

**REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 39 OF 2021**

**ON**

**THE ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES**

**BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY**

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,**

Considering:

that in order to implement the provisions of Article 48 and Article 185 letter b of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, it has been deemed necessary to establish Regulation of the Government on the Organization of Halal Product Guarantees.

Observing:

1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604);
3. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573).

**HAS DECIDED**

To establish:

**REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES.**

**CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1**

Under this Regulation of the Government, the following definitions are employed:

1. Halal Product Guarantee (Jaminan Produk Halal), from this point onward is referred to as JPH, is the legal certainty regarding the halal quality of a product which are proven with halal certificate.
2. Products are goods and/or services related to foods, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, as well as consumer goods that are worn, used, or utilized by the community.
3. Halal Products are Products that have been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law (syariat Islam).

4. Halal Product Process (Proses Produk Halal), from this point onward referred to as PPH, is a series of activities to guarantee the halal status of products consisting of the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales and presentation of Products.
5. Materials are the elements used to make or produce Products.
6. Halal Certificate is the acknowledgment of halal status of a Product issued by the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency based on a written halal fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulama Council.
7. Halal Label is the sign of halal quality of Products.
8. Assessment of Conformity is the activity to assess that goods, services, systems, processes, or personnel have fulfilled reference requirements.
9. Business Actor is an individual or business entity in the form of an incorporated legal entity or unincorporated legal entity which organizes business activities in Indonesian territory.
10. Halal Inspection Agency (Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal), from this point onward is referred to as LPH, is the agency that carries out inspection and/or testing toward the Halal Quality of Products.
11. LPH Accreditation is a series of formal recognition activities for the Assessment of Conformity, competence, and feasibility of LPH.
12. LPH Accreditation Team are a number of people who are in an agency to carry out LPH Accreditation and are responsible to the BPJPH.
13. Halal Auditor is a person who has the ability to inspect the halal quality of Product.
14. Halal Supervisor is a person who is responsible for PPH.
15. Indonesian Ulama Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia), from this point onwards is referred to as MUI, is a discussion forum for Muslim scholars, zuama (leaders), and scholars.
16. JPH Supervisor is a state civil apparatus appointed by an authorized official to conduct JPH supervision.
17. Minister is the minister in charge of government affairs in the religious sector.
18. Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal), from this point onward is referred to as BPJPH, is an agency established by the Government to organize JPH.
19. Head of Agency is the Head of BPJPH.
20. Day is a business day as determined by the Central Government.

## **Article 2**

- (1) Products that enter, circulate, and are traded in Indonesian territory must be halal certified.
- (2) Products originating from prohibited materials are exempted from the obligation to be halal certified.
- (3) Products as referred to in paragraph (2) must be provided with a non-halal information.

## **Article 3**

Halal Certificate as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1) shall be granted to Products originating from halal materials and comply with PPH.

## **CHAPTER III**

## **ORGANIZER OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES**

### **Article 4**

- (1) The government is responsible for organizing JPH.
- (2) The organization of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the Minister.
- (3) In order to implement the organization of JPH as referred to in paragraph (2), a BPJPH which is under and responsible to the Minister shall be established.

### **Article 5**

In the organization of JPH, the BPJPH has the authority to:

- a. formulate and stipulate JPH policies;
- b. establish JPH norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;
- c. issue and revoke Halal Certificate and Halal Label on Products;
- d. conduct registration of Halal Certificate on foreign Products;
- e. conduct socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products;
- f. conduct the accreditation of LPH;
- g. conduct Halal Auditor registration;
- h. conduct the supervision of JPH;
- i. conduct the guidance of Halal Auditor; and
- j. Cooperate with domestic and foreign agencies in the sector of JPH organization.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **LOCATION, PLACE, AND EQUIPMENT OF HALAL PRODUCT PROCESS**

#### **Division One**

##### **General**

### **Article 6**

- (1) Location, place, and equipment of PPH must be separated from the location, place, and equipment of non-halal product process.
- (2) Location, place, and equipment of PPH as referred to in paragraph (1) must:
  - a. be maintained clean and hygienic;
  - b. be free from impurities (najis); and
  - c. be free from non-halal materials.
- (3) Location that must be separated as referred to in paragraph (1) are the location of slaughtering service.

- (4) Place and equipment of PPH that must be separated as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the following places and equipment:
- a. slaughtering service;
  - b. processing;
  - c. storage;
  - d. packaging;
  - e. distribution;
  - f. sales; and
  - g. presentation.

## **Division Two**

### **Location, Place, and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Slaughtering**

#### **Article 7**

Location of slaughtering as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (3) must meet the following requirements:

- a. physically separated between the location of halal animal slaughterhouse and the location of non-halal animal slaughterhouse;
- b. bordered by a wall of at least 3 (three) meters to prevent the movement of people, equipment, and products between slaughterhouses;
- c. not located in a flood-prone area, polluted with smoke, smells, dust, and other contaminants;
- d. have solid and liquid waste handling facilities that are separated from non-halal animal slaughterhouses;
- e. basic construction of the entire building must be able to prevent contamination; and
- f. have a separate doors for animal entrance with carcass and meat exit.

#### **Article 8**

Place of slaughtering service as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a must be separated between halal and non-halal during:

- a. animal shelter;
- b. animal slaughtering service;
- c. skinning;
- d. removal of innards;
- e. withering room;
- f. carcass handling;
- g. cooling room; and
- h. waste handling facilities.

### **Article 9**

Slaughtering service equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a must meet the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use the slaughtering service equipment with those used for non-halal animal slaughtering service;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

### **Division Three**

#### **Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Processing**

### **Article 10**

Processing place as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b must be separated between halal and non-halal during:

- a. Material storage;
- b. Material weighing;
- c. Material mixing;
- d. Product molding; and
- e. Product cooking; and/or
- f. other processes that affect food processing.

### **Article 11**

Processing equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b must fulfill the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use the processing equipment with those used for non-halal Product processing;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

### **Division Four**

#### **Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Storage**

### **Article 12**

Place for storage as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter c must be separated between halal and non-halal on:

- a. Materials reception;

- b. Products reception after processing; and
- c. Facilities used to store Materials and Products.

### **Article 13**

Storage equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter c must fulfill the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use the storage equipment with those used for non-halal Product storage;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

## **Division Five**

### **Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Packaging**

### **Article 14**

Place for packaging as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter d must be separated between halal and non-halal on:

- a. packaging Materials used to pack Products; and
- b. facilities to pack Products.

### **Article 15**

Packaging equipment as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (4) letter d must fulfill the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use the packaging equipment with those used for non-halal Product packaging;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

## **Division Six**

### **Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Distribution**

### **Article 16**

Place for Distribution as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e must be separated between Halal and non-halal Products on:

- a. transportation facilities from storage place to Products distribution equipment; and
- b. transportation equipment for Products distribution.

**Article 17**

Distribution equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e must fulfill the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use the distribution equipment with those used for non-halal Product distribution;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

**Division Seven****Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Sales****Article 18**

Place for sales as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter f must be separated between halal and non-halal on:

- a. sales facilities for Products; and
- b. sales process for Products.

**Article 19**

Sales equipment as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (4) letter f must fulfill the following requirements;

- a. do not alternately use sales equipment with those used for non-halal Product sales;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment.

**Division Eight****Place and Equipment of Halal Product Process in the form of Presentation****Article 20**

Place for presentation as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter g must be separated between halal and non-halal on:

- a. presentation facilities for Products; and
- b. presentation process for Products.

**Article 21**

Presentation equipment as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (4) letter g must fulfill the following requirements:

- a. do not alternately use presentation equipment with those used for non-halal Product presentation;
- b. use different facilities for the cleaning of halal and non-halal equipment;



- c. use different facilities for the maintenance of halal and non-halal equipment; and
- d. have separate storage area for halal and non-halal equipment.

### **Division Nine**

#### **Distribution, Sale, and Presentation of Products Originating from Animals and Non-Animals**

#### **Article 22**

- (1) Distribution, sales, and presentation of fresh non-halal animal Products shall be separated from the distribution sales, and presentation of fresh halal animals Products.
- (2) Distribution of processed non-halal animal Products dan processed non-halal non-animal Products may be combined with distribution of processed halal animal Products and processed halal non-animal Products as long as it is ensured that there are no cross-contamination and the distribution equipment have not been used to distribute fresh non-halal animal Products, which shall be proven with a statement letter from the producer or distributor.
- (3) Sales and presentation of fresh and processed non-halal animal and non-animal products shall be separated from the sales and presentation of fresh and processed halal animal and non-animal Products.
- (4) Distribution, sales and presentation of Products as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **HALAL INSPECTION AGENCIES AND HALAL AUDITORS**

### **Division One**

#### **Establishment of Halal Inspection Agencies**

#### **Article 23**

- (1) LPH may be established by:
  - a. Government; and/or
  - b. Community.
- (2) LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is autonomous, that is, it is independent, competent, and free from conflict of interest both individually or institutionally in the organization of halal certification.

#### **Article 24**

- (1) LPH established by the government as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a shall include LPH established by:
  - a. ministries/agencies;
  - b. regional governments;



- c. state universities; or
  - d. state-owned enterprises/regional-owned enterprises.
- (2) LPH established by ministries/agencies as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is the function of the work unit or technical implementation unit of ministries/agencies.
  - (3) LPH established by regional governments as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is the function of the work unit, technical implementing unit, or regional apparatus.
  - (4) LPH established by state universities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be established by the chancellor.
  - (5) LPH established by state-owned enterprises/regional-owned enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d are:
    - a. part of the service business unit of state-owned enterprises/regional-owned enterprises; or
    - b. subsidiaries of state-owned enterprises/region-owned enterprises.

#### **Article 25**

- (1) LPH established by the community as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter b must be submitted by incorporated Islamic religious agencies, and private universities under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious agencies or incorporated Islamic foundations.
- (2) In the event that there is no LPH established by the community as referred to in paragraph (1) incorporated Islamic religious agencies and private universities under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious agencies or incorporated Islamic foundations may cooperate with state-owned enterprises or the National Agency for Drug and Food Control.

