supervisors who have fulfilled the requirements as referred to in Article 60 to BPJPH by attaching:

a. copy of resident identity card for Halal Supervisor domiciling in Indonesia;
b. copy of passport, permanent stay permit, or other identity cards for Halal Supervisors who come from overseas;
c. curriculum vitae;
d. copy of Halal Supervisor training certificate and/or Halal Supervisor competency certificate for micro and small Business Actors;
e. copy of the Halal Supervisor training certificate and Halal Supervisor competency certificate for medium, large and overseas Business Actors; and
f. copy of the decision letter of the designation of Halal Supervisors.

Article 65

Provisions on Halal Supervisors are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Subdivision 4
Halal Supervisors for Micro and Small Business Actors

Article 66

(1) Halal Supervisors for micro and small Business Actors may come from Islamic religious community organizations.
(2) Apart from the Islamic religious community organizations as referred to in paragraph (1), Halal Supervisors for micro and small Business Actors may come from the Business Actors themselves, government agencies, business entities, or higher education institutions.
(3) Where a micro and small Business Actor has a halal declaration and the Halal Supervisor comes from the Business Actor themselves, the requirements as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (2) are excluded.

CHAPTER VI
SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION AND RENEWAL OF HALAL CERTIFICATE

Division One
Submission of Halal Certificate Application

Article 67

(1) Business Actors apply for Halal Certification in writing in Indonesian to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
(2) Application for Halal Certification as referred to in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by the following documents:
    a. Business Actor data;
    b. name and type of Product;
    c. list of Products and Materials used; and
    d. Product processing.

Article 68

Business Actor's Data as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) subparagraph a are proven by a business identification number or other risk-based business licensing documents.

Article 69

Names and types of products as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) subparagraph b must comply with the names and types of products to be certified halal.

Article 70

(1) List of Products and Materials used as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) subparagraph c must be the halal Products and Materials as evidenced by a Halal Certificate.
(2) Provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded for Materials that are:
    a. derived from nature in the form of plants and mining materials without processing;
    b. categorized as not at risk of containing prohibited Materials; and/or
    c. not classified as dangerous and do not intersect with haram (non-halal) Materials.

Article 71

(1) Materials derived from slaughtered animal products shall originate from animals slaughtered under sharia law and do fulfill the rules of animal welfare and veterinary public health.
(2) Slaughtering, which is under sharia law and has fulfilled the rules of animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1), is conducted by halal slaughterers in animal/poultry slaughterhouses and other premises for animal/poultry slaughtering.
(3) Further provisions on halal slaughterers are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 72

Products processing documents as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) subparagraph d contain information regarding the purchase, receipt, storage of materials used, processing, packaging, storage of finished Products, and distribution.

Article 73

Where production facilities for producing Products submitted for Halal Certificates are also used for producing Products that are not submitted for Halal Certificates which do not come from Materials containing prohibited Materials, Business Actors must provide the documents as follows:
a. Product name;
b. list of Products and Materials used;
c. Product processing; and
d. washing or tanning of the shared production facilities.

Article 74

To maintain the sustainability of PPH, Business Actors shall implement SJPH.

Division Two
Examination of Completeness of Halal Certificate Application Documents

Article 75

BPJPH checks the completeness of the Halal Certificate application documents as referred to in Article 67 within a period not exceeding one (1) Day since the application received by BPJPH.

Division Three
Designation of Halal Auditing Body for Conducting Product's Halal Status Audit and/or Testing

Article 76

(1) Where, based on the examination as referred to in Article 75, BPJPH states that the application documents are declared complete, BPJPH designates LPH for conducting audit and/or testing of the halal status of the Product based on the application from the Business Actors.
(2) Designation of LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted based on considerations as follows:
    a. LPH Accreditation;
    b. scope of activities and scope of competency of the LPH;
    c. LPH accessibility;
    d. LPH workload; and/or
    e. LPH performance.
(3) Designation of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) is made within a maximum not exceeding one (1) Day as of the completeness of the application document as referred to in Article 67.

Division Four
Product's Halal Status Audit and/or Testing

Article 77

(1) LPH conducts audit and/or testing of product's halal status based on standards set by BPJPH.
(2) Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1), include:
    a. document examination; and
    b. halal audit and/or testing of the Products.
(3) Product's halal status audit is conducted by the Halal Auditor as referred to in Article 45 paragraph (1).

Article 78

(1) Audit as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) subparagraph a is implemented by examining the required document as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) within a period not exceeding two (2) Days since the issuance of LPH designation by BPJPH as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (1).
(2) Where, based on the results of the examination, additional documents are required, LPH submits a request for additional documents to the applicant with a copy to BPJPH.
(3) Applicants must submit the additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) to LPH with a copy to BPJPH within a period not exceeding two (2) Days calculated from the receipt of request for additional documents.
(4) Where applicants do not submit additional documents or

the additional documents are incomplete within the period as referred to in paragraph (3), the application for Product's halal status audit and/or testing is declared rejected.

Article 79

(1) Where the document examination is declared complete, LPH sends the fee details of Product's halal status audit and/or testing to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
(2) Fee details as referred to in paragraph (1) are part of the financing component of halal certification services.
(3) BPJPH issues the payment invoice of halal certification service through an integrated electronic system.
(4) Applicants make payment not later than 5 (five) Days calculated from the date of issuance of the invoice for halal certification services as referred to in paragraph (3).
(5) Where Business Actors do not make payment in accordance with the period as referred to in paragraph (4), the application for halal certification is declared rejected.

Article 80

(1) Product audit as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) subparagraph b is conducted onsite by Halal Auditors at the business location during the production process.
(2) In carrying out the onsite audit of Products at the business location as referred to in paragraph (1), applicants shall provide information and data to Halal Auditors.
(3) Where an emergency condition in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations appears, the Product audit as referred to in paragraph (1) may be conducted online.

Article 81

Where audit results of the Product find Materials with questionable halal status, the Product audit as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) subparagraph b can be implemented by conducting a test in laboratory.

Article 82

(1) Halal status audit and/or testing for domestically produced Products are conducted within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) Days from the receipt of payment of Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (4) by BPJPH.
(2) Where Product audit as referred to in paragraph (1) finds Materials with questionable halal status, the testing may be conducted in laboratory.
(3) Where Product audit as referred to in paragraph (2) requires additional audit time, LPH may propose an extension of time to BPJPH within a period not exceeding ten (10) Days.
(4) Proposal for an extension of time is submitted by LPH to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system not later than one (1) Day before the period of Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1) comes to an end.
(5) Halal status audit and/or testing for domestically produced products as referred to in paragraph (1) are

determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 83

(1) Halal status audit and/or testing for Products produced abroad are carried out by Halal Auditors within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) Days from the payment receipt of the tariff for Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (4) by BPJPH.
(2) Where Product audit as referred to in paragraph (1) finds Materials with questionable halal status, the testing can be conducted in laboratory.
(3) Where Product audit as referred to in paragraph (2) requires additional audit time, LPH may propose an extension of time within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) Days to BPJPH.
(4) Proposal for an extension of time is submitted by LPH to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system not later than one (1) Day before the period of Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1) comes to an end.
(5) Halal audit and/or testing for Products produced abroad as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 84

(1) Where period of Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in Article 82 paragraphs (1) and (3) and Article 83 paragraphs (1) and (3) is not fulfilled:
    a. LPH submits a final report on the results of the Product's halal status audit and/or testing to BPJPH in accordance with existing conditions; and
    b. LPH shall return the documents and the fees of Product's halal status examining and/or testing to BPJPH.
(2) Final reports and the return of documents and fees for Product's halal status audit and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted by LPH to BPJPH within a period not exceeding three (3) Days from the deadline of the Product's halal status audit and/or testing period.
(3) BPJPH designates a substitute LPH during implementation of the said audit and/or testing.
(4) All financing for substitution of LPH as referred to in paragraph (3) is charged to the previous LPH.
(5) Procedures for submitting final reports, returning documents, and Product's halal status audit and/or testing, as well as the LPH substitution mechanism, are determined by the Head of the Agency.
(6) LPH that fails to meet the predetermined time limit in the halal certification process as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be evaluated and/or subjected to administrative sanctions.

