



COPY

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 42 OF 2024

CONCERNING

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

BY THE GRACE OF THE ONE AND ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering: whereas in order to implement the provisions of Article 21 paragraph (3), Article 46 paragraph (3), Article 47 paragraph (4), Article 52, Article 67 paragraph (3), Article 48 number 7, Article 48 number 10, Article 48 number 11, Article 48 number 13, Article 48 number 14, Article 48 number 15, Article 48 number 17, Article 48 number 19, Article 48 number 20, Article 48 number 23, Article 48 number 24, Article 48 number 25, Article 48 number 27, and Article 48 number 31 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance;

Bearing in mind: 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia;

2. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

DECIDES: . . .



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DECIDES:

To stipulate: GOVERNMENT REGULATION CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Government Regulation, these terms shall be construed as follows:

1. Halal Product Assurance, shall be hereinafter abbreviated as JPH, meaning a legal assurance towards the halalness of a Product, proven by a halal certificate.
2. Product means goods and/or services related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and utility goods worn, used, or utilized by the community
3. Halal product means a Product that has been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law.
4. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated to PPH, means a series of activities to ensures a Product's halalness including material supply, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and serving of the Product.
5. Material means any element used to make or produce a Product.
6. Halal Product Assurance System, hereinafter abbreviated as SJPH, means an integrated system that is designed, implemented, and maintained to manage Materials, production processes, Products, resources, and procedures in order to maintain the continuity of PPH.
7. *Majelis Ulama Indonesia* or Indonesian Ulema Council, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI, means a forum for deliberation of Muslim scholars, *zuama*, and intellectuals.
8. Halal Certificate means a halal recognition of a Product issued by the Halal Product

Assurance Organizing Agency based on written halal fatwa or halalness determination of a Product by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly, or the Halal Product Fatwa Committee.

9. Halal Label means the halalness mark of a Product.

10. Conformity...



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10. Conformity Assessment means an activity to assess that goods, services, systems, processes, or personnel have met the reference requirements.
11. Halal Examination Agency Accreditation means a series of formal recognition activities for Conformity Assessment, competency, as well as fit and properness of Halal Examination Agency (LPH).
12. Minister means the minister who organizes the government affairs in the religious sector.
13. Product Halal Assurance Organizing Agency, hereinafter abbreviated to BPJPH, means an agency established by the Government to organize JPH.
14. Head of the Agency means the Head of BPJPH.
15. Business Actor means an individual or business entity in the form of a legal entity or non-legal entity that carries out business activities in Indonesia.
16. Halal Inspection Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as LPH, means an institution that carries out inspection and/or testing activities on the halalness of Products.
17. LPH Accreditation Team means a number of people within the institution tasked with carrying out LPH Accreditation and who report to BPJPH.
18. Halal Auditor means a person who has the capacity to carry out the examination of Product halalness.
19. Halal Supervisor means a person who is responsible for PPH.
20. JPH Supervisor means a state civil apparatus personnel appointed by the authorized official to supervise JPH.
21. Day means a business day as determined by the Central Government.

Article 2

- (1) Any Product entering, circulating, and traded in the territory of Indonesia shall be halal certified.
- (2) Any Product derived from the prohibited Materials shall be exempted from the obligation to have a halal certificate.
- (3) The Product, as set out in paragraph (2), shall be marked as non-halal.

Article 3

Halal certificate as set out in Article 2 paragraph (1) shall be given to the Product that

originates from the halal Material and complies with PPH.

CHAPTER II. . .



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**CHAPTER II
THE ORGANIZER OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE**

Article 4

- (1) The Government shall be responsible for implementing JPH.
- (2) The implementation of JPH as set out in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Minister.
- (3) In performing the implementation of JPH as set out in paragraph (2), BPJPH shall be

established, the position of which shall be under and responsible to the Minister.

Article 5

In the implementation of JPH, BPJPH shall be authorized to:

- a. formulate and establish JPH policies;
- b. establish JPH norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;
- c. issue and revoke Halal Certificates and Halal Label on a Product;
- d. carry out the registration of Halal Certificate registration on foreign Products;
- e. perform dissemination, education, and publication of Halal Products;
- f. conduct LPH Accreditation;
- g. arrange the registration of Halal Auditor;
- h. supervise JPH;
- i. coach the Halal Auditor; and
- j. cooperate with domestic and foreign institutions in the implementation of JPH.

CHAPTER III

**LOCATION, AREA, AND EQUIPMENT OF HALAL PRODUCT PROCESS
(PPH)**

Section One

General

Article 6

- (1) Location, area, and equipment of PPH shall be separated from the location, area, and equipment of non-halal Products.
- (2) Location, area, and equipment of PPH, as set out in paragraph (1), shall be:
 - a. kept clean and hygienic;
 - b. free . . .



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- b. free from the unclean (*najis*); and
- c. free from non-halal Materials.

(3) Location that shall be separated, as set out in paragraph (1), is the location of slaughtering.

(4) Area and equipment of PPH that shall be separated, as set out in paragraph (1), include the area and equipment for:

- a. slaughtering;
- b. processing;
- c. storing;
- d. packaging;
- e. distribution;
- f. selling; and
- g. serving.

Section Two

Location, Area, and Equipment of Halal Product Process Used for Slaughtering

Article 7

Slaughtering location as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (3) shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. physically separated between the halal animals/poultry slaughterhouse or other locations for animals/poultry slaughter with the non-halal animals/poultry slaughterhouse or other locations for animals/poultry slaughter;
- b. bounded by a wall fence at least 3 (three) meters in height to prevent people, equipment, and Product traffic between the animals/poultry slaughterhouse or other locations for animals/poultry slaughter;
- c. not located in a flood-prone area, contaminated with smoke, smell, dust, and other contaminants;
- d. having solid and liquid waste treatment facilities that shall be separated from the non-halal animals/poultry slaughterhouse or other locations for animals/poultry slaughter;
- e. the basic construction of the whole building must be able to prevent contamination; and
- f. having a separate gate/door for the entry of slaughtered animals/poultry and the exit of carcasses and meat.

Article 8 . . .



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Article 8

The slaughtering area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a, shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- a. the animal holding area;
- b. the animal slaughtering;
- c. the skinning;
- d. the evisceration;
- e. the meat aging room;
- f. the carcass handling;
- g. the chilling room; and
- h. the waste treatment facility.

Article 9

Slaughtering equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter a shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. not alternately using the slaughter equipment with the ones used for slaughtering non-halal animals;
- b. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;
- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- d. having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

Section Three Area and Equipment for Processing of Halal Product

Article 10

The processing area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

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

Article 11 . . .

Decree No
223602 A



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Article 11

Processing equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter b shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. not alternately using the processing equipment with the ones used for processing non-halal products;
- b. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;
- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- d. having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

Section Four

Area and Equipment of Halal Product Storage

Article 12

The storing area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter c shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- a. the Material receiving;
- b. the post-processing Product receiving; and
- c. the facility used for storage of Materials and Products.

Article 13

The storing equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter c shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. not alternately using the storing equipment with the ones used for storing non-halal Products;
- b. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;
- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- d. having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

Part Five . . .

Decree No.
223603 A



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**Section Five
Area and Equipment of Halal Product Packaging**

Article 14

The packaging area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter d shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- the Packaging materials used for packing the Products; and
- the Product packing facility.

Article 15

The packaging equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter d shall fulfill these requirements:

- not alternately using the packaging equipment with the ones used for packaging non-halal Products;
- using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;
- using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

**Section Six
Area and Equipment of Halal Product Distribution**

Article 16

The distribution area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- the transportation facility from the storing area to the Product distribution equipment; and
- the means of transportation for Product distribution.

Article 17

The distribution equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter e shall fulfill these requirements:

- not alternately using the distribution equipment with the ones used for distributing non-halal Products;
- using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;

c. using . . .



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- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- d. having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

**Section Seven
Area and Equipment of Halal Product Selling**

Article 18

The selling area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter f shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- a. the Product selling facility; and
- b. the Product selling process.

Article 19

The selling equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter f shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. not alternately using the selling equipment with the ones used for selling non-halal Products;
- b. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning; and
- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal in equipment maintenance.

**Section Eight
Area and Equipment of Halal Product Serving**

Article 20

The serving area as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter g shall separate between the halal and non-halal ones in:

- a. the Product serving facility; and
- b. the Product serving process.

Article 21

The serving equipment as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) letter g shall fulfill these requirements:

- a. not alternately using serving equipment with the ones used for the serving of non-halal Products;

b. using . . .



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- b. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment cleaning;
- c. using different facilities for the halal and non-halal ones in equipment maintenance; and
- d. having different equipment storage facilities for the halal and non-halal.

Section Nine

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

Article 22

- (1) Distribution, selling, and serving of non-halal fresh Products of animal origin shall be separated from the distribution, selling, and presentation of halal fresh Products of animal origin.
- (2) Distribution of non-halal processed Products of animal origin and non-halal non-animal processed Products shall not be combined with the distribution of halal processed Products of animal origin and halal non-animal processed Products, as long as it is ensured that there shall be no cross-contamination and the distribution equipment shall not be used after distributing non-halal fresh Products of animal origin, which shall be proven by a statement letter from the producer or distributor.
- (3) The selling and serving of non-halal non-animal processed and fresh Products and those of animal origin shall be separated from the selling and serving of halal non-animal processed and fresh Products and those of animal origin.
- (4) Distribution, selling, and serving of Products as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be conducted in accordance with the legislation.

CHAPTER IV

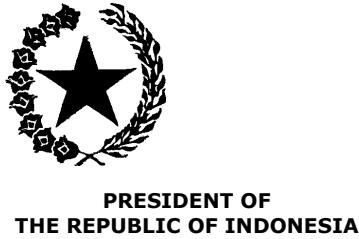
HALAL EXAMINATION AGENCY AND HALAL AUDITOR

Section One

The Establishment of Halal Examination Agency

Article 23

- (1) LPH can be established by:
 - a. the government; and/or
 - b. the public.
- (2) LPH...



(2) LPH as referred to in paragraph (1), is independent in nature, namely independent, competent, and free from conflict of interest either individually or institutionally in the implementation of halal certification.

Article 24

(1) LPH that is established by the government as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a shall include LPH that is established by:

- the ministries/agencies;
- regional government;
- state universities; or
- state-owned enterprises/regional government-owned enterprises.

(2) LPH that is established by the ministries/agencies as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be a function of the working unit or technical implementation unit of the ministries/agencies.

(3) LPH that is established by the regional government as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be a function of the working unit, technical implementation unit, or regional apparatus.

(4) LPH that is established by the state universities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be formed by the rector.

(5) LPH that is established by state-owned enterprises/regional government-owned enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall be:

- a part of the service business unit of the state-owned enterprises/or regional government-owned enterprises; or
- a subsidiary of the state-owned enterprises/regional government-owned enterprises.

Article 25

(1) LPH that is established by the public as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter b shall be submitted by an Islamic religious institution that constitutes a legal entity, and a private university that is under the auspices of an Islamic religious institution that constitutes a legal entity or an Islamic foundation that constitutes a legal entity.

(2) In . . .