#### **Article 26**

- (1) The establishment of LPH by the government and/or the community as referred to in Article 23 must fulfill the following requirements:
  - a. has its own office and its equipment;
  - b. have Halal Auditor of at least 3 (three) persons; and
  - c. have a laboratory or cooperation agreement with other agencies that own laboratories.
- (2) In addition to the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) the establishment of LPH must be equipped with supporting documents which consist of:
  - a. legality documents of legal entities;
  - b. data on human resources in the sector of Islamic law; and
  - c. supporting data on resource competencies.
- (3) Requirements for the establishment of LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) and the supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Division Two**

#### **Accreditation of Halal Inspection Agencies**

## **Subdivision 1**

### **General**

#### **Article 27**

- (1) LPH accreditation shall be conducted by the BPJPH.
- (2) In carrying out the accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), the BPJPH:
  - a. establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - b. establish the LPH Accreditation Team.
- (3) In establishing norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a, the BPJPH may cooperate with non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in the accreditation sector.
- (4) The LPH Accreditation Team as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b has the following duties:
  - a. formulating operational policies;
  - b. carrying out dissemination of policies;
  - c. implementing LPH Accreditation in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - d. providing input and review related to the implementation of LPH Accreditation to the BPJPH.
- (5) The LPH Accreditation Team may consist of elements from academics, practitioners, ulema, and state civil apparatuses who have the competence and expertise in the halal quality of Products.
- (6) Further provisions regarding the LPH Accreditation Team shall be regulated by a Regulation of the Minister.

## **Subdivision 2**

### **Application for the Accreditation of Halal Inspection Agencies**

#### **Article 29**

- (1) Applications for LPH Accreditation are submitted by the head of work units related to the organization of JPH, both ministries/agencies and regional governments, heads of state universities, heads of private universities under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious agencies or incorporated Islamic foundations, heads of state-owned enterprises, heads of regional-owned enterprises, and heads of incorporated Islamic religious agencies to the Head of the Agency.
- (2) In the event that the application for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted by ministries/agencies as well as regional governments, it must go through the secretary general of ministries/main secretary of non-ministerial government agencies/regional secretary.
- (3) Application for LPH Accreditation shall be submitted by enclosing the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

## **Subdivision 3**

### **Mechanism for the Accreditation of Halal Inspection Agencies**

**Article 30**

- (1) Requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are inspected by the LPH Accreditation Team within a maximum period of 2 (two) Days from the receipt of the requirements and supporting documents.
- (2) In the event that the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) are declared incomplete, the LPH Accreditation Team shall submit a request for additional documents to the applicant.
- (3) The applicant must submit additional documents to the LPH Accreditation Team within a maximum period of 10 (ten) Days since the request for additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) is received.
- (4) In the event that the applicant does not complete the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3), the application for LPH Accreditation shall be declared as rejected by issuing a rejection letter.

**Article 31**

- (1) In the event that the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are declared complete, the LPH Accreditation Team shall conduct verification no later than 7 (seven) Days after the requirements and supporting documents are declared complete.
- (2) Verification of requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by way of:
  - a. examination of document validity; and
  - b. field inspection.

**Article 32**

- (1) In the event that the results of the verification of requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 31 have not fulfilled the requirements, the LPH Accreditation Team shall submit a letter of request for clarification to the applicant.
- (2) The applicant must submit clarification and additional documents if necessary to the LPH Accreditation Team within a maximum period of 7 (seven) Days after the request for clarification and/or additional documents as referred to in paragraph (1) is received.
- (3) In the event that the applicant does not submit clarification and/or additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2), the application for LPH Accreditation shall be declared as rejected by issuing a rejection letter.

**Subdivision 4****Stipulation of the Accreditation of Halal Inspection Agencies****Article 33**

- (1) In the event that the applicant has fulfilled the provisions of LPH Accreditation, the LPH Accreditation Team shall submit a recommendation to the BPJPH to obtain the stipulation of LPH Accreditation.
- (2) The stipulation of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out no later than 1

(one) Day of the recommendation is received.

#### **Article 34**

- (1) Stipulation of LPH Accreditation by the BPJPH as the basis for assignment of LPH to conduct inspection and/or testing of Halal quality of Products.
- (2) Stipulation of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least contain the following information:
  - a. name of the LPH;
  - b. address of the LPH;
  - c. LPH registration number; and
  - d. scope of LPH activities.

#### **Subdivision 5**

##### **Halal Inspection Agency Accreditation Cost**

#### **Article 35**

- (1) LPH Accreditation Cost shall be charged to LPH.
- (2) The determination of the amount/nominal cost of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proposed by the Minister to the minister in charge of government affairs in the financial sector.

#### **Subdivision 6**

##### **Issuance of Halal Inspection Agency Accreditation Certificate**

#### **Article 36**

- (1) The BPJPH shall issue the LPH Accreditation certificate.
- (2) LPH Accreditation Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid for 4 (four) years since it is issued by the BPJPH.

#### **Division Three**

##### **Scope of Halal Inspection Agency Activities**

#### **Article 37**

- (1) Determination of LPH shall contain the scope of LPH activities.
- (2) Scope of LPH activities as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. verification/validation;
  - b. inspection of Product and/or PPH;

- c. inspection of animal/poultry slaughterhouses or animal/poultry slaughterhouse units; and/or
  - d. inspection, audit, and laboratory testing, if necessary, toward the halal quality of products.
- (3) The scope of LPH activities as referred to in paragraph (2) shall contain accreditation qualifications.
- (4) The mechanism for determining the scope of LPH activities as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Division Four**

#### **Changes in Data of Halal Inspection Agency**

##### **Article 38**

- (1) LPH must report any changes to LPH data to the BPJPH, that includes:
- a. number and name of Halal Auditor;
  - b. number and name of human resources in the sector of Islamic law;
  - c. scope of activities;
  - d. name of the LPH;
  - e. office address; and/or
  - f. ownership and/or availability of laboratories.
- (2) The reporting of changes to LPH data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by supporting documents for the change.
- (3) BPJPH shall examine the completeness of supporting documents and verify the supporting documents for changes to LPH data as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) Provisions regarding the examination of the completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents as referred to in Article 30, Article 31, and Article 32 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the examination of the completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3).
- (5) Changes to LPH data as referred to in paragraph (1) do not change the registration number in the approval for the establishment of LPH that has been issued.

#### **Division Five**

#### **Halal Auditors**

##### **Subdivision 1**

##### **General**

##### **Article 39**

- (1) Halal Auditor is appointed and terminated by LPH.
- (2) Halal Auditor may only be appointed and registered in 1 (one) LPH.

## **Subdivision 2**

### **Appointment of Halal Auditor**

#### **Article 40**

- (1) The appointment of Halal Auditor by LPH as referred to in Article 39 must fulfill the following requirements:
  - a. be an Indonesian citizen;
  - b. be a Muslim;
  - c. have at least a bachelor's degree in the sector of food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, pharmacy, medicine, culinary, or agriculture;
  - d. understand and have broad insight into the halal quality of products according to Islamic law; and
  - e. prioritize the interests of the people (umat) above personal and/or group interests.
- (2) Halal Auditor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit a written application to the head of LPH while enclosing:
  - a. photocopy of identity card;
  - b. curriculum vitae;
  - c. a legalized copy of the bachelor's degree diploma;
  - d. a legalized copy of Halal Auditor training certificate and/or Halal Auditor competency certificate; and
  - e. affidavit with a duty stamp to prioritize the interests of the people above personal and/or group interests.
- (3) The appointment of Halal Auditor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by a decree of the head of LPH.

## **Subdivision 3**

### **Halal Auditor Training and Competency Certification**

#### **Article 41**

To obtain a Halal Auditor training certificate and/or a Halal Auditor competency certificate as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (2) letter d, the Halal Auditor must participate in:

- a. Halal Auditor training; and/or
- b. Halal Auditor competency certification.

#### **Article 42**

- (1) Halal Auditor Training as referred to in Article 41 letter a shall be implemented by the BPJPH, universities, and/or other training agencies that are accredited in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Universities and other training agencies that are accredited to implement Halal Auditor training as referred

to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the BPJPH.

- (3) Halal Auditor training participants who are declared to have passed are entitled to obtain Halal Auditor training certificates.

#### **Article 43**

- (1) Halal Auditor competency certification as referred to in Article 41 letter b shall be implemented by the BPJPH and may cooperate with an agency which has the authority to guarantee the quality of professional competence.
- (2) Halal Auditor competency certification participant who is declared to have passed are entitled to obtain a Halal Auditor competency certificate.

#### **Article 44**

Mechanisms, procedures, and methods for the organization of Halal Auditor training and competency standards shall be regulated under a Regulation of BPJPH.

#### **Subdivision 4**

#### **Halal Auditor Registration**

#### **Article 45**

- (1) Halal Auditor who has been appointed as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3) shall be registered by the BPJPH.
- (2) LPH submits the registration as referred to in paragraph (1) to the BPJPH.
- (3) Submission by the LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be accompanied by a copy of the decision of the head of LPH regarding the appointment of Halal Auditor.

#### **Article 46**

- (1) Revocation of Halal Auditor registration is conducted by the BPJPH.
- (2) Revocation of Halal Auditor registration is conducted in the event that Halal Auditor is terminated by LPH.

#### **Subdivision 5**

#### **Termination of Halal Auditor**

#### **Article 47**

Halal Auditor may be terminated by LPH in case of:

- a. resigned;
- b. passed away;
- c. no longer meets one of the Halal Auditor requirements;



- d. proven to have committed a serious violation of the code of ethics and code of conduct; or
- e. found guilty of committing a criminal act which is punishable by imprisonment for 5 (five) years or more based on a court decision that have permanent legal force.

## **CHAPTER V BUSINESS ACTORS**

### **Division One**

#### **General**

#### **Article 48**

Business Actors are entitled to secure:

- a. information, education, and socialization regarding the JPH system;
- b. guidance in producing Halal Products; and
- c. services to obtain Halal Certificate in a fast, efficient, affordable cost, and non-discriminatory manner.

