



PRESIDENT  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 33 YEAR 2014  
CONCERNING  
HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE BY  
THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering :

- a. that the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 gave the mandate to the state to ensure the freedom of every citizen to embrace their own religion and to worship according to their religion and belief;
- b. that to ensure every believer in worshipping and practicing their religious teachings, the state is obligated to provide protection and assurance concerning the halalness of the product consumed and used by the people;
- c. that the product circulating among the people are not all guarantee of its halalness;
- d. that the current regulation concerning halalness of a product is not guaranteed of its legal certainty and need to be regulated in the provision of legislation;
- e. that based on the consideration as intended in item a, item b, item c, and item d necessitate the establishment of Law concerning Halal Product Assurance;

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



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By Mutual Consent  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
and  
THE PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

DECIDES:

To Stipulate : LAW CONCERNING HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

## CHAPTER I GENERAL

### PROVISION Article 1

In this Law what is referred to as:

1. Products are goods and/or services that are related to food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, genetically engineered product, as well as consumer goods that are worn, used, or utilized by the public.
2. Halal Product is a Product that has been declared halal (lawful) according to Islamic sharia.
3. Halal Product Process hereinafter abbreviated as PPH is a series of activities to ensure the halalness of the Product including material procurement, process, storage, package, distribution, and presentation of the Product.
4. Material is the element used to create or manufacture the Product.
5. Halal Product Assurance hereinafter abbreviated as JPH is the legal certainty of the halalness of a Product that is proven with Halal Certificate.
6. Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency hereinafter abbreviated as BPJPH is an agency that is formed by the government to organize JPH.



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7. Indonesian Ulema Council hereinafter abbreviated as MUI is a deliberation forum for Muslim ulema, zuama, and scholars.
8. Halal Examination Agency hereinafter abbreviated as LPH is an agency which examine and/or test the halalness of a Product.
9. Halal Auditor is the person that is authorized to examine the halalness of a Product.
10. Halal Certificate is the recognition of the halalness of a Product that is issued by BPJPH based on the written halal fatwa (edict) that is issued by MUI.
11. Halal Label is the mark of a Product's halalness.
12. Business Operator is an individual or business entity in the form of legal entity or not that organized business activities in the territory of Indonesia.
13. Halal Supervisor is the person responsible of PPH.
14. Every person is an individual or legal entity.
15. Minister is the Minister that organizes government religious affairs.

## Article 2

JPH is organized based on:

- a. protection;
- b. justice;
- c. legal certainty;
- d. accountability and transparency;
- e. effectiveness and efficiency; and
- f. professionalism.



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### Article 3

JPH is organized with the objective of:

- a. providing convenience, security, safety, and certainty of the availability of Halal Product for the public in consuming and utilizing a Product; and
- b. increasing the added value for Business Operators in producing and selling Halal Products.

### Article 4

Products that enter, circulate, and traded in the territory of Indonesia must be certified halal.

## CHAPTER II JPH

### ORGANIZER

#### Part One

#### General

### Article 5

- (1) The government is responsible in organizing JPH.
- (2) The organizing of JPH as intended in paragraph (1) is performed by the Minister.
- (3) To implement the organizing of JPH as intended in paragraph (2), BPJPH is formed which is positioned under and responsible to the Minister.
- (4) If required, BPJPH can form representatives in local region.
- (5) Provisions regarding the task, function, and organization structure of BPJPH is regulated in the Presidential Regulation.

#### Part Two

#### BPJPH



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#### Article 6

In organizing JPH, BPJPH is authorized to:

- a. formulate and stipulate JPH policy;
- b. stipulate the norms, standard, procedure, and criteria of JPH;
- c. issue and revoke Halal Certificate and Halal Label on Product;
- d. perform registration of Halal Certificate on foreign Product;
- e. socialize, educate, and publicize Halal Product;
- f. perform accreditation of LPH;
- g. certificate Halal Auditor;
- h. control of JPH;
- i. develop Halal Auditor; and
- j. collaborate with domestic and foreign institutions in organizing JPH.

#### Article 7

In performing the authorization as intended in Article 6, BPJPH shall collaborate with:

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

#### Article 8

The collaboration of BPJPH with the related ministries and/or agencies as intended in Article 7 item a is conducted according to the task and function of the related ministries and/or agencies.