Article 85

(1) LPH submits the results of the Product's halal status examination and/or testing to MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly with a copy sent to BPJPH through an

integrated electronic system.

(2) Results of the audit and/or test as referred to in paragraph (1) contain:
a. name and type of Product;
b. Products and Materials used;
c. PPH;
d. analysis results and/or Material specifications;
e. minutes of audit; and
f. recommendations with technical and sharia considerations.

Division Five
Determination of Product's Halal Status

Article 86

(1) Determination of Product's halal status is carried out by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly.
(2) Determination of Product's halal status as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted in a halal fatwa hearing.
(3) Halal fatwa hearing conducted by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly as referred to in paragraph (2) decides halal statuses of Products not later than three (3) Days since MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly receives results of audit and/or testing of Products from LPH.
(4) Determination of Product's halal status as referred to in paragraph (2) is submitted by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly to BPJPH as the basis for issuing Halal Certificate.
(5) Where time limit as referred to in paragraph (3) is exceeded, the determination of the halal status of the Product is conducted by the Halal Product Fatwa Committee, based on the provisions of the halal fatwa.
(6) Determination of Product's halal status as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out within a period not exceeding two (2) Days.
(7) Results of Product's halal status determination are in the form of Product's halal status or non-halal status determination.

Article 87

(1) Implementation of halal fatwa hearing held by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly, or Halal Product Fatwa Committee, is carried out to determine the halal status of the Product based on the provisions on halal fatwa.
(2) Provisions on halal fatwa as referred to in paragraph (1) serve as the standardization of MUI's halal fatwa having been determined by the Minister.

Division Six
Issuance of Halal Certificate

Article 88

(1) BPJPH issues Halal Certificate within a period not exceeding one (1) Day from BPJPH's receipt of decision resulted from Product's halal status determination from

MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly, or Halal Product Fatwa Committee.

(2) Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid since it has been issued by BPJPH and remains valid as long as there is no change in the composition of Materials and/or PPH.

Article 89

Where MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly, or Halal Product Fatwa Committee determine non-halal status of Product, BPJPH issues a non-halal statement letter within a period not exceeding one (1) Day from BPJPH's receipt of decision resulted from Product's non halal status determination.

Division Seven
Halal Certificate Renewal

Article 90

(1) Business Actors who change the composition of Materials and/or PPH after obtaining Halal Certificates, shall renew the Halal Certificates.
(2) Changes in the composition of the Material as referred to in paragraph (1) include development of Product types listed in the Halal Certificates.
(3) Changes in the composition of Materials and/or PPH as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or Product development as referred to in paragraph (2) are submitted to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
(4) Submission of the application as referred to in paragraph (3) is conducted by attaching:
    a. documents of changes in Material's composition;
    b. halal status documents of the changed Materials;
    c. documents of changes in the PPH; and/or
    d. Product development documents.
(5) Halal Certificate renewal as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) does not change the previous Halal Certificate number.
(6) Procedure for submitting application for Halal Certificate renewal is determined by the Head of the Agency.

Division Eight
Halal Product Fatwa Committee

Article 91

(1) Halal Product Fatwa Committee is formed and is responsible to the Minister.
(2) Position of Halal Product Fatwa Committee is administratively located in the ministry which administer government affairs in the field of religious affairs.

Article 92

Halal Product Fatwa Committee consists of elements as follows:
a. ulama; and
b. academics.

Article 93

(1) Halal Product Fatwa Committee has the duties of determining halal statuses of Products:
   a. where MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly exceeds the deadline of determining Product's halal status as referred to in Article 86 paragraph (3); and
   b. which are requested by micro and small Business Actors with halal statement.

(2) Determination of Product's halal status as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted through an integrated electronic system in organizing halal fatwa hearings.

Article 94

Halal Product Fatwa Committee is independent during implementation of its duties.

Article 95

Halal Product Fatwa Committee in carrying out its duties is assisted by secretariates and it is functionally implemented by one of the working units in the ministry administering government affairs in the field of religious affairs.

Article 96

Required fundings for supporting implementation of duties of Halal Product Fatwa Committee are derived from the state budget.

Article 97

Provisions on Halal Product Fatwa Committee are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Division Nine

Halal Certification for Micro and Small Businesses Actors

Article 98

(1) Halal certification mandatory for micro and small Business Actors is based on halal statements declared by the micro and small Business Actors.

(2) Micro and small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) are productive businesses having net assets or annual sales results in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, with the following criteria:
   a. the Products are not at risk or are using Material that have been confirmed halal; and
   b. the production process is guaranteed halal and is simple.

(3) Halal statement as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on halal standards set by BPJPH.

(4) Halal standards as referred to in paragraph (3) consist of at least:
   a. availability of statement from the Business Actors in the form of contracts/pledges containing:
      1. halal statuses of the Products and Materials used; and
      2. PPH; and
   b. availability of PPH assistance.

(5) Statements from Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (4) subparagraph a are submitted to BPJPH to be forwarded to Halal Product Fatwa Committee.

(6) PPH assistance as referred to in paragraph (4) subparagraph b is completed not later than ten (10) Days from the submissions of halal certification applications by micro and small Business Actors.
(7) PPH assistance as referred to in paragraph (6) consists of:
a. verification; and
b. validation, of the halal statements from the micro and small Business Actors.
(8) After receiving documents from BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (5), Halal Product Fatwa Committee organizes a halal fatwa hearing to determine the halal statuses of the Products within a period not exceeding one (1) Day.
(9) BPJPH issues a Halal Certificate not later than one (1) Day after BPJPH's receipt of determination of Product's halal status from the Halal Product Fatwa Committee as referred to in paragraph (8).
(10) Criteria for micro and small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 99

(1) PPH assistance as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (6) is conducted by PPH assistant bodies.
(2) PPH assistant bodies as referred to in paragraph (1) may come from:
a. Islamic community organizations;
b. Islamic religious bodies; and/or
c. higher education institutions,
which are incorporated.
(3) PPH assistant bodies as referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the Head of the Agency.
(4) PPH assistant bodies as referred to in paragraph (3) have the obligation to:
a. recruit PPH assistants;
b. appoint and dismiss PPH assistants;
c. conduct coaching and performance evaluation of PPH assistants;
d. submit performance report on PPH assistance to BPJPH; and
e. maintain the confidentiality of data and information submitted by micro and small Business Actors during the PPH assistance process.

Article 100

(1) PPH assistant bodies as referred to in Article 99 paragraph (1) consist of PPH assistants.
(2) PPH Assistants as referred to in paragraph (1) are registered to BPJPH after being appointed by the PPH assistant bodies.

Article 101

Further provisions on the procedures for PPH assistance are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Division Ten
Halal Certification Fees

Article 102

(1) Halal certification fees are charged to Business Actors who apply for Halal Certificates.
(2) Halal certification fees charged to Business Actors as

referred to in paragraph (1) must be efficient and affordable.

(3) Determination regarding amount or nominal of halal certification fee is proposed by the Minister to the minister administering government affairs in the field of state finance in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(4) Where determination regarding the amount or nominal of halal certification fee as referred to in paragraph (3) is conducted for the components of fees of audit and/or testing carried out by LPH, the said determination may be regulated in the Decision of the Head of the Agency.

(5) Where application for halal certification does not proceed due to negligence of the applicant, the fee that has been paid cannot be withdrawn.

(6) Procedures for payment of halal certification fees are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 103

(1) Where Halal Certificate applications are submitted by the micro and small Business Actors as referred to in Article 98, it is free of charge by considering the financial capacity of the state.

(2) Criteria and procedures in determining the micro and small Business Actors not to be subjected to fees as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 104

(1) Where Halal Certificate application is submitted by micro and small Business Actors as referred to in Article 103 paragraph (1), funding may also be in form of:
a. local budget;
b. alternative financing for micro and small enterprises;
c. financing from the partnership fund;
d. a grant from the government or other institutions;
e. revolving fund; or
f. other legal and non-binding sources.

