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LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 33 OF 2014
ON
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

BY THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering:
- a. that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the freedom of its citizens to embrace a religion and worship according to their religion and faith;
 - b. that to guarantee its citizens to worship and practice the religion, the State has responsibility to protect and guarantee the halal status of product consumed and used by the citizens;
 - c. that the products that circulate in the society are not guaranteed of being halal entirely;
 - d. that the current regulation on the halal status of a product does not guarantee

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the legal certainty and it is required to be regulated in a legal provision;

- e. that based on the considerations in letter a, b, c, and d, it is necessary to enact a Law on Halal Product Assurance;

Noting: Article 20, Article 21, Article 28H paragraph (1), Article 28J, and Article 29 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA

and

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact: LAW ON HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE.

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. Product is goods and/or services related to food, beverages, medicine, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, genetic engineering product, and functional goods which are worn, used and utilized by the society.
2. Halal product is the Product that is declared halal based on Islamic Law.
3. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH is a series of activities to guarantee the halal status of product covering ingredients provision, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and product presentation.
4. Ingredients are elements used for making or producing products.
5. Halal Product Assurance, hereinafter abbreviated as JPH is a legal certainty for the halal status of products proved by Halal Certificate.

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6. Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body, hereinafter abbreviated as BPJPH is a body established by the Government to organize JPH.
7. Indonesian Ulema Council, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI is a deliberation forum comprising ulema, *zuama* (leader), and muslim scholars.
8. Halal Monitoring Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as LPH is an agency that monitors or examines the halal status of products.
9. Halal Auditor is any person who has the capability of examining the halal status of products.
10. Halal Certificate is a recognition for the halal status of products issued by BPJPH in accordance with written halal *fatwa* (edict) issued by MUI.
11. Halal Label is a mark for the halal status of products.
12. Business Doer is either any individual person or business entity that is incorporated or unincorporated running a business in Indonesia.
13. Halal supervisor is a person who is in charge of PPH.
14. Every person is either any individual person or juristic person.

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15. Minister is a minister who is in charge of Government affairs in the field of religious affairs.

Article 2

JPH implementation is based on:

- a. Protection;
- b. Justice;
- c. Legal Certainty;
- d. Accountability and Transparency;
- e. Effectiveness and Efficiency;
- f. Professionalism.

Article 3

JPH implementation aims at:

- a. providing convenience, security, safety and certainty for the availability of Halal Product for the society to consume and use; and
- b. increasing added value for Business Doer to produce and sell Halal Products.

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Article 4

Products entering, circulating and being traded in Indonesia shall have halal certificate.

CHAPTER II
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE ORGANIZER

Part One
General

Article 5

- (1) The Government is in charge of organizing JPH.
- (2) The JPH implementation as intended by paragraph (1) is performed by a Minister.
- (3) In performing JPH as intended by paragraph (2), BPJPH is established and holds the position under and is responsible to the Minister.
- (4) If necessary, BPJPH may establish a representative in the regions.
- (5) Provisions on the duty, function, and organizational structure of BPJPH are stipulated in a Presidential Regulation.

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Part Two
Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body

Article 6

In implementing JPH, BPJPH has the authorities to:

- a. Formulate and establish the policy of JPH;
- b. Establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria of JPH;
- c. Issue and revoke Halal Certificates and Halal Labels of Products;
- d. Register the Halal Certificates of Foreign Products;
- e. Disseminate, Educate, and Publicate the Halal Products;
- f. Perform/Issue accreditation of LPH;
- g. Perform Halal auditor registration;
- h. Supervise JPH;
- i. Perform Halal Auditor Development;
- j. Perform cooperation with domestic and overseas agencies in the implementation of JPH.

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Article 7

In implementing the authorities as intended by Article 6, BPJPH cooperates with:

- a. Related ministries and/or agencies;
- b. LPH; and
- c. MUI.

Article 8

The cooperation between BPJPH and related ministries and/or agencies as stipulated in Article 7 letter a is conducted in accordance with the duty and function of the related ministry and/or agency.