### **Division Two**

#### **Obligations of Business Actors**

#### **Article 49**

Business Actors who submit Halal Certificate application must:

- a. provide correct, clear, and honest information;
- b. separate the location, place, and equipment for slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and serving between Halal and non-halal Products;
- c. have a Halal Supervisor; and
- d. report changes in Material composition to the BPJPH.

### **Division Three**

#### **Halal Supervisor**

#### **Subdivision 1**

##### **General**

#### **Article 50**

Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 49 letter c is determined by Business Actors.

### **Article 51**

Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 50 has the duty to:

- a. supervise PPH in companies;
- b. determine corrective and preventive actions;
- c. coordinate PPH; and
- d. accompany the Halal Auditor during the inspection.

### **Article 52**

In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 51, the Halal Supervisor is responsible to:

- a. implement laws and regulations regarding JPH;
- b. implementing the JPH system;
- c. prepare PPH plans;
- d. implement PPH control risk management;
- e. propose replacement of Materials;
- f. propose the termination of production that does not comply with PPH provisions;
- g. make PPH supervision reports;
- h. review the implementation of PPH;
- i. prepare Material and inspection samples for Halal Auditor; and
- j. show proof and provide correct information during the inspection process by the Halal Auditor.

### **Article 53**

- (1) To be determined as Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 50, the following requirements must be fulfilled:
  - a. be a Muslim; and
  - b. have broad insight and understand the law on halal quality.
- (2) Requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be proven with a Halal Supervisor certificate.
- (3) In order to obtain the Halal Supervisor certificate as referred to in paragraph (2), the Halal Supervisor must attend Halal Supervisor training and/or competency certification.

### **Subdivision 2**

#### **Halal Supervisor Training and Competency Certification**

### **Article 54**

- (1) Halal Supervisor Training as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (3) shall be conducted by the BPJPH,

universities, and/or other training agencies that are accredited in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (2) Universities and other training agencies that are accredited to implement Halal Supervisor training as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the BPJPH.
- (3) Halal Supervisor training participant who is declared to have passed is entitled to obtain a Halal Supervisor training certificate.

#### **Article 55**

- (1) Halal Supervisor competency certification as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (3) shall be implemented by the BPJPH and may cooperate with an agency which has the authority to guarantee the quality of professional competence.
- (2) Halal Supervisor competency participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to obtain a Halal Supervisor competency certificate.

#### **Article 56**

Mechanisms, procedures, and methods for the organization of training and competency standards for Halal Supervisors shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Subdivision 3**

#### **Stipulation of Halal Supervisor by Business Actor**

#### **Article 57**

- (1) Head of Business Actor shall submit the stipulation of Halal Supervisor who has fulfilled the requirements as referred to in Article 53 to the BPJPH by enclosing:
  - a. photocopy of the Halal Supervisor's identity card;
  - b. curriculum vitae;
  - c. legalized copies of training certificates and competency certificates; and
  - d. legalized copy of the decision on the stipulation of Halal Supervisor.
- (2) Stipulation of Halal Supervisor for micro- and small-scale Business Actors shall be based on a Halal Supervisor training certificate.

### **Subdivision 4**

#### **Facilitation of Halal Supervisor for Micro- and Small-Scale Business Actors**

#### **Article 58**

- (1) In the event that the business activity is carried out by micro- and small-scale Business Actors, the Halal Supervisor may come from a mass organization.
- (2) Aside from the mass organization as referred to in paragraph (1), the Halal Supervisor may come from the

relevant Business Actors, government agencies, business entities, or universities.

- (3) In addition to the provision of Halal Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1), mass organizations, government agencies, business entities, or universities may provide facilitation in the form of participation in training and/or competency certification of Halal Supervisors.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION AND EXTENSION OF HALAL CERTIFICATE**

#### **Division One**

#### **Submission of Halal Certificate Application**

##### **Article 59**

- (1) Business Actors shall submit Halal Certificate application in writing in Indonesian language to the BPJPH through an electronic system.
- (2) Halal Certificate application as referred to in paragraph (1) must be equipped with the following documents:
- data of Business Actors;
  - name and type of product;
  - list of Products and Materials used; and
  - Processing of Products.

##### **Article 60**

Data of Business Actors as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter a shall be proven by a business identification number or other business license documents.

##### **Article 61**

Name and type of product as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter b must be in accordance with the name and type of Product to be certified as halal.

##### **Article 62**

- (1) List of Products and Materials used as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter c must be Halal Products and Materials that are proven by Halal Certificate.
- (2) The provision as referred to in paragraph (1) are exempted for Materials which are:
- derived from nature in the form of plants and mining materials without going through any processing process;
  - categorized as not at risk of containing prohibited materials; and/or
  - not classified as dangerous and does not come in contact with prohibited substances.

### **Article 63**

Product processing documents as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter d contain information regarding the purchase, receipt, storage of Materials used, processing, packaging, storage of finished Products, and distribution.

### **Article 64**

In the event that the production facilities used to produce Products for which Halal Certificate are submitted are also used to produce Products for which Halal Certificate is not submitted that are not sourced from Materials containing prohibited materials, Business Actors must submit the following documents:

- a. Product Name;
- b. list of Products and Materials used;
- c. Product processing; and
- d. washing or tanning in joint production facilities.

### **Article 65**

To maintain the sustainability of PPH, Business Actors must implement the JPH system.

## **Division Two**

### **Examination of Completeness of Halal Certificate Application Documents**

### **Article 66**

The BPJPH shall examine the completeness of the Halal Certificate application documents as referred to in Article 59 with a maximum period of 1 (one) Day after the application is received by the BPJPH.

## **Division Three**

### **Determination of a Halal Inspection Agency to Perform the Inspection and/or Testing of Halal Quality of Products.**

### **Article 67**

- (1) In case of Halal Certificate application has fulfilled the completeness of documents, the applicant shall choose LPH.
- (2) Determination of LPH shall be based on the following considerations:
  - a. LPH Accreditation;
  - b. scope of LPH activities;
  - c. accessibility of LPH;
  - d. LPH workload; and/or

- e. LPH performance.
- (3) Determination of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day starting from the application documents as referred to in Article 59 are declared complete.
- (4) In the event of the determination of LPH conducted by the BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (3) have obstacles, the BPJPH shall add the period for a maximum of 1 (one) Day.
- (5) Implementation of the determination of LPH shall be regulated under a Regulation of BPJPH.

#### **Division Four**

#### **Inspection and/or Testing of Halal Products**

##### **Article 68**

- (1) LPH shall inspect and/or test the halal quality of Products based on the standards set by the BPJPH.
- (2) Inspection and/or testing of Product halal quality as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. inspection of document validity; and
  - b. inspection and/or testing of the halal quality of the Product.

##### **Article 69**

- (1) Inspection as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) letter a shall be carried out by inspecting the validity of the required documents as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2).
- (2) In the event that based on the results of the inspection, additional documents are required, the LPH shall submit a request for additional documents to the applicant with a copy sent to the BPJPH.
- (3) must submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) to LPH with a copy sent to the BPJPH within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days from the receipt of the request for additional documents.
- (4) In the event that the applicant does not submit additional documents within the period as referred to in paragraph (3), the LPH declares the Halal Certificate application cannot be processed further by submitting a notification to the applicant.

##### **Article 70**

- (1) Product Inspection as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) letter b is conducted by the Halal Auditor at the business location during the face -to -face production process.
- (2) In implementing the face-to-face inspection of Products at the business location as referred to in paragraph (1), the applicant must provide information and data to the Halal Auditor.
- (3) In the event of an emergency condition in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, the inspection of Products as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out online.

##### **Article 71**

In the event that the result of the inspection of the Product contains a Material of questionable halal quality, the inspection of the Product as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) letter b may be carried out by testing in the laboratory.

**Article 72**

- (1) Inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Products produced domestically shall be carried out within a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) Days since the LPH determination is issued by the BPJPH based on the applicant's choice as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (1).
- (2) In the event that the deadline for inspection and/or testing of Halal quality of Product as referred to in paragraph (1) is exceeded, the period of inspection and/or testing of Halal quality of Product may be extended for a maximum of 10 (ten) Days.
- (3) LPH shall report the extension of period as referred to in paragraph (2) to the BPJPH no later than 3 (three) Days before the period expires.

**Article 73**

- (1) Inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Products produced abroad shall be carried out within a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) Days since the LPH determination is issued by the BPJPH.
- (2) In the event that the deadline for inspection and/or testing of halal quality of Products as referred to in paragraph (1) is not fulfilled, the period of inspection and/or testing of halal quality of Products may be extended for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) Days.
- (3) LPH shall report the extension of inspection and/or testing period for the halal quality of Products as referred to in paragraph (2) to the BPJPH no later than 3 (three) Days before the expiry of the period.

**Article 74**

- (1) In the event that the period of inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Products as referred to in Article 72 paragraph (2) and Article 73 paragraph (2) is not fulfilled:
  - a. LPH shall submit the final report on the results of the inspection and/or testing to the BPJPH in accordance with the existing conditions; and
  - b. LPH is required to return the documents and costs of inspection and/or testing of halal quality to BPJPH.
- (2) The final report and the return of documents as well as the cost of inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Product as referred to in paragraph (1) must be submitted by LPH to the BPJPH within a maximum period of 3 (three) Days after the deadline for the inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Products.
- (3) The BPJPH shall determine a replacement LPH to conduct inspection and/or testing.
- (4) All financing for the replacement of LPH as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be charged to the previous LPH.
- (5) Procedures for the submission of final report, return of documents, and cost of inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Products as well as the mechanism for LPH reimbursement shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.
- (6) LPH which fails to fulfill the deadline that has been determined in the halal certification process as referred to in paragraph (1) will be evaluated and/or subject to administrative sanctions.

**Article 75**

- (1) LPH shall submit the results of the inspection and/or testing of halal quality for Product to the MUI with a



copy sent to the BPJPH.