(2) Where micro and small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) have an urgent need to apply for halal certification, halal certification financing may be derived from the micro and small Business Actors own financing as evidenced by a statement letter.

CHAPTER VII
HALAL LABEL AND NON-HALAL STATEMENT

Division One
Halal Label

Article 105

BPJPH determines Halal Label that applies nationally.

Article 106

Products that have received Halal Certificate shall include a Halal Label.

Article 107

(1) Halal label contains at least:
a. logo; and
b. certificate number or registration number.

(2) Logo as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a

contain images, texts, or a combination of images and texts.

Article 108

Logo in the Halal Label as referred to in Article 107 paragraph (1) subparagraph a is a form of decision and/or action determined and/or carried out by BPJPH.

Division Two
Inclusion of Halal Label

Article 109

(1) Halal Label as referred to in Article 105 is included on:
   a. Product packaging;
   b. certain parts of the Product; and/or
   c. a specific area on the Product.
(2) Inclusion of the Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (1) according to the guidance of the provisions of laws and regulations must be easy to see and read, as well as not easily erased, removed, and vandalized.
(3) Inclusion of Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (2) is exempted for:
   a. Products whose packaging is too small to include the entire information;
   b. Products sold and packaged directly in front of buyers in small quantities;
   c. Products sold in bulk form; or
   d. Products sold limitedly.
(4) Enforcement of Halal Label inclusion as referred to in paragraph (3) is evidenced by the Halal Certificate document.

Division Three
Non-Halal Statement

Article 110

(1) Business Actors who produce Products originating from non- halal Materials shall include a non-halal statement.
(2) Inclusion of non-halal statement as referred to in paragraph (1) must be easy to see and read and is not easily erased, removed, and vandalized.
(3) Form and procedure for inclusion of non-halal statement as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by the Head of the Agency after coordinating with ministries/institutions.

CHAPTER VIII
INSPECTION OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

Division One
General

Article 111

(1) BPJPH conducts inspection of JPH.
(2) JPH inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out against:
   a. LPH;
   b. Product's halal status;
   c. inclusion of Halal Label;
   d. inclusion of non-halal statement;
   e. separation of location, place, and equipment used for slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving processes between

Halal and non-halal Products;
f. presence of a Halal Supervisor; and/or
g. other activities related to JPH.

(3) Other activities as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph g include JPH inspections for PPH assistant bodies and PPH assistants.

(4) Relevant ministries, institutions, and/or provincial/regency/ municipal government coordinate and cooperate with BPJPH in the implementation of JPH inspection in accordance with their duties and functions.

(5) Coordination and cooperation during implementation of LPH inspections as referred to in paragraph (4) are followed up through the preparation of JPH inspection strategic program.

(6) Inspection of JPH may be carried out individually or jointly by BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments in accordance with their respective authority.

Article 112

(1) BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments may include related parties in carrying out JPH inspection.

(2) Related parties as referred to in paragraph (1) may provide input, consideration, or other activities aimed at supporting JPH inspection activities.

Article 113

(1) JPH inspection is performed by JPH Inspectors working at BPJPH, related ministries, relate institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments.

(2) JPH Inspectors as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed by authorized officials at BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 114

(1) JPH Inspectors appointed by authorized officials as referred to in Article 113 paragraph (2) must fulfill the requirements as follows:
a. being Muslims;
b. serving as the civil servants who are working at work units and are having duties and functions in the field of inspection;
c. having at least a bachelor degree;
d. understanding and having broad insight into halal statuses of products under sharia law; and
e. passing JPH Inspector training.

(2) JPH Inspectors as referred to in paragraph (1) in carrying out inspection must be equipped with a letter of assignment and identification.

(3) JPH Inspectors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall maintain the confidentiality of inspection results.

(4) Further provisions on the appointment of JPH Inspectors as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Division Two
Halal Product Assurance Inspector Training

Article 115

(1) JPH Inspector training as referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) subparagraph e is organized by BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
(2) BPJPH in carrying out the JPH Inspector training as referred to in paragraph (1) may cooperate with the work units having duties and functions in the field of education and training within the ministry administering government affairs in the field of religious affairs.
(3) Related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments as referred to in paragraph (1) may carry out JPH Inspector training after coordinating with BPJPH.
(4) BPJPH coordination with related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments as referred to in paragraph (3) includes at least:
    a. training systems and procedures; and
    b. provision of JPH Inspector trainers.

Article 116

(1) JPH Inspector training curriculum is developed and established by the Head of the Agency.
(2) JPH Inspector training curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) at least contains:
    a. insight into the halal status of products under sharia law; and
    b. knowledge of JPH inspection targets.

Article 117

JPH Inspector trainees who pass are entitled to a certificate of completion of JPH Inspector training.

Article 118

(1) Where BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal governments have not had JPH Inspectors who meets requirements as referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) subparagraph b, BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/regency/municipal government may assign civil servants in their respective institutions to carry out JPH inspection.
(2) Civil servants as referred to in paragraph (1) must be proposed to attend JPH Inspector training within a period not exceeding one (1) year as of the assignment.

Article 119

Further provisions on the implementation of JPH Inspector Training are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Division Three
Types and Stages of Halal Product Assurance Inspection

Article 120

(1) JPH inspection as referred to in Article 111 is carried out:
    a. periodically; and/or

b. on an ad hoc basis.

(2) Periodic JPH inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a is carried out one (1) time every six (6) months.

(3) JPH inspection performed on an ad hoc basis as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b is carried out based on suspected violations against provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 121

(1) JPH inspection is carried out in a coordinated and integrated manner as a part of risk-based business licensing inspection.

(2) Integration as referred to in paragraph (1) includes integration between the integrated electronic system for JPH implementation services and online single submission system.

Article 122

Further provisions on JPH inspection mechanism and integration with online single submission system are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
COOPERATION IN ORGANIZING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

Division One
General

Article 123

(1) In carrying out the authority as referred to in Article 5, BPJPH cooperates with
   a. relevant ministries and/or agencies;
   b. LPH; and
   c. MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly.

(2) In addition to the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH may cooperate with higher education institutions.

(3) Relevant ministries as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a include ministries administering affairs in the field of:
   a. industry;
   b. trade;
   c. health;
   d. agriculture;
   e. cooperatives and small and medium enterprises;
   f. home affairs;
   g. foreign affairs; and
   h. others related to the implementation of JPH.

(4) Related institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a include non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural institutions administering government affairs in the field:
   a. drugs and food administration;
   b. standardization and conformity assessment;
   c. accreditation; and
   d. others related to the implementation of JPH.

Division Two
Cooperation of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency with Related Ministries

Article 124

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering industrial government affairs as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph a is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. regulation, guidance, and inspection of industries related to raw materials, processed materials, additives, and auxiliary materials used to produce Halal Products;
   b. JPH facilitation for small industries, medium industries, and industries located in halal industrial areas by considering the state's financial capacity;
   c. establishment of halal industrial estates or industrial estates with halal thematic as well as the necessary infrastructure therein; and
   d. other tasks related to the implementation of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
(2) Ministry administering industrial government affairs involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 125

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of trade as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph b is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. guidance to Business Actors and the community;
   b. inspection of Halal Products distributed in the market;
   c. facilitation of JPH implementation for Business Actors in the field of trade;
   d. expansion of domestic and foreign market access for Halal Products;
   e. recalls of goods from distribution; and
   f. other tasks related to the implementation of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the field of trade involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 126

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of health as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph c is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. inspection of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical devices and household health supplies;
   b. facilitation of halal certification for medical devices and household health supplies;
   c. recommendation for revocation of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical devices and household

health supplies; and

d. other duties related to the implementation of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the health sector involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 127