#### Article 9

The collaboration of BPJPH with LPH as intended in Article 7 item b is conducted for Product examination and/or testing.



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#### Article 10

- (1) The collaboration of BPJPH with MUI as intended in Article 7 item c is conducted in the form of:
  - a. certification of Halal Auditor;
  - b. stipulation of the Product halalness; and
  - c. LPH accreditation.
- (2) The stipulation of halal fatwa (edict) as intended in paragraph (1) item b is issued by MUI in the form of Decree of Halal Product Stipulation.

#### Article 11

Further provision regarding collaboration as intended in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, and Article 10 is regulated with or based on Government Regulation.

#### Part Three

#### Halal Examination Agency

#### Article 12

- (1) The Government and/or the public can establish LPH.
- (2) LPH as intended in paragraph (1) has the same opportunity in assisting BPJPH to examine and/or testing the halalness of a Product.

#### Article 13

- (1) To establish LPH as intended in Article 12, the following requirements must be fulfilled:
  - a. having its own office and equipment;
  - b. having accreditation from BPJPH;
  - c. having a minimum of 3 (three) Halal Auditor; and



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- d. having a laboratory or cooperation agreement with other institutions which own a laboratory.
- (2) In case LPH as intended in paragraph (1) is established by the public, LPH must be proposed by legal Islamic religious institution.

#### Article 14

- (1) Halal Auditor as intended in Article 13 item c is appointed and dismissed by LPH.
- (2) Appointment of Halal Auditor by LPH as intended in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements of:
  - a. Indonesian citizen;
  - b. Muslim;
  - c. a minimum education of bachelor degree in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, or medicine;
  - d. understanding and have a broad insight regarding product halalness according to Islamic sharia;
  - e. prioritizing the people's interests on top of private and/or group interests; and
  - f. obtain certificate from MUI.

#### Article 15

Halal Auditor as intended in Article 14 has the duty of:

- a. examining and assessing the materials used;
- b. examining and assessing the Product manufacturing process;
- c. examining and assessing the slaughtering system;
- d. inspecting the Product location;
- e. inspecting the equipment, production room, and storage;
- f. examining the Product distribution and presentation;



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- g. examining the halal assurance system of Business Operator; and
- h. reporting the examination and/or testing result to LPH.

#### Article 16

Further provision regarding LPH is regulated in the Government Regulation.

### CHAPTER III

#### MATERIAL AND PROCESS OF HALAL PRODUCT

##### Part One

##### Material

#### Article 17

- (1) The material used in PPH consists of raw material, process material, additional material, and auxiliary material.
- (2) Material as intended in paragraph (1) originate from:
  - a. animal;
  - b. plant;
  - c. microbe; or
  - d. material that is obtained through chemical, biological, or genetically modified process.
- (3) Material which originate from animal as intended in paragraph (2) item a is basically halal, except when it is haram according to sharia.





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#### Article 18

- (1) The material originated from animal that is forbidden as intended in Article 17 item (3) including:
  - a) Corpse;
  - b) Blood;
  - c) Pig; and/or
  - d) Animal that is slaughtered not in accordance with sharia.
- (2) Material which originate from forbidden animal other than as intended in paragraph (2) determined by the Minister based on MUI fatwa.

#### Article 19

- (1) Animal that is used as Product material must be slaughtered according to sharia and meet the principles of animal welfare as well as public veterinary health.
- (2) Guidance of slaughter as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented according to provisions of the Regulating Legislation.

#### Article 20

- (1) Material which originate from plant as intended in Article 17 paragraph (2) item b is halal, except those which intoxicate and/or endanger the health of the people that consume it.
- (2) Material which originate from microbe and material which is obtained from chemical, biological, or genetically engineered process as intended in Article 17 paragraph (2) item c and item d is haram (forbidden) if the planting process and/or manufacture is mixed, contain, and/or contaminated with haram material.
- (3) Haram material as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is determined by the Minister based on the fatwa of MUI.