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(2) In the event that an area does not have an LPH established by the public as referred to in paragraph (1), Islamic religious institutions that constitute a legal entity and private universities under the auspices of an Islamic religious institution that constitute a legal entity or Islamic foundation that constitutes a legal entity can cooperate with state-owned enterprises or non-ministerial government agencies that carry out government affairs in the drug and food control sector.

Article 26

(1) To establish an LPH as referred to in Articles 23, a party shall apply for accreditation to BPJPH by fulfilling these requirements:

- having its own office and equipment;
- having at least 3 (three) Halal Auditors; and
- having a laboratory or working arrangement with another institution that owns a laboratory.

(2) In addition to the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), LPH establishment shall be accompanied by supporting documents consisting of:

- legal entity legal documents;
- human resource data in the field of Islamic Sharia; and
- data supporting resource competency.

(3) The requirements of LPH establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in the BPJPH regulation.

Section Two

The Accreditation of Halal Examination Agency

Paragraph 1

General

Article 27

(1) LPH accreditation shall be conducted by BPJPH.

(2) In conducting the accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH:

- establishes LPH norms, standards, procedures, and accreditation criteria; and
- establishes the LPH Accreditation Team.

(3) In...



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(3) In determining the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for LPH accreditation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a BPJPH can collaborate with non-structural institutions that carry out

government affairs in the accreditation sector.

(4) The LPH Accreditation Team as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b has the following tasks:

- formulate the operational policies;
- disseminates the policies;
- establish LPH Accreditation in accordance with norms, standards, procedures, and LPH Accreditation criteria; and
- providing input and analysis related to the

Implementation of LPH accreditation to BPJPH.

(5) The LPH Accreditation Team can consist of many elements from academics, practitioners, ulema, and state civil apparatus who have competency and expertise in Product halalness.

(6) Further provisions regarding the LPH Accreditation Team shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Article 28

- The determination of LPH establishment shall be carried out through an accreditation mechanism.
- Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out on the LPH that has fulfilled the requirements of establishment and supporting documents.

Paragraph 2

Application for Halal Examination Agency Accreditation

Article 29

(1) The applications for LPH Accreditation shall be submitted by heads of working units related to the implementation of JPH, both ministries/institutions, and regional governments, heads of public universities, heads of private universities under the auspices of Islamic religious institutions that constitute legal entities or Islamic religious foundations that constitute legal entities, heads of state-owned enterprises, heads of regional government-owned enterprises, and heads of Islamic religious institutions that constitute legal entities to the Head of the Agency.

(2) In...



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- (2) In the event that the application for LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted by the ministries/institutions as well as regional governments it shall go through the secretary general of the ministry/principal secretary of the non-ministry government institution/regional secretary.
- (3) The Application for LPH Accreditation shall be submitted by attaching the requirements and supporting documents as set out in Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

Paragraph 3

Mechanism for Halal Examination Agency Accreditation

Article 30

- (1) The requirements and supporting documents as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be examined by the LPH Accreditation Team within a maximum period of 2 (two) Days since the requirement and supporting documents are received.
- (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 letter requesting additional documents to the applicant.
- (3) The applicant shall submit additional documents to the LPH Accreditation Team within the 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 LPH Accreditation application shall be declared rejected.

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 carry out verification within the maximum period of 7 (seven) Days since the requirement and supporting document are declared complete.
- (2) Verification of the requirements and supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by:
 - a. document validity checking; and
 - b. field inspection.

Article 32 . . .



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Article 32

- (1) In the event that the results of the requirement supporting document verification as referred to in Article 31 have not met the requirements, the LPH Accreditation Team will deliver a letter requesting clarification to the applicant.
- (2) The applicant shall provide clarification and submit additional documents if necessary to the LPH Accreditation Team within the maximum period of 7 (seven) Days since 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 provide clarification and/or additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2), the application for the LPH accreditation shall be declared rejected.

Paragraph 4

Determination for Halal Examination Agency Accreditation

Article 33

- (1) In the event that the applicant has fulfilled the LPH Accreditation requirements, the LPH Accreditation Team shall submit a recommendation to BPJPH to get a determination of LPH Accreditation.
- (2) The LPH Accreditation determination as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the maximum period of 1 (one) Day after the recommendation is received.

Article 34

- (1) Determination of LPH Accreditation by BPJPH serves as the basis for assigning LPH to conduct examination and/or testing of Product halalness.
- (2) Determination of LPH Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), at least contains information regarding:
 - a. name of LPH;
 - b. LPH address;
 - c. LPH registration number; and
 - d. LPH scope of activities.

Paragraph 5 . . .



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Paragraph 5

Halal Examination Agency Accreditation Fee

Article 35

- (1) LPH Accreditation fee shall be charged to LPH.
- (2) Determination on the amount/nominal of LPH Accreditation fee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proposed by the Minister to the minister who organizes the government affairs in the finance sector.

Paragraph 6

Issuance of Accreditation Certificate of Halal Examination Agency

Article 36

- (1) BPJPH shall issue an LPH Accreditation certificate.
- (2) The LPH Accreditation certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be valid for 4 (four) years since issued by the Head of the Agency.

Section Three

Scope of Halal Examination Agency Activities and Competence

Article 37

- (1) LPH determination shall contain the scope of LPH activities and competence.
- (2) The scope of LPH activities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. verification/validation;
 - b. inspection of products and/or PPH;
 - c. inspection of slaughterhouses for animals/poultry or other locations for slaughtering animals/poultry; and/or
 - d. inspection, audit, and laboratory testing if necessary to the Product's halalness.
- (3) The scope of LPH competence as set out in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. the scope of competence for Products in the form of goods which include foods, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and utility goods worn, used, or utilized by the community; and
 - b. the scope...



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b. the scope of competence for Products in the form of services which include slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and/or serving.

(4) The mechanism for determining the scope of LPH activities and competence as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be regulated by the Head of Agency.

Section Four
The Changes in Halal Examination Agency Data

Article 38

(1) LPH shall report any changes of LPH data to BPJPH, which include:

- the number and names of Halal Auditors;
- the number and names of human resources in the field of Islamic law;
- the scope of activities;
- the scope of competence;
- the name of LPH;
- the office address; and/or
- the laboratory ownership and/or availability.

(2) Reporting of change of LPH data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by change supporting documents.

(3) BPJPH shall carry out the checking of supporting documents completeness and the verification of supporting documents of LPH data change as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) Provisions for checking the completeness of supporting documents and verification of supporting documents as referred to in Article 30 to Article 32 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the examination of supporting document completeness and verification of supporting documents as referred to in paragraph (3).

(5) Changes in LPH data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not change the registration number in the approved LPH establishment that has been issued.

Part Five . . .



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Section Five

Halal Auditor

Paragraph 1

General

Article 39

- (1) The Halal Auditor shall be appointed and discharged by LPH.
- (2) A Halal Auditor can only be appointed and registered with 1 (one) LPH.

Paragraph 2

Appointment of Halal Auditor

Article 40

- (1) Halal Auditor appointment as referred to in Article 39 shall fulfill the following requirements:
 - a. an Indonesian citizen;
 - b. a Muslim;
 - c. having at least a bachelor's degree in the fields of food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, pharmacy, medicine, culinary, or agriculture;
 - d. understanding and having broad insight into the Product halalness according to Islamic law; and
 - e. putting the interests of the people 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 by attaching:
 - a. a copy of the resident identity card;
 - b. a curriculum vitae;
 - c. a legalized copy of a bachelor's degree diploma certificate;
 - d. a copy of the Halal Auditor training certificate and/or competency test certificate; and
 - e. a stamped statement letter to put the interests of the people above personal and/or group interests.
- (3) The Halal Auditor appointment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by a decision of the LPH leadership.

Paragraph 3 . . .



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Paragraph 3

Training and Certification of Halal Auditor Competency

Article 41

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

- a. Halal Auditor training; and/or
- b. Halal Auditor Competency Certification.

Article 42

- (1) A Halal Auditor training as referred to in Article 41 letter a shall be carried out by BPJPH, universities, and/or other training institutions that are accredited in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.
- (2) The accredited universities and other training institutions that shall carry out the Halal Auditor training as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Head of Agency.
- (3) The Halal Auditor training participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to receive the Halal Auditor learning certificate.

Article 43

- (1) Halal Auditor competency certification as referred to in Article 41 letter b shall be carried out by BPJPH and can cooperate with an institution that has the authority of professional competency quality assurance.
- (2) A Halal Auditor competence certification participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to receive the Halal Auditor competence certificate.

Article 44

Further provisions regarding the mechanism, procedure, and methods of Halal Auditor competency standards and training shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 4 . . .



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Paragraph 4

Halal Auditor Registration

Article 45

- (1) Halal Auditor that has been appointed as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3) shall be registered by BPJPH.
- (2) LPH shall apply for registration as referred to in paragraph (1) to BPJPH.
- (3) The application by LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) shall attach:
 - a. a copy of the LPH leaders' decision on the Halal Auditor appointment; and
 - b. a copy of the Halal Auditor Training Certificate and/or competency certificate.

Article 46

- (1) Revocation of the Halal Auditor registration shall be carried out by BPJPH.
- (2) The revocation of the Halal Auditor registration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on:
 - a. LPH application; and/or
 - b. supervision by BPJPH.
- (3) LPH application as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is made to the Halal Auditor that has been discharged by the LPH.

Paragraph 5

Halal Auditor Discharge

Article 47

Halal Auditor can be discharged by LPH in the event of:

- a. resign;
- b. pass away;
- c. no longer fulfills one of Halal Auditor's 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 offense punishable with imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more based on a legally binding court verdict.

Article 48 . . .



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Article 48

The procedures for revoking registration and discharging Halal Auditors are determined by the Head of the Agency.

**CHAPTER V
BUSINESS ACTORS**

First Section

General

Article 49

Business Actors shall be entitled to receive:

- a. information, education, and dissemination regarding SJPJH;
- b. guidance in producing Halal Products; and
- c. services for obtaining a Halal Certificate in a fast, efficient, affordable, and non-discriminative manner.

Section Two

Obligations of Business Actors

Article 49

Business Actors who apply for a Halal Certificate shall:

- a. provide true, clear, and honest information;
- b. separate the location, place, and means of slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving of Halal and non-halal Products;
- c. have a Halal Supervisor; and
- d. report changes in Material composition to BPJPH.

Article 51

Business Actors that have obtained a Halal Certificate shall:

- a. put Halal Labels to Products that have received Halal Certificates;
- b. maintain the halalness of Products that have received Halal Certificates;
- c. separate the location, place, and means of slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving of Halal and non-halal Products;
- d. renew...



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- d. renew the Halal Certificate in case of changes in the composition of Materials and/or PPH; and
- e. report changes in Material composition and/or PPH to BPJPH.

Article 52

- (1) The obligations of Business Actors as referred to in Article 51 letter b, are proven through a certificate of consistency of Product halalness.
- (2) The Product halalness consistency certificate as set out in paragraph (1) is obtained through an SJPH implementation examination.
- (3) The SJPH implementation examination as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out 1 (one) time every 4 (four) years.
- (4) With regard to SJPH implementation examination as referred to in paragraph (3) for micro and small Business Actors, its implementation shall be carried out based on a risk analysis.

Article 53

The funding required for the SJPH implementation examination comes from:

- a. the state revenue and expenditure budget in accordance with the state's financial capacity for the SJPH implementation examination for micro and small Business Actors; or
- b. Business Actors, for medium, large, and foreign businesses.