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of agriculture as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph d is conducted with the scopes as follows:

a. dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products;
b. establishing requirements for animal/poultry slaughterhouses and other places for animal/poultry slaughter;
c. establishment of animal/poultry slaughter guidelines;
d. handling of animal meat and its by-products;
e. JPH facilitation for animal/poultry slaughterhouses and other places for animal/poultry slaughter;
f. establishment of guidelines for veterinary control certification in business units which handle foods originated from animals, quality assurance systems, and agricultural products food safety; and
g. other duties related to the organizing of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the field of agriculture involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 128

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph e includes:

a. coordination and dissemination of halal product certification for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium Business Actors;
b. JPH facilitation for cooperatives and micro, small and medium Business Actors;
c. data collection on cooperatives and micro, small and medium Business Actors;
d. coordination and guidance no JPH facilitation for cooperatives and micro and small Business Actors;
e. coordination and guidance on data collection of micro and small Business Actors; and
f. other duties related to the organizing of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the field of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 129

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of home affairs as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph f is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products;
   b. JPH facilitation for cooperatives and micro, small and medium Business Actors;
   c. JPH inspection;
   d. JPH development; and
   e. other duties related to the organizing of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the field of home affairs involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 130

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in the field of foreign affairs as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph g is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. facilitation of international cooperation;
   b. promotion of Halal Products;
   c. provision of information regarding foreign halal certification bodies; and
   d. other duties related to the implementation of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in the field of foreign affairs involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 131

(1) BPJPH cooperation with the ministry administering government affairs in other fields related to the organizing of JPH as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) subparagraph h is conducted with the scopes as follows:
   a. dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products; and
   b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Ministry administering government affairs in other fields related to the organizing JPH involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Division Three
Cooperation of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency with Related Institutions

Article 132

(1) BPJPH cooperation with non-ministerial government institutions administering government affairs in the field of drugs and food administration as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) subparagraph a is conducted with scopes as follows:
   a. Halal certification for the circulating drugs, natural medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials through an integrated system;
   b. inspection of Halal Products in the form of drugs, natural medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and

auxiliary materials in circulation;
c. Halal Certificate revocation on drugs, natural medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials in circulation;
d. withdrawal of drugs, natural medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials from circulation;
e. education, and publication of JPH in the form of drugs, natural medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials in circulation; and
f. other duties related to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-ministerial government institutions administering government affairs in the field of drugs and food administration involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 133

(1) BPJPH cooperation with non-ministerial government institutions that carry out government affairs in the field of standardization and Conformity Assessment as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) subparagraph b is conducted with scopes as follows:
a. preparation of standards and Conformity Assessment schemes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
b. other duties in terms of organizing JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-ministerial government agencies administering government affairs in the field of standardization and Conformity Assessment involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 134

(1) BPJPH cooperation with non-structural agencies administering government affairs in the field of accreditation as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) subparagraph c is conducted with scopes as follows:
a. preparation of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH accreditation; and
b. other duties in terms of organizing JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-structural government agencies administering government affairs in the field of accreditation involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 135

(1) BPJPH cooperation with non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies administering government affairs in other fields in terms of organizing JPH as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) subparagraph d is conducted with scopes as follows:
a. dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products; and
b. other duties in terms of organizing JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural

agencies administering government affairs in other fields in terms of organizing JPH involves BPJPH during formulation and determination of policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1).

Division Four
Cooperation between Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency and Halal Audit Bodies

Article 136

(1) BPJPH cooperation with LPH as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (1) subparagraph b includes:
a. audit and/or testing of Product's halal status; and
b. other duties in terms of organizing JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
(2) Formulation and determination of cooperation policies related to the scopes as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b are conducted in coordination with BPJPH.

Division Five
Cooperation between Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency and Indonesian Ulama Council, Provincial Indonesian Ulama Council, Regency/Municipal Indonesian Ulama Council, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly

Article 137

(1) BPJPH cooperation with MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (1) subparagraph c is carried out in terms of determining Product's halal status.
(2) Determination of Product's halal status as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly in the form of a Decision on Product Halal Determination.
(3) Determination of Product's halal status remains valid as long as there is no change in the composition of the Materials and/or PPH.

Division Six
Cooperation between Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency and Higher Education Institutions

Article 138

(1) BPJPH cooperation with higher education institutions as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (2) is carried out for dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products.
(2) Dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) includes improving literacy, research, community service, improving the quality of human resources in the field of JPH, as well as developing education and training in the field of JPH.

Division Seven
International Cooperation on Halal Product Assurance

Article 139

(1) Government may conduct international cooperation in the field of JPH.
(2) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of:

a. JPH development;
b. Conformity Assessment; and/or
c. halal certificate recognition.

(3) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by BPJPH to implement the results of coordination and consultation between the Minister and the minister administering government foreign affairs.

(4) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on multilateral agreement.

(5) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) must be implemented in accordance with Indonesia's foreign policy, provisions of national laws and regulations, and international laws and practices.

Article 140

(1) International cooperation on JPH development as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) subparagraph a, includes:
a. technology development;
b. human resources; and
c. means and infrastructure of JPH.

(2) BPJPH formulates and stipulates international cooperation policies on JPH development with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) based on the results of coordination with the Minister and the minister administering government for foreign affairs.

(3) International cooperation on JPH development as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by BPJPH with the government or other local institutions in the country.

Article 141

(1) International cooperation on Conformity Assessment as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, includes:
a. mutual recognition; and
b mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results.

(2) International cooperation on Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted in the form of development of scheme of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results.

(3) International cooperation on Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by BPJPH with non-structural institutions administering government affairs in the field of accreditation and local accreditation bodies in the country.

Article 142

(1) International cooperation on halal certificate recognition as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) subparagraph c is a cooperation in mutually recognizing Halal Certificates.

(2) International cooperation in the form of Halal Certificate mutual recognition as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted with foreign halal certification bodies authorized to issue Halal Certificates.

Article 143

(1) Halal Certificates issued by foreign halal certification bodies as referred to in Article 142 may be accepted as a fulfillment of halal certificates based on agreement of mutual acceptance on Halal Certificates which applies reciprocally.

(2) Agreement of mutual acceptance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by BPJPH with foreign halal certification bodies.

(3) Foreign halal certification bodies as referred to in paragraph (2) are formed by the government or Islamic religious institutions recognized by the country of origin.

(4) Foreign halal certification bodies as referred to in paragraph (3) are accredited by accreditation bodies in the

country of origin that have obtained recognition in regional or international accreditation cooperation organizations.

(5) Accreditation bodies in the country of origin as referred to in paragraph (3) are bodies that have built cooperation in developing the scheme of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results as referred to in Article 141.

(6) Accreditation of foreign halal certification bodies by accreditation bodies in the country of origin as referred to in paragraph (4) must comply with Indonesian halal standards determined by BPJPH.

Article 144

(1) Where the country of origin does not have accreditation bodies as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (4), foreign halal certification bodies are accredited by the LPH Accreditation Team.

(2) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) may be Cooperated with non-structural institutions administering government affairs in the field of accreditation.

(3) Further provisions on the procedures for implementing international cooperation in the field of JPH are regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER X
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN HALAL CERTIFICATES

Division One
General

Article 145

Foreign products entering Indonesia shall be halal certified.

Division Two
Halal Certification of Foreign Products

Article 146

(1) Application for foreign products halal certification is submitted by Business Actors.

(2) Submission of applications by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted through:
   a. importers; or
   b. official representatives located in Indonesian territory, to BPJPH.

(3) Application for foreign Products halal certification as referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted if:
   a. country of origin does not have foreign halal certification bodies;
   b. foreign halal certification bodies which have cooperated in mutual recognition on Halal Certificates do not have the scope of competence of Product certification;
   c. there is no cooperation of mutual recognition on Halal Certificates between foreign halal certification bodies and BPJPH; or
   d. Business Actors are voluntarily in need of halal certification.

(4) Application procedure for foreign Products halal certification is subject to halal certification provisions as referred to in Article 67 to Article 89.

Division Three
Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Subdivision 1
General

Article 147

(1) Halal Products whose halal certificates are issued by foreign halal certification bodies having cooperation in mutual recognition on halal certificates with BPJPH as referred to in Article 142 are not required to submit application for halal certification.
(2) Halal certificates issued by foreign halal certification bodies as referred to in paragraph (1) are obliged to be registered prior to being distributed in Indonesia.