Article 9

The cooperation between BPJPH and LPH as intended by Article 7 letter b is conducted to check and/or examine the Products.

Article 10

- (1) The cooperation between BPJPH and LPH as stipulated in Article 7 letter c is conducted in the form of:
 - a. Halal Auditor certification;

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- b. Establishment of the halal status of Product;
 - c. LPH accreditation.
- (2) The establishment of the halal status of Product as intended by paragraph (1) letter b is issued by MUI in the form of Decision of the Establishment of Halal Status of Products.

Article 11

Further provision on the cooperation as intended by Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, and Article 10 is stipulated with or in accordance with a Government Regulation.

Part Three
Halal Monitoring Agency

Article 12

- (1) The Government and/or the society may establish LPH;
- (2) The LPH as intended by paragraph (1) has the same opportunity to help BPJPH to check and/or examine the halal status of Product.

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Article 13

- (1) The requirements for the establishment of LPH as intended by Article 12 are as follows:
 - a. Having its own office and equipment;
 - b. Having accreditation from BPJPH;
 - c. Having Halal Auditor a minimum of 3 persons; and
 - d. Having laboratory or cooperation agreement with another agency which has laboratory.
- (2) In the event LPH as intended by paragraph (1) is established by the society, LPH must be proposed by legal entity-Islamic religious Agency.

Article 14

- (1) Halal Auditor as intended by Article 13 letter c is appointed and dismissed by LPH.
- (2) Halal Auditor appointment by LPH as intended by paragraph (1) must meet the requirements, as follows:
 - a. Indonesian citizens;
 - b. a Muslim;

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- c. Holding minimum a bachelor degree in the field of food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, or pharmacy;
- d. having a broad knowledge and understanding regarding the halal status of Products in accordance with Islamic sharia;
- e. Putting the people's interest above personal and/or group interest; and
- f. Acquiring certificate from MUI.

Article 15

Halal Auditor as intended by Article 14 is in charge of:

- a. Examining and reviewing the used ingredients;
- b. Examining and reviewing the product processing;
- c. Examining and reviewing the slaughtering system;
- d. Researching the location of the Product;
- e. Researching the equipment, production room, and storage;
- f. Examining the distribution and presentation of the Products;

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- g. Examining the halal guarantee system of the Business Doer; and
- h. Reporting the result of examination and/or test to LPH.

Article 16

Further provision on the LPH is stipulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER III
INGREDIENTS AND PROCESS OF HALAL PRODUCT

Part One
Ingredients

Article 17

- (1) The ingredients used in PPH consist of raw material, processed material, additional material and auxiliary material.
- (2) The ingredients as intended by paragraph (1) derives from:
 - a. Animals;
 - b. Plants;

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- c. Microbes;
 - d. The ingredients produced from chemical process, biological process, and genetic engineering process.
- (3) The ingredients derived from animal as intended by paragraph (2) letter a is basically halal, except the animal which is prohibited according to *sharia*.

Article 18

- (1) The ingredients derived from the *haram* animal as intended by Article 17 paragraph (3) cover:
- a. Carcass;
 - b. Blood;
 - c. Pork; and/or
 - d. The animal slaughtered not according to *sharia*.
- (2) The ingredients derived from the *haram* animal as intended by paragraph (1) are established by the Minister in accordance with MUI edict.

Article 19

- (1) The animal used for the ingredients of Products is compulsorily slaughtered according to *sharia* and

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fulfills animal-welfare rules and veterinary public health.

- (2) Slaughter guidance as intended by paragraph (1) is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Article 20

- (1) The ingredient derived from plant as intended by Article 17 paragraph (2) letter b is basically halal, except the plants that intoxicate and/or harm the health of those who consume them.
- (2) The ingredient derived from microbe and is produced through chemical process, biological process, or genetic engineering process as intended by Article 17 paragraph (2) letter c and letter d is forbidden if the growth process and/or its processing is mixed, contained, and/or contaminated with the *haram* ingredients.
- (3) The *haram* ingredients as intended by paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are stipulated by the Minister in accordance with MUI edict.