- (2) The results of inspection and/or testing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain the following:
  - a. name and type of product;
  - b. products and Materials used;
  - c. PPH;
  - d. Analysis result and/or specification of Materials;
  - e. Inspection report; and
  - f. Recommendation.
- (3) In the event that the results of inspection and/or testing of Halal quality of Product are not in accordance with the BPJPH standards, the BPJPH shall submit a consideration to the MUI to issue a fatwa.

## **Division Five**

### **Determination of Halal Quality of Products**

#### **Article 76**

- (1) Determination of the halal quality of Product shall be carried out by the MUI through a hearing on halal fatwa of the MUI.
- (2) The hearing on halal fatwa of the MUI as referred to in paragraph (1) may be conducted by the Central MUI, provincial MUI, regency/city MUI, or the Aceh Ulema Consultative Council.
- (3) Result of determination of Halal quality of Product shall be in the form of determination of non-halal quality product or determination of halal quality product.

#### **Article 77**

- (1) The determination of halal quality of Product as referred to in Article 76 shall be submitted to the BPJPH within a maximum period of 3 (three) Days after the result of the examination of document completeness from LPH is received by the MUI.
- (2) In the event that the MUI has not submitted the determination of the halal quality of a Product as referred to in paragraph (1), the period for submitting the determination may be extended by 3 (three) Days by submitting the written reasons to the BPJPH.
- (3) In the event that the period as referred to in paragraph (2) has been exceeded, the BPJPH shall notify the applicant in writing regarding the status of the application for the determination of Halal quality of Products to the applicant.

## **Division Six**

### **Issuance of Halal Certificate**

#### **Article 78**

- (1) The BPJPH shall issue Halal Certificate, valid for 4 (four) years.

- (2) Issuance of Halal Certificate by the BPJPH shall be carried out within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day after the decision to determine the halal quality of Product from the MUI is received by the BPJPH.
- (3) In the event that the MUI determines the non-halal quality of a Product, the BPJPH shall issue a non-halal certificate within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day after the decision to determine the non-halal quality of a Product from the MUI is received by the BPJPH.

## **Division Seven**

### **Halal Certification for Micro- and Small-Scale Business Actors**

#### **Article 79**

- (1) Obligation to be halal-certified for micro- and small-scale Business Actors is based on the statement of micro- and small-scale Business Actors.
- (2) Micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) are productive businesses that have net assets or have annual sales results in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations with the following criteria:
  - a. The product is not at risk or uses Materials that have been confirmed to be halal; and
  - b. a production process that is confirmed to be halal and simple.
- (3) Statement of micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made based on the halal standard established by the BPJPH.
- (4) Halal standard as referred to in paragraph (3) shall at least consist of:
  - a. there is a statement of Business Actor in the form of a contract (akad)/pledge (ikrar) which contains:
    1. Halal quality of Products and Materials used; and
    2. PPH.
  - b. there is PPH assistance.
- (5) Business Actors statement as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a shall be submitted to the BPJPH to be forwarded to MUI.
- (6) After receiving documents from the BPJPH as referred to in paragraph (5), the MUI shall organize a halal fatwa hearing to determine the halal quality of Products.
- (7) The BPJPH shall issue a Halal Certificate based on the written halal fatwa as referred to in paragraph (6).
- (8) Criteria for micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Article 80**

- (1) PPH assistance as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (4) letter b shall be carried out by Islamic mass organizations or incorporated Islamic religious agencies and/or universities.
- (2) PPH assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) may also be carried out by government agencies or business entities as long as they partner with Islamic mass organizations or incorporated Islamic religious agencies and/or universities.
- (3) PPH Assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall verify and validate statements of halal quality by

Business Actors.

- (4) Implementation of PPH assistance as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Article 81**

- (1) In the event that the Halal Certificate application is submitted by micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in Article 79, it shall not be subject to a cost by considering the financial capacity of the state.
- (2) Criteria and procedures for determining the micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

### **Division Eight**

#### **Extension of Halal Certificate**

#### **Article 82**

- (1) The BPJPH shall issue the extension of Halal Certificate, unless there is a change in Material composition.
- (2) Halal Certificate must be extended by Business Actors by submitting an application for the extension of Halal Certificate no later than 3 (three) months before the Halal Certificate validity period expires.
- (3) Extension of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted by Business Actors in writing in Indonesian language to the BPJPH.

#### **Article 83**

- (1) Application for the extension of Halal Certificate as referred to in Article 82 paragraph (2) shall be equipped with the following documents:
  - a. copy of Halal Certificate; and
  - b. a statement letter explaining that the registered Products are not subject to PPH changes and the Material composition is affixed with a stamp duty in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) In the event that Business Actros fulfill the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), the BPJPH may immediately issue an extension of Halal Certificate.

#### **Article 84**

- (1) In the event that there is a change to Material composition in the Product, Business Actors must report it to BPJPH.
- (2) Report as referred to in paragraph (1) shall enclose:
  - a. documents on changes to Material composition; and
  - b. Halal documents for Materials that are changed.
- (3) In the event that the changed Material does not have halal quality documents as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b, Business Actors shall submit an application for Halal Product Certificate to the BPJPH.

## **Division Nine**

### **Halal Certification Cost**

#### **Article 85**

- (1) The halal certification cost is charged to Business Actors who submit an application for Halal Certificate.
- (2) The halal certification cost that is charged to by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) must be efficient and affordable.
- (3) Determination of the amount or nominal of halal certification cost is proposed by the Minister to the minister in charge of government affairs in the financial sector in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) In the event that determination of the amount or nominal of halal certification cost as referred to in paragraph (3) for the cost component of inspection and/or testing conducted by LPH, it may be regulated in a Decree of the Head of Agency.
- (5) In the event that the halal certification application is not continued due to the applicant's negligence, the cost that has been paid cannot be withdrawn.
- (6) Procedures for the payment of halal certification cost shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Article 86**

In the event that the Halal Certificate application is submitted by micro- and small-scale Business Actors as referred to in Article 81 paragraph (1), the financing may also be carried out by:

- a. regional revenue and expenditure budget;
- b. alternative financing for micro- and small-scale businesses;
- c. financing from partnership funds;
- d. grant aid from the government or other agencies;
- e. revolving fund; or
- f. other legitimate and non-binding sources.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **HALAL LABEL AND NON-HALAL DESCRIPTION**

#### **Division One**

##### **Halal Label**

#### **Article 87**

- (1) Business Actors must include Halal Label on Products that have obtained Halal Certificates.
- (2) Halal Label may be affixed during the Halal Certificate extension process.

**Article 88**

The BPJPH shall establish a Halal Label which is applicable nationally.

**Article 89**

- (1) Halal Label shall contain at least:
  - a. Logo; and
  - b. Certificate number or registration number.
- (2) Logo as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall contain image, text, or a combination of image and text.

**Article 90**

Logo in the Halal Label as referred to in Article 89 paragraph (1) letter a is the form of decisions and/or actions established and/or undertaken by the BPJPH.

**Division Two****The Affixing of Halal Label****Article 91**

- (1) Halal label as referred to in Article 87 shall be affixed on:
  - a. Product packaging;
  - b. certain parts of the Product; and/or
  - c. a specific place on the Product.
- (2) The affixing of Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (1) must be easily seen and read, as well as not easily erased, removed, and tampered with, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The affixing of Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (2) is exempted for:
  - a. Products whose packaging is too small, so it is impossible to include all information;
  - b. Products that are sold and packaged directly in front of buyers in small quantities; and
  - c. Products that are sold in bulk.
- (4) Enforcement of the affixing of Halal Label as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be proven with Halal Certificate documents.

**Division Three****Non-Halal Description****Article 92**

- (1) Business Actors who produce Products originating from prohibited Materials are required to affix non-halal description.
- (2) The non-halal description as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of images, signs and/or texts which are affixed on:
  - a. Product packaging;
  - b. certain parts of the Product; and/or
  - c. a specific place on the Product.

#### **Article 93**

Products originating from prohibited Materials must affix non-halal information in the form of images, texts, and/or names of Materials with different colors in the Material composition.

#### **Article 94**

The affixing of non-halal information as referred to in Article 92 and Article 93 must be easily seen and read as well as not easily erased, released, and tampered with, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

### **CHAPTER VIII**

## **SUPERVISION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE**

### **Division One**

#### **General**

#### **Article 95**

- (1) The BPJPH shall supervise JPH.
- (2) JPH supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out toward:
  - a. LPH;
  - b. validity period of Halal Certificate;
  - c. Halal Products;
  - d. affixing of Halal Label;
  - e. affixing of non-halal description;
  - f. separation of location, place, and equipment of slaughtering service, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation between Halal and non-Halal Products;
  - g. the existence of a Halal Supervisor; and/or
  - h. other activities related to JPH.
- (3) Relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments shall coordinate and cooperate with the BPJPH in the implementation of JPH supervision in accordance with their duties and

functions.

- (4) Coordination and cooperation in the implementation of JPH supervision as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be followed up through the formulation of a strategic program for JPH supervision.
- (5) JPH supervision may be carried out by the BPJPH, relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments in accordance with their authorities individually or collectively.

#### **Article 96**

- (1) The BPJPH, relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments in implementing JPH supervision may involve the related parties.
- (2) Related parties as referred to in paragraph (1) may act to provide input, considerations, or other activities aimed at supporting JPH supervision activities.

#### **Article 97**

- (1) JPH Supervision is carried out by JPH Supervisor at the BPJPH, relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments.
- (2) JPH Supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appointed by the authorized official at the BPJPH, relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### **Article 98**

- (1) JPH Supervisors who are appointed by the authorized official as referred to in Article 97 paragraph (2) must fulfill the following requirements:
  - a. be a Muslim;
  - b. state civil apparatus assigned to work units that have duties and functions in the sector of supervision;
  - c. have at least a bachelor's degree;
  - d. understand and have broad insight into the halal quality of products according to Islamic law; and
  - e. pass the JPH Supervisor training.
- (2) In implementing the supervision, the JPH Supervisor as referred to in paragraph (1) must be equipped with an assignment letter and an identity card.
- (3) JPH Supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) must maintain the confidentiality of the results of the supervision.
- (4) Provisions regarding the appointment of JPH Supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regulation of the Minister.