Subdivision 2
Submission of Application for Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Article 148

Foreign halal certificate registration is submitted in writing by each importer and/or its official representative located in the territory of Indonesia to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system by attaching:
a. applicant data;
b. copy of foreign halal certificate of the Product concerned;
c. list of goods to be imported to Indonesia equipped with a harmonized system codes number; and
d. a statement letter that the documents submitted are true and valid

Subdivision 3
Inspection of Application Document Completeness for Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Article 149

(1) BPJPH inspects the completeness of application documents for the foreign halal certificate registration as referred to in Article 148 not later than five (5) Days as of the date of receipt of the application.
(2) Where the result of inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) indicates incomplete documents, BPJPH delivers a request for additional documents to the applicants.
(3) Applicants must submit additional documents to BPJPH within a period not exceeding five (5) Days after the receipt of request for additional documents.
(4) Where applicants fail to submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (3), application for foreign halal certificate registration is subjected to rejection.

Article 150

(1) BPJPH inspects the document validity of the application for foreign halal certificate registration as referred to in Article 148 after the documents are subjected to completeness as referred to in Article 149.
(2) Inspection of document validity as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out for a maximum of five (5) Days.
(3) Where the results of the inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) indicate invalid documents, the applicant submits the valid documents.
(4) Where applicants fail to submit the valid documents as referred to in paragraph (1) within a period not exceeding five (5) Days, the application for foreign halal certificate registration is subjected to rejection.

Subdivision 4
Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Fee

Article 151

(1) Foreign halal certificate registration fee is charged to the applicants.
(2) Tariff rate of foreign halal certificate registration fee is determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Subdivision 5
Issuance of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Article 152

(1) BPJPH registers foreign halal certificates that meet the requirements.
(2) Halal certificates having been registered by BPJPH may be considered as the fulfillment of Product's halal certificate.
(3) Registration of foreign halal certificates is issued in accordance with the registration made by the applicant based on the foreign halal certificate.
(4) Importers and/or official representatives who have obtained registration as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to include the registration number adjacent to the Halal Label upon:
    a. Product packaging;
    b. certain parts of the Product; and/or
    c. specific area on the Product.

Article 153

(1) Foreign halal certificate registration as referred to in Article 149 paragraph (1) contains at least information regarding:
    a. the institution issuing the foreign halal certificate registration number;
    b. foreign halal certificate registration number;
    c. applicant data;
    d. the name of the registered Product;
    e. validity period of the foreign halal certificates;
    f. signature of the Head of Agency; and
    g. unique identity code.
(2) Foreign halal certificate registration as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by the Head of Agency.

Article 154

(1) Validity period of foreign halal certificate registration is adjusted to the validity period of halal certificates issued by foreign halal certification bodies.
(2) Foreign halal certificate registration is obliged be extended by the importer and/or its official representative located in the territory of Indonesia by submitting renewal within a period from 60 (sixty) Days before the validity period of the foreign halal certificate registration expires until the expiration of the validity period of the foreign halal certificate registration.

CHAPTER XI
STAGING OF MANDATORY ON HALAL CERTIFICATION FOR PRODUCT TYPES

Article 155

(1) Products that are subjected to halal certification mandatory consist of:
    a. goods; and/or
    b. services.
(2) Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a include:
    a. food;
    b. beverages;
    c. drugs;

d. cosmetics;
e. chemical products;
f. biological products;
g. genetically engineered products; and
h. consumer goods.

(3) Services as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b includes business services related to:
a. slaughtering;
b. processing;
c. storage;
d. packaging;
e. distribution;
f. sales; and/or
g. serving.

Article 156

(1) Each type of food, beverages, medicine, and cosmetics as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) subparagraph a to subparagraph d are determined by the Minister after coordinating with relevant ministries, related institutions, and MUI.
(2) Implementation of coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) is facilitated by BPJPH.

Article 157

Chemical products, biological products, and genetically engineered products as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) subparagraph e to subparagraph g and the services as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (3) are only those related to food, beverages, medicine, or cosmetics.

Article 158

(1) Consumer goods as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) subparagraph h are only for goods derived from and/or containing animal elements.
(2) Types of consumer goods subjected to halal certification mandatory are determined by a Ministerial decision after coordinating with the relevant ministries/institutions.
(3) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) is facilitated by BPJPH.

Article 159

(1) Halal certification mandatory for types of Products as referred to in Articles 156 and 157 are carried out in stages.
(2) First stage as referred to in paragraph (1) is for:
a. food and beverage Products;
b. raw Materials, food additives, and auxiliary Materials for food and beverage products; and
c. slaughter products and slaughter services.
(3) Other Products as referred to in paragraph (2) are carried out at a further stage.
(4) Staging as referred to in paragraph (2) is not applicable to:
a. Products whose halal mandatory have been determined in the provisions of laws and regulations;
b. Products having been certified halal before the Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance enters into force; and
c. Products having been certified halal since the enactment of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance until the promulgation of this Government Regulation.

Article 160

(1) For medium and large Business Actors, the staging of halal certification mandatory for food, beverages, slaughtering Products, and slaughtering services starts from 17 October 2019 until 17 October 2024.
(2) For micro and small Business Actors, the staging of halal certification mandatory for food, beverages, slaughtering

Products, and slaughtering services starts from 17 October 2019 until 17 October 2026.

(3) Halal certification mandatory for food, beverages, slaughtering Products, and slaughtering services originating from abroad are determined by the Minister not later than 17 October 2026 after considering the completion of mutual recognition on Halal Certificates.

(4) Determination of halal certification mandatory as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out after coordinating with relevant ministries/agencies.

Article 161

(1) Staging of halal certification mandatory for Products other than those as referred to in Article 159 paragraph (2), includes:
   a. natural medicine, quasi-medicine, and health supplements, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
   b. over-the-counter medicine and limited over-the-counter medicine, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2029;
   c. prescription-only medicine (administer potent drugs), excluding psychotropic, starting from 17 October 2021 to October 17, 2034;
   d. cosmetics, chemical products,and genetically engineered products, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
   e. consumers goods in the category of clothing, head coverings, and accessories, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
   f. consumers goods in the category of household health supplies, household appliances, worship equipment for Muslims, stationery, and office equipment, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
   g. consumers goods in the category of medical devices of risk class A in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
   h. consumers goods in the category of medical devices of risk class B in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2029;
   i. consumers goods in the category of medical devices of risk class C in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2034; and
   j. medicinal Products, biological products, and medical devices whose raw materials have not been sourced from halal materials and/or method of manufacture is not halal in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(2) Staging of halal certification mandatory for services related to the Products as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraphs a, b, c, d, e, and f is started based on the provisions of the staging time of the respective Products.

(3) Business Actors can apply for a Halal Certificate for Products other than food, beverages, slaughtering products, and slaughtering services before the staging period as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 162

(1) Medicinal Products, biological products, and medical devices that will be certified halal must fulfill the requirements of safety, usefulness/efficacy, and quality in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(2) Medicinal Products, biological products, and medical devices that will be certified halal as referred to in paragraph (1), must also fulfill the halal manufacture method.

(3) Where medicinal Products, biological products, and medical devices whose raw Materials are not yet sourced from halal Materials and/or manufacturing method is not yet halal, they may be distributed by stating information regarding the origin of the ingredients until halal Materials and/or halal manufacturing methods are invented.
(4) Further provisions on medicinal Products, biological products, and medical devices whose raw Materials have not been sourced from halal Materials and/or manufacturing method is not halal as referred to in paragraph (2) and provisions in fulfilling halal manufacturing method as referred to in paragraph (3) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Article 163

During implementation of staging for the types of Products that are obliged to be certified halal:
a. BPJPH provides guidance to Business Actors who produce Products that are obliged to be certified halal; and
b. BPJPH in collaboration with other stakeholders and communities creates a condition that encourage the improvement and development of business climate in Indonesia.