Article 54

- (1) In the event that Business Actor's interests require an SJPH implementation examination beyond the 4 (four) year period as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (3), Business Actors may apply for an SJPH implementation examination to BPJPH.
- (2) The SJPH implementation examination fee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be charged to the Business Actors.

Article 55 . . .



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Article 55

(1) The determination of the SJP implementation examination fee

is proposed by the Minister to the minister who organizes the government affairs in the state finance sector in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(2) The amount of the fee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be greater than the cost of the Halal Certificate application.

Article 56

Further provisions regarding the mechanism of SJP implementation examination are regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

**Section Three
Halal Supervisor**

**Paragraph 1
General**

Article 57

Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 50 letter c is determined by Business Actors.

Article 58

(1) Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 57 has duties to:

- supervise PPH in companies;
- determine corrective and preventive actions;
- coordinate PPH; and
- accompany Halal Auditors during the examination.

(2) In the event that Business Actors constitute micro and small Business Actors with halal statements, the Halal Supervisor has duties to:

- supervise PPH;
- determine corrective and preventive actions;
- coordinate PPH; and
- accompany PPH during verification and validation.

Article 59

In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1), the Halal Supervisor shall be responsible for:

- applying SJP;
- setting . .

b. setting . .



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- b. setting up PPH plans;
- c. implementing PPH control risk management;
- d. proposing a replacement of Materials;
- e. proposing the cessation of production that does not meet PPH provisions;
- f. making PPH supervision reports;
- g. conducting a review of the PPH implementation;
- h. preparing Materials and examination samples for the Halal Auditor; and
- i. showing the evidence and providing correct information during the examination process by the Halal Auditor.

(2) In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2), the Halal Supervisor shall be responsible for:

- a. applying SJPH;
- b. preparing Materials and PPH to be verified and validated by PPH assistants;
- c. presenting evidence and providing correct information during the verification and validation process by PPH assistants; and
- d. providing JPH coaching.

Article 60

- (1) To be determined as a Halal Supervisor as referred to in Article 50, the following requirements shall be fulfilled:
 - a. a Muslim; and
 - b. having a broad insight and understanding of the Sharia regarding halalness.
- (2) The requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be proven by:
 - a. Halal Supervisor training certificate; and/or
 - b. Halal Supervisor competency certificate.

Paragraph 2

Halal Supervisor Training and Competency Certification

Article 61

- (1) BPJPH, universities, and/or other accredited training institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations carry out Halal Supervisor training.
- (2) Universities and other accredited training institutions that carry out Halal Supervisor training as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by BPJPH.



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(3) The Halal Supervisor training participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to receive the Halal Supervisor training certificate.

Article 62

(1) BPJPH collaborates with institutions that have the authority over the professional competence quality assurance to carry out Halal Supervisor competency certification.

(2) A Halal Supervisor competence certification participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to receive the Halal Supervisor competence certificate.

Article 63

Further provisions regarding the mechanism, procedure, and methods of Halal Supervisor competency standards and training shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 3

Determination of Halal Supervisor by Business Actors

Article 64

The Head of Business Actors shall submit the determination of the Halal Supervisor who has fulfilled the requirements as referred to in Article 53 to BPJPH by attaching:

- a. copy of identity card of Halal Supervisor domiciled in Indonesia;
- b. copy of passport, permanent residence permit, or other identity card for Halal Supervisors from abroad;
- c. a curriculum vitae;
- d. legalized copy of a training certificate and a competency certificate; and
- e. legalized copy of Halal Supervisor training certificate and competency certificate for medium, large, and foreign Business Actors; and
- f. copy of the decision of Halal Supervisor determination.

Article 65

Provisions regarding Halal Supervisors shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 4 . . .



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Paragraph 4

Halal Supervisor for Micro and Small Business Actors

Article 66

- (1) Halal Supervisors for Micro and Small Business Actors can come from an Islamic community organization.
- (2) Besides coming from Islamic community organizations as referred to in paragraph (1), Halal Supervisors for micro and small Business Actors can come from the relevant Business Actors, government agencies, business entities, or universities.
- (3) In the event that micro and small Business Actors with halal statements and their Halal Supervisors come from the relevant Business Actors, the requirements as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (2) are exempted.

CHAPTER VI

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION AND RENEWAL OF HALAL CERTIFICATE

Section One

Submission of Application for Halal Certificate

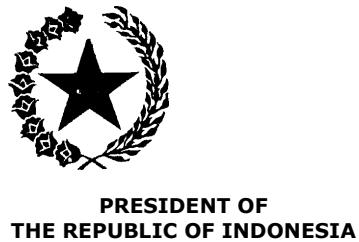
Article 67

- (1) Business Actors shall submit a written application for a Halal Certificate in the Indonesian language to BPJPH through the integrated electronic system.
- (2) Application for Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by the following documents:
 - a. Business Actor data;
 - b. name and types of Products;
 - c. list of Products and Materials used;
 - d. Product processing.

Article 68

The Business Actor Data as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter a shall be proven by a business registration number or another risk-based licensing document.

Article 69 . . .



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Article 69

The name and type of Products as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter b shall match with the name and type of Products that will be halal certified.

Article 70

- (1) List of Products and Materials used as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter c shall be Halal Products and Materials that are proven by Halal Certificates.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be required for Materials that:
 - a. originated from nature in the form of plants and mining materials without undergoing any processing;
 - b. are categorized as not at risk of containing prohibited materials.; and/or
 - c. are not classified as dangerous and do not come in contact with haram Materials.

Article 71

- (1) Materials originating from slaughtered animals must come from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law and fulfill the rules of animal welfare and veterinary public health.
- (2) Slaughter that is in accordance with Islamic law and fulfills the rules of animal welfare as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by halal slaughterers at animal/poultry slaughterhouses and other places for slaughtering animals/poultry.
- (3) Further provisions regarding halal slaughterers are regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Article 72

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

Article 73 . . .



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Article 73

In the event that the production facility used to produce Products applying for the Halal Certificate is also used to produce Products that are not applying for the Halal Certificate that do not originate from Materials that are forbidden, the Business Actors shall submit the following documents:

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

Article 74

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

Section Two

Examination of Document Completeness of Halal Certificate Application

Article 75

BPJPH shall examine the document completeness of the Halal Certificate application as referred to in Article 67 within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day since the application has been received by BPJPH.

Section Three

Determination of Halal Examination Agency to Conduct Examination and/or Testing of Product Halalness

Article 76

- (1) In the event that based on the examination as referred to in Article 75, BPJPH states that the application documents are declared as completed, BPJPH shall assign LPH to conduct the examination and/or testing of the halalness of the Products based on the Business Actors' application.
- (2) The Determination of LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted based on the following considerations:
 - a. LPH Accreditation;
 - b. scope of activities and scope of competence of the LPH;
 - c. LPH accessibility;
 - d. LPH workload . . .



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- d. LPH workload; and/or
- e. LPH performance.

(3) The determination of LPH as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day from the date the application documents as referred to in Article 67 are declared completed.

Section Four
Examination and/or Testing of Product Halalness

Article 77

- (1) LPH shall conduct examination and/or testing of Product halalness based on the standards set by BPJPH.
- (2) Examination and/or testing of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1), includes:
 - a. document examination; and
 - b. examination and/or Testing of Product halalness.
- (3) Examination of Product halalness is carried out by Halal Auditors as referred to in Article 45 paragraph (1).

Article 78

- (1) Examination as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter a is carried out by examining the requirement documents as set out in Article 67 paragraph (2) within a maximum period of 2 (two) Days since the LPH determination was issued by BPJPH as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (1).
- (2) In the event that based on the results of the examination, additional documents are required, LPH shall submit a request for additional documents to the applicant with a copy sent to BPJPH.
- (3) The applicant shall submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) to LPH with a copy sent to BPJPH within the maximum period of 2 (ten) Days since the request for additional documents is received.
- (4) In the event that the applicant does not submit additional documents or the additional documents are incomplete within the time period as referred to in paragraph (3), the application for examination and/or testing of product halalness shall be declared rejected.

Article 79 . . .



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Article 79

- (1) In the event that the document examination is declared complete, LPH shall send a detailed cost of examination and/or testing of product halalness to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
- (2) The detailed cost as referred to in paragraph (1) is part of the halal certification service financing component.
- (3) BPJPH issues a halal certification service payment bill through an integrated electronic system.
- (4) The applicant shall make payment no later than 5 (five) days from the date of issuance of the halal certification service invoice as referred to in paragraph (3).
- (5) In the event that the Business Actors do not make payment within the specified time period as referred to in paragraph (4), the halal certification application shall be declared rejected.

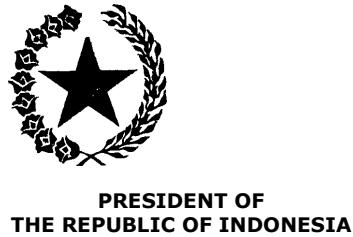
Article 80

- (1) The Product Examination as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter b shall be carried out by Halal Auditors at the business location during the production process in a face-to-face manner.
- (2) In the implementation of Product examination at the business location in a face-to-face manner as referred to in paragraph (1), the applicant shall provide information and data to the Halal Auditors.
- (3) In the event of an emergency condition in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations, Product examination as referred to in paragraph (1) can be conducted online.

Article 81

In the event that Materials with questionable halalness are found in the Product examination, the Product examination as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) letter b can be conducted by testing in a laboratory.

Article 82 . . .



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Article 82

- (1) The examination and/or testing of halalness for Products produced domestically shall be carried out within a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) Days since the payment of the cost of examination and/or testing of Product Halalness as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (4) is received by BPJPH.
- (2) In the event that Materials with questionable halalness are found in the Product examination as referred to in paragraph (1), laboratory testing can be carried out.
- (3) In the event that Product examination as referred to in paragraph (1) requires additional examination time, LPH may apply for a time extension to BPJPH for a maximum of 10 (ten) Days.
- (4) The application for time extension shall be submitted by LPH no later than 1 (one) day before the period of examination and/or testing of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) expires to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
- (5) The examination and/or testing of the halalness of Products produced domestically as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 83

- (1) The examination and/or testing of halalness for Products overseas shall be carried out by Halal Auditors within a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) Days since the payment of the cost of examination and/or testing of Product Halalness as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (4) is received by BPJPH.
- (2) In the event that Materials with questionable halalness are found in the Product examination as referred to in paragraph (1), laboratory testing can be carried out.
- (3) In the event that Product examination as referred to in paragraph (1) requires additional examination time, LPH may apply for a time extension for a maximum of 15 (ten) Days to BPJPH.
- (4) The application for time extension shall be submitted by LPH no later than 1 (one) day before the period of examination and/or testing of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) expires to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.

(5) Examination ...