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## Part Two

### Halal Product Process

#### Article 21

- (1) Location, place, and equipment of PPH must be separated from the location, place, and equipment for slaughtering, processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting of non-halal Product.
- (2) Location, place, and equipment of PPH as intended in paragraph (1) must:
  - a. maintained for its cleanness and hygiene;
  - b. free of *najis* (defiled); and
  - c. free of non-halal Material.
- (3) Provision regarding location, place, and equipment of PPH as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated in the Government Regulation.

#### Article 22

- (1) Business Operators that do not separate the location, place, and equipment of PPH as intended in Article 21 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
  - a. written warning; or
  - b. administrative fines.
- (2) Provision regarding the procedure of the imposition of administrative sanctions is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.



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CHAPTER IV  
BUSINESS OPERATOR

Article 23

Business Operators have the right to obtain:

- a. information, education, and socialization regarding JPH system;
- b. fostering in producing Halal Product; and
- c. service to obtain Halal Certificate expediently, efficiently, affordable, and non-discriminative.

Article 24

Business Operators that submit application of Halal Certificate must:

- a. provide information that is correct, clear, and truthful;
- b. separate the location, place, and equipment for processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting between halal and non-halal Product;
- c. have Halal Supervisor; and
- d. report change of Material composition to BPJPH.

Article 25

Business Operators that obtain Halal Certificate must:

- a. attach the Halal Label on the Product that receive Halal Certificate;
- b. maintain the halalness of the Product that has obtain Halal Certificate;
- c. separate the location, place and equipment for processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, and presenting between Halal and non-halal Product;
- d. renew the Halal Certificate if the validity period of the Halal Certificate has expired; and
- e. report change of Material composition to BPJPH.



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#### Article 26

- (1) Business Operators that produce Product from Material that originate from haram Material as intended in Article 18 and Article 20 is excluded from submitting Halal Certificate application.
- (2) Business Operators as intended in paragraph (1) must attached non-halal information on the product.

#### Article 27

- (1) Business Operators that do not perform their obligation as intended in Article 25 is subject to administrative sanction in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. administrative fines; or
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate.
- (2) Business Operators that do not perform their obligation as intended in Article 26 paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanction in the form of:
  - a. verbal reprimand;
  - b. written warning; or
  - c. administrative fines.
- (3) Provision regarding the imposition procedure of administrative sanction is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 28

- (1) Halal Supervisor as intended in Article 24 item c has the task of:
  - a. supervising PPH at the company;
  - b. deciding corrective and preventive action;
  - c. coordinating PPH; and
  - d. assisting LPH Halal Auditor during examination.



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- (2) Halal Supervisor must meet the requirements of:
  - a. Muslim; and
  - b. has a broad insight and understand sharia concerning halalness.
- (3) Halal Supervisor is appointed by the head of the company and reported to BPJPH.
- (4) Further provision regarding Halal Supervisor is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

## CHAPTER V

### PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN HALAL CERTIFICATE

#### Part One

#### Submission of Application

#### Article 29

- (1) Halal Certificate Application is submitted by Business Operators in writing to BPJPH.
- (2) Halal Certificate Application must be equipped with document of:
  - a. Business Operator data;
  - b. Product name and type;
  - c. Product registration and Material used; and
  - d. Product manufacturing process.
- (3) Further provision regarding submission procedure of Halal Certificate application is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Part Two

#### Determination of LPH

#### Article 30

- (1) BPJPH appointed LPH to perform examination and/or testing of a Product halalness.



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- (2) Appointment of LPH as intended in paragraph (1) is performed within 5 (five) working days at the maximum starting when the application document as intended in Article 29 paragraph (2) is declared complete.
- (3) Further provision regarding appointment procedure of LPH is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Three Examination  
and Testing Article 31

- (1) Examination and/or testing of a Product's halalness as intended in Article 30 paragraph (1) is performed by the Halal Auditor.
- (2) Examination of the Product is performed on business location during the production process.
- (3) In case during the Product examination as intended in paragraph (1) there is a Material in which the Halalness is doubtful, testing in a laboratory shall be conducted.
- (4) In performing the examination on the business location as intended in paragraph (2), the Business Operator must provide information to the Halal Auditor.