### **Division Two**

#### **Halal Product Guarantee Supervisor Training**

#### **Article 99**



- (1) JPH Supervisor Training as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1) letter e shall be organized by the BPJPH and/or relevant ministries, relevant agencies, provincial/regency/city governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The BPJPH in implementing JPH Supervisor training as referred to in paragraph (1) may cooperate with work units which have duties and functions in the education and training sector within the ministry in charge of government affairs in the religious sector.
- (3) Relevant ministries, relevant agencies, provincial/regency/city governments as referred to in paragraph (1) may carry out JPH Supervisor training after coordinating with the BPJPH.
- (4) Coordination of the BPJPH with relevant ministries, relevant agencies, provincial/regency/city governments as referred to in paragraph (3) shall at least include:
  - a. training systems and procedures; and
  - b. provision of teaching staff for JPH Supervisor trainings.
- (5) Implementation of JPH Supervisor training as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the BPJPH.

#### **Article 100**

- (1) JPH Supervisor training curriculum is prepared and determined by the Head of the Agency.
- (2) JPH Supervisor training curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) contains at least:
  - a. insight into the Halal quality of Products according to Islamic law; and
  - b. knowledge of JPH supervision targets.

#### **Article 101**

- (1) JPH Supervisory training participants who are declared to have passed are entitled to a certificate of passing the JPH Supervision training.
- (2) Passing certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be signed by the head of the training organizer.

#### **Article 102**

- (1) In the event that the BPJPH, relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city governments have not yet had a JPH Supervisor that meets the requirements as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1) letter b, the BPJPH, relevant ministries/agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city regions may assign state civil apparatus in their respective neighborhoods to conduct JPH supervision.
- (2) State civil apparatus as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proposed to participate in the JPH Supervisor training within a maximum period of 1 (one) year from the assignment.

### **Division Three**

#### **Types and Stages of Halal Product Guarantee Supervision**

#### **Article 103**

- (1) JPH supervision is carried out periodically and/or at any time.

- (2) Periodic JPH Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented 1 (one) time in 6 (six) months.
- (3) In the event that JPH supervision is carried out periodically as referred to in paragraph (2), the work unit which has the duties and functions in the supervision sector shall prepare a work plan by taking into account the conditions of JPH organization.
- (4) JPH supervision at any time as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the needs and/or in the event of an alleged violation toward the provisions of laws and regulations.

## **CHAPTER IX**

### **COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEE**

#### **Division One**

##### **General**

#### **Article 104**

- (1) In implementing the authorities as referred to in Article 5, the BPJPH shall cooperate with:
  - a. relevant ministries and/or agencies;
  - b. LPH; and
  - c. MUI.
- (2) Relevant ministries as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include ministries in charge of government affairs in the following sectors:
  - a. industry;
  - b. trade;
  - c. health;
  - d. agriculture;
  - e. cooperatives and small- and medium-scale enterprises;
  - f. domestic;
  - g. foreign; and
  - h. others related to the organization of JPH.
- (3) Relevant agencies as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies that carry out government duties in the following sectors:
  - a. food and drug supervision;
  - b. standardization and conformity assessment;
  - c. accreditation; and
  - d. others related to the organization of JPH.

**Division Two****Cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Agency and Relevant Ministries****Article 105**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the industrial sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter a with the following scope:
  - a. regulation, guidance, and supervision of industries related to raw materials, processed materials, additives, and auxiliary materials used to produce Halal Products;
  - b. halal facilitation for small-scale industries and medium-scale industries;
  - c. establishment of halal industrial areas; and
  - d. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with the respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in the industrial sector, during the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

**Article 106**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the trade sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter b with the following scope:
  - a. guidance to Business s and the community;
  - b. supervision of Halal Products circulating in the market;
  - c. facilitation of JPH implementation for Business actor in the trade sector;
  - d. expansion of domestic and foreign market access for Halal Products;
  - e. withdrawal of goods from circulation; and
  - f. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with the respective duties and functions.
- (2) The Ministry in charge of government affairs in the trade sector, in the formulation and establishment of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

**Article 107**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the health sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter c with the following scope:
  - a. supervision of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical devices and household health supplies;
  - b. halal certification facilitation for medical devices and household health supplies;
  - c. recommendation for Halal Certificate and Halal Label revocation for medical devices and household health supplies; and
  - d. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with the respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry that organizes government affairs in the health sector in the formulation and establishment of

policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### Article 108

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the agricultural sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter d with the following scope:
  - a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products;
  - b. stipulation of requirements for animal/poultry slaughterhouses and animal/poultry slaughter units;
  - c. stipulation of guidelines for slaughtering animals/poultry;
  - d. handling of animal meat and its byproducts;
  - e. JPH facilitation for animal/poultry slaughterhouses and animal/poultry slaughter units;
  - f. Stipulation of veterinary control certification guidelines in foods of animal origin business units, quality assurance system, and safety of agricultural-produce foods; and
  - g. other duties related to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in the agricultural sector in the formulation and establishment of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### Article 109

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the cooperatives and small- and medium-scale businesses sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter e includes:
  - a. Coordination and socialization of halal product certification for cooperatives and micro-, small- and medium-scale Business Actors;
  - b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro-, small- and medium-scale Business Actors;
  - c. Data collection of cooperatives and micro-, small- and medium-scale Business Actors;
  - d. Facilitation of halal certification for micro- and small-scale business actors; and
  - e. other duties related to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in the cooperatives and small- and medium-scale businesses sector in the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### Article 110

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the home affairs sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter f includes:
  - a. socialization, education and publication of halal products;
  - b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro-, small- and medium-scale businesses;
  - c. JPH supervision;
  - d. JPH development; and

- e. Other task associated with the organization of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in the home affairs in the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Article 111**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the foreign affairs sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter g with the following scope:
- a. Facilitation of international cooperation;
  - b. Promotion of Halal Products abroad;
  - c. Provision of information on foreign halal agencies; and
  - d. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in the foreign affairs sector in the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Article 112**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in other sectors related to the organization of JPH as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (2) letter h with the following scope:
- a. socialization, education and publication of halal products;
  - b. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Ministry in charge of government affairs in other sectors related to the organization of JPH in the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

### **Division Three**

#### **Cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency and Relevant Agencies**

#### **Article 113**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with non-ministerial government agencies in charge of government affairs in food and drug supervision sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (3) letter a with the following scope:
- a. halal certification for drugs, traditional medicines, cosmetics, health supplements, quasi drugs, processed foods, food additives, and auxiliary materials through a system that is integrated with product registration;
  - b. supervision of Halal Products in the form of drugs, traditional medicines, cosmetics, health supplements, quasi drugs, processed foods, food additives, and auxiliary materials in distribution;
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate in drugs, traditional medicines, cosmetics, health supplements, quasi drugs, processed foods, food additives, and auxiliary materials in distribution;

- d. recall of Halal Certificate in drugs, traditional medicines, cosmetics, health supplements, quasi drugs, processed foods, food additives, and auxiliary materials in distribution;
  - e. socialization, education, and publication of JPH in the form of drugs, traditional medicines, cosmetics, health supplements, quasi drugs, processed foods, food additives and auxiliary materials; and
  - f. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Non-ministerial government agencies in charge of government affairs in food and drug supervision sector in the formulation and determination of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Article 114**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH with non-ministerial government agencies in charge of government affairs in the standardization and conformity assessment sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (3) letter a with the following scope:
- a. formulation of standards and schemes for conformity assessment in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
  - b. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Non-ministerial government agencies in charge of government affairs in the standardization and conformity assessment sector in the formulation and establishment of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Article 115**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH and non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in accreditation sector as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (3) letter c with the following scope:
- a. formulation of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH Accreditation; and
  - b. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in the accreditation sector in the formulation and establishment of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Article 116**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH and non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in other sectors related to the organization of JPH as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (3) letter a with the following scope:
- a. Socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products; and
  - b. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in other sectors related to the organization of JPH in the formulation and establishment of policies with the scope



as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve the BPJPH.

#### **Division Four**

##### **Cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Agency and Halal Inspection Agencies**

#### **Article 117**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH and LPH as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (1) letter b includes:
  - a. inspection and/or testing of the halal quality of Products stipulated by the BPJPH; and
  - b. other duties in relation to the organization of JPH in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Formulation and establishment of cooperation policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be coordinate with the BPJPH.

#### **Division Five**

##### **Cooperation between the Halal Product Guarantee Agency and the Indonesian Ulema Council**

#### **Article 118**

- (1) Cooperation of BPJPH and MUI as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (1) letter c shall be conducted in the determination of halal quality of Products.
- (2) Determination of halal quality of Products as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by MUI in the form of decision to determine the halal quality of Product.
- (3) Decision to determine the halal quality of Product shall remain valid as long as there are no change in the composition of materials and the production process.

#### **Division Six**

##### **International Cooperation on Halal Product Guarantee**

#### **Article 119**

- (1) Government may organize international cooperation in JPH sector.
- (2) International cooperation in JPH sector as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the following forms:
  - a. JPH development;
  - b. conformity assessment; and/or
  - c. Halal Certificate acknowledgment.
- (3) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by BPJPH to implement the results of coordination and consultation between the Minister and the minister in charge of government affairs in the foreign affairs sector.
- (4) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be based on agreements between countries.



- (5) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be conducted in accordance with Indonesia's foreign politic policies, provisions of national laws and regulations, and international laws and customs.

#### **Article 120**

- (1) International cooperation in JPH development as referred to in Article 119 paragraph (2) letter a includes:
- Technology development;
  - Human resources; and
  - JPH facilities and infrastructures.
- (2) BPJPH shall formulate and establish policies for international cooperation in JPH development with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) based on the results of coordination with the Minister and the minister in charge of government affairs in the foreign sector.
- (3) International cooperation in the development of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by BPJPH with the government or other agencies in the local country.

#### **Article 121**

- (1) International cooperation in Conformity Assessment as referred to in Article 119 paragraph (2) letter b includes:
- mutual acknowledgment; and
  - mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results.
- (2) International cooperation in conformity assessment as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (2) shall be in the form of the development of a scheme for the mutual acknowledgment and acceptance of conformity assessment results.
- (3) International cooperation in the Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by BPJPH with non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in the accreditation sector with the local country's accreditation agency.