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(5) Examination and/or testing of the halalness of Products produced overseas as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 84

- (1) In the event that the time period for examination and/or testing of Product halalness as referred to in Article 82 paragraphs (1) and (3) and Article 83 paragraphs (1) and (3) is not fulfilled:
 - a. LPH shall submit the final report on the examination and/or testing result to BPJPH in accordance with the existing conditions, and
 - b. LPH shall return the document and cost of examination and/or testing of Product halalness to BPJPH.
- (2) The final report and return of documents as well as the cost of inspection and/or testing of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted by LPH to BPJPH within a maximum period of 3 (three) Days from the deadline for the inspection and/or testing of Product halalness.
- (3) BPJPH shall determine a replacement LPH to carry out the examination and/or testing.
- (4) All financing for LPH replacement as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be charged to the previous LPH.
- (5) The procedure for submitting the final report, the return of documents, and the cost of examination and/or testing of Product halalness, as well as the mechanism for LPH replacement shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.
- (6) LPH that fails to fulfill the time limit set in the halal certification process as referred to in paragraph (1) will be evaluated and/or subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 85

- (1) LPH shall submit the results of the examination and/or testing of Product halalness to MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly with a copy sent to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.
- (2) The examination and/or testing results as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. name and types of Products;
 - b. Products...



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- b. Products and Materials used;
- c. PPH;
- d. analysis results and/or Material specifications;
- e. examination report; and
- f. recommendations with technical and sharia considerations.

Section Five

Determination of Product Halalness

Article 86

- (1) Determination of Product halalness shall be carried out by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly.
- (2) The Determination of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a halal fatwa session.
- (3) The halal fatwa session of MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly as referred to in paragraph (2) shall decide on the Product halalness no later than 3 (three) Days since the MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly receives the results of the Product examination and/or testing from LPH.
- (4) The determination of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be issued by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly to BPJPH as the basis for issuing a Halal Certificate.
- (5) In the event that the time period as referred to in paragraph (3) is exceeded, the determination of the Product halalness shall be carried out by the Halal Product Fatwa Committee, based on the provisions of the halal fatwa.
- (6) The Determination of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out no later than 2 (two) Days.
- (7) The results of the determination of Product halalness shall be in the form of a determination of Product halalness or a determination of Product non-halalness.

Article 87

- (1) Halal fatwa session of MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly, or the Halal Product Fatwa Committee is held to determine the Product halalness based on the provisions of the halal fatwa.

(2) The provisions . .



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(2) The provisions of the halal fatwa as referred to in paragraph (1) constitute the standardization of the MUI halal fatwa stipulated by the Minister.

Part Six

The Issuance of Halal Certificates

Article 88

(1) BPJPH shall issue a Halal Certificate within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day since the decision of Product halalness determination from MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly is received by BPJPH.

(2) The Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid from the date of issuance by BPJPH and remains valid as long as there are no changes to the composition of Materials and/or PPH.

Article 89

In the event that MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly determines non-halalness of the Products, BPJPH shall issue a non-halal certificate within a maximum period of 1 (one) Day since the decision of Product non-halalness determination from MUI is received by BPJPH.

Section Seven

Halal Certificate Renewal

Article 90

(1) Business Actors that change the composition of Materials and/or PPH after obtaining a Halal Certificate are required to renew the Halal Certificate.

(2) Changes in the composition of Materials as referred to in paragraph (1) include Product development for the types of Products listed in the Halal Certificate.

(3) Changes in the composition of Materials and/or PPH as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or Product development referred to in paragraph (2) are submitted to BPJPH through an integrated electronic system.

(4) Submission of application as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out by attaching:

- document of changes in composition of Materials;
- halal document . . .



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- b. halal documents for the Materials changed;
- c. document of changes in PPH; and/or
- d. document of Product development.

(5) Renewal of Halal Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) does not change the previous Halal Certificate number.

(6) The procedures for submitting an application for renewal of a Halal Certificate are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Section Eight

Halal Product Fatwa Committee

Article 91

- (1) The Halal Product Fatwa Committee is established and reports to the Minister.
- (2) The position of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee is administratively under the ministry that organizes government affairs in the religious sector.

Article 92

Halal Product Fatwa Committee consists of the following elements:

- a. ulema; and
- b. academicians.

Article 93

- (1) The Halal Product Fatwa Committee has the task of determining Product Halalness:
 - a. in the case that the MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly exceeds the period for determining the Product halalness as referred to in Article 86 paragraph (3); and
 - b. which is requested by Micro and Small Business Actors through a halal statement.
- (2) The determination of Product halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through an integrated electronic system in the implementation of halal fatwa sessions..

Article 94

The Halal Product Fatwa Committee is independent in carrying out its duties.



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Article 95

Halal Product Fatwa Committee in carrying out its duties is assisted by a secretariat which is functionally carried out by one of the work units in the ministry that organizes the government affairs in the religious sector.

Article 96

The funding required to support the implementation of the duties of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee comes from the state revenue and expenditure budget.

Article 97

Provisions regarding the Halal Product Fatwa Committee shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Nine

Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors

Article 98

- (1) The obligation to be halal certified for micro and small Business Actors shall be based on a halal statement from micro and small Business Actors.
- (2) Micro and Small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be productive businesses that have net assets or have annual sales results in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations with the following criteria:
 - a. the Product is not at risk or uses Material whose halalness has been confirmed; and
 - b. the halalness and simplicity of the production process shall be confirmed.
- (3) Halal Statement as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on the halal standard determined by BPJPH.
- (4) The halal standard as referred to in paragraph (3) at least consists of:
 - a. a statement by the Employer in the form of a contract/pledge which contains:
 1. halalness of Products and Materials used; and
 2. PPH; and
 - b. PPH assistance.

(5) The statement...



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- (5) The statement of Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a shall be submitted to BPJPH to be forwarded to the Halal Product Fatwa Committee.
- (6) The PPH assistance as referred to in paragraph (4) letter b must be completed within a maximum of 10 (ten) Days from the submission of the halal certification application by micro and small Business Actors.
- (7) The scope of LPH assistance as set out in paragraph (6) shall include:
 - a. verification; and
 - b. validation,Halal statement for Micro and Small Business Actors.
- (8) After receiving the documents from BPJPH as referred to in paragraph 5, the Halal Product Fatwa Committee shall organize a halal fatwa session to determine the Product's halalness no later than 1 (one) Day.
- (9) BPJPH shall issue a Halal Certificate no later than 1 (one) Day after the determination of Product halalness from the Halal Product Fatwa Committee as referred to in paragraph (8) is received by BPJPH.
- (10) The criteria of micro and small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 99

- (1) PPH assistance as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (6) shall be carried out by the PPH assistance institutions.
- (2) PPH assistance institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) can come from:
 - a. Islamic community organizations;
 - b. Islamic religious institutions; and/or
 - c. universities,

that are legal entities.

- (3) PPH assistance institutions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.
- (4) PPH assistance institutions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall have the duties:
 - a. to recruit PPH assistants;
 - b. to appoint and dismiss PPH assistants;
 - c. to coach and evaluate the performance of PPH assistants;
 - d. to submit PPH assistance performance reports to BPJPH; and

e. to maintain . . .



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e. to maintain the confidentiality of data and information submitted by micro and small Business Actors during the PPH assistance process.

Article 100

- (1) PPH assistance institution as referred to in Article 99 paragraph (1) shall consist of PPH assistants.
- (2) PPH assistants as referred to in paragraph (1) are registered with BPJPH after being appointed by the PPH assistance institution.

Article 101

Further provisions regarding PPH assistance procedure are regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section Ten

Halal Certification Fee

Article 102

- (1) A Halal certification fee shall be charged to the Business Actors who apply for a Halal Certificate.
- (2) The halal certification fee charged to the Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be efficient and affordable.
- (3) The Determination of the amount or nominal halal certification fee is proposed by the Minister to the minister who organizes the government affairs in the state finance sector in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) In case of determination of the amount or nominal value of the halal certification fee as referred to in paragraph (3) for the component of the cost of examination and/or testing conducted by LPH, it can be regulated in a Decree of the Head of the Agency.
- (5) In the event that the halal certification application cannot proceed due to the applicant's negligence, the fee that has been paid cannot be refunded.
- (6) The payment procedure for the halal certification fee shall be specified by the Head of the Agency.

Article 103 . . .



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Article 103

- (1) In the event that a Halal Certificate application is submitted by micro and small Business Actors as referred to in Article 98, no fee is charged by considering the state's financial capabilities.
- (2) The criteria and procedures for determining micro and small Business Actors that are exempt from fees as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 104

- (1) In the event that a Halal Certificate application is submitted by micro and small Business Actors as referred to in Article 103 paragraph (1), funding may also be carried out with:
 - a. regional budget;
 - b. alternative financing for micro and small businesses;
 - c. financing from partnership funds;
 - d. grant assistance from the government or other institutions;
 - e. revolving fund; or
 - f. other legal and non-binding sources.
- (2) In the event that micro and small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) have urgent needs to apply for halal certification, halal certification financing may come from the financing of the concerned micro and small Business Actors as evidenced by a statement letter.

CHAPTER VII
HALAL LABEL AND NON-HALAL INFORMATION

First Section

Halal Label

Article 105

BPJPH determines the Halal Label that applies nationally.

Article 106 . . .



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Article 106

Products that have received Halal Certificates must include Halal Labels.

Article 107

- (1) Halal Label must contain at least:
 - a. a logo; and
 - b. a certificate number or registration number.
- (2) The logo as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall contain an image, a writing, or a combination of image and writing.

Article 108

The logo in the halal label as referred to in Article 107 paragraph (1) letter a shall be a form of a decision and/or an action that is determined and/or carried out by BPJPH.

Section Two

Halal Labelling

Article 109

- (1) Halal Label as referred to in Article 105 shall be put on:
 - a. the Product packaging;
 - b. the certain parts of the Products; and/or
 - c. a certain area on the Products.
- (2) Halal Labelling as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be visible and readable, and shall not be easily wiped, removed, and tampered with by observing the provisions of the laws and regulations.
- (3) Halal Labelling as referred to in paragraph (2), is exempted for:
 - a. Products with packaging that is too small to include all information;
 - b. Products sold and packaged directly in front of buyers in small numbers;
 - c. Products sold in bulk; or
 - d. Products sold in limited quantities.
- (4) The implementation of Halal Labelling as referred to in paragraph (3) is proven by a Halal Certificate document.

Part Three . . .



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Section Three

Non-Halal Information

Article 110

- (1) Business Actors that produce Products from Materials originating from prohibited Materials shall include non-halal information.
- (2) Non-halal information as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be visible and readable, and shall not be easily wiped, removed, or tampered with.
- (3) The form and procedure for including non-halal information as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Head of the Agency after coordinating with the ministry/institution.

CHAPTER VIII
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE SUPERVISION

First Section
General

Article 111

- (1) BPJPH shall conduct supervision of JPH.
- (2) Supervision of JPH, as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out to:
 - a. LPH;
 - b. Product halalness;
 - c. Halal Labelling;
 - d. inclusion of non-halal information;
 - e. separation of locations, areas, and slaughtering equipment,
processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and serving between Halal and non-halal Products;
 - f. Halal Supervisor availability; and/or
 - g. other activities related to JPH.
- (3) Other activities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter g include JPH supervision activities to PPH assistance institutions and PPH assistants.
- (4) The relevant ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city regional governments coordinate and cooperate with BPJPH in implementing JPH supervision in accordance with their duties and functions.

(5) Coordination . . .



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- (5) Coordination and cooperation in the implementation of JPH supervision as referred to in paragraph (4) are followed up by the preparation of strategic programs for JPH supervision.
- (6) Supervision of JPH can be carried out by BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city governments according to their respective authorities, individually or jointly.