Article 32

- (1) LPH submit the examination and/or testing result of the Product's halalness to BPJPH.
- (2) BPJPH submits the examination and/or testing result of the Product's halalness to MUI to receive determination of Product halalness.



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## Part Four Determination of Product

### Halalness Article 33

- (1) Determination of Product halalness is conducted by MUI.
- (2) Determination of Product halalness as intended in paragraph (1) is performed in Halal Fatwa Assembly.
- (3) MUI Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in paragraph (2) involve experts, elements of the ministries/institutions, and/or related agencies.
- (4) Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in paragraph (3) decides the Product halalness in a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days since MUI receives the examination and/or testing results of the Product from BPJPH.
- (5) Decree of the Determination of Halal Product as intended in paragraph (4) is signed by MUI.
- (6) Decree of the Determination of Halal Product as intended in paragraph (5) is submitted to BPJPH as the basis for issuing the Halal Certificate.

## Part Five

### Issuance of Halal Certificate

#### Article 34

- (1) In case the Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in Article 33 paragraph (2) determined the Product being applied for by the Business Operator as halal, BPJPH shall issue the Halal Certificate.



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(2) In case the Halal Fatwa Assembly as intended in Article 33 paragraph (2) declared the Product not halal, BPJPH returns the Halal Certificate application to the Business Operator along with the reason.

#### Article 35

Halal Certificate as intended in Article 34 paragraph (1) is issued by BPJPH at a maximum of 7 (seven) working days starting from decision of the Product's halalness is received from MUI.

#### Article 36

Issuance of Halal Certificate as intended in Article 35 must be published by BPJPH.

#### Part Six

#### Halal Label

#### Article 37

BPJPH determined the shape of Halal Label which is nationally applicable.

#### Article 38

Business Operators that have obtained Halal Certificate must include the Halal Label on:

- a. Product packaging;
- b. specific part of the Product; and/or
- c. specific place of the Product.

#### Article 39

Inclusion of Halal Label as intended in Article 37 must be easy to see and read as well as not easily erase, detach, and damage.





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#### Article 40

Further provision regarding Halal Label is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 41

- (1) Business Operators that include Halal Label not in accordance with the provision as intended in Article 38 and Article 39 is subject to administrative sanction in the form of:
  - a. verbal reprimand;
  - b. written warning; or
  - c. revocation of Halal Certificate.
- (2) Provision regarding imposition procedure of administrative sanction is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Part Seven

#### Renewal of Halal Certificate

#### Article 42

- (1) The Halal Certificate is valid for 4 (four) years since issued by BPJPH, except when there is a change in the Material composition.
- (2) The Halal Certificate must be extended by Business Operators by applying for renewal of Halal Certificate no later than 3 (three) months prior to the expiry date of the Halal Certificate.
- (3) Further provision concerning renewal of Halal Certificate is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 43

Every person that is involved in organizing JPH process must maintain the secrecy of the formula included in the information that is submitted by Business Operators.



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## Part Eight

### Financing

#### Article 44

- (1) The cost of Halal Certificate is charge to Business Operators that submit Halal Certificate application.
- (2) In case the Business Operator is a micro and small business, the cost of Halal Certificate can be facilitated by other party.
- (3) Provision regarding the cost of Halal Certificate is regulated in the Government Regulation.

#### Article 45

- (1) BPJPH in managing the finance uses Finance Management of Public Service Agency.
- (2) Provision regarding finance management of BPJPH is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

## CHAPTER VI INTERNATIONAL

### COLLABORATION Article 46

- (1) The government can perform international collaboration in JPH according to Provision of the Regulating Legislation.
- (2) International collaboration in JPH as intended in paragraph (2) can be in the form of JPH, conformity assessment, and/or recognition of Halal Certificate.
- (3) Further provision regarding JPH collaboration as intended in paragraph (2) is regulated or based on Government Regulation.



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#### Article 47

- (1) Foreign Halal Product that is imported into Indonesia must comply with provision as regulated in this Law.
- (2) Halal Products, as intended in paragraph (1) do not require Halal Certificate application as long as the Halal Certificate issued by foreign halal agency has perform collaboration of recognition as intended in Article 46 paragraph (2).
- (3) Halal Certificate as intended in paragraph (2) must be registered by BPJPH prior to circulation of the Product in Indonesia.
- (4) Provision regarding the registration procedure as intended in paragraph (3) is regulated in Government Regulation.