CHAPTER XII
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Division One
General

Article 164

(1) Public may participate in the implementation of JPH.
(2) Public participation as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of:
    a. roll-out and education on JPH;
    b. assistance in PPH;
    c. publication that the Product is under assistance; and
    d. monitoring of distributed Halal Products.
(3) Monitoring of distributed Halal Product as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph d is conducted in the form of complaints and reporting to BPJPH.

Article 165

(1) Reporting to BPJPH as referred to in Article 164 paragraph (3) is delivered in the form of a report.
(2) Reporting to BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (1) may be delivered by:
    a. Indonesian citizens as individuals;
    b. public or private legal entities; or
    c. community organizations.

Article 166

BPJPH guarantees the confidentiality of the identities of the reporting persons and the reported persons unless for the interests of law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Division Two
Awarding in the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance

Article 167

(1) BPJPH may provide awards to the public who have participated in the JPH implementation.
(2) Award as referred to in paragraph (1) may be provided to:
    a. Indonesian citizen as an individual;
    b. public or private legal entities;
    c. ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, non-

structural agencies, provincial/municipal governments;
d. educational institutions; or
e. community organizations.

CHAPTER XIII
ELECTRONIC-BASED SERVICES FOR ORGANIZING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

Article 168

(1) JPH organizing service system is obliged to be integrated with an electronic system.
(2) Electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) is integrated with the process of halal certification service carried out by:
a. BPJPH;
b. LPH;
c. MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/Municipal MUI, and Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly;
d. Halal Product Fatwa Committee; and
e. PPH assistants.
(3) Integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) also supports other services related to the implementation of JPH.
(4) Integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) is managed by BPJPH.

Article 169

Where integrated electronic system managed by BPJPH as referred to in Article 168 paragraph (4) experiences a disruption that causes the system to malfunction for a maximum of one times twenty-four (1x24) hours, the JPH implementation services may be implemented manually or through other electronic systems integrated with BPJPH, which are developed by bodies.

CHAPTER XIV
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Division One
General

Article 170

(1) Violations against organizing JPH are subject to administrative sanctions.
(2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are imposed on Business Actors in the form of:
a. written warning;
b. administrative fine;
c. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
d. recalls of goods from distribution.
(3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are imposed on LPH in the form of:
a. written warning;
b. administrative fine; and/or
c. suspension of operational activities.
(4) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are imposed on PPH assistant bodies in the form of:
a. written warning; and/or
b. suspension of operational activities.
(5) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are imposed in accordance with the level of violation committed.
(6) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) are imposed in stages, alternatively, and/or

cumulatively.

(7) Where administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph b and paragraph (3) subparagraph b is determined, it may be charged up to Rp2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

Division Two
Types of Sanctions and the Authority to Impose Administrative Sanctions

Article 171

(1) BPJPH has the authority to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 170 paragraph (2) against Business Actors who violate Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 50, Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 110 paragraph (1), Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2).

(2) Administrative sanction in the form of written warning as referred to in paragraph (1) is imposed for violations against Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 50, Article 51 subparagraph a, subparagraph c, subparagraph d, and subparagraph e, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 110 paragraph (1), Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2).

(3) Administrative sanctions in the form of administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is imposed for violations against Article 50, Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 147 paragraph (2), and Article 154 paragraph (2).

(4) Administrative sanction in the form of revocation of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is imposed for violations against Article 50, Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), and Article 106.

(5) Administrative sanction in the form of recalls of goods from distribution as referred to in paragraph (1) is imposed for violations against Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 110 paragraph (1), Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2).

Article 172

BPJPH is authorized to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 170 paragraph (3) against LPH that violate Article 84 and Article 168 paragraph (1).

Article 173

BPJPH is authorized to impose sanctions as referred to in Article 170 paragraph (4) against PPH assistant bodies that violate Article 98 paragraph (6) and Article 99 paragraph (4).

Division Three
Procedure for Inspection of Administrative Violations

Subdivision 1
General

Article 174

(1) Allegations of administrative violations as referred to in Article 171 to Article 173 originate from:
    a. reports; and/or
    b. findings.

(2) BPJPH conducts a review and inspection against the alleged administrative violations.

Subdivision 2
Reports

Article 175

(1) Reports of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 174 paragraph (1) subparagraph a may be submitted by:
   a. Indonesian citizen as individuals;
   b. public or private legal entities; and
   c. community organizations.
(2) Reports of alleged administrative violations as referred to in paragraph (1) are submitted to BPJPH.
(3) BPJPH guarantees the confidentiality of the identity of the reporting persons and the reported persons, unless for the interests of law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 176

(1) Reports of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 175 at least contain:
   a. identity of the reporting persons;
   b. name, address, and reported content;
   c. violated obligations;
   d. time of violation;
   e. chronology of the reported events; and
   f. additional information containing facts, data, or clues to the occurrence of violations.
(2) Reports of alleged administrative violations as referred to in paragraph (1) are accompanied by supporting preliminary evidence.

Subdivision 3
Findings

Article 177

(1) Findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 174 paragraph (1) subparagraph b are stated in a violation finding form which at least contains:
   a. the identity of the officer who discovered the alleged violation;
   b. the identity of the party alleged of committing violations; and
   c. description of the alleged violation.
(2) Findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in paragraph (1) are submitted to BPJPH.

Subdivision 4
Review of Reports and/or Findings

Article 178

BPJPH conducts a review of reports and/or findings regarding alleged administrative violations.

Article 179

Where review of reports and/or findings regarding alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 178 concludes that there are no allegations of administrative violations, BPJPH terminates the review process.

Subdivision 5
Inspection of Reports and/or Findings

Article 180

(1) BPJPH conducts inspections against alleged administrative violations based on the results of report and/or finding reviews regarding the alleged administrative violations.
(2) Inspections of alleged administrative violations are carried out to discover, explore, and assess evidence of

administrative violations.

Article 181

(1) Where alleged administrative violation is not proven, the Head of the Agency rehabilitates the good reputation of the reported person.
(2) Where an administrative violation occurs, the reported party is found guilty and shall be subject to administrative sanctions determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 182

Imposition of written warning sanctions, in a written form, contains at least:
a. explanations of violations;
b. consequences of the violations; or
c. follow-up resolution time.

Article 183

Where written warning sanctions are imposed due to violation against the provisions set forth in Article 2 paragraph (1) and the Business Actors fail to follow up the violation within a period not exceeding thirty (30) Days from the date of determination, BPJPH imposes sanctions in form of recalls of goods from distribution.

Article 184

(1) Where written warning sanctions are imposed due to violation towards provisions of Article 50, Article 51 subparagraphs a, c, d, and e, Articles 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2) and the Business Actor fail to follow up the violation within a period of fourteen (14) Days from the date of determination, BPJPH imposes administrative fines and/or recalls of goods from distribution.
(2) Impositions of administrative fines are made in form of payment of an amount of money to the state treasury.
(3) Amount of administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 185

(1) Where written warning sanctions are imposed due to violation towards provisions of Article 110 paragraph (1), Business Actors are required to withdraw Products from circulation until inclusion of non-halal statement.
(2) BPJPH announces to the public the Products subject to written warning sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) within a period not exceeding two (2) Days through electronic media, social media, and/or printed media.

Article 186

(1) Recalls of goods from distribution conducted by Business Actors are carried out within a period not exceeding sixty (60) Days since the determination of sanction in form of recalls of good from distribution.
(2) Recalls of goods from distribution conducted by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by Business Actors under the supervision of BPJPH in coordination with relevant ministries/agencies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 187

Imposition of sanction in form of revocation of Halal Certificate is determined by the Head of the Agency.

Division Four
Submissions of Objections to the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions

Subdivision 1
General

Article 188

(1) Business Actors or LPHs who are subject to administrative sanctions submit objections to the Head of the Agency.
(2) Objections filed by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be filed against administrative sanctions in the form of:
    a. administrative fines;
    b. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
    c. recalls of goods from distribution by Business Actors.
(3) Objections submitted by LPHs as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be submitted against administrative sanctions in the form of:
    a. suspension of operational activities;
    b. revocation of LPH establishment; and/or
    c. administrative fines.