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Part Two
Halal Product Process

Article 21

- (1) Location, place, and equipment of PPH are compulsorily separated with the location, place, and equipment of slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation of the forbidden Products.
- (2) The location, place, and equipment of PPH as intended by paragraph (1) shall be:
 - a. Kept clean and hygienic;
 - b. Free from *najis* (filth); and
 - c. Free from forbidden ingredients.
- (3) Further provision on the location, place, and equipment of PPH as stipulated in paragraph (1) is stipulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 22

- (1) The Business Doer who fails to separate the location, place, and equipment of PPH as intended by Article 21 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

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- a. Written warning; and
 - b. Administrative fines.
- (2) Further provision on the procedures of the imposition of administrative fines is stipulated in a Minister Regulation.

CHAPTER IV
BUSINESS DOER

Article 23

Business doer is entitled to:

- a. Information, dissemination, and education regarding JPH system;
- b. Coaching for producing Halal Products; and
- c. Service for obtaining Halal Certificate in a quick and efficient way, affordable costs and non-discriminatory.

Article 24

The Business Doer who applies for Halal Certificate is obliged to:

- a. provide information correctly, clearly and honestly;

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- b. separate the location, place and equipment of slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation between Halal Product and non-Halal Product;
- c. have Halal Supervisor; and
- d. report the changes in ingredient composition to BPJPH.

Article 25

The Business Doer who has received Halal Certificate is obliged to:

- a. state Halal Label for the Product which has received Halal Certificate;
- b. maintain the halal status of Product which has received Halal Certificate;
- c. separate the location, place and slaughter, processing equipment, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation between Halal Product and non-Halal Product;
- d. renew the Halal Certificate if the validity period of Halal Certificate expires; and

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- e. report the changes of ingredient composition to BPJPH.

Article 26

- (1) The Business Doer that produces Product from the Ingredient derived from the *haram* ingredients as intended by Article 18 and Article 20 is excluded from proposing a request for Halal Certificate.
- (2) The Business Doer as intended by paragraph (1) is obliged to put the non-halal information on the Products.

Article 27

- (1) The Business Doer that fails to meet the obligation as intended by Article 25 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. Written warning;
 - b. Administrative fines; or
 - c. Halal Certificate Revocation.
- (2) The Business Doer that fails to meet the obligation as intended by Article 26 paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanctions in the forms of:

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- a. Verbal warning;
 - b. Written warning; or
 - c. Administrative fines.
- (3) Further provision on the procedure for the imposition of administrative fines is stipulated in a Minister Regulation.

Article 28

- (1) The Halal Supervisor as intended by Article 24 letter c has the duties to:
- a. Supervise PPH in company;
 - b. Determine the corrective and preventive action;
 - c. Coordinate PPH; and
 - d. Accompany Halal Auditor of LPH during examination.
- (2) The Halal Supervisor shall meet the requirements, as follows:
- a. a Muslim; and
 - b. has a broad knowledge and understanding regarding the halal status of Product in accordance with Islamic sharia;

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- c. The Halal Supervisor is established by the company's leader and reported to BPJPH.
- d. Further provision on the Halal Supervisor is regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER V
PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING HALAL CERTIFICATE

Part One
Proposal Submission

Article 29

- (1) Halal Certificate Proposal is submitted by the Business Doer in written form to BPJPH.
- (2) The Halal Certificate Proposal shall be completed with the following document:
 - a. Data of Business Doer;
 - b. Nama and type of product;
 - c. List of products and ingredients used; and
 - d. Process of Product processing.

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- (3) Further provisions on the procedures of submissions of Halal Certificate proposal are stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Part Two
Establishment of Halal Monitoring Agency

Article 30

- (1) BPJPH establishes LPH to monitor and/or examine the halal status of Product.
- (2) The LPH establishment as intended by paragraph (1) is conducted in the maximum period of 5 (five) working days from the proposal document as intended by Article 29 paragraph (2) is declared complete.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedures of LPH establishment are governed in a Minister Regulation.