#### **Article 122**

- (1) International cooperation in the acknowledgment of Halal Certificate as referred to in Article 119 paragraph (2) letter c is a cooperation on the mutual acknowledgment of Halal Certificate.
- (2) International cooperation in the form of mutual acknowledgment of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with foreign halal agencies which are authorized to issue Halal Certificate.

#### **Article 123**

- (1) Halal Certificate issued by foreign halal agency as referred to in Article 122 may be accepted as the fulfillment of Halal Certificate based on an agreement on the mutual acceptance of Halal Certificate that applies reciprocally.
- (2) The mutual acceptance agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by BPJPH with a foreign halal agency.

- (3) Foreign halal agency as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be established by the government or an Islamic religious agency recognized by the local country.
- (4) Foreign halal agency as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be accredited by an accreditation agency in the local country that has secured acknowledgment in a regional or international accreditation cooperation organization.
- (5) Accreditation agency in the local country as referred to in paragraph (4) is an agency that has cooperated to develop a scheme for the mutual acknowledgment and acceptance of conformity assessment results as referred to in Article 121.
- (6) Accreditation of foreign halal agencies by the accreditation agency in the local country as referred to in paragraph (4) must be in accordance with the Indonesian halal standards established by the BPJPH.

#### **Article 124**

- (1) In the event that there are no foreign halal agency as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) in the local country, Business Actors must undertake halal certification as regulated in the provisions of this Government Regulation.
- (2) In the event that there are no accreditation agency as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) in the local country, the foreign halal agency is accredited by the LPH Accreditation Team.
- (3) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) may cooperate with non-structural agencies in charge of government affairs in the accreditation sector.

### **CHAPTER X**

## **HALAL CERTIFICATION FOR FOREIGN PRODUCTS AND REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN HALAL CERTIFICATE**

### **Division One**

#### **General**

#### **Article 125**

Foreign products that enter Indonesia must be halal certified.

### **Division Two**

#### **Halal Certification for Foreign Products**

#### **Article 126**

Applications for halal certification of foreign products shall be submitted by importers or their official representatives.

### **Division Three**

#### **Registration of Foreign Halal Certificate**

### **Subdivision 1**

#### **General**

#### **Article 127**

- (1) Halal Products with Halal Certificate issued by foreign halal agencies that have entered into cooperation on the mutual acknowledgment of Halal Certificate with BPJPH as referred to in Article 123 shall be exempted from having to apply for Halal Certificate.
- (2) Halal Certificate with the category of raw materials, additional materials, auxiliary materials, and the results of slaughtering service as referred to in Article 122 which are issued by foreign halal agencies that have entered into cooperation on the mutual acknowledgment of Halal Certificate with BPJPH must be registered before the Products are distributed in Indonesia.
- (3) In the event that the local country does not acknowledge the foreign halal agency of the local country, the halal certification of Products shall be carried out in Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) Procedures for the implementation of international cooperation in the JPH sector shall be regulated under a Regulation of BPJPH.

### **Subdivision 2**

#### **Submission of Application for the Registration of Foreign Halal Certificate**

#### **Article 128**

Application for the registration of foreign Halal Certificate shall be submitted by respective importers and/or official representatives to BPJPH in writing by enclosing:

- a. applicant's data;
- b. copy of foreign Halal Certificate of the relevant Product which has been validated by Indonesian representatives abroad;
- c. list of goods to be imported into Indonesia, enclosed with the harmonized system code number; and
- d. statement letter that the submitted documents are true and valid.

### **Subdivision 3**

#### **Examination of Completeness of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Application Documents**

#### **Article 129**

- (1) BPJPH shall examine the completeness of the foreign Halal Certificate registration application documents as referred to in Article 128.
- (2) In the event that the result of the examination of document completeness as referred to in paragraph (1) is incomplete, BPJPH shall submit a request for additional documents to the applicant.
- (3) Applicants must submit additional documents to BPJPH within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days from the

receipt of the request for additional documents.

- (4) In the event that the applicant does not submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (3), the application is rejected.

#### **Article 130**

- (1) BPJPH shall examine the validity of foreign Halal Certificate registration application documents as referred to in Article 128 after the documents are declared complete.
- (2) In the event that the result of document validity examination as referred to in paragraph (1) has not been fulfilled, the applicant shall submit the original document.
- (3) In the event that the applicant does not submit the original document as referred to in paragraph (2) within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days, the application is rejected.

#### **Subdivision 4**

##### **Foreign Certification Registration Costs**

#### **Article 131**

- (1) Foreign Halal Certificate registration cost shall be borne by the applicant.
- (2) Amount of tariff for the foreign Halal Certificate registration shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

#### **Subdivision 5**

##### **Issuance of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration**

#### **Article 132**

- (1) BPJPH shall register the foreign Halal Certificate which has fulfilled the requirements.
- (2) Halal Certificate which has been registered by BPJPH may be accepted as the fulfillment of Product Halal Certificate.
- (3) Foreign Halal Certificate registration shall be issued in accordance with the registration conducted by the applicant based on the foreign Halal Certificate.
- (4) Importers and/or official representatives who have obtained the registration as referred to in paragraph (1) must include the registration number adjacent to the Halal Label on:
  - a. Products packaging;
  - b. Certain part of Products; and/or
  - c. Certain place on products.

#### **Article 133**

- (1) Foreign Halal Certificate registration as referred to in Article 132 paragraph (1) shall at least contain

information on:

- a. agency issuing foreign Halal Certificate registration number;
  - b. foreign Halal Certificate registration number;
  - c. applicant's data;
  - d. Name of the product to be registered;
  - e. validity period of Foreign Halal Certificate;
  - f. signature of the Head of the Agency; and
  - g. unique identity code.
- (2) Foreign Halal Certificate registration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated under a Regulation of BPJPH.

#### **Article 134**

- (1) Validity period of foreign Halal Certificate registration shall conform to the validity period of Halal Certificate issued by foreign halal agencies.
- (2) Foreign Halal Certificate registration must be extended by Business Actors by submitting a renewal no later than 3 (three) months before the validity period of the Foreign Halal Certificate registration expires.

### **CHAPTER XI**

#### **GRADUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL CERTIFICATE OBLIGATIONS FOR TYPES OF PRODUCTS**

#### **Article 135**

- (1) Products that must have Halal Certificate include:
  - a. Goods; and/or
  - b. Services.
- (2) Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include:
  - a. Foods;
  - b. Beverages;
  - c. Drugs;
  - d. Cosmetics;
  - e. Chemical products;
  - f. Biological products;
  - g. Genetically engineered products; and
  - h. Usable goods (barang gunaan) which are worn, used, or utilized.
- (3) Services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b include business services related to:
  - a. Slaughtering service;

- b. Processing;
- c. Storage;
- d. Packaging;
- e. Distribution;
- f. Sales; and
- g. Presentation.

#### **Article 136**

- (1) Each type of foods, beverages, drugs, and cosmetics as referred to in Article 135 paragraph (2) letter a to letter d shall be stipulated by the Minister after coordinating with the relevant ministries, relevant agencies, and MUI.
- (2) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be facilitated by BPJPH.

#### **Article 137**

Chemical products, biological products, and genetically engineered products as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (2) letter e to letter g and services as referred to in Article 68 paragraph (3) shall only be those related to food, beverages, drugs, or cosmetics.

#### **Article 138**

- (1) Usable goods which are worn, used, or utilized as referred to in Article 135 paragraph (2) letter h shall only be for goods originating from and/or containing animal-related elements.
- (2) Determination of the types of usable goods which must be halal certified shall be regulated under a decree of the Minister after coordinating with the relevant ministries/agencies.
- (3) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be facilitated by BPJPH.

#### **Article 139**

- (1) The obligation to be halal certified for Types of Products as referred to in Article 136 and Article 137 shall be implemented gradually.
- (2) Gradual implementation as referred to in paragraph (1) for the first time consists of:
  - a. Food and beverage Products;
  - b. Raw materials, food additives, auxiliary materials for food and beverage products; and
  - c. results of the slaughtering service and slaughtering services.
- (3) Other than Products as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out at a later stage.
- (4) Gradual Implementation as referred to in paragraph (2) does not apply to:
  - a. Products, of which the obligation to be halal has been stipulated in laws and regulations;
  - b. Products which have been halal certified prior to the enforcement of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees;

- c. Products that have been certified halal since the enforcement of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees until the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government.

#### Article 140

Gradual implementation of the obligation to be halal certified for food, beverage, slaughtering service products, and slaughtering service services as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) letter a and letter c shall start from 17 October 2019 to 17 October 2024.

#### Article 141

- (1) Gradual implementation of the obligation to be halal certified for Products other than as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) includes:
  - a. traditional drugs, quasi drugs, and health supplements, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
  - b. over-the-counter drugs and limited over-the-counter drugs, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2029;
  - c. exempted prescription drugs from psychotropic, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2034;
  - d. cosmetics, chemical products, and genetically engineered products, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
  - e. usable goods that are worn in the category of clothing, headgear, and accessories, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
  - f. usable goods that are used in the category of household health supplies, household utensils, prayer supplies for Muslims, stationary, and office supplies, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
  - g. usable goods that are utilized under the risk class A medical device category in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2026;
  - h. usable goods that are utilized under the risk class B medical device category in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2029;
  - i. usable goods that are utilized under the risk class C medical device category in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from 17 October 2021 to 17 October 2034; and
  - j. Products in the form of drugs, biological products, and medical devices whose raw materials have not been sourced from halal materials and/or the manufacturing method is not yet halal, shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Gradual implementation of the obligation to be halal certified for service products related to the Product as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, and letter f are started based on the provisions of the respective Product's staging time.
- (3) Business Actors may submit a Halal Certificate application for Products other than food, beverages, results of slaughtering service, and slaughtering service services before the staging period as referred to in paragraph (1).