Article 112

- (1) In implementing JPH supervision, BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city governments can involve related parties.
- (2) Related parties as referred to in paragraph (1) can act to provide feedback, considerations, or other activities aimed to support JPH supervision activities.

Article 113

- (1) JPH supervision is carried out by JPH Supervisors at BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city governments.
- (2) JPH supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed by the authorized officials at BPJPH, related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 114

- (1) JPH supervisors appointed by authorized officials as referred to in Article 113 paragraph (2), shall fulfill these requirements:
 - a. a Moslem;
 - b. state civil apparatus assigned in a work unit that has duties and functions in the field of supervision;
 - c. educated with at least a bachelor's degree;
 - d. understanding and having broad insight into the Product halalness according to Islamic law; and
 - e. passing the JPH Supervisor training.

(2) JPH Supervisor...



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- (2) In carrying out supervision, JPH supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be equipped with a letter of assignment and an ID card.
- (3) JPH supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall maintain the confidentiality of the supervision results.
- (4) (3) Further provisions on the appointment of JPH supervisors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Two

Halal Product Assurance Supervisor Training

Article 115

- (1) JPH Supervisor Training as referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) letter e is organized by BPJPH, the related ministries, related institutions, and/or provincial/district/city governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) BPJPH in conducting JPH Supervisor training as referred to in paragraph (1) can collaborate with working units that have tasks and functions in the education and training sector within the ministry that administers government affairs in the religious sector.
- (3) Relevant ministries/institutions, provincial/regency/city regional governments as referred to in paragraph (1) can carry out JPH Supervisor training after coordinating with BPJPH.
- (4) Coordination of BPJPH with related ministries, related agencies, regional governments of provincial/regency/city as referred to in paragraph (3) at least includes:
 - a. the systems and training procedures; and
 - b. provision of training teaching staff for JPH Supervisors.

Article 116

- (1) The JPH Supervisor training curriculum shall be prepared and stipulated by the Head of the Agency.
- (2) The JPH Supervisor training curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain at least:
 - a. insight into the Product halalness according to the Islamic law; and
 - b. knowledge about JPH supervisory objectives.

Article 117 . . .



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Article 117

JPH Supervisor training participant who is declared to have passed shall be entitled to receive the JPH Supervisor training certificate.

Article 118

- (1) In the event that BPJPH, related ministries, related agencies, and/or provincial/regency/city government do not have JPH Supervisors that fulfill the requirements as referred to in Article 114 paragraph (1) letter b, BPJPH, related ministries, related agencies and/or provincial/regency/city government can assign the state civil apparatus to their respective areas to conduct JPH supervision.
- (2) The state civil apparatus as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proposed to attend JPH Supervisor training within 1 (one) year from the time of assignment.

Article 119

Further provisions regarding the implementation of JPH Supervisor training are regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Section Three

Type and Phase of Halal Product Assurance Supervision

Article 120

- (1) JPH Supervision as referred to in Article 111 shall be conducted:
 - a. periodically; and/or
 - b. incidentally.
- (2) Periodical JPH supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out 1 (one) time every 6 (six) months.
- (3) Incidental JPH supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the alleged violation of the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Article 121 . . .



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Article 121

- (1) Supervision of JPH is carried out in a coordinated and integrated manner as part of risk-based business licensing supervision.
- (2) The integration as referred to in paragraph (1) includes integration between an integrated electronic system for the JPH implementation service and the online single submission system.

Article 122

Further provisions regarding the JPH supervision mechanism and the JPH supervision integration with the online single submission system are regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

**CHAPTER IX
COOPERATION IN ORGANIZING
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE**

First Section

General

Article 123

- (1) In executing the authority as referred to in Article 5, BPJPH shall cooperate with:
 - a. the related ministries and/or agencies;
 - b. LPH; and
 - c. MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly.
- (2) In addition to the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH may collaborate with universities.
- (3) Related ministries as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall include the ministries that organize the governmental affairs in the sectors of:
 - a. industry;
 - b. trade;
 - c. health;
 - d. agriculture;
 - e. cooperatives and small and medium enterprises;
 - f. home affairs;
 - g. foreign affairs; and
 - h. others that are related to the implementation of JPH.

(4) Related agencies. . .



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(4) Related agencies as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall include non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies that organize governmental affairs in the sectors of:

- drugs and food control;
- standardization and Conformity Assessment;
- accreditation; and
- others that are related to the implementation of JPH.

Section Two

**Cooperation of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency
with the Related Ministries**

Article 124

- The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in the field of industrial as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (2) letter a with the following scope:
 - regulation, guidance, and supervision of industries related to raw materials, processed materials, additives, and processing auxiliary materials that are used to produce Halal Products;
 - JPH facilitation for small and medium industries, and industries located in halal industrial areas by taking into account the state's financial capabilities;
 - establishment of halal industrial areas or industrial areas with halal themes and the necessary infrastructure therein; and
 - other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- The ministry that organizes government affairs in the industrial sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 125

- The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in the trade sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter b with the following scope:
 - guidance to Business Actors and the public;
 - supervision of Halal Products that are distributed in the market;
 - facilitation . . .



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- c. facilitation of JPH implementation for Business Actors in the trade sector;
- d. expansion of market access domestically and abroad for Halal Products;
- e. withdrawal of products from distribution; and
- f. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) The Ministry that organizes government affairs in the trade sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 126

(1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in the health sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter c with the following scope:

- a. supervision of Halal Certificates and Halal Labels for medical devices and household health supplies;
- b. facilitation of halal certification for medical devices and household health supplies;
- c. recommendation for revocation of Halal Certificate and Halal Label for medical devices and household health supplies; and
- d. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) The Ministry that organizes government affairs in the health sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 127

(1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in the agriculture sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter d with the following scope:

- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products;
- b. determination of requirements for animal/poultry slaughterhouse and other locations for animal/poultry slaughter;
- c. determination of guidelines for animal/poultry slaughter;
- d. handling of animal meat and its by-products;
- e. JPH facilities for animal/poultry slaughterhouse and other locations for animal/poultry slaughter;

f. determination . . .



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- f. determination of guidelines for veterinary control certification in animal-based food business units, quality assurance systems, and food safety of agricultural products; and
- g. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) The Ministry that organizes government affairs in the agriculture sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 128

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in the cooperatives and small and medium enterprise sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter e with the following scope:
 - a. coordination and socialization of halal product certification for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprise Business Actors;
 - b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprise Business Actors;
 - c. data collection of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprise Business Actors;
 - d. coordination and guidance of JPF facilitation for cooperatives and micro and medium enterprise Business Actors;
 - e. coordination and guidance of data collection of micro and small enterprise Business Actors; and
 - f. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) The Ministry that organizes the government affairs in the cooperatives and small and medium enterprise sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 129

(1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government home affairs as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter f with the following scope:

- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products;
- b. facilitation of JPH for cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprise Business Actors;
- c. JPH supervision;
- d. JPH development; and

e. other duties . . .



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- e. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) The Ministry that organizes the government home affairs in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 130

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government foreign affairs as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter g with the following scope:
 - a. facilitation of international cooperation;
 - b. promotion of Halal Products overseas;
 - c. provision of information regarding foreign halal institutions; and
 - d. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) The Ministry that organizes the government foreign affairs in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 131

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the ministry that organizes government affairs in other sectors related to the implementation of JPH as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (3) letter h with the following scope:
 - a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products; and
 - b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) The Ministry that organizes the government affairs in the other sector related to the implementation of JPH in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Section Three . . .

Decree No.
223645 A



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Section Three

Cooperation of Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency and Related Agencies

Article 132

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the non-ministerial government agency that organizes government affairs in the drugs and food control sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) letter a with the following scope:
 - a. halal certification for medicines, natural medicines, quasi-medicines, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials that are distributed through an integrated system;
 - b. supervision of Halal Products in the form of medicines, natural medicines, quasi-medicines, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials that are distributed;
 - c. revocation of Halal Certificate on medicines, natural medicines, quasi-medicines, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials that are distributed;
 - d. withdrawal from distribution for medicines, natural medicines, quasi-medicines, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials that are distributed;
 - e. JPH socialization, education, and publications in the form of medicines, natural medicines, quasi-medicines, health supplements, cosmetics, processed food, food additives, and auxiliary materials that are distributed; and
 - f. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) Non-ministerial government agency that organizes the government affairs in the drugs and food control sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 133

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the non-ministerial government agency that organizes government affairs in the standardization and Conformity Assessment sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) letter b with the following scope:
 - a. preparation . . .



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- a. preparation of Conformity Assessment standards and schemes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
- b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-ministerial government agency that organizes government affairs in the standardization and Conformity Assessment sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Article 134

(1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the non-structural agency that organizes government affairs in the accreditation sector as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) letter c with the following scope:

- a. establish LPH norms, standards, procedures, and accreditation criteria; and
- b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) Non-structural government agency that organizes the government affairs in the accreditation sector in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Commented [JS1]: Possible word choice error, criterion?

Article 135

(1) The cooperation between BPJPH and the non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies that organize government affairs in other sectors related to the implementation of JPH as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (4) letter d with the following scope:

- a. socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products; and
- b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.

(2) The non-ministerial or non-structural government agencies that organize government affairs in other sectors related to the implementation of JPH in the formulation and stipulation of policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) shall involve BPJPH.

Section Four . . .



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Section Four

Cooperation between Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and Halal Examination Agency (LPH)

Article 136

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and LPH as referred to in Article 104 paragraph (1) letter b includes:
 - a. examination and/or testing of a Product's halalness; and
 - b. other duties related to the implementation of JPH according to their respective duties and functions.
- (2) The formulation and stipulation of cooperation policies with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be coordinated with BPJPH.

Section Five

The Cooperation between the Product Halal Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly

Article 137

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly as referred to in Article 123 Paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out in terms of determining a Product's halalness.
- (2) The determination of a Product's halalness as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be issued by MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly to BPJPH in the form of the Decree of Determination of Halal Product.
- (3) Determination of a Product's halalness shall remain valid as long as there is no change in the Materials composition and/or PPH.

Section Six

Cooperation between the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency and Universities

Article 138

- (1) Cooperation between BPJPH and universities as referred to in Article 123 paragraph (2) is carried out for the socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products.

(2) Socialization . . .



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(2) Socialization, education, and publication of Halal Products as referred to in paragraph (1) include literacy development, research, community service, human resource quality improvement in the field of JPH, as well as education and training development in the JPH sector.

Section Seven
International Cooperation for Halal Product Assurance

Article 139

(1) The government can undertake international cooperation in the JPH sector.

(2) The international cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) can take the form of:

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

(3) International cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by BPJPH to implement the coordination and consultation result between the Minister and the minister who organizes the government affairs in the foreign affairs sector.

(4) The international cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be based on an inter-state agreement.

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

Article 140

(1) The international cooperation in the development of JPH as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) letter a, shall include:

- a. technology development;
- b. human resources; and
- c. JPH facilities and infrastructure.

(2) BPJPH . . .



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- (2) BPJPH shall formulate and stipulate the policy of international cooperation in the JPH development with the scope as referred to in paragraph (1) based on the coordination between the Minister and the minister that organizes the government affairs in the foreign affairs sector.
- (3) The international cooperation in the JPH development as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by BPJPH with the government or other institutions in the local country.