Article 189

(1) Submissions of objections as referred to in Article 188 paragraphs (2) or (3) are delivered in the form of requests for objections which at least contain:
    a. identities of applicants;
    b. reasons for objections; and
    c. the decision requested.
(2) Objection of applications as referred to in paragraph (1) are delivered by attaching:
    a. identities of the Business Actors or LPHs;
    b. decisions of the Head of the Agency related to administrative sanctions; and
    c. other evidences supporting the reasons for objections.
(3) Objections as referred to in paragraph (2) are submitted within a period not exceeding five (5) Days since the determination of the administrative sanction.

Subdivision 2
Follow-up on Submission of Objections to the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions

Article 190

Head of the Agency provides an answer to the objection as referred to in Article 189 within a period not exceeding five (5) Days since the receipt of the objection.

Article 191

(1) Where objection as referred to in Article 189 is accepted, the Head of the Agency amends or cancels the administrative sanction decision.
(2) Where objection as referred to in Article 189 is rejected, the Head of the Agency notifies the applicants along with reasons for the rejection.

Article 192

Further provisions on technical imposition of administrative sanctions against Business Actors, LPH, and PPH assistant bodies, as well as submissions of objections regarding imposition of administrative sanctions, are regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Article 193

Where applicants do not accept decisions regarding the objection as referred to in Article 191 paragraph (2), the applicants may file an administrative appeal in accordance with the laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XV
FUNDING SOURCES

Article 194

Funding for the implementation of this Government Regulation is sourced from:

a. state budget;
b. local budget; and/or
c. other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XVI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 195

Upon the entry into force of this Government Regulation:

a. Form of halal logo determined by MUI prior to the promulgation of this Government Regulation, may still be used for a period not exceeding two (2) years as of the promulgation of this Government Regulation;
b. Halal Auditors who have carried out their duties prior to the promulgation of this Government Regulation are still recognized as Halal Auditors as long as they have the appropriate qualifications and do not conflict with the provisions in this Government Regulation; and
c. Certificates of Halal Auditor issued prior to the promulgation of this Government Regulation are still recognized and valid as the certificates of Halal Auditors.

CHAPTER XVII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 196

Upon the entry into force of this Government Regulation, all laws and regulations which serves as the implementing regulations of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 on Organizing of the Halal Product Assurance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651) shall remain in force insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Government Regulation.

Article 197

Upon the entry into force of this Government Regulation, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 on Organizing of Halal Product Assurance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 49, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651), is hereby repealed and declared to be no longer in force.

Article 198

This Government Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order to make this Government Regulation known to the public, it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
on 17 October 2024

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 17 October 2024

MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARIAT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

PRATIKNO

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2024 NUMBER 229
Prepared and issued as an official translation

Jakarta, 2 November 2026
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION
FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DIREKTUR JENDERAL PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN KEMENTERIAN HUKUM PENGAYOMAN

DHAHANA PUTRA

Official Translation Notice:
This English translation is provided for information and reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or ambiguity between the English version and the Indonesian version, the Indonesian version shall prevail.

ELUCIDATION
OF
GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 42 OF 2024
ON
ORGANIZING OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

I. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the state to guarantee the freedom of each citizen in embracing their respective religions and performing worships according to their religions and beliefs. To ensure that every Muslim worship and practice their religion, the state is obliged to provide protection and guarantees about halal statuses of Products consumed and used by the community. However, currently, the Products circulating in the community are not entirely guaranteed to be halal.

Preparation of this Government Regulation is an improvement of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 on Organizing of the Halal Product Assurance which is a delegated regulation of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance and Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation. This Government Regulation aims to provide legal certainties and guarantees for the public for the halal status of Products that enter, circulate, and are traded in the territory of Indonesia.

The main points regulated in this Government Regulation include:

a. implementation of JPH by BPJPH;
b. separation of locations, places, and PPH equipment that shall be separated from locations, places, and equipment of non-halal process, which include the process of slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and serving of Products;
c. procedures of establishment, accreditation, scope of activities, and revocation of approval for the establishment of LPH and the appointment and dismissal of Halal Auditors;
d. Business Actor's rights and obligations as well as procedures for determining, assigning, and facilitating Halal Supervisors;
e. procedures for submitting application and renewal of halal certificates by BPJPH;
f. ease of halal certification for micro and small Business Actors who meet the halal standards set by BPJPH;
g. inclusion of Halal Label and non-halal statement;
h. JPH inspection by BPJPH;
i. cooperation in organizing JPH by BPJPH with ministries which administer government affairs in the fields of industry, trade, health, agriculture, cooperatives and small and medium enterprises, home affairs, foreign affairs, and with non-ministerial government institutions or non-structural institutions carrying out government affairs in the field of drugs and food control, standardization and Conformity Assessment, and accreditation as well as LPH and MUI;
j. Product certification and halal certificate registration for foreign Products;
k. types of halal certified Products and stages of halal certification of certain types of Products after implementation of mandatory Halal Certification for Products distributed and traded in the territory of Indonesia;
l. public participation in the implementation of JPH; and
m. administrative sanctions regarding JPH implementation.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1
Self-explanatory.

Article 2
Self-explanatory.

Article 3
Self-explanatory.

Article 4
Self-explanatory.

Article 5
Self-explanatory.

Article 6
Paragraph (1)
Terms "non-halal Products" mean the products that use or contain ingredients derived from pork and/or containing pork, alcohols derived from *khamar* processing, animals slaughtered not under sharia law, and non-halal ingredients determined based on MUI fatwa.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 7
Self-explanatory

Article 8
Self-explanatory

Article 9
Self-explanatory

Article 10
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory
Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory
Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory
Subparagraph f
Other processes which affect Product processing, including sampling tools, testing equipment in Business Actor's internal laboratories, and washing equipment.

Article 11
Self-explanatory.

Article 12
Self-explanatory.

Article 13
Self-explanatory

Article 14
Self-explanatory

Article 15
Self-explanatory.

Article 16
Self-explanatory.

Article 17
Self-explanatory.

Article 18
Self-explanatory.

Article 19
Self-explanatory.

Article 20
Self-explanatory.

Article 21
Self-explanatory.

Article 22
Self-explanatory.

Article 23
Self-explanatory.

Article 24
Self-explanatory.

Article 25
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Cooperation conducted between legal Islamic religious institutions, as well as private higher-education institutions under the auspices of legal Islamic religious institutions or Islamic foundations, with state-owned enterprises or non-ministerial government institutions which organize government affairs in the field of drugs and food administration, regarding, among others, availability of Halal Auditors, laboratories, and/or other functions of LPH.

Article 26
Self-explanatory.

Article 27
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (5)
Terms “ulama” mean religious experts on Product’s halal status in sharia who come from legal Islamic social organizations.
Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.

Article 28
Self-explanatory.

Article 29
Self-explanatory.

Article 30
Self-explanatory.

Article 31
Self-explanatory.

Article 32
Self-explanatory.

Article 33
Self-explanatory.

Article 34
Self-explanatory.

Article 35
Self-explanatory.

Article 36
Self-explanatory.

Article 37
Self-explanatory.

Article 38
Self-explanatory.

Article 39
Self-explanatory.

Article 40
Paragraph (1)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Terms “bachelor’s degree in” mean bachelor’s degree in food, food technology, agriculture, agricultural technology, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, veterinary, and nutrition.
Terms “bachelor's degree in biochemistry” mean experts in the field of science studying chemical processes which exist in the body and are related to living organisms.
Terms “bachelor's degree in culinary arts” mean a discipline related to the art of preparing, cooking, and serving meals. This qualification can be obtained through other bachelor’s degrees.
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 41
Self-explanatory.

Article 42
Self-explanatory.

Article 43
Self-explanatory.

Article 44
Self-explanatory.

Article 45
Self-explanatory.

Article 46
Self-explanatory.

Article 47
Self-explanatory.

Article 48
Self-explanatory.

Article 49
Self-explanatory.

Article 50
Self-explanatory.

Article 51
Self-explanatory.