#### Article 142

- (1) Products in the form of drugs, biological products, and medical devices that will be subject to halal



certification must meet the safety, benefit/efficacy, and quality requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (2) In the event that the Product is in the form of drugs, biological products, and medical devices whose raw materials have not been sourced from halal materials and/or the manufacturing method is not yet halal, it can be circulated by including information on the origin of the Materials until a halal material and/or halal manufacturing method are found.
- (3) Products in the form of drugs, biological products, and medical devices which will undergo halal certification as referred to in paragraph (1) must also fulfill halal manufacturing methods.
- (4) Further provisions regarding Products in the form of drugs, biological products, and medical devices whose raw materials have not been sourced from halal materials and/or the manufacturing method is not yet halal as referred to in paragraph (2) and the provisions on fulfilling the halal manufacturing methods as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated under a Regulation of the President.

### **Article 143**

During the gradual implementation period for the types of Products that must be halal certified:

- a. BPJPH shall provide guidance to Business Actors who produce Products which must be halal certified; and
- b. BPJPH collaborates with other stakeholders and the community to create conditions that encourage the improvement and development of business climate in Indonesia.

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

#### **Division One**

#### **General**

### **Article 144**

- (1) Public can participate in the organization of JPH.
- (2) Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
  - a. socialization and education about JPH;
  - b. assistance in PPH;
  - c. publication that the Product is under assistance;
  - d. marketing in a network of incorporated Islamic mass organizations; and
  - e. supervision of Halal Products in distribution.
- (3) Supervision of Halal Product in distribution as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e shall be in the form of complaint and reporting to BPJPH.

### **Article 145**

- (1) Reporting to BPJPH as referred to in Article 144 paragraph (3) shall be set forth in the form of a report.
- (2) Report as referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted by:
  - a. individual Indonesian citizens;
  - b. public or private legal entities; or
  - c. mass organizations.

#### **Article 146**

BPJPH guarantees the confidentiality of the identity of the informant and the reported, except for law enforcement purposes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

### **Division Two**

#### **Granting of Awards in the Organization of Halal Product Guarantee**

#### **Article 147**

- (1) BPJPH may grant awards to the community who have participated in the organization of JPH.
- (2) Award as referred to in paragraph (1) may be given to:
  - a. individual Indonesian citizens;
  - b. public or private legal entities;
  - c. ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, non-structural agencies, provincial/regency/city governments;
  - d. educational agencies; or
  - e. mass organizations.

### **CHAPTER XIII**

#### **ELECTRONIC-BASED SERVICES**

#### **Article 148**

- (1) JPH organization service system uses integrated electronic-based services.
- (2) In the event of a disruption occurs which causes electronic-based services to be unable to be performed, then the services are performed manually.

### **CHAPTER XIV**

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

### **Division One**

## **General**

### **Article 149**

- (1) Violation to the organization of JPH shall be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) imposed on Business Actors are in the form of:
  - a. written warnings;
  - b. administrative fines;
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
  - d. withdrawal of goods from circulation.
- (3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) imposed on LPH are in the form of:
  - a. written warnings;
  - b. administrative fines; and/or
  - c. operational suspension.
- (4) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the level of violation that is committed.
- (5) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) may be granted in stages, alternatively, and/or cumulatively.
- (6) In the event of the determination of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and paragraph (3) letter b, it shall be a maximum of IDR2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

## **Division Two**

### **Types of Sanctions and Authority to Impose Administrative Sanctions**

### **Article 150**

- (1) BPJPH has the authority to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 149 paragraph (2) against Business Actors who violate Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 92 paragraph (1), Article 93, Article 127 paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of written warnings are imposed on violations of Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 92 paragraph (1), Article 93, Article 127 paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).
- (3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of administrative fines are imposed on violations of Article 49, Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 87 paragraph (1), Article 127 paragraph (2), and Article 134 paragraph (2).
- (4) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of revocation of Halal Certificate is imposed on violations of Article 49, Article 65, Article 84 paragraph (1), and Article 87 paragraph (1).
- (5) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of withdrawal of goods from distribution are imposed on violations of Article 65, Article 82 paragraph (2), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 127

paragraph (2), Article 132 paragraph (4), Article 134 paragraph (2), and Article 135 paragraph (1).

### **Article 151**

BPJPH has the authority to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 149 paragraph (3) on LPH who violates Article 74.

## **Division Three**

### **Administrative Violation Examination Procedures**

#### **Subdivision 1**

##### **General**

### **Article 152**

- (1) Alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 150 and Article 151 originate from:
  - a. reports; and/or
  - b. findings.
- (2) BPJPH shall review and examine alleged administrative violations.

#### **Subdivision 2**

##### **Report**

### **Article 153**

- (1) Report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in Article 152 paragraph (1) letter a may be submitted by:
  - a. individual Indonesian citizens;
  - b. public or private legal entities; and
  - c. mass organizations.
- (2) Report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to BPJPH.
- (3) BPJPH guarantees the confidentiality of the identity of the informant and the reported, except for law enforcement purposes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

### **Article 154**

- (1) Report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in Article 153 shall at least contain:
  - a. informant's identity which includes name, address, telephone number, electronic mail, and domicile;
  - b. name, address, and content of the subject matter being complained of;

- c. obligations that are violated;
  - d. time of violation;
  - e. chronology of events being complained of; and
  - f. additional information containing facts, data, or indications of a violation.
- (2) Report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by preliminary evidence to support it.

#### **Subdivision 4**

##### **Findings**

##### **Article 155**

- (1) Findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 152 paragraph (1) letter b shall be set forth in the violation finding form which at least contains:
- a. identity of the officer who discovered the alleged violation;
  - b. identity of the party suspected of committing violation; and
  - c. description of the alleged violation.
- (2) Findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to BPJPH.

#### **Subdivision 4**

##### **Review of Reports and/or Findings**

##### **Article 156**

- (1) BPJPH shall review reports and/or findings of alleged administrative violations.
- (2) Review of reports and/or findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) Days since the report and/or findings are submitted.

##### **Article 157**

- (1) In reviewing a report and/or finding of alleged administrative violations, BPJPH may conduct clarification and ask the informant to complete the shortcomings in the report and/or finding or preliminary evidence submitted.
- (2) If necessary, BPJPH may request information from other parties as long as it is related to the report and/or finding.

##### **Article 158**

- (1) In the event that the review of a report and/or finding of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 156 concludes that there are no alleged administrative violations, BPJPH shall terminate the

examination process.

- (2) In the event that the review of a report and/or finding of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 157 concludes that there are alleged administrative violations, BPJPH shall conduct an investigation.

### **Subdivision 5**

#### **Examination of Reports and/or Findings**

##### **Article 159**

- (1) BPJPH shall conduct examination of alleged administrative violations based on the results of review of a report and/or finding of alleged administrative violations.
- (2) Examination of alleged administrative violations is conducted to discover, examine, and assess evidence of administrative violations.
- (3) Examination of alleged administrative violations shall be conducted within a maximum period of 10 (ten) Days since the initial review is completed.

##### **Article 160**

- (1) In the event that the alleged administrative violation is not proven, the Head of the Agency shall rehabilitate the good name of the reported.
- (2) In the event of an administrative violation, the reported shall be declared guilty and subject to administrative sanctions as determined by the Head of the Agency.

##### **Article 161**

- (1) Imposition of the written warning sanction shall be in writing.
- (2) In the event that the written warning sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) is not followed up by the Business Actor within a period of 14 (fourteen) Days since its stipulation, BPJPH shall impose administrative fines and/or withdrawal of goods from distribution by the Business Actor.
- (3) Imposition of administrative fines shall be carried out in the form of payment in an amount of money to the state treasury.
- (4) Amount of administrative fine as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

##### **Article 162**

- (1) Withdrawal of goods from distribution by Business Actors shall be carried out within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) Days after the sanction of withdrawal of goods from distribution has been stipulated.
- (2) Withdrawal of goods from circulation by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by Business Actors under the supervision of BPJPH in coordination with the relevant ministries/agencies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

**Article 163**

Sanction of revocation of Halal Certificate shall be imposed by the Head of Agency.

**Division Four****Submission of Objections Against the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions****Subdivision 1****General****Article 164**

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

**Article 165**

- (1) Submission of objection as referred to in Article 164 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) is set forth in the form of an objection request which at least contains:
  - a. identity of the applicant;
  - b. reasons for the objection; and
  - c. the requested decision.
- (2) Objection request as referred to in paragraph (1) shall enclose:
  - a. identity of Business Actor or LPH;
  - b. Decree of the Head of Agency related to administrative sanctions; and
  - c. other evidence which supports the validity of the reasons for the objection.
- (3) Objection as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days since the administrative sanction is stipulated.

**Subdivision 2**



## **Follow-up to the Submission of Objections to the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions**

### **Article 166**

Head of the Agency shall provide an answer to the objection as referred to in Article 164 within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days after the objection is received.

### **Article 167**

- (1) In the event that the objection as referred to in Article 165 is accepted, the Head of the Agency shall amend or cancel the decision on administrative sanction.
- (2) In the event that the objection as referred to in Article 165 is rejected, the Head of the Agency shall notify the applicant along with the reasons for rejection.

### **Article 168**

In the event that the applicant does not accept the decision on the objection as referred to in Article 167 paragraph (2), the applicant may file an administrative appeal in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

## **CHAPTER XV TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 169**

At the time this Regulation of the Government comes into force:

- a. All forms of cooperation with foreign halal agencies and accreditation agencies in other countries which are conducted before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated, shall remain valid until the term of cooperation expires;
- b. Foreign Halal Certificate which is acknowledged by MUI before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated, shall remain valid until the validity period of the foreign Halal Certificate expires;
- c. Halal Certificate which has been issued by MUI or BPJPH before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated shall remain valid until the period of Halal Certificate expires;
- d. the form of halal logo stipulated by MUI before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated, may still be used within a maximum period of 5 (five) years from the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government;
- e. Halal Auditors who has performed their duties prior to the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government is still acknowledged as Halal Auditor as long as they have the appropriate qualifications and do not contradict the provisions of this Regulation of the Government;
- f. Halal Auditor certificate which has been issued before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated shall remain acknowledged and valid as Halal Auditor certificate;
- g. Halal Supervisor of a company that existed before the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government, is still acknowledged as Halal Supervisor and must adjust to the provisions of this Regulation of the Government within a maximum period of 2 (two) years from the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government.