#### Article 48

- (1) Business Operators that do not register as intended in Article 47 paragraph (3) is subject to administrative sanction in the form of withdrawal of goods from circulation.
- (2) Provision regarding imposition procedure of administrative sanction is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER VII

#### CONTROL

#### Article 49

BPJPH performs control toward JPH.

#### Article 50

Control of JPH is performed toward:

- a. LPH;



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- b. validity period of Halal Certificate;
- c. the halalness of the Product;
- d. inclusion of Halal Label;
- e. inclusion of non-halal information;
- f. separation of location, place and equipment for processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, as well as presenting between Halal and non-halal Product;
- g. existence of Halal Supervisor; and/or
- h. other activities related to JPH.

#### Article 51

- (1) BPJPH and related ministries and/or institutions that has the authority of control JPH can perform control on its own or together.
- (2) Control of JPH with the related ministries and/or institutions as intended in paragraph (1) is conducted according to provision of the Regulating Legislation.

#### Article 52

Further provision regarding control is regulated in Government Regulation

### CHAPTER VIII PUBLIC

#### PARTICIPATION Article

#### 53

- (1) The public can participate in organizing JPH.
- (2) Public participation as intended in paragraph (1) can be:
  - a. socializing JPH; and
  - b. supervising Products and Halal Products that are circulating.



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(3) Public participation by supervising Products and Halal Products that are circulating as intended in paragraph (2) item b is in the form of complaints and reports to BPJPH.

#### Article 54

BPJPH can provide award to the people that participate in organizing JPH.

#### Article 55

Further provision regarding public participation procedure and provision of award is regulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER IX

#### PENAL PROVISION

#### Article 56

Business Operators that do not maintain the halalness of Products that have obtained Halal Certificate as intended in Article 25 item b is punishable with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fines of Rp 2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).

#### Article 57

Every person that is involved in organizing JPH process that does not maintain the secrecy of the formula included in the information that is submitted by Business Operators as intended in Article 43 is punishable with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fines of Rp 2.000.000.000,00 (two billion rupiah).



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## CHAPTER X TRANSITIONAL

### PROVISION Article 58

Halal Certificates that have been stipulated by MUI prior to this Law is still declared valid until the validity period of those Halal Certificates expire.

### Article 59

Prior to the formation of BPJPH, submission of application or renewal of Halal Certificate is conducted according to procedure of obtaining Halal Certificate that has been established prior to the legislation of this Law.

### Article 60

MUI still conduct its task in Halal Certification until BPJPH is formed

### Article 61

LPH that have exist prior to the enactment of this Law are recognized as LPH and must comply with the provision in Article 13 within a maximum period of 2 (two) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.

### Article 62

Halal Auditors that have existed prior to the enactment of this Law are recognized as Halal Auditor and must comply with the provision in Article 15 within a maximum period of 2 (two) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.



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#### Article 63

Halal Supervisors of company that have existed prior to the enactment of this Law are recognized as Halal Supervisor and must comply with the provision in Article 28 within a maximum period of 2 (two) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.

### CHAPTER XI

#### CLOSING PROVISION

#### Article 64

The formation of BPJPH as intended in Article 5 paragraph (3) must be formed no later than 3 (three) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.

#### Article 65

Regulation for the implementation of this Law is stipulated no later that 2 (two) years commencing from the legislation of this Law.

#### Article 66

At the time this Law is enacted, all Regulating Legislation that regulates regarding JPH is considered valid as long as it does not contradict with the provision in this Law.

#### Article 67

- (1) Obligation of halal certification for Product that circulate and traded in the territory of Indonesia as intended in Article 4 come into effect 5 (five) years from the legislation of this Law.
- (2) Prior to the obligation of halal certification as intended in paragraph (1) is in effect, the type of Product which require halal certification is regulated in stages.



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(3) Provision regarding the type of Product that requires halal certification as regulated in paragraph (2) is regulated in Government Regulation.

Article 68

This Law shall come into effect on the date of its legislation.