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Part Three
Monitoring and Testing

Article 31

- (1) Examination and/or testing of the halal status of Product as intended by Article 30 paragraph (1) is conducted by Halal Auditor.
- (2) The examination for the Product is conducted in the business location when the production process occurred.
- (3) In the event that product examination as intended by paragraph (1) finds ingredients whose halal status is doubting, the examination may be performed in the laboratory.
- (4) During the examination in the business location as intended by paragraph (2), the Business Doer is obliged to provide information to the Halal Auditor.

Article 32

- (1) LPH submits the result of examination and/or testing of the halal status of the Products to BPJPH.

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- (2) BPJPH submits the result of examination and/or testing of the halal status of Product to MUI to obtain an establishment for the halal status of the Product.

Part Four
Establishment of Halal Status of Products

Article 33

- (1) The establishment of the halal status of Product is conducted by MUI.
- (2) The establishment of the halal status of Product as intended by paragraph (1) is conducted in Halal Fatwa Session.
- (3) Halal Fatwa Session of MUI as intended by paragraph (2) involves expert, representatives from ministry/institution, and/or related agency.
- (4) The Halal Fatwa Session as intended by paragraph (3) decides the halal status of Product in a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days since MUI receives the result of monitoring and/or testing of the Product from BPJPH.
- (5) The Decision of Product Halal Establishment as intended by paragraph (4) is signed by MUI.

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- (6) The Decision of Product Halal Establishment as intended by paragraph (5) is submitted to BPJPH and serves as the grounds for issuing Halal Certificate.

Part Five
Halal Certificate Publication

Article 34

- (1) In the event that Halal Fatwa Session as intended by Article 33 paragraph (2) establishes a halal status of Product proposed by the Business Doer, the BPJPH issues the Halal Certificate.
- (2) In the event that Halal Fatwa Session as intended by Article 33 paragraph (2), states that the product is not halal, the BPJPH will return the Halal Certificate Proposal to the Business Doer along with the reasons why it is returned.

Article 35

Halal Certificate as intended by Article 34 paragraph (1) is issued by BPJPH at the maximum of 7 (seven) working days after the decision of Halal status of product from MUI is received.

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Article 36

The issuance of Halal Certificate as intended by Article 35 is obliged to be published by BPJPH.

Part Six
Halal Label

Article 37

BPJPH establishes the form of Halal Label which is applied nationally.

Article 38

Business Doer who has already received Halal Certificate shall put Halal Label on:

- a. Product package
- b. certain part of Product; and/or
- c. certain place on Product.

Article 39

The placement of Halal Label as intended by Article 38 must be easy to see, read and must not easily be wiped off, taken off and torn off.

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Article 40

Further provision on Halal Label is regulated in a Minister Regulation.

Article 41

- (1) Business Doer who puts Halal Label that is not in accordance with the provision as intended by Article 38 and Article 39 shall be imposed with administrative sanctions, as follows:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written notice; or
 - c. Halal Certificate revocation
- (2) Provision on the imposition of administrative sanctions is regulated in a Minister Regulation.

Part Seven
Halal Certificate Renewal

Article 42

- (1) Halal Certificate is valid for 4 (four) years since issued by BPJPH, unless there is a change in the ingredient composition.

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- (2) Halal Certificate shall be renewed by Business Doer by applying Halal Certificate renewal at the maximum of 3 (three) months before the expiry date of the Halal Certificate.
- (3) Provision on Halal Certificate Renewal is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 43

Any party involved in the implementation process of JPH shall keep the confidentiality of formula that is mentioned in the information submitted by Business Entities Doer.

Part Eight
Costs and Expenses

Article 44

- (1) Halal certification cost is charged to Business Doer who applies for Halal Certificate application.
- (2) In the event the Business Doer defines as micro and small enterprises, Halal certification cost may take source from other parties.
- (3) Further provision on Halal certification cost is regulated in a Government Regulation.