Article 52
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Risk analysis based on, among others, the critical point of materials, the scale of the micro or small Business Actors, the number of Products and/or production volume, the number of production facilities and/or the number of outlets, and the marketing area

Article 53
Self-explanatory.

Article 54
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Self-explanatory.

Article 56
Self-explanatory.

Article 57
Self-explanatory.

Article 58
Self-explanatory.

Article 59
Self-explanatory.

Article 60
Self-explanatory.

Article 61
Self-explanatory.

Article 62
Self-explanatory.

Article 63
Self-explanatory.

Article 64
Self-explanatory.

Article 65
Self-explanatory.

Article 66
Self-explanatory.

Article 67
Self-explanatory.

Article 68
Self-explanatory.

Article 69
Self-explanatory.

Article 70
Self-explanatory.

Article 71
Self-explanatory.

Article 72
Self-explanatory.

Article 73
Self-explanatory.

Article 74
Self-explanatory.

Article 75
Self-explanatory.

Article 76
Self-explanatory.

Article 77
Self-explanatory.

Article 78
Self-explanatory.

Article 79
Self-explanatory.

Article 80
Self-explanatory.

Article 81
Self-explanatory.

Article 82
Self-explanatory.

Article 83
Self-explanatory.

Article 84
Self-explanatory.

Article 85
Self-explanatory.

Article 86
Self-explanatory.

Article 87
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
In this provision, if an update on halal fatwa standardization is needed due to developments in knowledge and technology, provisions of laws and regulations, and/or matters that have not been regulated in the halal fatwa standardization, the ministry administering government of religious affairs, collaborating with MUI, related ministries/agencies, academics, and other stakeholders, formulate new standards or update the existing halal fatwa standardization.

Article 88
Self-explanatory.

Article 89
Self-explanatory.

Article 90
Self-explanatory.

Article 91
Self-explanatory.

Article 92
Subparagraph a
Terms “ulama” mean religious experts on Product's halal sharia who come from legal Islamic social organizations.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.

Article 93
Self-explanatory.

Article 94
Terms “independent” mean free of intervention and cannot be influenced by any parties while carrying out the task of determining the halal status of a Product.

Article 95
Self-explanatory.

Article 96
Self-explanatory.

Article 97
Self-explanatory.

Article 98
Self-explanatory.

Article 99
Self-explanatory.

Article 100
Self-explanatory.

Article 101
Self-explanatory.

Article 102
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
BPJPH is a public service agency. Therefore, while determining service rates, BPJPH must conduct according to laws and regulations. Determination of Halal certification fees, such as for the components of fees of examination and/or testing conducted by LPH, is based on the dynamics of JPH’s development and complexity of the examination and/or testing. The Minister who is responsible for the state’s finance affairs may delegate to BPJPH the stipulation of the component of fees of examination and/or testing carried out by LPH.
Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.
Article 103

Paragraph (1)
Micro and small Business Actors to be exempted from fees are based on criteria and priorities regulated in the Regulation of the Agency.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Article 104
Paragraph (1)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph f
Terms “other legal and non-binding sources” means, among others, social responsibilities of corporates or business entities, channels for *zakat*, *infaq*, and *sadaqah*, or philanthropic schemes.
Paragraph (2)
This provision applies to micro and small Business Actors who apply for halal certification through halal declaration mechanism.
The term “statement letter” means a statement letter from micro and small Business Actors stating that the financing is voluntary, without coercion and/or any intentions according to laws and regulations.

Article 105
Self-explanatory.

Article 106
Self-explanatory.

Article 107
Self-explanatory.

Article 108
Self-explanatory.

Article 109
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Terms “bulk” mean Products that are not sold in retail form.
Subparagraph d
Terms “sold limitedly” refer to Products that are sold for specific purposes such as food for health purposes for specific diseases based on a doctor's prescription.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 110
Self-explanatory.

Article 111
Self-explanatory.
Article 112
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)

Terms “related parties” means LPHs, public accountants, survey institutions, or non-governmental organizations dealing with consumer’s protection.

Article 113
Self-explanatory.

Article 114
Self-explanatory.

Article 115
Self-explanatory.

Article 116
Self-explanatory.

Article 117
Self-explanatory.

Article 118
Self-explanatory.

Article 119
Self-explanatory.

Article 120
Self-explanatory.

Article 121
Self-explanatory.

Article 122
Self-explanatory.

Article 123
Self-explanatory.

Article 124
Self-explanatory.

Article 125
Self-explanatory.

Article 126
Self-explanatory.

Article 127
Self-explanatory.

Article 128
Self-explanatory.

Article 129
Self-explanatory.

Article 130
Self-explanatory.

Article 131
Self-explanatory.

Article 132
Self-explanatory.

Article 133
Self-explanatory.

Article 134
Self-explanatory.

Article 135
Self-explanatory.

Article 136
Self-explanatory.

Article 137
Self-explanatory.

Article 138
Self-explanatory.

Article 139
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Terms “multilateral agreement” means multilateral agreements in the political, economic, social, cultural, and other sectors in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 140
Self-explanatory.

Article 141
Self-explanatory.

Article 142
Self-explanatory.

Article 143
Self-explanatory.

Article 144
Self-explanatory.

Article 145
Self-explanatory.

Article 146
Self-explanatory.

Article 147
Self-explanatory.

Article 148
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Terms “harmonized system codes” mean a numerical language in Product’s or Material’s classification as an international standard for reporting goods at customs and related agencies.
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.

Article 149
Self-explanatory.

Article 150
Self-explanatory.

Article 151
Self-explanatory.

Article 152
Self-explanatory.

Article 153
Self-explanatory.

Article 154
Self-explanatory.

Article 155
Paragraph (1)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Terms “services” mean any services and performances in the form of works or outcomes achieved or provided by one party to another party in the community to be used by consumers or Business Actors.
Paragraph (2)
Subparagraph a
Terms “food” means processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials.
Subparagraph b
Terms “beverages” mean processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials
Subparagraph c
Terms “drugs” mean natural medicine, quasi-medicine, and health supplements
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph f
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph g
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph h
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 156
Self-explanatory.

Article 157
Self-explanatory.

Article 158
Self-explanatory.

Article 159
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Slaughter services are, for example, slaughterhouses or poultry slaughterhouses and other places for the slaughter of animal/poultry
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 160

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Terms “relevant ministries/agencies” mean the ministries that administering government affairs in the field of industry, trade, and agriculture.

Article 161

Self-explanatory.

Article 162

Self-explanatory.

Article 163

Self-explanatory.

Article 164

Self-explanatory.

Article 165

Self-explanatory.

Article 166

Self-explanatory.

Article 167

Self-explanatory.

Article 168

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Integrated electronic system can also be used by PPH assistant institutions and Halal Auditors.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 169

Self-explanatory.

Article 170

Self-explanatory.

Article 171

Self-explanatory.

Article 172

Self-explanatory.

Article 173

Self-explanatory.

Article 174

Self-explanatory.

Article 175

Self-explanatory.

Article 176

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

Terms “identity of the reporting persons” include name, address, telephone number, electronic mail, and position.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 177

Self-explanatory.

Article 178

Self-explanatory.

Article 179

Self-explanatory.

Article 180

Self-explanatory.

Article 181

Self-explanatory.

Article 182

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Terms “follow-up resolution time” mean the time required by those who are subject to sanctions to fulfill administrative sanctions, for example applying for halal certification, reporting changes in composition of Materials, inclusion of the Halal Label, and inclusion of non-halal statements.

Article 183

Self-explanatory.

Article 184

Self-explanatory.

Article 185

Self-explanatory.

Article 186

Self-explanatory.

Article 187

Self-explanatory.

Article 188

Self-explanatory.

Article 189

Self-explanatory.

Article 190

Self-explanatory.

Article 191

Self-explanatory.

Article 192
Self-explanatory.

Article 193
Self-explanatory.

Article 194
Self-explanatory.

Article 195
Self-explanatory.

Article 196
Self-explanatory.

Article 197
Self-explanatory.

Article 198
Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 6998