Article 141

- (1) The international cooperation in Conformity Assessment as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) letter b, shall include:
 - a. mutual recognition; and
 - b. mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results.
- (2) The international cooperation in Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in the form of the development of a scheme of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of the Conformity Assessment result.
- (3) The international cooperation in the form of Conformity Assessment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by BPJPH together with the non-structural agency that organizes government affairs in the field of accreditation with the local country accreditation agencies.

Article 142

- (1) The international cooperation in the halal certificate recognition as referred to in Article 139 paragraph (2) letter c shall be a cooperation in mutual recognition of Halal Certificates.
- (2) The international cooperation in the form of mutual recognition of Halal Certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with the foreign halal institutions that are authorized to issue the Halal Certificate.

Article 143

- (1) The Halal Certificate issued by the foreign halal institution as referred to in Article 142 can be accepted as fulfillment of the halal certificate based on the reciprocal Halal Certificate acceptance agreement.

(2) The acceptance agreement . . .



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- (2) The acceptance agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by BPJPH with the foreign halal institution.
- (3) The foreign halal institution as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be established by the government or the Islamic religious institution recognized by the local country.
- (4) The foreign halal institution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be accredited by the accreditation agency in the local country that has obtained recognition in a regional or international accreditation cooperation organization.
- (5) The accreditation agency in the local country as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be an institution that has collaborated to develop a scheme of mutual recognition and mutual acceptance of Conformity Assessment results as referred to in Article 141.
- (6) The accreditation of foreign halal institutions by the accreditation agencies in the local country as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be in accordance with the Indonesian halal standards that shall be determined by BPJPH.

Article 144

- (1) In the event that there are no foreign halal institutions in the local country as referred to in Article 143 paragraph (3), the foreign halal institutions shall be accredited by the LPH Accreditation Team.
- (2) The accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) can collaborate with the non-structural agency that organizes the government affairs in the accreditation sector.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedure for the implementation of international cooperation in the JPH sector are regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER X

FOREIGN HALAL PRODUCT CERTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATE REGISTRATION

Section One
General

Article 145

Foreign products that enter Indonesia shall be halal certified.

Section Two . . .



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Section Two

Foreign Product Halal Certification

Article 146

- (1) The applications for halal certification for foreign Products shall be submitted by Business Actors.
- (2) Submission of application by Business Actor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted through:
 - a. importer; or
 - b. their official representatives domiciled in Indonesia,
to BPJPH.
- (3) Application for foreign product halal certification as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted in the event that:
 - a. the local country does not have a foreign halal institution;
 - b. the foreign halal institution that has carried out cooperation in mutual recognition of Halal Certificates does not have the scope of competence for the Product certification;
 - c. there is no cooperation in mutual recognition of Halal Certificates between the foreign halal institution and BPJPH; or
 - d. the voluntary needs of Business Actors.
- (4) The procedure for applying for foreign Product halal certification follows the provisions for halal certification as referred to in Articles 67 to 89.

Section Three
Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Paragraph 1
General

Article 147

- (1) Halal Products of which Halal Certificates are issued by foreign halal institutions that have carried out cooperation in mutual recognition of halal certificates with BPJPH as referred to in Article 142 shall not need to apply for halal certificates.
- (2) Halal certificates that are issued by foreign halal institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be registered before the Products are distributed in Indonesia.

Paragraph 2 . . .



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Paragraph 2

Submission of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Application

Article 148

Foreign halal certificate registration applications shall be submitted by respective importers and/or official representatives domiciled in Indonesia to BPJPH in writing or through an integrated electronic system by attaching:

- a. the applicant's data;
- b. a copy of the foreign halal certificate of the relevant Product;
- c. a list of goods that will be imported into Indonesia, completed with a harmonized system code number; and
- d. a statement letter stating that the submitted document is accurate and valid.

Paragraph 3

Examination of the Completeness of Foreign
Halal Certificate Registration Application Document

Article 149

- (1) BPJPH shall examine the completeness of foreign halal certificate registration application documents as referred to in Article 148 within a maximum of 5 (five) working days from the date since the application is received.
- (2) In the event that the examination of completeness finds that the documents as referred to in paragraph (1) have not been completed yet, BPJPH shall deliver a request for additional documents to the applicant.
- (3) The applicant shall submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (2) to LPH within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days since the request for additional documents is received.
- (4) In the event that the applicant does not submit additional documents as referred to in paragraph (3), the registration application shall be rejected.

Article 150 . . .



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Article 150

- (1) BPJPH shall examine the validity of the foreign halal certificate registration application documents as referred to in Article 148 after they are declared complete as referred to in Article 149.
- (2) The document validity examination as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out within a maximum of 5 (five) Days.
- (3) In the event that the examination of document validity as referred to in paragraph (1) has not been completed yet, the applicant shall submit the original documents.
- (4) In the event that the applicant does not submit the original documents as referred to in paragraph (1) within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days, the foreign halal certificate registration application shall be rejected.

Paragraph 4

Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Fee

Article 151

- (1) The foreign halal certificate registration fee shall be charged to the applicant.
- (2) The tariff for foreign halal certificate registration fees shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Paragraph 5

Issuance of Foreign Halal Certificate Registration

Article 152

- (1) BPJPH shall register foreign halal certificates that have fulfilled the requirements.
- (2) A halal certificate that has been registered by BPJPH can be accepted as a fulfillment of a Product's halal certificate.
- (3) Foreign halal certificate registration shall be issued in accordance with the registration that is carried out by the applicant based on the foreign halal certificate.
- (4) An importer and/or official representative who has obtained the registration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall attach the registration number adjacent to the Halal Label on:
 - a. the Product packaging;
 - b. a certain part . . .



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- b. a certain part of the Product; and/or
- c. a certain area on the Product.

Article 153

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

Article 154

- (1) The validity period of foreign halal certificate registration shall be adjusted to the validity period of the halal certificate issued by the foreign halal institution.
- (2) Foreign halal certificate registration shall be renewed by the importer and/or their official representative domiciled in the territory of Indonesia by submitting a renewal within a period starting from 60 (sixty) Days before the validity period of foreign halal certificate registration expires until the expiration of the validity period of the foreign halal certificate registration.

CHAPTER XI
PHASING OF HALAL-CERTIFIED OBLIGATION
FOR THE TYPES OF PRODUCTS

Article 155

- (1) Products that shall be halal certified consist of:
 - a. goods; dan/or
 - b. services.
- (2) Goods, as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, shall include:
 - a. food;
 - b. beverages;
 - c. drugs:
 - d. cosmetics . . .



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- d. cosmetics;
- e. chemical products;
- f. biological products;
- g. genetic engineering products; and
- h. apparel that is worn, used, or utilized.

(3) Services as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall include business services related to:

- a. slaughtering;
- b. processing;
- c. storing;
- d. packaging;
- e. distribution;
- f. selling; and/or
- g. serving.

Article 156

(1) Food, beverages, medicines, and cosmetics, as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) letters a to d, shall be determined each of its types by the Minister after coordinating with the relevant ministries, agencies, and MUI.

(2) The implementation of coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be facilitated by BPJPH.

Article 157

Chemical, biological, and genetic engineering products as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) letters e through g, and services as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (3) shall only be the ones related to food, beverages, medicines, and cosmetics.

Article 158

(1) Apparels that are worn, used, or utilized as referred to in Article 155 paragraph (2) letter h, shall only be the goods originating from and/or containing animal ingredients.

(2) The determination of the types of used goods that shall be halal certified shall be regulated in a Ministerial Decree after coordinating with the relevant ministries/agencies.

(3) The implementation of coordination as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be facilitated by BPJPH.

Article 159 . . .



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Article 159

- (1) The halal-certified obligation for the types of Products as referred to in Article 136 to Article 137 shall be carried out in phases.
- (2) The phases as referred to in paragraph (1) for the first time consist of:
 - a. Food and beverages Products;
 - b. Raw Materials, food additive Materials, and food auxiliary Materials for food and beverages Products; and
 - c. slaughtering products and slaughtering services.
- (3) Products other than those referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out in the next phase.
- (4) Product phasing as referred to in paragraph (2) shall not be applied for:
 - a. Products of which halal obligations have been determined in the laws and regulations;
 - b. Products have been halal-certified before Law Number 33 the Year 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance takes effect; and
 - c. Products that have been certified halal since the enactment of Law Number 33 of the Year 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance until the promulgation of this Government Regulation.

Article 160

- (1) For medium and large-scale Business Actors, phasing of the halal-certified obligation for Products of food, beverages, slaughtering products, and slaughtering services is effective from October 17, 2019, to October 17, 2024.
- (2) For micro and small Business Actors, phasing of the halal-certified obligation for Products of food, beverages, slaughtering products, and slaughtering services is effective from October 17, 2019, to October 17, 2026.
- (3) The halal-certified obligation for Products of food, beverages, slaughtering products, and slaughtering services originating from abroad shall be determined by the Minister no later than October 17, 2026, after considering the completion of cooperation in mutual recognition of Halal Certificates.
- (4) The determination of halal certified obligation as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out after coordinating with the relevant ministries/agencies.

Article 161 . . .



Article 161

(1) Phasing of halal certified obligation for Products other than as referred to in Article 159 paragraph (2), shall include:

- a. natural medicines, quasi-medicines, and health supplements starting from October 17, 2021 to October 17, 2026;
- b. over-the-counter and restricted over-the-counter medicines starting from October 17, 2021 to October 17, 2029;
- c. prescription drugs, except psychotropic starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2034;
- d. cosmetics, chemical products, and genetic engineering products starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2026;
- e. apparel that is worn in the category of clothing, head cover, and accessories starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2026;
- f. apparel that is used in the category of household medical supplies, household equipment, Muslims' praying attributes, stationery, and office supplies starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2026;
- g. apparel that is utilized in the category of A-risk class medical devices in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2026;
- h. apparels that are utilized in the category of B-risk class medical devices in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2029;
- i. apparel that is utilized in the category of C-risk class medical devices in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, starting from October 17, 2021, to October 17, 2034; and
- j. Products in the form of medicines, biological products, and medical devices whose raw materials are not sourced from halal materials and/or whose production method is not halal, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(2) The phasing...



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- (2) The phasing of halal certified obligation for service products related to the Products as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, and letter f shall be started based on the provisions on the timeline of the phases of respective Products.
- (3) Business Actors can apply for Halal Certificates for Products other than food, beverages, slaughtering products, and slaughtering services before the phases period as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 162

- (1) Products in the form of medicines, biological products, and medical devices that will undergo halal certifications shall fulfill the safety, efficacy, and quality requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Medicine products, biological products, and medical devices that will undergo halal certifications as referred to in paragraph (1) must also comply with halal manufacturing methods.
- (3) In the case of medicine products, biological products, and medical devices whose raw Materials are not sourced from halal Materials and/or the manufacturing method is not halal yet, they can be distributed provided that they include information on the Material origin until the halal Materials and/or halal processing methods are found.
- (4) Further provisions regarding Products in the form of medicines, biological products, and medical devices whose raw Materials are not sourced from halal Materials and/or whose processing method is not halal yet as referred to in paragraph (2) and the provisions of fulfilling the halal manufacturing method as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 163

During the implementation period of phasing for the types of Products that shall be halal certified:

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

CHAPTER XII . . .