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Article 45

- (1) In managing finance, the BPJPH uses finance management from Public Service Agency.
- (2) Provision on BPJPH Financial Management is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VI
International Cooperation

Article 46

- (1) The Government may conduct international cooperation in JPH in accordance with the laws and regulations.
- (2) International cooperation in JPH as intended by paragraph (1) may take form of development of JPH, conformity assessment, and/or acknowledgement of Halal Certificate.
- (3) Further provision on the cooperation of JPH as intended by paragraph (2) is regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

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Article 47

- (1) The provisions regulated in this Law also applies on overseas Halal Products that are imported to Indonesia.
- (2) Halal Products as intended by paragraph (1) may not need to apply for Halal Certificate to the extent it has Halal Certificate that is issued by overseas halal certification bodies that have acknowledgement cooperation as intended by Article 48 paragraph (2).
- (3) Halal Certificate as intended by paragraph (2) shall be registered by BPJPH before the products are distributed in Indonesia.
- (4) Provision on registration procedures as intended by paragraph (3) is regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Article 48

- (1) Bussiness Doer that fails to register as intended by Article 47 paragraph (3) shall be imposed with administrative sanctions in the form of recalling the product from the market.

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- (2) Provision on the procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
Monitoring

Article 49

BPJPH conducts monitoring on JPH.

Article 50

JPH monitoring is conducted to:

- a. LPH;
- b. Halal Certificate Validity period;
- c. Halal status of product;
- d. The Stating of Halal Label;
- e. The Stating of non Halal information;
- f. The separation of location, slaughtering place and utensils, processing, storing, packaging, distribution, sales and the serving between Halal product and non-Halal product;
- g. The existence of Halal supervisor; and/or

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- h. Other activities related to JPH.

Article 51

- (1) BPJPH and related ministries and/or institutions that holds the authority to supervise JPH may conduct personal or joint supervision.
- (2) The supervision of JPH with related ministries and/or institutions as intended by paragraph (1) is conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 52

Further provision on the supervision is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII
People's Participation

Article 53

- (1) People may participate in the JPH implementation.
- (2) People's participation as intended by paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
 - a. disseminating information about JPH; and

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- b. supervising product and Halal product circulating in the market.
- (3) People's participation to supervise product and Halal product circulating in the market as intended by paragraph (2) letter b may be in the form of a complaint or report to BPJPH.

Article 54

BPJH may grant a reward to the people who participate in the implementation of JPH.

Article 55

Further provision on the procedure of People's Participation and the reward is regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
Criminal Provisions

Article 56

Business Doer who fails to maintain the Halal status of their product that has already obtained Halal Certificate as intended by Article 25 letter b shall be subject to

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imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

Article 57

Every person involved in the implementation process of JPH who fails to keep the confidentiality of formula that is mentioned in the information submitted by Business Doer as intended by Article 43 shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum period of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

CHAPTER X
Transitional Provisions

Article 58

Halal Certificate stipulated by MUI before this Law takes into effect remains valid until the expiry date of the Halal Certificate.

Article 59

Before BPJPH is established, the request of Halal Certificate application or renewal is conducted in accordance with the applicable procedure to obtain Halal Certificate before this Law is promulgated.

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Article 60

MUI keeps performing its duties in Halal Certification until BPJPH is established.

Article 61

LPH which already exists before this Law takes into effect remains acknowledged as a LPH and shall be adjusted with the provisions in Article 13 in a maximum of 2 (two) years after BPJPH is established.

Article 62

Halal Auditor who already exists before this Law takes into effect remains acknowledged as an Halal Auditor and shall be adjusted with the provisions in Article 14 and Article 15 in a maximum of 2 (two) years after this Law is promulgated.

Article 63

Supervisor of Halal company who already exists before this Law takes into effect remains acknowledged as a Halal Auditor and shall be adjusted with the provisions in Article 28 in a maximum of 2 (two) years after this Law is promulgated.

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CHAPTER XI
Closing Provisions

Article 64

BPJPH shall be formed in a maximum of 3 (three) years after this Law is promulgated.

Article 65

The implementing regulation of this Law shall be stipulated in a maximum of 2 (two) years after this Law is promulgated.

Article 66

When this Law takes into effect, all laws and regulations that regulate JPH are declared valid as long as it is consistent with the provisions in this Law.