For public cognizance, ordering the legislation of this Law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Validated in Jakarta

on the date of October 17, 2014

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA,

SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Legislated in Jakarta

on the date of October 17, 2014

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

AMIR SYAMSUDIN





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STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2014 NUMBER 295



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## EXPLANATION

OF

LAW OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 33 YEAR 2014 CONCERNING

HALAL PRODUCT ASSURANCE

### I. GENERAL

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 gave mandate to the state to ensure the freedom of each citizen to embrace their own religion and to worship according to their religion and belief.

To ensure each believer to worship and perform the teachings of their religion, the state has the obligation to provide protection and assurance concerning the halalness of the Products that are consumed and used by the public. Assurance regarding Halal Product should be conducted according to the principles of protection, justice, legal certainty, accountability and transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as professionalism. Thus, assurance of organizing Halal Product aims to provide convenience, security, safety, and certainty of the availability of Halal Product for the public in the consumption and utilization of Products, as well as increasing the added value for Business Operators to produce and sell Halal Products.

The objective becomes important in view of the rapid advancement in science and technology in food, drug, and cosmetic. It significantly effects the shift in the process and utilization of raw material for food, beverage, cosmetic, drug, as well as other Product which originally simple and natural to processing and utilizing scientifically engineered raw



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material. Processing of products by using advancement in science and technology enable the mixing between halal and haram both intentionally and unintentionally. Thus, to know the halalness and purity of a Product, requires a special study of multidisciplinary knowledge, such as knowledge in food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial technology, and understanding of sharia.

Related to that mater, in reality, there are many Products circulating among the public that have not been assured of their halalness. Meanwhile, various Regulating Legislation related to the regulation of Halal Product have not provide legal certainty and assurance for the Muslims. Hence, regulation concerning JPH must be regulated in one comprehensive law covering Product of food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, and genetically engineered product in which the element as well as process is halal to eat, drink, use, or utilize according to sharia.

The main regulation in this Law, among others, are as follows.

1. To provide availability of Halal Product, product materials that are considered halal are determined, both material originating from animal raw material, plant raw material, and material that is obtained through chemical, biological, and genetically engineered process. In addition, Halal Product process is also determine which is a series of activities to ensure the halalness of product including processing, storing, packaging, distributing, selling, as well as presenting of food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, chemical product, biological product, and genetically modified product.
2. This Law regulates the right and obligation of Business Operators in the certification and labelling process of JPH by providing exemption to Business Operators that produce non-halal Product by obligating them to firmly include non-halal information on the Product packaging or on specific part of the Product that is seen, read, not easily erased, and is an integral part of the product.



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3. In order to provide public service, the Government is obligated to organize JPH in which the implementation is performed by BPJPH. In performing its function, authorization, and task, BPJPH collaborate with the related ministries/institutions, MUI, and LPH.
4. Submission of Halal Certificate application is performed by Business Operators to BPJPH to be examined and check for administrative requirements. Examination at the business location and testing of Products is conducted by a halal inspection agency that has been accredited by MUI, whereas the halalness of Products is determined based on MUI fatwa by considering examination and testing results of the halal inspection agency in the form of Halal Certificate issued by BPJPH.
5. The cost of halal certification is charged to Business Operators based on the business operator criteria stipulated by law. In order to expedite the implementation of JPH, this Law facilitate micro and small businesses by exempting the cost of halal certification for micro businesses and waivers for small businesses.
6. In order to ensure the implementation and organization of JPH, the government perform control of Products circulating in the community, both Products that have not obtain Halal Certificate and those that have Halal Certificate as well as performing socialization regarding JPH to the public.
7. To ensure law enforcement for violation of this Law, administrative and criminal sanctions are established.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Obvious

Article 2

Item a



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What is referred to as principle of “protection” is that in organizing JPH aims to protect the Muslim people.

Item b

What is referred to as principle of “justice” is that in organizing JPH must reflect justice proportionally to every citizen.

Item c

What is referred to as principle of “legal certainty” is that in organizing JPH aims to provide legal certainty regarding halalness of a Product that is proven with Halal Certificate.