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**CHAPTER XII
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Section One

General

Article 164

- (1) The public can participate in the JPH implementation.
- (2) Public participation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:
 - a. socialization and education about JPH;
 - b. assistance in PPH;
 - c. publication that the Product is under assistance; and
 - d. supervision of Halal Products that are distributed.
- (3) Supervision of Halal Products that are distributed as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d shall be in the form of complaints and reports to BPJPH.

Article 165

- (1) Reporting to BPJPH as referred to in Article 164 paragraph (3) shall be in the form of a report.
- (2) The report as referred to in paragraph (1) can be submitted by:
 - a. individual Indonesian citizens;
 - b. public or private legal entities; or
 - c. community organizations;

Article 166

BPJPH shall guarantee the confidentiality of the identities of the reporter and the reported, except for the purpose of law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Section Two

Granting Awards in the Organization of Halal Product Assurance

Article 167

- (1) BPJPH can grant awards to the public who have participated in the JPH organization.
- (2) The award...



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(2) The award as referred to in paragraph (1) can be granted to:

- individual Indonesian citizens;
- public or private legal entities;
- ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, non-structural agencies, provincial/ regency/ city government;
- educational institutions; or
- community organizations;

CHAPTER XIII
**ELECTRONIC-BASED HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZATION
SERVICE**

Article 168

- The service system for organizing JPH shall use an integrated electronic system.
- The integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) relates to the halal certification service process carried out by:
 - BPJPH;
 - LPH;
 - MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, and Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly;
 - Halal Product Fatwa Committee; and
 - PPH assistants.
- The integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) is also used to support other services related to the implementation of JPH.
- The integrated electronic systems as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be managed by BPJPH.

Article 169

In the event that the integrated electronic system managed by BPJPH as referred to in Article 168 paragraph (4) experiences a disruption that causes the system not to function for a maximum of 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours, JPH organization service can be carried out manually or through other electronic systems developed by managers integrated with BPJPH.

CHAPTER XIV . . .



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**CHAPTER XIV
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

**Section One
General**

Article 170

- (1) Violation of JPH organization shall be subjected to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) that are charged to Business Actors shall be in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative penalty;
 - c. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
 - d. withdrawal of goods from distribution.
- (3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) that are charged to LPH shall be in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative penalty; and/or
 - c. operational suspension.
- (4) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) that are charged to PPH assistance institutions shall be in the form of:
 - a. written warning; and/or
 - b. operational suspension.
- (5) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the level of committed violation.
- (6) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) can be given in stages, alternatively, and/or cumulatively.
- (7) In the case of determination of administrative penalty as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and paragraph (3) letter b, the maximum amount shall be IDR2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

Section Two

Types of Sanctions and Authority to Impose Administrative Sanctions

Article 171

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

(2) Administrative sanctions...



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- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of written warnings shall be imposed for violations of Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 50, Article 51 letter a, letter c, letter d, and letter e, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 110 paragraph (1), Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2).
- (3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of administrative penalty shall be imposed for violations of Article 50, Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 154 paragraph (2).
- (4) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of revocation of Halal Certificates shall be imposed for violations of Article 50, Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), and Article 106.
- (5) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of withdrawal of goods from distribution shall be imposed for violations of Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 51, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 110 paragraph (1), Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2).

Article 172

BPJPH has the authority to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 170 paragraph (3) to LPH that violate Article 84 and Article 168 paragraph (1).

Article 173

BPJPH has the authority to impose administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 170 paragraph (4) on LPH assistance institutions that violate Article 98 paragraph (6) and Article 99 paragraph (4).

Section Three
Procedures for Examination of Administrative Violations

Paragraph 1
General

Article 174

- (1) The alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 171 to Article 173 shall be sourced from:
 - a. report; and/or
 - b. findings.

(2) BPJPH...



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(2) BPJPH shall conduct a review and examination of alleged administrative violations.

**Paragraph 2
Reports**

Article 175

(1) The report on alleged administrative violation as referred to in Article 174 paragraph (1) letter a can be submitted by:

- individual Indonesian citizens;
- public or private legal entities; or
- community organizations;

(2) The report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to BPJPH.

(3) BPJPH shall guarantee the confidentiality of the identities of the reporter and the reported, except for the purpose of law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 176

(1) The report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in Article 175 shall at least contain:

- the reporter's identity;
- name, address, and the content of the report;
- obligations that are violated;
- the time of violation;
- the chronology of events being complained about; and
- additional information containing facts, data, or indications of the violation.

(2) The report on the alleged administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by preliminary evidence as a supporting document.

**Paragraph 3
Findings**

Article 177

(1) The findings of alleged administrative violations as referred to in Article 174 paragraph (1) letter b shall be presented in the violation finding form which shall at least contain:

- the identity of the officer who found the alleged violation;
- the identity . . .



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- b. the identity of the party allegedly committed the violation;
and
- c. the description of the alleged violation.

(2) The findings of alleged administrative violation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to BPJPH.

Paragraph 4

Review of Reports and/or Findings

Article 178

BPJPH shall conduct a review of reports and/or findings of alleged administrative violations.

Article 179

In the event that the review of the report and/or findings of the alleged administrative violation as referred to in Article 178 concludes that there is no alleged administrative violation, BPJPH shall terminate the review process.

Paragraph 5

Examination of Reports and/or Findings

Article 180

- (1) BPJPH conducts an examination of alleged administrative violations based on the review result of the report and/or findings of alleged administrative violations.
- (2) Examination of alleged administrative violations shall be carried out to find, investigate, and assess the evidence of administrative violations.

Article 181

- (1) In the event that the alleged administrative violation is not proven, the Head of the Agency shall rehabilitate the reputation of the reported party.
- (2) In the case of administrative violation, the reported party shall be found guilty and subjected to administrative sanctions determined by the Head of the Agency.

Article 182

The imposition of written warning sanction shall be in writing and shall at least contain:

- a. the explanation about the violation;
- b. the consequences of the violation; or
- c. the time for completing the follow-up action.

Article 183 . . .



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Article 183

In the event that a written warning sanction is given for violation of the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1) and is not followed up by the Business Actor within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) Days from the date it was stipulated, BPJPH shall impose a sanction in the form of withdrawing the goods from distribution.

Article 184

- (1) In the event that a written warning sanction is given for violation of the provisions of Article 50, Article 51 letter a, letter c, letter d, and letter e, Article 74, Article 90 paragraph (1), Article 106, Article 147 paragraph (2), Article 152 paragraph (4), and Article 154 paragraph (2) and is not followed up by the Business Actor within a period of 14 (fourteen) days from the date of determination, BPJPH shall impose an administrative penalty and/or withdrawal of goods from distribution.
- (2) The imposition of administrative penalty sanction shall be carried out in the form of a sum of money payment to the state treasury.
- (3) The amount of administrative penalty as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 185

- (1) In the event that a written warning sanction is given for violating the provisions of Article 110 paragraph (1), the Business Actor must withdraw the Product from distribution up to the inclusion of the non-halal statement.
- (2) BPJPH shall announce to the public that the Product is subject to a written warning sanction as referred to in paragraph (1) within a maximum period of 2 (two) Days through electronic media, social media, and/or printed media.

Article 186

- (1) The withdrawal of goods from distribution by Business Actors shall be made within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) Days since the sanction in the form of withdrawal of goods from distribution is determined.
- (2) The withdrawal of goods from distribution by Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Business Actors under the supervision of BPJPH in coordination with relevant ministries/agencies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 187 . . .



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Article 187

The imposition of sanction in the form of revocation of the Halal Certificate shall be determined by the Head of the Agency.

Section Four

Filling of Objections to the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions

Paragraph 1
General

Article 188

- (1) The Business Actor or LPH subjected to administrative sanctions can file an objection to the Head of the Agency.
- (2) The objection filled by the Business Actor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall only be filled for the following administrative sanctions:
 - a. administrative penalty;
 - b. revocation of Halal Certificate; and/or
 - c. withdrawal of goods from distribution by the Business Actor.
- (3) The objection that is filled by LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) shall only be filled for the following administrative sanctions:
 - a. operational suspension;
 - b. revocation of LPH establishment; and/or
 - c. administrative penalty.

Article 189

- (1) Filling of objections as referred to in Article 188 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) shall be in the form of an objection application which shall at least contain:
 - a. the applicant's identity;
 - b. reasons for objection; and
 - c. the requested decision.
- (2) The objection application as referred to in paragraph (1) shall attach:
 - a. the identity of the Business Actor or LPH;
 - b. decree of the Head of the Agency regarding administrative sanctions; and
 - c. other evidence that supports the validity of the reasons for the objection.
- (3) The objection as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be filed within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days since the administrative sanction is determined.

Paragraph 2 . . .



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Paragraph 2

Follow-up on the Filling of Objection to the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions

Article 190

The Head of the Agency shall provide the answer to the objection as referred to in Article 189 within a maximum period of 5 (five) Days after the objection is received.

Article 191

- (1) In the event that the objection as referred to in Article 189 is accepted, the Head of the Agency shall change or cancel the administrative sanction decision.
- (2) In the event that the objection as referred to in Article 189 is rejected, the Head of the Agency shall notify the applicant along with the reasons for rejection.

Article 192

Further provisions regarding the technical imposition of administrative sanctions to Business Actors, LPH, and PPH assistance institutions as well as filling of objections to the imposition of administrative sanctions are regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Article 193

In the event that the applicant does not accept the decision on the objection as referred to in Article 191 paragraph (2), the applicant can file an administrative effort for appeal in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XV

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Article 194

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

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

CHAPTER XVI . . .



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CHAPTER XVI

TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Article 195

At the time this Government Regulation applies:

- a. the shape of the halal logo determined by MUI before this Government Regulation is promulgated, may still be used for a maximum period of 2 (two) years since this Government Regulation is promulgated;
- b. Halal Auditors who have carried out their duties before this Government Regulation is promulgated remain recognized as Halal Auditors provided that they have qualifications and do not conflict with the provisions in this Government Regulation; and
- c. Halal Auditor certificates issued before this Government Regulation is promulgated remain recognized and valid as Halal Auditor certificates.

CHAPTER XVII

CLOSING PROVISION

Article 196

At the time this Government Regulation is enacted, all laws and regulations that are implementing regulations of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651) are declared to remain in effect provided that they do not conflict with this Government Regulation.

Article 197

At the time this Government Regulation is enacted, Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651), are revoked and declared null.

Article 198

This Government Regulation is effective from the date of the promulgation.

In order that . . .



**PRESIDENT OF
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For public cognizance, it is ordered that this Government Regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta
On October 17, 2024.

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,**

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
On October 17, 2024

**MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,**

signed

PRATIKNO

STATE GAZETTE OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2024 NUMBER 229

Copy is true to the original
**MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**
Deputy Secretary on Legislation
and Legal Administration,



Lydia Silvanna Djaman

Decree No.
223724 A



**PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

ELUCIDATION

OF

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 42 OF 2024

CONCERNING

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

1. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the state assures the freedom of every citizen to embrace their respective religion and to worship according to their religion and their beliefs. In order to ensure that every adherent of Islam worships and carries out their religious teachings, the state shall provide protection and assurance regarding halal Products that are consumed and used by the public. However, currently, the halalness of Products that are circulated to the public is not all assured.