Article 67

- (1) The obligation to have Halal Certificate on every product circulated and marketed in Indonesia as intended by Article 4 starts to take into effect 5 (five) years after this Law is promulgated.
- (2) Before the obligation to have Halal Certificate as intended by paragraph (1) applies, the type of product which has Halal Certificate is regulated gradually.

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- (3) Provisions on the type of product which has Halal Certificate as intended by paragraph (2) is regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 68

This Law shall apply as of the date of its promulgation.

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

Enacted in Jakarta,
On 17 October 2014

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA

Signed

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On 17 October 2014

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 295 OF 2014

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ELUCIDATION OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 33 OF 2014
ON
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

I. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that everyone is free to embrace their religions and worship according to their religions.

In order to ensure that everyone is free to worship according to their religions, the State obligates to provide protection and assurance regarding the Halal status of products which are consumed and used by the people. The assurance regarding Halal Product shall be conducted according to the principles of protection, justice, legal security, accountability and transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as professionalism. Thus, the assurance of the implementation of Halal Product aims to provide convenience, security, safety, and assurance of the availability of Halal Product for the people in consuming and using the products, as well as to increase added-value for Business Doer to produce and sell Halal Product.

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Such purpose is important because the development of science and technology on food, drugs, and cosmetic sectors grows fast recently. This brings a real deal to the transitions of raw materials process and utilization on food, beverages, cosmetic, drugs, and other products, which are previously simple and natural but now it has shifted into a process and utilization of raw materials by using science engineering. Product processing by using science and technology developments allows a blending between Halal and Haram (forbidden) product, either intentionally or not. Therefore, in order to find out the Halal Status and the purity of a product, it requires special studies that acquire multi-disciplinary knowledge as in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, and pharmaceutical fields, as well as Sharia-based knowledge.

In this regard, in reality, many products circulated on the market are not entirely guaranteed Halal. Meanwhile, several regulations that relate to the arrangement of Halal Product have not given legal certainty and guarantee to Muslim society. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate a regulation on JPH in one comprehensive law that included many products, such as goods/services which are related to foods, beverages, drugs, and cosmetics, chemical, biological

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and genetic engineering products, as well as functional goods used and utilized by the people.

The main points of this law are as follows:

1. In order to ensure the availability of Halal Product, halal product ingredients including ingredients sourced from animal, plant, microbe, and ingredient produced through chemical, biological and genetic engineering processes are to be set. Moreover, PPH as series of activities to ensure the Halal Status of product including product ingredient supplying, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling and serving is also set.
2. This law is regulated the right and obligation of Business Doer through providing exception to those who produced products from ingredients that count as *haram* (forbidden) with an obligation to state clearly the description of Non Halal on certain part of product that is easy to see and read and not easily be wiped off, and constitutes an integral part of the product.
3. In order to provide public service, the Government bears the responsibility to implement JPH and its implementation is conducted by BPJPH. In

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executing its authority, BPJH cooperates with related ministries and/or institutions, MUI and LPH.

4. The process to obtain Halal Certificate is by applying Halal Certificate from the Business Doer to BPJPH. Afterwards, BPJPH verifies the document completeness. The check and/or examination of Halal Status of the Product is conducted by LPH. LPH must acquire accreditation from BPJH which cooperates with MUI. The stipulation of Halal Status of the Product is conducted by MUI through a fatwa (or religious edict) meeting on Halal which take form of the decision that set the Halal Status of Product signed by MUI. BPJPH issues Halal Certificate as intended by the decision that set the Halal Status of Product from MUI.
5. Halal Certification cost is charged from Business Doer who applied for the issuance of Halal Certificate. In order to improve the implementation of JPH, this law provides a role to other parties such as the Government through the State Budget, Regional Government through the Regional Budget, enterprises, social institutions, religious institution, association, and community to

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facilitate the Halal Certification cost to micro and small enterprises.