Item d

What is referred to as principle of “accountability and transparency” is that in every activity and final result of the organization of JPH must be accountable to the public as the state’s highest sovereignty holder according to provision of the Regulating Legislation.

Item e

What is referred to as principle of “effectiveness and efficiency” is that in organizing JPH is conducted with the orientation of appropriate and useful objective as well as minimizing the utilization of resources that is performed expediently, simply and affordably.

Item f

What is referred to as principle of “professionalism” is that in organizing JPH is conducted by prioritizing expertise based on competency and code of ethics.

Article 3

Obvious

Article 4

Obvious



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Article 5

Obvious

Article 6

Obvious

Article 7

Item a

The related ministries and/or institutions, among others, are ministries and/or institutions that organize government affairs in industry, trade, health, agriculture, standardization and accreditation, cooperative and micro, small and medium business, as well as control of drug and food.

Item b

Obvious

Item c

Obvious

Article 8

A form of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organize government affairs in industry such as in regulating as well as fostering and controlling industries related to the use of raw materials and additional materials in manufacturing Halal Products.

A form of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organize government affairs in trade such as in coaching Business Operators and the public, controlling the circulation of Halal Product in the market, as well as expanding market access.



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A form of Collaboration between BPJPH with the ministry that organize government affairs in health such as in determining production as well as distribution of drug, including vaccine, traditional medicine, cosmetic, health equipment, household medical supplies, food, and beverage.

A form of collaboration between BPJPH and the ministry that organize government affairs in agriculture such as in determining requirements of animal/poultry slaughterhouse and animal/poultry slaughter unit, animal/poultry slaughter guide and handling of animal meat as well as its derivative, veterinary control certification guidelines of food of animal origin business unit, and quality assurance system and agricultural food safety.

A form of collaboration between BPJPH with the government institution that organize government affairs in standardization and accreditation such as requirement of examination, testing, auditor, inspection agency, and certification agency in the JPH system according to the established standard.

A form of collaboration between BPJPH with the government institution that organize government affairs in cooperative, micro, small and medium business, for drug and food control such as in controlling domestic and overseas food product, drug, and cosmetic that are registered and certified halal.

Article 9

Obvious

Article 10

Obvious

Article 11



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Paragraph (1)

LPH that is established by government among others LPH that is established by ministries and/or institutions or LPH established by state universities.

Paragraph (2)

Obvious

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

LPH that is established by government among others LPH that is established by ministries/institutions and universities that are established by government.

Paragraph (2)

Obvious

Article 13

Obvious

Article 14

Obvious

Article 15

Obvious

Article 16

Obvious

Article 17

Obvious





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Article 18  
Obvious

Article 19  
Obvious

Article 20  
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Article 21  
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Article 22  
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Article 23  
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Article 24  
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Article 25  
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Article 26  
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Article 27

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Article 28

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Article 29

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Article 30

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Article 31

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Article 32

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Article 33

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Article 34

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Article 35

Obvious



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Article 36

Obvious

Article 37

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Article 38

Obvious

Article 39

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Article 40

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Article 41

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Article 42

Obvious

Article 43

Obvious

Article 44



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Paragraph (1)

Obvious

Paragraph (2)

The criteria of “micro and small business” is based on the Regulating Legislation that regulates micro and small businesses.

What is referred to as “other party” among others are government through State Budget, regional government through Regional State Budget, company, social institution, religious institution, association, and community.

Paragraph (3)

Obvious

Article 45

Obvious

Article 46

Obvious

Article 47

Obvious

Article 48

Obvious

Article 49

Obvious



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Article 50

Obvious

Article 51

Obvious

Article 52

Obvious

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Obvious

Paragraph (2)

Item a

Obvious

Item b

Control of Product and Halal Product that circulates among others are control of the validity period of Halal Certificate, inclusion of Halal Label or non-halal information, as well as presentation between Halal and non-halal Product.

Paragraph (3)

Obvious

Article 54



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Obvious

Article 55

Obvious

Article 56

Obvious

Article 57

Obvious

Article 58

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Article 59

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Article 60

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Article 61

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Article 62

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Article 63



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Obvious

Article 64

Obvious

Article 65

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Article 66

Obvious

Article 67

Obvious

Article 68

Obvious

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