The preparation of this Government Regulation is an improvement to the Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance which is a delegated regulation of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance and Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. This Government Regulation aims to provide legal certainty and assurance for the community on the halalness of Products entering, circulated, and trading in the territory of Indonesia.

The principal provisions of this Government Regulation are among others about:

- a. the implementation of JPH by BPJPH;
- b. the separation of location, area, and equipment of PPH that must be separated from non-halal location, area, and processing equipment, i.e. including the processes of slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distribution, selling, and serving of Products;
- c. procedures for establishment, accreditation, scope of activities, and revocation of the LPH establishment approval, as well as appointment and termination of the Halal Auditor;
- d. rights and obligations of Business Actors as well as procedures of determination, assignment, and facilitation of Halal Supervisors;
- e. procedures for submitting application requests and renewal of Halal Certificates by BPJPH;
- f. facilitation . . .

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- f. facilitation of halal certification for micro and small enterprise Business Actors who fulfill the halal standards determined by BPJPH;
- g. insertion of Halal Label and non-halal information;
- h. JPH supervision by BPJPH;
- i. cooperation in the organization of JPH by BPJPH with ministries that carry out government affairs in the industry, trade, health, agriculture, cooperatives and small and medium enterprises, domestic affairs, foreign affairs, and non-ministerial government agencies or non-structural agencies that carry out government tasks in the field of drug and food control, standardization and Conformity Assessment, and accreditation as well as LPH and MUI;
- j. Product certification and halal certificate registration for foreign Products;
- k. types of products that are halal certified and the phases of halal certification for the types of Products after the enforcement of mandatory Halal Certificates for Products that are distributed and traded in the territory of Indonesia.
- l. community participation in the implementation of JPH; and
- m. administrative sanctions for the implementation of JPH.

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" means products that use or contain materials derived from and/or contain pork, alcohol from *khamr* processing, animals that are not slaughtered according to Sharia law, and non-halal materials that are determined based on the MUI fatwa.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3) . . .



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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 that affect Product processing include sampling equipment, test 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 . . .



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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 Islamic religious institutions that constitute legal entities and private universities under the auspices of Islamic religious institutions that constitute legal entities or Islamic foundations that constitute legal entities with state-owned enterprises or non-ministerial government agencies that organize government affairs in the drug and food control sector among others include the availability of Halal Auditors, laboratories, and/or functions of other LPH.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27 . . .



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Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

"Ulema" means a religious expert on Product halalness based on
Sharia law coming from an Islamic social organization that
constitutes a legal entity.

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 . . .



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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 food" means graduates from the fields of food, food technology, agriculture, agricultural technology, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, veterinary medicine, and nutrition.

"Bachelor's degree in biochemistry" means an expert in the field of science who studies chemical processes that are present in the body and related to living organisms.

"Bachelor's degree in culinary" means a scientific discipline related to the arts of preparing, cooking, and serving ready-to-eat food. This knowledge qualification can be obtained through other undergraduate levels.

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 . . .



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Article 44
Self-explanatory.

Article 45
Self-explanatory.

Article 46
Self-explanatory.

Article 47
Self-explanatory.

Article 48
Self-explanatory.

Article 49
Self-explanatory.

Article 50
Self-explanatory.

Article 51
Self-explanatory.

Article 52
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Risk analysis is based on, among others, critical points of materials, the scale of micro or small enterprise Business Actors, the number of Products and/or production volume, the number of production facilities and/or the number of outlets, and the marketing area.

Article 53
Self-explanatory.

Article 54
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Self-explanatory.

Article 56 . . .



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Article 56
Self-explanatory.

Article 57
Self-explanatory.

Article 58
Self-explanatory.

Article 59
Self-explanatory.

Article 60
Self-explanatory.

Article 61
Self-explanatory.

Article 62
Self-explanatory.

Article 63
Self-explanatory.

Article 64
Self-explanatory.

Article 65
Self-explanatory.

Article 66
Self-explanatory.

Article 67
Self-explanatory.

Article 68
Self-explanatory.

Article 69
Self-explanatory.

Article 70
Self-explanatory.

Article 71 . .



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Article 71

Self-explanatory.

Article 72

Self-explanatory.

Article 73

"Non-halal materials" are materials that contain *mughallazah* filth (heavily unclean).

Article 74

Self-explanatory.

Article 75

Self-explanatory.

Article 76

Self-explanatory.

Article 77

Self-explanatory.

Article 78

Self-explanatory.

Article 79

Self-explanatory.

Article 80

Self-explanatory.

Article 81

Self-explanatory.

Article 82

Self-explanatory.

Article 83

Self-explanatory.

Article 84

Self-explanatory.

Article 85

Self-explanatory.

Article 86 . . .



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Article 86

Self-explanatory.

Article 87

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

In this provision, if it is necessary to update the halal fatwa standardization due to developments in knowledge and technology, provisions of laws and regulations, and/or there are matters that have not been regulated in the halal fatwa standardization, the ministry that organizes government affairs in the field of religion together with the MUI, related ministries/agencies, academics, and other stakeholders formulate new standards or update the existing halal fatwa standardization.

Article 88

Self-explanatory.

Article 89

Self-explanatory.

Article 90

Self-explanatory.

Article 91

Self-explanatory.

Article 92

Letter a

"Ulema" means a religious expert in Product halalness Sharia law coming from an Islamic social organization that constitutes a legal entity.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Article 93

Self-explanatory.

Article 94

"Independent" means free from intervention and cannot be influenced by any party in carrying out the task of determining the halal status of a Product.

Article 95 . . .



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Article 95

Self-explanatory.

Article 96

Self-explanatory.

Article 97

Self-explanatory.

Article 98

Self-explanatory.

Article 99

Self-explanatory.

Article 100

Self-explanatory.

Article 101

Self-explanatory.

Article 102

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

BPJPH is a public service agency and therefore in determining service rates must follow the prevailing laws and regulations. The determination of the halal certification fees for the components of the examination and/or testing costs that are carried out by LPH is based on the dynamics of JPH development and the complexity of the examination and/or testing. The minister who organizes government affairs in the financial sector can delegate the determination of the cost components for the examination and/or testing performed by LPH to BPJPH.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6) . . .



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Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 103

Paragraph (1)

Business Actors of micro and small enterprises who are not charged with fees are based on the criteria and priorities stipulated in the Agency Regulations.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 104

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

"Other legal and non-binding sources" include among others corporate social responsibility or business entities, *zakat* channels, *infaq*, and alms, or philanthropic schemes.

Paragraph (2)

This provision applies to Business Actors of micro and small enterprises who apply for halal certification through the halal statement mechanism.

"Statement letter" means a statement letter from a Business Actor of micro and small enterprise stating that the financing is voluntary, without coercion and/or any intention in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 105

Self-explanatory.

Article 106

Self-explanatory.

Article 107 . . .



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Article 107

Self-explanatory.

Article 108

Self-explanatory.

Article 109

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"In bulk form" means a Product that is not sold in retail.

Letter d

"Restricted sale" is a Product that is sold for special purposes, for example, food for health purposes for certain diseases based on a doctor's prescription.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 110

Self-explanatory.

Article 111

Self-explanatory.

Article 112

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

"Related institutions" include LPH, public accountants, survey institutions, or non-governmental organizations engaged in the consumer protection sector.

Article 113

Self-explanatory.

Article 114 . . .



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Article 114
Self-explanatory.

Article 115
Self-explanatory.

Article 116
Self-explanatory.

Article 117
Self-explanatory.

Article 118
Self-explanatory.

Article 119
Self-explanatory.

Article 120
Self-explanatory.

Article 121
Self-explanatory.

Article 122
Self-explanatory.

Article 123
Self-explanatory.

Article 124
Self-explanatory.

Article 125
Self-explanatory.

Article 126
Self-explanatory.

Article 127
Self-explanatory.

Article 128
Self-explanatory.

Article 129 . .

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Article 129

Self-explanatory.

Article 130

Self-explanatory.

Article 131

Self-explanatory.

Article 132

Self-explanatory.

Article 133

Self-explanatory.

Article 134

Self-explanatory.

Article 135

Self-explanatory.

Article 136

Self-explanatory.

Article 137

Self-explanatory.

Article 138

Self-explanatory.

Article 139

Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
"Inter-state agreement" includes agreements between countries in the political, economic, social, cultural, and other sectors in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 140 . . .

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Article 140

Self-explanatory.

Article 141

Self-explanatory.

Article 142

Self-explanatory.

Article 143

Self-explanatory.

Article 144

Self-explanatory.

Article 145

Self-explanatory.

Article 146

Self-explanatory.

Article 147

Self-explanatory.

Article 148

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"Harmonized system code" means a numerical language in the classification of Products or Materials as an international standard for reporting goods at customs and related agencies.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Article 149

Self-explanatory.

Article 150

Self-explanatory.

Article 151

Self-explanatory.

Article 152 . . .



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Article 152

Self-explanatory.

Article 153

Self-explanatory.

Article 154

Self-explanatory.

Article 155

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

"Service" means any service and performance in the form of work or deliverables achieved, which are provided by one party to another party in society to be utilized by consumers or Business Actors.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

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

Letter b

"Beverages" include processed food, food additives, and food auxiliary materials.

Letter c

"Drug" includes medicines, natural medicines, quasi medicines, and health supplements.

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 156 . . .

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Article 156

Self-explanatory.

Article 157

Self-explanatory.

Article 158

Self-explanatory.

Article 159

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Slaughtering services, for example, are slaughterhouses for animals or poultry and other locations for slaughtering animals/poultries.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 160

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

"Related ministries/institutions" include ministries that organize government affairs in the industry, trade, and agriculture sectors.

Article 161

Self-explanatory.

Article 162

Self-explanatory.

Article 163 . . .



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Article 163

Self-explanatory.

Article 164

Self-explanatory.

Article 165

Self-explanatory.

Article 166

Self-explanatory.

Article 167

Self-explanatory.

Article 168

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The integrated electronic system can also be used by PPH assistance institutions and Halal Auditors.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 169

Self-explanatory.

Article 170

Self-explanatory.

Article 171

Self-explanatory.

Article 172

Self-explanatory.

Article 173

Self-explanatory.

Article 174 . . .



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Article 174

Self-explanatory.

Article 175

Self-explanatory.

Article 176

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

"The identity of the reporter" includes name, address, telephone number, email address, and domicile.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 177

Self-explanatory.

Article 178

Self-explanatory.

Article 179

Self-explanatory.

Article 180

Self-explanatory.

Article 181

Self-explanatory.

Article 182

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b . . .



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Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"Follow-up completion time" means the time required by the party subject to sanctions to fulfill administrative sanctions, for example, submitting a halal certification, reporting changes in the composition of Materials, including a Halal Label, and including a non-halal statement.

Article 183

Self-explanatory.

Article 184

Self-explanatory.

Article 185

Self-explanatory.

Article 186

Self-explanatory.

Article 187

Self-explanatory.

Article 188

Self-explanatory.

Article 189

Self-explanatory.

Article 190

Self-explanatory.

Article 191

Self-explanatory.

Article 192

Self-explanatory.

Article 193

Self-explanatory.

Article 194

Self-explanatory.

Article 195 . . .



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Article 195

Self-explanatory.

Article 196

Self-explanatory.

Article 197

Self-explanatory.

Article 198

Self-explanatory.

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NUMBER 6998

Decree No.
223731 A