Government;

- h. Halal guarantee system documents that already exist before this Regulation of the Government is promulgated, are declared to remain acknowledged and must adjust to the provisions of this Regulation of the Government within a maximum period of 3 (three) years from the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government;
- i. in the event that electronic-based services are not yet able to be implemented by BPJPH, services shall be carried out manually within 1 (one) year at the latest from the promulgation of this Regulation of the Government; and
- j. Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Assessment Agency of MUI and LPH which already existed before this Regulation of the Government was promulgated, shall still be acknowledged as LPH and the accreditation of each branch must adjust to the provisions of this Regulation of the Government within a maximum period of 1 (one) year starting from the date of promulgation of this Regulation of the Government.

## CHAPTER XVI CLOSING PROVISIONS

### Article 170

At the time this Regulation of the Government comes into force, all laws and regulations constituting the implementing regulations of Regulation of the Government Number 31 of 2019 on the Implementing Regulation of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 88, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6344) is declared to remain valid as long as it does not contradict this Regulation of the Government.

### Article 171

At the time this Government Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Government Number 31 of 2019 on the Implementing Regulation of Law Number 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 88, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6344) is repealed and declared invalid.

### Article 172

This Regulation of the Government comes into force from the date of its promulgation.

For public cognizance, it is hereby ordered that this Regulation of the Government be promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Established in Jakarta,

On 2 February 2021

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta,

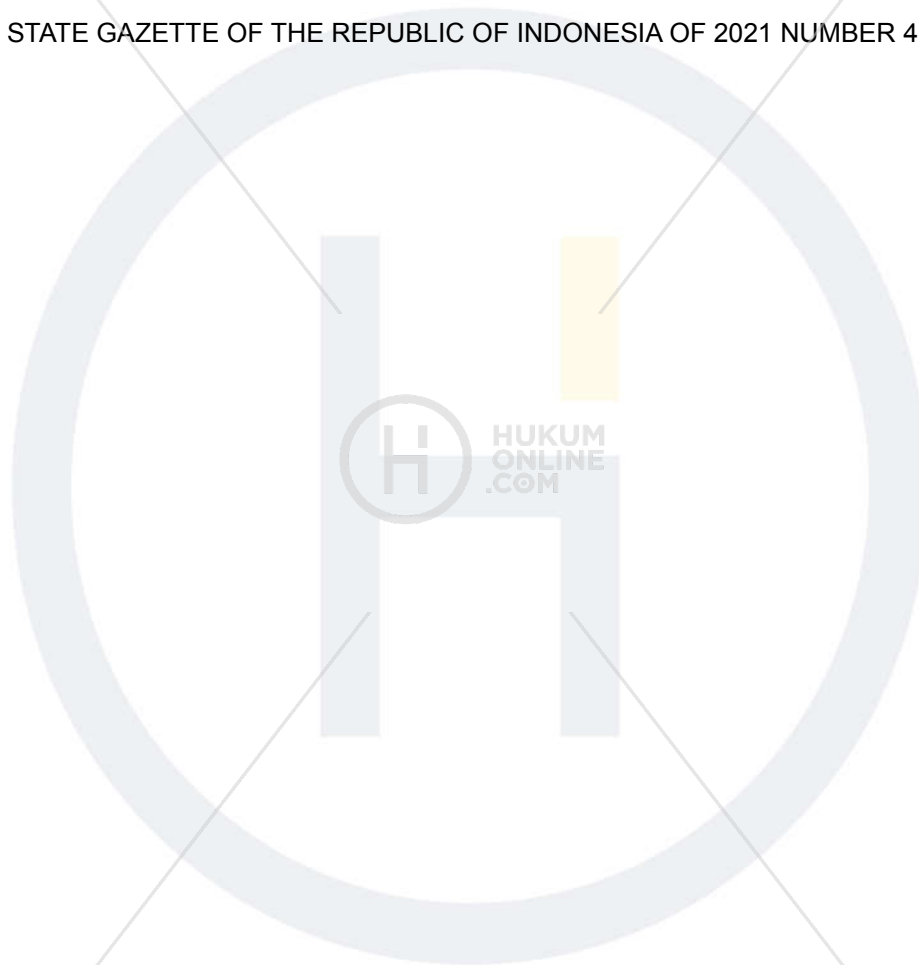
On 2 February 2021

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2021 NUMBER 49



**ELUCIDATION OF  
REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 39 OF 2021  
ON  
THE ORGANIZATION OF HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES**

**I. GENERAL**

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the state to guarantee the independence of every citizen to embrace their respective religion and to worship according to their religion and belief. To ensure that every Muslim adherent worship and practice their religious teachings, the state is obliged to provide protection and guarantee regarding the halal quality of Products that are consumed and used by the community. However, not all products currently circulating in the community are guaranteed to be halal.

Formulation of this Regulation of the Government is a delegation from Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees and Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation. This Regulation of the Government is intended to provide legal certainty and guarantee for the community regarding the halal quality of Products that enter, circulate, and are traded in Indonesian territory.

The main provisions in this Regulation of this Government include, among others:

- a. organization of JPH by BPJPH;
- b. Separation of PPH locations, places, and equipment that must be separated from non-halal locations, places, and process equipment, specifically encompassing the process of slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and serving Products;
- c. procedures for the establishment, accreditation, scope of activities, and revocation of LPH establishment approval, as well as the appointment and termination of Halal Auditor;
- d. rights and obligations of Business Actors as well as procedures for the stipulation, duties, and facilitation of Halal Supervisors;
- e. procedures for submitting the application, extension, and determination of Halal Certificate by BPJPH;
- f. ease of halal certification for micro- and small-scale Business Actor who meet the halal standards set out by the BPJPH;
- g. affixing of Halal Label and non-halal information;
- h. JPH supervision by BPJPH;
- i. cooperation in the organization of JPH by BPJPH with the ministry in charge of government affairs in the sectors of industry, trade, health, agriculture, cooperatives and small- and medium-scale businesses, domestic, foreign, and non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies in charge of government duties in the sectors of food and drug supervision, standardization and conformity assessment, and accreditation as well as LPH and MUI;
- j. Product certification and registration of Halal Certificate for foreign products; and
- k. Types of halal-certified products and halal certification stages of Product types after the mandatory enforcement of Halal Certificates for Products circulated and traded in Indonesian territory.

## 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)

"Non-halal products" are products that use or contain ingredients derived from and/or contain pork, alcohol from the processing of khamar, animals slaughtered not in accordance with the law (syariat), and non-halal materials determined based on MUI fatwas.

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**

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

"Other processes affecting food processing" are, among other things, sampling equipment, testing equipment in the business actor's internal laboratory, 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 between incorporated Islamic religious agencies and private universities under the auspices of incorporated Islamic religious agencies or incorporated Islamic foundations with state-owned enterprises or the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency shall, among other things, contain the availability of Halal Auditors, laboratories, and/or other functions of an 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)

"Ulema" is a religious expert on the halal quality law of products that comes from an incorporated Islamic mass organization.

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)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"bachelor's degree in the sector of food" includes bachelor of food, food technology, agriculture, agricultural technology, fishery, animal husbandry, forestry, veterinary medicine, and nutrition.  
"bachelor's degree in the sector of biochemistry" is an expert in the science that studies chemical processes in the body and those related to living organisms.

"culinary" is a discipline related to the art of preparing, cooking, and serving fast food. Qualification of this knowledge can be obtained through the other undergraduate level.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter 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**

Self-explanatory.

**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**

"JPH system" is an integrated system prepared, implemented, and maintained to regulate Materials, production processes, Products, resources, and procedures in order to maintain the sustainability of PPH.

**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**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Regulation of the BPJPH on PPH Assistance for micro- and small-scale Business Actors encompass, among other things, assistant training, assistance mechanisms, as well as data collection and registration of assistants.

#### **Article 81**

Paragraph (1)

Micro- and small-scale business actors that are not subject to a cost are based on the criteria and

priorities set out in the Regulation of the Agency.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 82**

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 83**

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 84**

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 85**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The BPJPH is a public service agency, therefore in determining service tariffs must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Determination of the halal certification cost for the cost components of examination and/or testing conducted by LPH is based on the dynamics of JPH development and the complexity of the examination and/or testing.

The minister in charge of government affairs in the financial sector may delegate the determination of cost components of examination and/or testing conducted by LPH to BPJPH.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

## **Article 86**

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b



Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

"other legitimate and non-binding sources" include, among other things, corporate or business entity social responsibility, zakat, infaq and almsgiving channels, or philanthropic schemes.

#### **Article 87**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 88**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 89**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 90**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 91**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 92**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 93**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 94**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 95**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 96**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

"related parties" include, among other things, LPH, public accountants, survey agencies, or non-governmental organizations engaged in the field of consumer protection.

**Article 97**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 98**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 99**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 100**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 101**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 102**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 103**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 104**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 105**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 106**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 107**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 108**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 109**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 110**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 111**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 112**

Self-explanatory.

#### **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

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"Harmonized system codes" are the numerical language in the classification of Products or Product materials as an international standard for reporting goods in customs and related agencies.

Letter d

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

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

"service" is any service and performance in the form of work or achieved work results, which is

provided by one party to another in society to be utilized by consumers or Business Actors.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

"food" includes processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials.

Letter b

"beverages" includes processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials.

Letter c

"drugs" includes traditional drugs, health supplements, and quasi drugs.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

**Article 136**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 137**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 138**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 139**

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory

Letter b

Self-explanatory

Letter c

"slaughtering services" are, for example, animal slaughterhouse or poultry slaughterhouse, and the like.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

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**



**Article 148**

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**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 156**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 157**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 158**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 159**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 160**

Self-explanatory.

**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**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 169**

Self-explanatory.

**Article 170**

Self-explanatory.

### Article 171

Self-explanatory.

### Article 172

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 6651



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