6. In order to ensure the implementation of JPH, BPJPH conducts monitoring on LPH on; the expiry date of the Halal Certificate; the Halal Status of Product; the stating of Halal Label; the stating of Non Halal description; the separation of location, place and processing utensils, storing, packaging, distributing, selling and serving between Halal product and non-Halal product; the existence of Halal Supervisor; and/or other activities related to JPH.
7. To ensure the law enforcement on the violation of this Law, administrative or criminal sanctions are imposed.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Letter a

The principle of “protection” means the implementation of JPH aims to protect all Muslim society.

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Letter b

The principle of “justice” means the implementation of JPH must reflect justice proportionally for every citizen.

Letter c

The principle of “legal security” means the implementation of JPH aims to provide legal security on the Halal Status of product which is proven with Halal Certificate.

Letter d

The principle of “accountability and transparency” means that every activity and results of the implementation of JPH must be reliable to the people as holder of the highest power in State in accordance with the provision of the laws and regulations.

Letter e

The principle of “effectiveness and efficiency” means the implementation of JPH must have goal oriented that is effective and efficient as well as to minimize the use of human resources that is fast, simple, and low cost or affordable.

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Letter f

The principle of “professionalism” means the implementation of JPH is conducted by prioritizing skills based on competence and ethic code.

Article 3

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Letter a

Related ministries and/or institutions are the ministries and/or institutions in charge of government affairs in industry, trade, health, agriculture, standardization and accreditation, cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises sectors, as well as food and drug monitoring sector.

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Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

BPJPH cooperation with ministry in charge of government affairs in industry is in the form of industrial regulation, development and monitoring related to food raw and added materials used to produce the product.

BPJPH cooperation with ministry in charge of government affairs in trade is in the form of conducting development to Business Doer and people, monitoring on Halal Product on the market and expand market access.

BPJPH cooperation with ministry in charge of government affairs in health is in the form of setting production procedure, drug distributing including vaccine, traditional drug, cosmetic, health instruments, health, food and drink supplies in household.

BPJPH cooperation with ministry in charge of government affairs in agriculture is in the form of setting the requirements of cattle/poultry

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slaughtering house and unit, guidance in cattle/poultry slaughtering and the handling of meat and its derivative product, the control veterinary certification guide on food enterprise unit of sourced animal and quality and security assurance systems of the food as agricultural product.

BPJPH cooperation with ministries in charge of government affairs in standardization and accreditation is in the form of the requirements to check, examine, requirements for auditor, audit institution and certification institution in JPH system in accordance with the applicable standards.

BPJPH cooperation with ministries in charge of government affairs in cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises is in the form of preparing micro and small enterprises in a dissemination and assistance in certification of Halal Status of product.

BPJPH cooperation with ministries in charge of government affairs in food and drug monitoring is in the form of monitoring domestic and foreign food, drug and cosmetic products which are registered and certified as Halal product.

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Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

LPH established by the Government is;
LPH that is established by ministries
and/or institutions or LPH that is
established by Universities.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Self-explanatory.

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Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

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Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The Non Halal description means a Non Halal statement that is an integral part of the product. The descriptions are in the form of picture, mark and/or text.

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

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Article 31
Self-explanatory.

Article 32
Self-explanatory.

Article 33
Self-explanatory.

Article 34
Self-explanatory.

Article 35
Self-explanatory.

Article 36
Self-explanatory.

Article 37
Self-explanatory.

Article 38
Self-explanatory.

Article 39
Self-explanatory.

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Article 40

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory,

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The criteria of “micro and small enterprises” are based on the regulation that regulated micro and small enterprises.

The “other parties” are the Government through the State Budget, Regional Government through the Regional Budget,

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enterprises, social institutions,
religious institution, association,
and community.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Self-explanatory

Article 47

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Self-explanatory.

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Article 51

Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

The monitoring of product and Halal product on the market including the monitoring on expiry date of the Halal Certificate, the stating of Halal Label or non Halal description, as well as the serving between Halal product and non-Halal product.

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Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 54

Self-explanatory.

Article 55

Self-explanatory.

Article 56

Self-explanatory.

Article 57

Self-explanatory.

Article 58

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Self-explanatory.

Article 61

Self-explanatory.

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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.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5604